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James Stewart

Wm Forrest

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# THE TOPOGRAPHICAL,

# STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL

# GAZETTEER OF

# SCOTLAND.

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# ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is pretty generally known that the most authentic and valuable mass of facts and statistical details ever brought together, in relation to the Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Municipal institutions of Scotland, are to be found in the several extensive series of Reports which have been published, within the last ten years, by the different Parliamentary and Royal Commissions appointed to inquire into these matters. An elaborate and careful digest of the information contained in these Reports forms the principal feature of value in THE TOPOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND, which will be found to contain, in an abstract and condensed yet comprehensive form, not the results only, but also a considerable portion of the details embraced in the voluminous Reports of which the following is a list:

I. Reports of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State of the Universities of Scotland. Published between the years 1830 and 1839, in 5 vols. folio.

II. Reports upon the Boundaries of the several Cities, Burghs, and Towns in Scotland, in respect to the Election of Members to serve in Parliament. Published in 1832, in folio.

III. Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State of Municipal Corporations in Scotland. Published in 1835, in 2 vols. folio.

IV. Abstract of the Answers and Returns on the subject of Education in Scotland, made pursuant to an Address of the House of Commons dated 9th July, 1834. Published in 1837, in folio.

V. Reports of the Commissioners of Religious Instruction in Scotland. Published betwixt the years 1837 and 1839, in 9 vols. folio.

VI. Reports by the Inspectors of Prisons in Scotland. Published betwixt the years 1836 and 1842, in 6 vols. folio.

The Reports now enumerated have furnished the most valuable materials to the present Work; and in the existence of such documents as

these, the Compilers of this Gazetteer conceive themselves to have enjoyed advantages above all their predecessors in the same department of literature. The following Parliamentary papers have also afforded much interesting and valuable matter, viz.:

I. The Reports of the Commissioners on Highland Roads and Bridges.

II. The Reports of the Commissioners under the Act for building additional Places of Worship in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

III. The Reports of the Commissioners for making and maintaining the Caledonian Canal.

IV. Reports of the Commissioners on the Herring Fishery.

V. Reports of the Commissioners on Northern Lights.

VI. Returns on the Small Debt Courts, Prisons, Burgh-Revenues, Electoral Inhabitants, Teinds, Crown-Revenues, &c. of Scotland.

The Publishers feel themselves warranted in claiming for their volumes a superiority over every other existing Gazetteer of Scotland, on the single ground of its presenting a careful digest of these, and of the Old as well as the New Statistical Account of Scotland, arranged in alphabetical order, and of easy consultation as a book of reference. But while the compilers have directed their principal attention to the materials now enumerated, they have not confined themselves to these, nor to what has hitherto been generally understood to be the strict limits of a Gazetteer. In the TOPOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND—as indeed is implied in the name itself—they have endeavoured to concentrate a variety of details which it has not hitherto been customary to introduce into a mere Gazetteer; nay, they have not hesitated, wherever they thought such matter would be likely to interest the general reader, to introduce Legendary, Poetical, Antiquarian, and Artistical notices of different localities.

It has not entered into the plan of the present Work to notice every hamlet and name that may have a place in the local history and topography of Scotland; but it is hoped that no name will be found to have been omitted in the following pages which has acquired any importance or celebrity in the annals of the country; while a comparison of the number of names introduced, with those of any other Gazetteer, will satisfy any one that it has been drawn up on a more comprehensive plan than has ever before been attempted. An Index has also been supplied to the names of persons and places incidentally mentioned in the course of the Work.

It is not expected, nor held out to the Public, that in a work of such minute and multiform details, perfect accuracy has always been attained; a pledge for absolute correctness is not given, and were it given would not be accepted. But it is hoped that the means which have been employed to guard against error, and above all the high character of the chief sources of information before enumerated, have conferred a very reasonable degree of accuracy on the present Work; and the Publishers will feel themselves highly favoured by any respectably authenticated information which may enable them to increase the accuracy and consequent utility of their Gazetteer.

The Publishers, in addition to several other spontaneous and highly gratifying Testimonials to the general accuracy and value of their Gazetteer of Scotland, have been honoured by the following communication from ARCHIBALD ALISON, Esq., Sheriff of Lanarkshire, the well-known Historian of the French Revolution.

"SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GLASGOW,
17*th September*, 1841.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I HAVE received with much pleasure the 10th No. of your new and valuable Statistical Work, the GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND.

"I have read all the Numbers of this Work, as they came out, with unmingled pleasure, and think it no more than an act of justice to say, that it is the very best work of the kind I ever read in any language; combining, in a degree which I never before saw equalled, historical and romantic interest with antiquarian details and valuable statistical information. There are few books comprising a greater variety of local, historical, and valuable details; and none which I would in preference read, as a source of amusement or entertainment, to fill up a leisure hour.

"As I think it of the highest importance that such a Work should be as generally known as its merit deserves, you are at liberty to make any use of this Letter which you may deem of service for your Publication.

"I remain,

"GENTLEMEN,

"Your obedient and faithful Servant,

"A. ALISON."

# INTRODUCTION.

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# INTRODUCTION.

A VIEW of Scotland, introductory to a copious Gazetteer, must necessarily be very general. Every natural, political, and ecclesiastical division of the country, each great cluster of islands, every chain of heights and remarkable mountain or hill, each lake and river and arm of the sea, every city, town, village, and conspicuous mansion, and every interesting object, be it what it may, a landscape, an antiquity, a natural curiosity, or a work of art, are so fully noticed in their regular places, that a general article has no scope for description, and needs not even to be studded with references. Yet such a rapid geographical outline as shall indicate the mutual relations of the parts,—some details which refer strictly to the country as a whole, and a few particulars which, while belonging to only some localities or to classes of objects, could not, without frequent repetition, be inserted in the body of the work,—will form both suitable and pleasing materials for our Introduction.

## POSITION AND EXTENT.

Scotland is bounded on the north by the great North sea; on the east by the German ocean; on the south-east by the liberties of Berwick, and by England; on the south by the Solway frith, and the Irish sea; and on the west by the Atlantic ocean. The line of its boundary on the south-east, from a point 3¼ miles north of Berwick to the head of the Solway frith at the embouchure of the Sark, measures, inclusive of sinuosities, about 97 miles. This line has very numerous but not great windings; and, over great part of its length, is very capricious, and not physically marked. The curious reader may trace it by reference to our articles on the counties of BERWICK, ROXBURGH, and DUMFRIES, whose southern boundary-lines are identical with this. Popular language is utterly at fault in speaking of Scotland as the part of Britain which lies north of the Tweed; that river running in the interior till 18 miles before it reaches the sea, and having on its left bank, for the last 4 of these miles, the liberties of Berwick. Scotland, as to its mainland, lies between 54° 41′ and 58° 41′ north latitude, and 1° 43′ and 5° 38′ west longitude; and including its islands, it extends to 60° 49′ north latitude, and 8° 55′ west longitude. The greatest length of the mainland along the meridian, is from the Mull of Galloway, its most southerly land, or south-west extremity, to Cape-Wrath, and in any possible direction, is from the same point, to Dunnet-head; and it measures, in the former case, 274 miles,—in the latter, 280. Its breadth, from St. Abb's-head in Berwickshire to the point of Knap in Argyleshire, is 134 miles; from the mouth of the South Esk in Forfarshire to Ardnamurchan-point in Argyleshire, is 137 miles; and from Buchanness in Aberdeenshire to the extremity of Applecross in Ross-shire, is 146 miles. North of the Moray frith, the greatest breadth, from Duncansby-head to Cape-Wrath, is only 70 miles; and the least, from the Dornoch frith to Loch-Broom, is 36. The whole country is so penetrated by friths and inlets of the sea, that it constantly and very widely varies in breadth, and has no spot which is upwards of 40 miles inland. Owing partly to the great irregularity of outline, both in the mainland and in the islands, and partly to the want of accurate surveys, hardly any two statements agree as to the extent of Scotland's area. According to a report made to the Board of Agriculture,—probably the best authority which can be followed,—its cultivated lands amount to 5,043,450 English acres, and those uncultivated to 13,900,550: jointly, 18,944,000 English acres, or 29,600 square miles. Of this area, about 4,000 square miles belong to the islands; and, in addition to it, 638 square miles are occupied by lakes and rivers.

## COAST.

From the liberties of Berwick, the coast extends along Berwickshire and part of Haddingtonshire, north-westward to near North Berwick: and there, over a commencing width of 11 miles, it yields to the long westward indentation of the frith of Forth. Over the greater part of this distance it is bold and rocky, presenting a firm rampart against the attacks of the sea, and offering few points where even fishing-boats may approach. On the north side of the Forth it makes an almost semicircular sweep round the most easterly land of Fifeshire to St. Andrew's-bay; it thence trends northward to the north-east extremity of Fife; and it there gives place to the indentation of the frith of Tay. Between the Forth and the Tay, and over a considerable part of Forfarshire to the north, it is in general low and sandy; wearing alternately the softest and the tamest aspects. From Buddonness, on the north side of the entrance of the Tay, all the way along Forfarshire, Kincardineshire, and part of Aberdeenshire, to Buchanness, its direction is north-north-eastward, slightly variegated by sinuosities. Over the next 18 miles it trends northward, and north-north-westward, to Kinnaird-head; and between that promontory and Duncansby-head in the extreme north-east, it recedes to the vast extent of between 70 and 80 miles, and admits a triangular gulf or enormous bay, called the Moray frith. On the south side of this gulf it stretches almost direct to the west, and on the other side it extends to the north-east; but at the inner extremity of the gulf, it is confusedly and entirely broken by the friths of Beauly, Cromarty, and Dornoch. From Duncansby-head, it undulates 14 miles in a prevailing direction of north-west by west to Dunnet-head in the extreme north; it thence stretches 4 miles south-westward to the indentation of Thurso-bay; and from this bay to Cape-Wrath, in the extreme north-west, and in nearly the same longitude as the entrance of the bay, it describes, over a distance of about 50 miles, a small segment of a circle, the curvature being inland, but, besides having a rugged outline, is broken in three places by the inroads of respectively Loch-Tongue, Loch-Eribole, and Durness-bay. Over nearly all the north it is bold and dangerous, abutted with rocky headlands, crowned with frowning cliffs, torn into fissures, and assailed by very generally a tumbling and chafed sea. From Cape-Wrath to the Mull of Kintyre, a distance of about 30 miles more than from the meridian of the liberties of Berwick to that of Duncansby-head, and comprising the whole west boundary of the mainland, the coast, as to its general direction, diverges very little from the straight line southward, or from a line a point or two westward of south; but over nearly its whole extent, it is so torn and shattered by inroads of the sea, yields to so many large and variform indentations, and, amidst its curious and ever-recurring recesses, leaps so mazily over the inner line of the Hebridean rocks and islets and islands, that it defies description, and bewilders an uninitiated tourist. Its aspect here is throughout wild and Highland, alternately picturesque, grand, sublime, and savage. At the Mull of Kintyre the coast becomes narrowed with the continent, or rather with the long peninsula which projects from it, and runs down to the Mull, into a point or headland; and there, over a commencing width of 35 or 40 miles, measured south-eastward to Ayrshire at Ballantrae, it recedes in the large, many-bayed, and curious gulf, which forms the frith of Clyde. From Ballantrae to the Mull of Galloway, a distance of 37 miles, it describes the segment of an ellipsis, the curvature being toward the sea, but is broken a few miles south of Ballantrae by the entrance of Loch-Ryan. Over this distance it is rocky, beetling, and inhospitable, but not high, and is curiously perforated with large and numerous caverns. From the Mull of Galloway to a point 31 miles north-east by east, it yields successively to the large ingress of Luce-bay, the considerable one of Wigton-bay, and the smaller of the estuary of the Dee, and comes down in the mere headlands by which these friths are separated. After passing the estuary of the Dee, it begins to be confronted with the coast of England; and thence onward it is identified with the shore of the Solway frith.

## HEADLANDS.

In enumerating the principal capes, promontories, and other headlands, we shall mark in italics those which are the sites of lighthouses, and shall follow the coast-line in the order in which we have just traced it. St. Abb's-head is in the middle of the coast-line of Berwickshire, and forms the most projecting, bold, and conspicuous piece of sea-

board between the liberties of Berwick and the frith of Forth. Fast Castle-head is 3½ miles to the north-west. Barness, Whitberry-head, and Gulane-point, are in Haddingtonshire,—the last on the coast of the frith of Forth. Fifeness, a low, sandy, naked headland, is the termination of the peninsula of Fife. *Buddonness*, similar to the former, and Red-head, a beetling and bold promontory, are in Forfarshire. Jodhead, Garron-point, Finnonness, and *Girdleness*, are in Kincardineshire,—the last at the mouth of the Dee, and at the end of a range of the Grampians. *Buchanness* is the most easterly land in Aberdeenshire, and even in Scotland. Rattray-point, Cairnbulg-head, and *Kinnaird-head*, are in the same county,—the two last at the entrance of the Moray frith. Knockie-head is in Banffshire. Coulard-hill and Burgh-head are in Elginshire. *Tarbetness*, the termination of the long narrow peninsula between the Dornoch and the Beauly friths, belongs to Ross-shire. Ord of Caithness, Clytheness, Noss-head, Duncansby-head, *Dunnet-head*, and Holborn-head, are in Caithness,—the three last looking across the Pentland frith to the Orkney Islands. Strathey-point, Whiten-head, Far-out-head, *Cape-Wrath*, and Assynt-point, are in Sutherlandshire,—the last on its west coast, and the three first on its north. More-head, or Ru-more, is on the west coast of Cromarty. Udrigal-head, and Rhu-Rea-head, are on the west coast of Ross-shire. Ardnamurchan-point, the most westerly ground on the mainland,—the *Mull of Kintyre*, at the entrance of the Clyde, and of the Irish channel,—and Lamont-point and *Toward-point*, the southern terminations on the east and the west of the district of Cowal, on the Clyde, —are in Argyleshire. *Clough-point*, on the Clyde, is in Renfrewshire. Kirkcolm-point, at the entrance of Loch-Ryan,—*Corsewall-point*, at the north-west extremity of the Rhinns of Galloway,—and the *Mull of Galloway* and Burrow-head, at the southern extremities of Scotland,—are in Wigtonshire. Ross-head, between Wigton and Kirkcudbright bays,—Balcarry-point, at the west side of Auchencairn-bay,—Almerness-point, between that bay and the estuary of the Urr,—and *Southerness-point*, at the extreme south-east of Galloway,—are in Kirkcudbrightshire.

## MARINE WATERS.

The German ocean, where it washes the mainland of Scotland, is closed up on the east side by Denmark, the entrance to the Baltic, and Christiansand in Norway. The North sea and the German ocean, where they girdle the northern and western shores, are—as we shall afterwards see—thickly occupied by the archipelagoes of Scotland, and both tamed in the fury of their billows, and to a considerable extent stripped of their superincumbent vapours, by the numerous and boldly screening islands, before they reach the main shore; from just the same circumstance, too, or owing to currents, whirlpools, shoals, rocks, variable winds, and intricacy of channel, among the girdlings of the islands, or between them and the mainland, these seas are not a little difficult and dangerous of navigation; and, owing to the gullets and narrow sounds, which serve like funnels for the wind between high grounds, and to the great number and magnitude and power of the rocky or mountainous obstructions which are presented to the breeze and the tide, and to the labyrinth of paths, and the positions of successive or alternate propulsion, vexation, opposition, and becalming which have to be traversed by a current, the seas likewise exhibit in the frequent storms of winter, or amidst a gale on the longest and far extending day of the hyperborean summer, scenes of awful sublimity, which would appal almost any sensitive person except a native of the islands or of the mainland sea-board. The Irish channel, where it washes the Mull of Kintyre, looks up the frith of Clyde, and sweeps along the Rhinns of Galloway from Carsewell-point to the Mull of Galloway, is curtained on its west or south-west side by the county of Antrim, the entrance of Belfast loch, and the county of Down in Ireland, is 13 miles broad at the Mull of Kintyre, and 21 at Portpatrick, and may be viewed as having an average breadth along Wigtonshire of 24 or 25 miles. At the point where it expands into the Irish sea, or immediately off the Mull of Galloway, the tides, which come in one slow and majestic current across the Atlantic, which encounter the long, vast obstruction of the island of Ireland, and which, sweeping round the ends of that country, enter the space between Ireland and Great Britain by the opposite inlets at the Mull of Kintyre, and at St. George's-channel, run against each other in a tumult of collision, and produce, even in calm weather, a tumbling, troughy sea, which no landsman loves to traverse. Resulting from the same causes, the tidal currents in the adjacent parts of the Irish sea, and above all in the

Solway Frith [which see], are the most curious in the world. Some miles southward of the Galloway coast, where the efflux is felt from both the Galloway estuaries, and the Solway frith, or even some miles southward of the extreme land of the Mull of Galloway, where the current is less powerful, a Glasgow and Liverpool steamer of the old build might, in certain stages of the tide, have paddled away northward for a couple of hours, and scarcely preserved herself from being swept toward the Isle of Man. The Irish sea, where it washes Galloway, looks direct southward to the Isle of Man, and the north coast of North Wales; and the Solway frith, from the line 22 miles wide where it commences between Balmae-head at the entrance of Kirkcudbright bay and St. Bees-head in England, to the narrow point where it terminates at the mouth of the Sark, is all the way flanked on the English side by Cumberland, and is overlooked at intervals on its English shore by the towns of Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport, and Bowness.

The penetrations which the great encincturing marine waters of Scotland make in the shape of gulfs, bays, friths, and what are called lochs, are so numerous that a full and minute list of them would task a reader's powers of endurance quite as severely as the continuous perusal of three or four pages of a pocket English dictionary. All the important, and, in any respect interesting ones too, are so fully noticed each in its appropriate place in the Gazetteer, that even they can bear enumeration only with the view of indicating their mutual and relative positions. Belhaven-bay, between Dunbar and Whitberry-head in Haddingtonshire, though a comparatively small marine inlet, is the only noticeable one on the east coast south of the Forth. The frith of Forth divides all Fifeshire, a detached part of Perthshire, and part of Clackmannanshire on the north, from all Lothian, East, Mid, and West, and part of Stirlingshire on the south; and it makes several interior indentations, the chief of which are Aberlady-bay in East-Lothian, Musselburgh bay in Mid-Lothian, and Inverkeithing and Largo-bays in Fifeshire. St. Andrew's-bay, at the mouth of the Eden, cuts Fifeshire into two peninsulæ, the larger on the south, and the smaller on the north. The frith of Tay divides Forfarshire on the north from Fifeshire on the south, and afterwards penetrates considerably into Perthshire. Lunan-bay makes but a small and segmentary indentation on the coast of Forfarshire, but is attractive for its beauty, and valuable as anchoring-ground. Montrose basin is a curious landlocked lagoon behind the town which gives it name. The Moray frith is greatly the broadest gulf in Scotland, having part of Aberdeen, all Banff, Elgin, and Nairn, and part of Inverness on one side, and Cromarty, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness on the other, and measuring in a line, which may be considered its mouth, from Kinnaird's-head to Duncansby-head about 76 miles. Spey-bay makes a comparatively short and slender incision between Banff and Elgin. Burgh-head-bay forms a noticeable expansion between Elgin and Nairn. The Beauly frith, opening from the inner extremity or angle of the Moray frith, penetrates, first south-westward and then westward, between Nairn and Inverness on the one side, and Ross and Cromarty on the other; and it sends off from its south side, near the town of Inverness, the navigation of the Caledonian canal. Cromarty frith, opening with a narrow entrance from the Moray frith a few miles north of the mouth of the Beauly frith, describes a demi-semicircle to the town of Dingwall, and forms the best harbour on the east coast of Great Britain, and one of the finest in the world. The Dornoch frith extends westward between Ross and Sutherland. Wick-bay makes a large semicircular indentation, on the east coast of Caithness, immediately north of Noss-head. The Pentland frith—strictly a strait or sound—intervenes between the mainland and the Orkney archipelago, forms the marine highway, in the extreme north, to vessels going round Scotland; and, on account of its powerful tidal currents, and its rugged and broken coasts, is of difficult and very perilous navigation. Thurso-bay broadly indents the middle of the north coast of Caithness. Lochs Tongue, Eribole, and Durness, make sharp, considerable incisions, at rapid intervals, on the north coast of Sutherland. Lochs Inchard, Laxford, Assynt, Eynard, Broom, Little Broom, Greinord, Ewe, Gair, Torriden, Kishorn, Carron, Ling, and some others, curiously cleave into fragments the west coast of Sutherland and Ross. The Minch, a broad sound or little sea, intervenes between the mainland at Sutherland and Ross, and the archipelago of the Long Island; and the Little Minch, a much narrower sound, intervenes between that archipelago and the group of Skye. The Kyle and the sound of Sleat—the former a confined and winding strait, and the latter gradually expansive—separate Skye from the mainland along the coast of Inverness. Lochs Hourn, Nevish, and Nuagh, opening off from these straits, run eastward into the mainland.

The sound of Mull, a narrow strait, extends south-eastward between Morvern in Argyleshire and the island of Mull. Loch-Linnhe, a large and long sound, stretches north and south between Lorn in Argyleshire and the island of Mull; and is thickly sprinkled with islands and islets belonging to the Mull group of the Hebrides. Lochs Eil, Leven, Crinan, and Etive branch away from it, and run far into the interior,—the first leading the way from the west to the navigation of the Caledonian canal. The sound of Jura, extending north and south, intervenes between the district of Knapdale and the island of Jura; and the sound of Isla, extending in the same direction, forms a narrow stripe between Jura and Isla. The frith of Clyde, previously to its being ramified into a labyrinth of straits and sound and curiously elongated bays, rolls, in its great gulf of waters, its little interior sea, between the long peninsula of Kintyre on the west and the coast of Ayrshire on the east; and, in its higher waters, it encloses the various parts or islands of Buteshire, cleaves southern Argyleshire into a series of wildly Highland and singular peninsulæ, makes a considerable cleft in Dumbartonshire, and, as to its main channel, divides the counties of Argyle and Dumbarton from those of Ayr and Renfrew. Loch-Ryan and Luce-bay invade Wigtonshire on a line with each other, and on opposite sides,—make such a mutual advance as to leave a comparatively narrow isthmus between their inner extremities,—and divide the Rhinns of Galloway from the rest of Wigtonshire. Wigton-bay makes a long inroad between the two great political divisions of Galloway. Fleet, Kirkcudbright, and Auchencairn bays, and the estuary of the Urr, indent the coast of Kirkcudbrightshire. The estuary of the Nith divides, for a considerable distance, the stewartry of Kirkcudbright from the country of Dumfries.

## SURFACE.

Hundreds and even thousands of parishes in England so closely or exactly resemble one another in all their features of landscape, that a sufficiently graphic description of one might be superscribed successively with the names of all. But so wondrously diversified is the surface of Scotland, that each of all its parishes, except a few, has some broad distinctive features of its own, each of the great majority might be the subject of a picture replete with individuality, and each of very many offers to the painter entire groups, sometimes multitudinous clusters of scenes which are rich in the peculiarities of their respective elements. Any general description of such a country is in the highest degree susceptible of colouring from the bias of aversion or of favourable predilection. Scotland has spots as lusciously lovely, or as superbly magnificent as ever poet sang, and spots as unutterably dreary or as inhospitably sequestered as ever a dreaming or misanthropic anchorite conceived; and, in respect both to scenery and to climate, can probably exhibit some actual tract of territory to justify, or at least to countenance, on the one hand, each sneer or sarcasm which has been written against her by illiberal prejudice, and, on the other, each of the most impassioned panegyrics which have been sung upon her by patriotic and enthusiastic admiration. To be fully understood, the country must be seen or studied in minute detail: no general description of it can be made the vehicle of very distinct ideas. Only such readers as acquaint themselves with it through some such medium as a copious Gazetteer, can be said to comprehend it,—examining it piece by piece in such large districts as those of counties and grand divisions, and then looking in detail at its parishes, its principal mountains, its lakes, its rivers, and all its various interesting objects. Whoever shall peruse the present work, first in the great and comprehensive articles, and next, in the multitudinous briefer articles which exhibit the individual objects, and describe the minute features of the grand picture, must rise, we should hope, from the perusal with conceptions of the surface of Scotland incomparably clearer than if he had read any conceivable amount of consecutive description. He will be surprised, perhaps bewildered, by the amount of variety; he will be delighted, or even thrilled, by the frequency with which scenery occurs, ever new or peculiar, and addressing itself by turns, or in combinations, to every power of taste, from the love of the calmly beautiful to the sturdiest and sternest capacity for the awfully sublime; he will wonder to discover many a fairy nook or striking *lusus naturæ* in a district which probably rash satire had pronounced repulsive even to a savage; and when he reflects how spiritedly and copiously Wordsworth and Scott, and many other masters of song, have written upon Scottish landscape, he will conjecture how mighty an impulse they must have felt, and how resistlessly they were hurried along,

and into what a whirl of poetic excitement they were carried, in the careering of their descriptive poetry. But he must be aided, in this introductory article, by such a general view of the surface of the country as, though unneeded and useless for the purposes of description, will indicate to him the prevailing characteristic, where there is one of each great district, and assist him to see the mutual connexion of counties, mountain systems, valleys, and the basins of the great rivers.

Scotland, then, as to its mainland, is naturally and very distinguishably separated both into two and into three great divisions. The two great divisions are the Highlands and the Lowlands, so noticed and traced in separate articles in the body of this work, that they need not be further mentioned. The three great divisions are, the Southern, lying south of the friths of Forth and Clyde, and of a great valley which connects them, and now traversed by the Forth and Clyde canal,—the Central, lying north of this line, and south of the Glenmore-nan-albin, or great Glen of Caledonia, occupied by a chain of slender lakes, and now traversed from the Beauly frith to Loch-Linnhe by the Caledonian canal,—and the Northern, lying north and north-west of the Glenmore-nan-albin.

Though the Southern division is all comprehended in what are called the Lowlands, and contains much champaign country, or many of the districts which obtain in Scotland the name of plains, it contains very little level ground except in the alluvial tracts, —the luxuriant and the richly screened Scottish 'haughs' and 'holms,'—along the courses of the greater rivers. Its southern extremity, comprising all Wigtonshire except a belt on the north, is strictly neither mountainous nor lowland,—a remarkably tumulated expanse,—a sea of hillocks, very thinly crested with wood, and wearing the changeful hues of constant hesitation between wilderness, green pasture, and arable cultivation. Along the north of Wigtonshire, but chiefly in the adjacent portions of Kirkcudbrightshire and Ayrshire, from the head of Wigton-bay on the east, to the sea at Loch-Ryan, and to the frith of Clyde opposite Ailsa-Craig, commences a very broad and far-stretching system of mountains which are often called the Scottish Southern Highlands, and which form the grandest feature of the southern district of the country. This system extends in a broad phalanx of spurs and ridges cut by gorges and glens, quite across the kingdom in the direction of north-east by east, to the Cheviots on the boundary of Roxburghshire, and there passes on to Northumberland. It attains its highest altitudes about mid-distance in the country, and thence sends off huge spurs northward to the great bend of the Clyde round Tinto, north-north-eastward to the abrupt stoop of the Pentland-hills, a few miles south of Edinburgh, and north-eastward to the termination of the Moorfoot-hills in the vale of Gala-water. From the western end up to the central masses, no regular ridge can be traced; the mountains form an elevated region unmarked by order, and penetrated in various directions by deep long gorges and vales. East of the central heights, a distinctly marked but deeply serrated ridge, constituting an uniform water-shed, and shooting up in a continued series of summits, runs along the northern boundary of Dumfries-shire and Liddesdale, and afterwards bends north-eastward and northward along the boundary with England, to the vicinity of Yetholm. The heights, in a few instances, have sharp and pinnacled outlines, or present a bare and rocky aspect; but, in general, they are soft in feature and in dress, angularities being rounded away from side and summit, and verdure successfully struggling to maintain ascendency over heath. On their south side they run far down in lateral ridges, and frequently subside with comparative suddenness, allowing the parallel narrow valleys to open boldly and sweepingly out into a great plain. In their main broad line they occupy the northern parts of Kirkcudbrightshire and Dumfries-shire, and the southern parts of the counties of Ayr, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh. Their altitude, in the central masses, averages nearly 3,000 feet above sea-level, and, in other parts, varies from 700 or 800 feet to a little upwards of 2,000. The great plain, or rather champaign country, which lies between them and the Solway frith, exhibits on the east a considerable expanse of level ground,—in the centre, an agreeable variety of flats, and gentle hilly ridges,—and in the west, an irregularly tumulated surface. Greatly the boldest variety in this quarter, is the ridge of the Criffel-hills, which lifts a grand summit in the immediate flank of the Solway, at the mouth of the estuary of the Nith, and thence runs inland in a considerable ridge of 10 or 12 miles. The broad spurs toward Edinburgh and Gala-water, fill all Peebles-shire and Selkirkshire; they are quite as irregular as the great main line, not so bold, more softly dressed, and forming over a considerable space a

hugely undulated expanse of verdure. As they become identified with the Moorfoot-hills in the south of Mid-Lothian, they lose much of both their greenness and their altitude. After the intervention of the vale of the Gala, they rise suddenly up in a broad and very moorish ridge, which takes the name of the Lammermoor-hills, occupies the northern part of Berwickshire, and the southern part of East-Lothian, and extends in a direction north of east to the German ocean at St. Abb's-head. An irregular triangle, formed by the east end of the main line of the Southern Highlands, and the spurs onward to the coast of the Lammermoors, constitutes the basin of the parent-stream and the affluents of the Tweed. This, over a large part of its extent, is identical with the dells, and glens, and vales of the mountain-territory; but in the eastern and southern divisions of Berwickshire, and a small part of the north-eastern division of Roxburghshire, it forms the largest plain in Scotland, an expanse of very slightly undulated ground, closely resembling many districts in England,—the luxuriant, calmly pretty, garden-looking Merse. Intervening between the South Highlands and the friths of Forth and Clyde, the great champaign grounds of Lothian and Strathclyde extend from sea to sea, the former a hanging plain, declining to the north, and picturesquely variegated with hill and rising ground, and the latter a great valley opening broadly out from among the glens and vales of the Highlands, stretching westward in agreeable undulations, which decline on both sides to a line along the centre, and becoming pent up in the west between the Lennox-hills and a ridge in Renfrewshire. The water-shed between these two great champaign districts is everywhere very slightly marked, and contains less hill, and greatly less boldness and variety, than several ridges or congeries of heights in the interior of Lothian. An insulated range, vacillating in character between hill and mountain, commences behind Greenock, at the west end of the valley of the Clyde, and runs southward near the west coast to the hill of Knockgeorgan, 700 feet high, about 3 miles north of Ardrossan bay. Mistie-Law, near the middle of the range, rises 1,558 feet above sea-level. From the heights north of Ardrossan, the high land or water-shed, makes a circular sweep to the south, with the concave side to the west, enclosing in a sort of amphitheatre the great hanging plain of Ayrshire, frequently, but very slightly, tumulated, containing much level ground, and, in its southern part, several bold heights, and having a prevailing declination to the west. This water-shed, after leaving the insulated chain from Greenock to Ardrossan, is for a long way of very inconsiderable elevation; and where it forms the boundary-line between Strathclyde or the vale of Avon, and the plain of Ayrshire, it is so low as to admit, from some points on the east bank of the Clyde in the centre of Clydesdale, not more than 120 or 160 feet above sea-level, a view of the heights of Arran, distant 50 miles in the frith of Clyde; but over its southern half it becomes identified, for some distance, with the water-shed of the main line of the Southern Highlands, and then sweeps westward to the sea, immediately on the left bank of the outlet of Girvan-water. The extreme north of the southern division of Scotland, or that which forms the middle part of the common boundary between it and the central division, is a strath or belt of low land, stretching along the south base of the Lennox-hills, from the head of the estuary of the Forth between Grangemouth and Stirling, to a point a little above the head of the estuary of the Clyde, between the village of East Kilpatrick and the vicinity of Glasgow. This strath is identical, at its west end, with the valley of the Clyde; in the chief of its central part, it forms a detached district of Dumbartonshire; and in its west end, and the rest of its central part, it constitutes the plain of Stirlingshire. So low and slightly variegated is its surface, that a glance at its appearance and position brings conviction of its having once lain under water, and formed a natural sea communication, or continuous frith, between the eastern and western marine waters of Scotland.

The Lennox-hills, which skirt the central division of the kingdom between the Forth and the Clyde, extend from Stirling to Dumbuck, immediately above Dumbarton, in the direction of west-south-west. Along the north side, a moorish descent terminates, over the western half, in a narrow and richly variegated vale, chiefly traversed by the river Endrick, and partly declining to Loch-Lomond, and the channel of its superfluent stream the level,—and over the eastern half, in a flat broad belt of carse-ground, which is very sinuously watered by the river Forth, and which, after sweeping past a narrowed and pent-up part at Stirling-castle, becomes identified with the plain of Stirlingshire. The mountains beyond extend over a vast region; occupy, with their intervening vales and lakes, the whole of the middle and western portions of the central division of Scotland;

and press closely on the whole flank of the Glenmore-nan-albin. One of the highest summits of the region, as well as of all Scotland, is Bennevis, 4,380 feet above sea-level, situated on the south-east side of Loch-Eil, near the entrance of the Caledonian canal. The boundary of the most mountainous part of the region extends south-westward from this monarch-height to Ben-Cruachan, on the south side of Loch-Etive; it runs thence south-eastward to the mountains of Arroquhar on the east side of Loch-Long, one of the most northerly branches of the frith of Clyde; it extends thence eastward to Benlomond, at the sources of the Forth; it thence passes on in the direction of east-north-east to Benledi, on the west side of the fresh-water lake Loch-Lubnaig; it thence diverges eastward to the enormously-based Beniglo, in latitude 56° 50′, and west longitude 3° 40′; it runs thence due east to the lofty ridge of Lochan-nagar, nearly in latitude 57°, and west longitude 3°; it extends thence northward, to the water-shed between the sources of the river Deveron and those of the Avon, an affluent of the Spey; it thence passes on westward to the northern extremity of Loch-Ness; and it thence extends south-westward along the flank of the whole of Glenmore-nan-albin to Bennevis. All the country comprehended within these boundaries, excepting Strathspey and a few deep glens, lies probably at a minimum of 1,000 feet above sea-level; it embosoms multitudinous scenes of grand and magnificent beauty, and of alternately savage and picturesque sublimity; it has many tracts which afford rich pasture, and not a few which are finely and productively feathered over with forest; it even contains, in well-sheltered situations, spots, small individually, but considerable in the aggregate, which are available for agriculture; but over by far the greater part of its extent, it either sends up wild and untameable summits to the clouds, or is an impracticable waste and wilderness region of rocky steeps, unproductive moors, and extensive bogs. Large tracts of continuous mountains lie on all sides, except the north-west, immediately beyond the boundaries we have indicated, and form, jointly with the great territory within these boundaries, the upland district of the central division of Scotland; but, though equally inhospitable, they are much inferior in mean height, and, in general, have less boldness, angularity, and rockiness of surface. The greatest range of the whole region cuts it from west to east into not very unequal parts, forms all the way a water-shed between streams respectively on the north and on the south, has a breadth of from 12 to 25 miles, runs at no great distance south of the 57th parallel, and extends from Bennevis by Loch-Ericht, and along the northern boundary of the counties of Perth and Forfar, to Mount-Caerloch in Kincardineshire, 18 miles west by north of Stonehaven, and thence sends off two hilly ridges to the coast, one terminating at Stonehaven, and the other at Girdleness. It thus bristles up as a stupendous rampart from sea to sea, sends up many summits 3,000 feet above sea-level, has probably a mean altitude, west of Caerloch, of 2,500 feet, measures in length from Bennevis to Girdleness about 100 miles, and, besides carrying the great north mail-road over the east end of its forking hilly ridges, is pierced in three places with gorges or passes which admit the transit of military roads. Another range commences in the vicinity of Loch-Lydoch, several miles from the south side of the former range, in west longitude 4° 35′; and runs south-westward to Bendoe, and thence southward, by the mountains of Arroquhar, along the west side of Loch-Long and the frith of Clyde, to a soft and gentle termination at Toward-point, the eastern peninsular headland of the district of Cowal. This range is not more than 50 miles in length, and, in Cowal, not more than 6 in mean breadth, and considerably less than 2,000 feet in the average height of its summits; but, north of Arroquhar, it is from 12 to 15 miles broad, sends up numerous summits to the height of nearly 3,000 feet, and forms a water-shed between the streams which flow respectively to the German and the Atlantic oceans. The section of the mountain or Highland district lying east of this range, and south of the great central range from Bennevis to Caerloch, somewhat nearly resembles in outline the figure of a quadrant, and contains many elevations, such as Benlomond, Benvenu, Benledi, Benvoirlich, Benlawers, and Schihallion, which rise about 3,000 feet or upwards, and in one instance even 4,000 feet, above sea-level. Its mountains are in some cases isolated; but, in general, they run in lateral spurs or offshoots eastward from the south and north range, and more or less parallel with the great central range. These are short in the southern part of the district, but towards the north they gradually increase from 10 to 15 or 18, and even to upwards of 20 miles; they enclose glens which are deep throughout, and in part high above sea-level, which have a contracted narrowness on the west, akin to that of profound gorges, but usually expand into vales toward the

east, and which contain aggregately large pendicles of arable land and forest, and embosom a great proportion of the loveliest and far-famed scenery of the Highlands. Between the most northerly of these flanking screens of the glens, and the great east and west central mountain-range, extends the vale of Rannoch, traversed along the east by the tumultuous river Tummel, and occupied on the west by Loch-Rannoch; and from the west end of this lake, past the northern termination of the north and south great range, away south-westward to the spurs of Bencruachan, extends the moor of Rannoch, an immense level bog lying about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, a dismal wilderness occupying an area of about 400 square miles. The section of country south and south-west of this, north of the peninsula of Knapdale and Kintyre, and west of the north and south mountain-range, measures about 40 miles by 25, and with the exception of the stupendous mass of Bencruachan and some attendant heights, is a series of table-lands, elevated from 500 to 700 feet above sea-level, separated by narrow and deep glens ploughed up by water-courses, and covered partly with heath and grass, and partly with moorish soil and bog. The glens, though deep, are, in general, open, or expand into vales, and in common with the banks of far-stretching bays and marine lochs, are subject to the plough or luxuriant in wood. The long narrow peninsula of Knapdale and Kintyre, extending nearly 50 miles southward, with a mean breadth of about 7 miles, rises at its southern extremity to an altitude of about 1,000 feet above sea-level, but elsewhere is very moderately and even gently hilly, has many interspersions of plain and valley, and wears an arable, sheltered, and softly picturesque appearance. From the north side of the great central range, at a point north-north-west of Beniglo, a range upwards of 30 miles in length, and about 10 or 11 in mean breadth, goes off in the direction of north by east, to the stupendous mountain-knot of the Cairngorm heights—according to some authorities, the loftiest in Britain—and there forks into two branches, the one extending north-eastward, and lowering in its progress, along the right flank of the upper basin of the Deveron, and the other, under the name of the Braes of Abernethy, running northward between the vale of the Avon and the valley of the Spey, to the terminating and lofty heights of Cromdale. This range, except near the north end of its divergent branches, is unpierced by any road or practicable pass; and, from the Cairngorm group to its junction with the great central range, has a mean altitude of probably about 3,000 feet. In the triangle, the two greater sides of which are formed by the Glenmore-nan-albin, and the western moiety of the great central range, stretches north-eastward, a range 30 miles in length, and considerable in breadth, called the Monadh-Leadh mountains. These heights commence, at their south-west end, in the Corryarrack mountains, 18 miles north-east of Bennevis: they divide in their progress into two branches, which enclose the upper basin of the river Findhorn, and terminate nearly due south-east, from the frith of Beauly entrance of the Caledonian canal; and they possess an extreme altitude above sea-level of not much more than 2,000 feet. The south side of the east end of the great central range from Caerloch to Beniglo, and the ends facing the south-east and east, of the lateral offshoots of the great range north and south, have a broad fringe of shelving upland, which, in a general view, may be described as descending in tiers, or as forming a declination by successive gradients to the Lowlands. This fringe—mountainous on the inner side, and merely hilly in the exterior—varies in breadth from 3 to 8 miles toward the south, and from 6 to 12 miles toward the north; it is everywhere chequered or striped with glens and vales, bringing down the roaring and impetuous streams cradled among the alps to the champaign country below; it exhibits, as seen from a distance, a magnificently varied breastwork thrown round the Highlands; and it encloses in its glens and vales a surpassing rich assemblage of scenery, a vast aggregate area of picturesque and romantic forest, and not a small proportion of excellent arable ground. Along the whole south-east side of this far-stretching and sublime and myriad-featured declivity, from the Forth, between the vicinity of Stirling to the vicinity of Aberfoil, to the German ocean at Stonehaven, a distance of about 80 miles, extends the plain of Strathmore, or the Great Valley, from 1 mile to 16 miles in breadth, over the most part from 6 to 8, and almost everywhere level, and in fine cultivation. This fine strath sends off to the German ocean at Montrose, a short one of kindred character, and farther north it becomes narrowed, and assumes the name of the Howe of Mearns; and at the point where it is crossed by the river Tay, it looks down a transverse valley watered by that stream; but over nearly all its length it is flanked along its south-east side by ranges of heights which, in some places, almost vie with the Grampians along the

north-west side, and in others wear the aspect of soft and gentle hills. The most considerable range, called the Ochils, extends from a point 2 miles from the river Forth, and about 4 miles from Stirling, in the direction of east-north-east, to the frith of Tay; it is 24 miles in length, and has a mean breadth of about 12 miles; and it is loftiest toward the Forth, and attains an extreme altitude of 2,300 feet above sea-level. Another range, called the Sidlaw-hills, is continuous of the Ochils, except for the intervention of the valley of the Tay; it rises abruptly up a little below Perth, in a surpassingly picturesque height of 632 feet above sea-level, and extends to a point some miles south of Montrose, sending up, over the earlier half of its progress, numerous summits upwards of 1,000 feet in altitude, and afterwards forming naturally moorish terraces, which now are either arable, or, for the most part, clothed with wood. South-eastward of the Ochils, all the way to the German ocean, the surface is singularly rich in the calm and soft beauties of landscape, and exhibits an interminable blending of valley, slope, and gentle hill; its boldest variety being an isolated table-ridge, a few miles from the Ochils, 4 miles in length, and shooting up at the extremities into beautifully outlined summits, respectively 1,466, and 1,721 feet high. Eastward from the south end of the Sidlaws, and along the north shore of the frith of Tay to the vicinity of Dundee, stretches the Carse of Gowrie, a level expanse of wheat-bearing soil, unsurpassed in strength and richness. The surface elsewhere between the Sidlaws and the sea, is partly diversified with the soft low heights called Laws, and partly consists of sandy downs, but in general is a waving, well-cultivated plain. North of the great central mountain-range from Bennevis to the German ocean, and east of the strictly Highland region, some high hilly ridges run eastward to near the sea, and send aloft numerous summits of mountainous aspect and altitude. The surface of the ridges and the intervening tracts, alternately pleases and tantalizes by incessant change; it abounds in rocky ruggedness, and steep declivities, and niggard moorlands; and it admits the dominion of the plough only or chiefly on the low grounds of its glens and valleys. The country lying to the north-east, and terminating in Kinnaird's-head, at the entrance of the Moray frith, has plains which, in some instances, run 10 or 12 miles inland from the sea, and swell into hills, most of which are graceful in outline, and beautifully verdant, while some are ploughed to the summit, and all, with one exception, rise less than 600 feet above the level of the sea. The country lying along the Moray frith to the north-east end of the Glenmore-nan-albin, has a breadth between the Highlands and the sea of only from 12 to 18 miles; its level ground along the sea-board runs 9 miles inland in the vicinity of the Spey, but elsewhere is seldom more than 2 miles broad; its interior district is traversed seaward by lofty offshoots of the mountain region beyond; and its sea-board on the Beauly frith is a barren moor 10 miles by from 2 to 3,—the famous moor of Culloden. The Glenmore-nan-albin extends north-east and south-west, in a straight line from sea to sea; it is 60 miles in length from Loch-Eil to the Beauly frith; and it is principally occupied by three long stripes of fresh-water lake, aggregately upwards of 37 miles in length.

The northern or third great division of Scotland, with the exception of two comparatively small portions, is all Highland. One of the low tracts consists of the peninsulæ respectively north and south of the Cromarty frith, and of a tract round the head of that frith from 2 to about 4 miles in breadth, which unites them. The southern peninsula, seaward from an isthmus which nowhere rises more than 50 feet above sea-level, swells on its west side into a flat-backed height, which, with a mean breadth of 2 miles, extends northward to the coast. The northern peninsula, though much and roughly variegated with high moorish grounds, and lifting up in one place a bold rampart on the coast, is crossed by the fine Plain of Fearn, stretching from Tain to the most northerly bay of the Cromarty frith. The other level, though somewhat variegated district, comprehends about four-fifths of the whole of Caithness, and will be quite understood as to both its character and its relative position, by reference to the article on that county. The mountain region, while vast in area and multitudinous in feature, exhibits such masses and congeries of heights, and is so undisposed in ridges or ranges, that only a longer description than the patience of most readers could endure would serve to depict it. Its greatest elevation extends across nearly its centre, from Ben-Wyvis on the east, to Loch-Torridon on the west, and sends aloft its summits from a base lying at probably 1,500 feet above sea-level. On the north side of this line, or toward Cape-Wrath, the elevation decreases more than on the south, or toward the peninsula of Morvern. On its west side occur most of those long and narrow indentations of the sea noticed in the

sections on the coasts and the marine waters; remarkable for rendering so desolate a region inhabitable, and especially for their being of a class which occurs elsewhere only on the coasts of Norway, Greenland, Iceland, and the hyperborean country around Hudson's Bay.

## RIVERS.

Most of the running waters of Scotland, owing to the prevalence of mountain, and the frequent penetrations of the sea, have small length of course, and, even in the country itself, are not designated rivers. Yet though very numerous, and, for the most part, individually unimportant, they will be found distinctively noticed in the articles on counties, and fully described in the alphabetical arrangement. We can here, without useless repetition, only name the principal streams, and state their locality and direction of course. South of the west end of the Southern Highlands, or in two cases in Wigtonshire, and in the third between that county and Kirkcudbrightshire, the Luce, the Bladenoch, and the Cree, run south-eastward to the Irish sea. South of the main range of the Southern Highlands, the Dee, the Urr, the Nith, the Annan, and the Esk, run southward to the Solway frith. In the large triangular district, two sides of which are formed by the main range of the Southern Highlands, and by the long spur to St. Abb's-head, and whose aggregate basin comprehends about 1,870 square miles, the Tweed, aided chiefly by the affluents of the Gala, the Teviot, and the Whitadder, runs eastward, north-eastward, and northward, to the German ocean. The Lothians and the plain of Stirlingshire, are drained north-eastward or northward to the frith of Forth, principally by the Tyne, the Esk, the Leith, the Almond, the Avon, and the Carron. Ayrshire is drained in a direction more or less westerly to the frith of Clyde, by the Stinchar, the Girvan, the Doon, the Ayr, the Irvine, and the Garnock. The basin of the Clyde, comprehending an area of 1,200 square miles, is drained in a direction north of west to the head of the frith of Clyde, by its cognominal stream, whose chief affluents are the Douglas, the Avon, the Kelvin, and the Leven. The Forth, drawing greatly the majority of its head-waters from the central division of Scotland, fed principally by the Teith, the Allan, and the Devon, and draining an area of 574 square miles, flows eastward to its frith. The streams which, throughout both the central and the northern divisions of Scotland, run westward to the Atlantic, are all individually too inconsiderable to bear separate mention. Those which drain the district east of the Ochil-hills, are chiefly the Leven and the Eden,—the former eastward to Largo-bay, and the latter north-eastward to St. Andrew's-bay. A vast territory lying immediately south of the great central range of mountains, and comprehending large portions of both the Highlands and the Lowlands, is drained to the extent of 2,396 miles, chiefly eastward, and partly southward, by the Tay and its tributaries, the principal of which are the Tummel, the Isla, the Almond, and the Earn. The north-east corner of this territory is drained eastward to the German ocean, chiefly by the South-Esk and the North-Esk. In the district immediately north of the central mountain-range, and east of the Cairngorm mountain-knot, the Dee and the Don run eastward to the sea at Aberdeen. In the district lying between this and the eastern half of the Moray frith, the Deveron runs northward to that frith, and the Ythan and the Ugie eastward to the German ocean. The district enclosed by the great central mountain-range, the north-east branch of the Cairngorm ramification, the Moray frith, and the Glenmore-nan-albin, is drained to the extent of 1,300 square miles, north-eastward to the sea by the Spey, to the extent of 500 miles northward to the frith by the Findhorn, and to a less extent for each stream, northward to the frith by the Nairn, and westward to Loch-Lochy, near the west end of the Glenmore by the Spean. In the great northern division of Scotland, the chief streams eastward are the Beauly to the head of the Beauly frith, the Conan to the head of the Cromarty frith, the Oykell to the head of the Dornoch frith, the Brora, the Helmsdale, the Berriedale, and the Wick; and the chief streams northward are the Thurso, the Forss, the Halladale, and the Naver. Of all the rivers, the Clyde alone is navigable by sea-craft for any considerable distance above the estuary; and even it possesses this high property only in consequence of great artificial deepening and embanking, and over a distance of but about 12 miles.

## LAKES.

The lakes of Scotland are very numerous, and, in many instances, are large, and singularly rich in scenery. The principal, for extent or scenic attractions, are Ken, drained by a cognominal stream, the chief affluent of the southern Dee; Skene, 1,300 feet above sea-level, drained by a remote tributary of the Annan, forming the magnificent cataract called the Grey-Mare's-Tail; St. Mary's-Loch, and the Loch of the Lows, drained by the classic Yarrow, a remote affluent of the Tweed; Doon, drained by its cognominal stream; Lomond, drained by the western Leven, the tributary of the Clyde; Leven and Glin, drained by the eastern Leven; Conn and Ard, drained by the Forth; Katrine, Achray, Vennachoir, Voil, and Lubnaig, drained by the Teith, the chief affluent of the Forth; Tay, Earn, Lydoch, Ericht, Rannoch, Tummel, Garry, Lows, Cluny, and Quiech, drained by the Tay and its affluents; Loch-Lee, drained by the North-Esk; Awe, Avick, Shiell, and Eck, south of the central mountain-range, and near the west coast; Laggan, Ouchan, and Treag, drained by the Spean; Lochie and Archaig, drained by the Lochie into Loch-Eil; Oich and Garry, drained by the Ness into the Beauly frith; Duntalliak, drained by the Nairn; Ruthven and Ashley, drained into Loch-Ness; Maree, Fuir, Shallag, Fannich, Rusk, Luichart, Monar, Glas, Moir, and Slin, in Ross-shire; and Shin, Naver, Furan, Baden, Loval, and More, in Sutherland. The area in square miles, of 26 of the principal, is respectively of Lomond, 45; Ness, 30; Awe, 30; Shin, 25; Maree, 24; Tay, 20; Archaig, 18; Shiell, 16; Lochy, 15; Laggan, 12; Morrer, 12; Fannich, 10; Ericht, 10; Naver, 9; Earn, 9; Rannoch, 8; Stennis, 8; Leven, 7; Ken, 6; Lydoch, 6; Fuir, 6; Loyal, 6; Katrine, 5; Glas, 5; Doon, 4½; and Luichart, 3. All are mountain or hill lakes; and all, with very few exceptions, are embosomed in the Highlands.

## ISLANDS.

The islands of Scotland are very numerous, and, in many instances, are large and important. The greatest archipelago, that of the Hebrides, extends along nearly the whole west coast of the mainland. It is broadly distinguishable into two divisions, the outer and the inner, but is capable of subdivision into five groups. Three of these press close upon the coast, the group of Isla and Jura on the south, that of Mull in the centre, and that of Skye on the north,—the last separated from the second by the seas which wash the far-projecting Point of Ardnamurchan on the mainland, and the first and second so concatenated as to admit a line of separation chiefly by their geognostic properties. The fourth, largest, most northerly, and far-stretching group, lies quite away from the mainland, and even from the group of Skye, separated from the northern part of the former by the Minch, and from the western skirts of the latter by the Little-Minch. It consists of about 140 islands and islets, about 140 miles in aggregate length, and lying so compactly as to be popularly viewed as one, and conventionally called the Long-Island. The fifth group is very small, lies to the far-west in profound loneliness, amidst a desert of waters, and draws attention chiefly by the romance of its situation and character,—consisting only of St. Kilda, itself more an islet than an island, and a tiny sprinkling on the bosom of the sea around it of dark, coarse gems, which pendulate between the character of islets and that of mere rocks. These groups are all fully treated in the article Hebrides. Another archipelago, that of Orkney, is separated at its south end by the Pentland frith, 6 miles broad from the north coast of Caithness, or extreme north of the mainland of Scotland. Its islands and islets lie somewhat compactly; but are divisible into two groups, the larger and more compact on the south, the smaller and more dispersed on the north-east,—the two separated by a sound which bears on the east side the name of Stronsa frith, and on the west side that of Westra frith. A full general description of the whole will be found in the article Orkney. An islet called Stroma, lies in the Pentland frith, 4 miles north-west of Duncansby-head. A third archipelago, that of Shetland, lies 48 miles north-north-east from Orkney. About two-thirds of their whole superficies are amassed in a very long island, of surpassingly irregular outline, and in several places very nearly dissevered, called the Mainland. Yell sound, a winding strait, separates this island on the south from the other chief island on the north, but is, in some places, thickly strewn with islets. One small island, Fowla, lies quite away to the

west from the main group. Another, called Fair-Island, lies about half-way between that group and the Orkneys. All the details of a general description are given in the article SHETLAND. The other principal islands of Scotland are Mugdrum, in the frith of Tay; the Isle of May, Inchkeith, Cramond, Inchcolm, Inchgarvey, Inchmickry, Craigleith, Lamb, Fidra, and the Bass, in the frith of Forth,—the first and second the sites of lighthouses; and Arran, Bute, Great Cumbrae, Little Cumbrae, Pladda, Lady-Isle, and Ailsa-rock, in the frith of Clyde,—Pladda and Little Cumbrae the sites of lighthouses, and Lady-Isle the site of two beacon-towers. Of seaward rocks and sandbanks, the chief are Car-rock, a beacon-station, 1½ mile north-east of Fifeness; Bell-rock, a dangerous ledge bearing aloft a lighthouse, 12 miles east of Buddonness; Marr's-bank, a shoal, 30 miles east of the Bell-rock; Murray-bank, a sandbank 10 miles east of Montrose; the Long-Forties, a shoal, extending from the exterior side of Murray-bank, in a line nearly parallel with the coast, to within 70 miles of Kinnaird-head; Outer-Montrose-pits, a shoal, 90 miles east of Montrose; the Pentland-skerries, the site of a lighthouse, at the east end of the Pentland frith; Lappoch-rock, between Lady-Isle and Irvine harbour, in the frith of Clyde; and the Big and Little Scaurs, rocks at the middle of the entrance of Luce-bay.

## GEOLOGY AND MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.

Without supplying a geological map, and writing twentyfold more copiously than our space will admit, we could not give an adequate view of the distribution of the rocks of Scotland, and of the varieties and structure of its minerals. But from 'Malte Brun's and Balbi's Systems of Geography Abridged: Edinburgh, Adam and Charles Black, 1840,' we shall extract a summary, which will please the scientific by its clearness, and the popular reader by its wealth of information; and then we shall exhibit in a brief summary the names and localities of all the rarer minerals of the country. "In a general point of view," says the work referred to, "Scotland may be separated, geologically as well as geographically, into three portions. By passing a line on the map nearly straight, from Stonehaven, through Dunkeld to the middle of the Isle of Bute, and thence with a slight curve to the Mull of Cantyre, we shall have traced the southern boundary of the primary non-fossiliferous system of rocks. Another line, but more irregular than the former, drawn from St. Abb's-head, passing near Peebles, Abington, Sanquhar, New Cumnock, to about Girvan, will have a general parallelism with the former line, and will have the older greywacke, now named the Cumbrian system, lying to the south, and extending to the borders; while the land included between the two lines comprehends the old red sandstone, and great central coal basin of Scotland.

"I. STRATIFIED ROCKS.—We shall first notice the stratified systems of those three divisions of the country, beginning with the oldest.

"That extensive tract of Scotland which constitutes the northern division, is composed chiefly of Primary Stratified rocks, namely, gneiss, mica slate, chlorite slate, and clay slate, with subordinate masses of hornblende slate, talc slate, and primitive limestone. These, often with granitic centres, rise into magnificent mountains, of which the Grampians form a part. In many of these deposits, particularly in the mica slate, garnets of a brown colour are very abundant. The mountains of the Trossachs, so effectively described by Sir Walter Scott, are chiefly composed of mica slate. In these primary deposits no organic remains have ever been discovered. But these are not the only stratified formations which constitute this extensive district. The old red sandstone fringes the extremities of the land, commencing about Fochabers, on the east side of the Murray frith; extending on both sides of Loch-Ness within a short distance of Fort-Augustus, and then proceeding northwards with a variable breadth through Fortrose, Tain, Dornoch; expanding the whole breadth of Caithness, and constituting the principal formation of the Orkney Isles. On the western side of the mainland, the old red sandstone is deposited in numerous patches on the gneiss formation, as at Loch Broom, Gairloch, and Applecross. The newer secondary rocks have been but very sparingly observed in Scotland; yet it is rather a curious fact, that the few patches which have been discovered, are superimposed generally on the old red sandstone, and have not been seen reposing in their uninterrupted order in the secondary series. Thus, the lias shales, highly micaceous, and some of the upper beds of the Oolitic system, occur at the mouth of the Cromarty frith, from Dunrobin-castle to the Ord of Caithness; Applecross and

other points on the mainland; and in the Western Isles, on the borders of Mull, the south and east of Skye, and near the Cock of Arran, on a small coal deposit. The equivalent of the fresh-water deposits of the Wealds of Sussex, geologically situate above the oolitic group, and below the chalk, is seen near Elgin in Murray, and Loch-Staffers in Skye. In the central and southern divisions of Scotland, those newer groups of rocks have not been detected. In tracing the geological features of the country in the ascending order of the groups, and confining ourselves to the geographical divisions pointed out, we next come to the Transition or Greywacke system, now divided into two principal sections,—the Lower or Cumbrian, and the Upper or Silurian. So far as is hitherto ascertained, the silurian division is unknown in Scotland, but the Cumbrian rocks, nearly destitute of organic remains, cover the principal part of the great area of the south of Scotland. These greywacke strata stand at high angles of from 60° to 90° from the horizon, and consist chiefly of coarse slaty strata, seldom divisible into thin roofing slates, and often alternating with arenaceous and coarse conglomerates. Amongst these strata limestone is seldom found, and when it is, the quality is inferior. In the division of the island of which we now treat, coal and its accompaniments are known in very few places. Coal is, however, worked at Canoby, and on the borders at the Carter-Fell. The only other rock formation found in connection with the old transition group here (with the exception of igneous rocks), is a red sandstone, ascertained, in some situations, to be the old red, but in some other places, considered to be the new red sandstone, particularly in Dumfries-shire, where the surfaces of the slabs have curious impressions, supposed to be those of the feet of a species of tortoise.

"*The Old Red Sandstone and the Carboniferous System.*—In the central division is placed the great coal basin of Scotland; but adhering to our rule of marking the successive formations in the ascending order, we shall first treat of the Old Red Sandstone, the most ancient rock in this subdivision of the country. This rock abuts against the line of the primary rocks, and stretches across the whole country, from the German ocean to the Atlantic, pursuing a south-westerly and north-easterly direction. From the northern line of division it stretches south to the frith of Tay, bearing through Dunning near Stirling, Dumbarton, and thence through the Western Isles, Bute and Arran, and is wrapped nearly round the extremity of the mainland at the Mull of Cantyre. The old red sandstone thus forms a long, uninterrupted, and extensive fertile valley. In the north-western part it rises into hills, in the sides of one of which, Uam Vor, are deep and hideous fissures, the effect of some convulsion. It is more irregularly distributed on the southern boundary of the middle division, commencing on the east about Dunbar, and stretching westerly on the line of the transition range of Moorfoot and Lammermoor-hills beyond Middleton, where it is interrupted by a range of trap, but is again found in the country round Lanark. This formation appears to be of vast thickness, especially in the northern part of the division, and may, it is supposed from recent observation, be divided into three portions, the lower, the middle, and the upper beds. In what is considered the lower strata, the remains of fishes have been found in a high state of preservation, and also large scales and other remnants of a sauroid character, such as those of the holoptychus. The well-known Arbroath pavement belongs to the old red sandstone series. The most important group in the central district is the Coal Formation, consisting of limestone, ironstone, freestone, coal, and clays. Its extent from east to west is bounded only by the extremities of the land. To the north it is cut off from the old red sandstone by a range of trap hills, crossing the country from east to west. On the south it is bounded by the greywacke and old red sandstone. Its breadth averages 40 miles, and is in length about 70. The mountain limestone forms generally the basis of this group, though it is frequently found interstratified with other members of the series, and abounds with countless numbers of organic remains. Below the mountain limestone, however, but belonging to the same group, a bed of limestone is worked at Burdiehouse, near Edinburgh, in which the organic remains differ essentially from those of that just named. These remains consist of many of the plants which distinguish the coal formation; but it also includes the teeth, scales, and other bones of fish, which partake of the reptile character, some of which must have been of gigantic dimensions. Small fishes (the paleoniscus, &c.) are also found in a fine state of preservation. The same limestone has been found in other parts of the country, and is of superior quality to the common limestone for mortar, plaster, and the smelting of iron. The clay ironstone is found in beds and nodules, the workable kinds containing from 27 to 45 per cent.

of iron. The kind termed black-band is in high request. From this ore a vast quantity of pig-iron is smelted. The coal is found in beds, varying from a few inches to 40 feet in thickness; and one bed in Ayrshire is about 100 feet thick, interrupted only by thin seams of shale from 1 to 3 inches, and is extracted in great quantity, and used as fuel for domestic purposes, the burning of lime, smelting of iron, working of steam-engines on sea and land. One variety, cannel-coal, is of superior quality for the preparation of gas. From the fire-clay are manufactured fire-brick and gas retorts; and the sandstone furnishes an inexhaustible store of substantial and beautiful material for building. These several deposits contain in abundance the impressions of the vegetables which distinguish the carboniferous period; and what is remarkable, the remains of animals, the same as noted as occurring in the Burdiehouse limestone, are found in the shales, and even in the coal itself. In this district, no strata newer than the carboniferous system is known to exist; all is covered over with accumulations of clays, gravels, sands, and soil.

"II. Unstratified Rocks.—Having thus noticed the direction and geographical position of the several stratified formations of Scotland, we now come to treat briefly of the Unstratified System; and in order to bring this department more clearly to the apprehension of the general reader, we must remark, that the unstratified rocks are of igneous origin—they were, in fact, melted volcanic matter, which had burst through the stratified deposits, which were thus elevated into mountain-ranges; the strata being at the same time raised on edge to various angles with the horizon. This being the case, we consequently find that the unstratified follow the same course with the stratified mountains, since the former were the elevating cause of the latter. Now granite, an igneous rock, is more generally found connected with the primary non-fossiliferous, than with the succeeding formations, forming centres in gneiss and mica slate, and rising above them in magnificent pinnacles; it is therefore in the primary region that granitic mountains may be expected to predominate; of this we find an instance in the Grampian chain which stretches in a north-east and south-west direction, intersecting the country. The granite is most largely developed on the north-east side of the country; it there commences about the parallel of Stonehaven, extends northward to Peterhead and Banff; and, in a westerly direction, along the courses of the Dee and the Don; and still continues along the banks of the Tilt, Loch-Ericht, Loch-Lydoch, and terminates in this line near Oban and Fort-William; from the latter rises Ben-Nevis, composed of granitic sienite. But this is not the only range. Another may be traced commencing in the north between Thurso and Portskerry, which passes along, at irregular distances, near Loch-Baden, the neighbourhood of Dornoch, Loch-Oich, on the line of Loch-Ness, and terminates in a lofty mountain at the head of Loch-Sunart, on the west coast. Granite is found in several of the Western Isles, as in Rum, and is magnificently displayed in the Isle of Arran;—Goatfell and the surrounding peaks are of granite. The granitic summits of these mountains form the highest land in Britain. Ben-Nevis is 4,373 feet above the level of the sea, and Ben-Macdui rises about 17 feet higher. Though the granitic formation covers a greater area, and rises to a greater altitude in the north than in the south of Scotland, yet the latter is not deficient in this interesting rock. It rises through the older greywacke (the Cumbrian system) in Dumfries-shire; occupies a great space in New Galloway and in Kirkcudbright; and near Kirkmaiden, in the form of dykes. In some of those mountains, stones fit for the purposes of the jeweller have been found. The mountain Cairngorm, in Inverness-shire, has long been celebrated for its rock crystal, of a smoke-brown colour, and named Cairngorm from its locality, which, when cut by the lapidary, is highly esteemed for its colour and brilliancy, and is employed for seals, brooches, and other ornamental purposes. Topazes of a light blue colour, and sometimes of very large size, have occasionally been found on the same mountain, and also beryl (aqua marine), more rarely. Unstratified rocks of every other kind also prevail in Scotland; including all the varieties of Trap (commonly named whinstone), basalt, greenstone, compact feltspar, pitchstone, porphyries, and amygdaloids, which in many parts display ranges of symmetrical columns, sometimes of great extent—as at Arthur-Seat near Edinburgh, in several parts of the coast of Fife, in the islands of Eigg, Arran, Lamlash, and in the incomparable Staffa. But we shall attend to the distribution of these rocks throughout the country. They are connected with the older greywacke and red sandstones of the south of Scotland. Trap forms a great part of the Cheviots on the borders, and passes northwards into the districts of Dunse, Coldstream, Kelso, Melrose, Selkirk, and Roxburghshire, rising into beautiful dome-shaped hills. Hounam-Law, the

Eildons, and Ruberslaw (the last, near 1,500 feet high), may be cited as examples. But in the great central valley of Scotland, beginning at Montrose on the east coast, trap hills appear in patches in the old red sandstone, passing in an irregular line to the frith of Tay, from the south-eastern extremity of which they proceed in a south-westerly course, without interruption, but varying greatly in breadth, through Dunning, Kinross, and Stirling, to Dumbarton. Another line, but less continuous, commences about Cupar, near St. Andrews, along the coasts of Fifeshire, and appears in groups about Linlithgow, Bathgate, near Glasgow, onwards to Paisley, and thence to Greenock, where it is greatly expanded, and turns north to the banks of the Clyde, nearly opposite the Dumbarton range. A third parallel range, also in interrupted masses, commences at Dunbar, is continued in the Pentlands, Tintoc, and other hills in Lanarkshire, and in Ayrshire, about Kilmarnock, Ayr, and New Cumnock. In Galloway, trap is in some parts greatly expanded. A few of those localities may be mentioned, as we are not aware that any public notice has yet been given of its existence in those parts. A dyke of greenstone occurs near Kirkcolmpoint in greywacke, at the western extremity of Loch-Ryan ; Cairn-Pat, between Stranraer and Port-Patrick, is also greenstone ; and thence, the greywacke of the whole coast to the Mull of Galloway is intersected by dykes and hills of several varieties of trap. On the northern side of Loch-Ryan, it is seen involved amongst the roofing slates of the Cairn ; and a range of trap hills extends thence, rising through the greywacke, flanking the edge of the loch, taking a south-easterly direction, passing by Castle-Kennedy to the north, and onwards to New-Luce. Here it expands to an enormous extent in every direction ; to the south it approaches Glenluce-bay. At Knocky-bay, a short distance north of New-Luce, a lead mine was at one time worked, but becoming unproductive, was abandoned. It may, however, be observed, that the greatest development of trap is in the great central coal district, where it has fractured the strata, and raised the edges of the coal seams to the surface, an important natural operation, by which coal and its other useful accompaniments, ironstone, limestone, and building materials, have been made known and accessible. In the trap rocks of Scotland many interesting minerals are found. The far-famed Scotch agate or pebble, abounds in nodules included in trap, near Montrose, Perth, and other places ; and many of the most beautiful of the zeolites are found among the hills around Dumbarton, the opposite side of the Clyde, and in many other localities.

" The coal-fields constitute the principal mineral treasures of Scotland. The great coal district extends across the island from the eastern corner, or, as the district is termed in Lowland Scotch, the ' East Neuk ' of Fife, to the mouth of the Clyde in Dumbartonshire on the west, and into East-Lothian on the east. It is not, however, continuous throughout the whole distance, but consists rather of a succession of large detached coal-fields. Its superficial extent has been estimated at nearly 1,000 square miles ; and it has also been calculated that, according to the present consumption, it may be worked with advantage during 3,000 years. The Fife coal-field, north of the Forth, extends from Stirling to St. Andrews, and is in some places 10 miles broad. The richest portion of it lies between Dysart and Alloa. The Lothian coal-field, on the south and east of Edinburgh, is about 25 miles in length, with a breadth of five or six, and covers an area of 80 square miles. To the westward of Edinburgh there is no coal for several miles ; but at Bathgate, workable beds are found, which extend westward, with some interruptions, to the neighbourhood of Glasgow, forming the great coal-field of Lanarkshire. The Clyde and the Forth form the boundaries of this field ; but beyond Blantyre, the coal extends on the south side of the Clyde to the Cathkin-hills. After passing Glasgow, the coal-field stretches westward from the south bank of the Clyde, and occupies the valley in the line of the Ardrossan canal, extending through Renfrewshire to Dalry in Ayrshire ; the most southerly point being at Girvan. Several small fields occur at different parts of the south of Scotland, particularly at Sanquhar, in Dumfries-shire, and Canoby, in the same county, on the borders of England. Coal is found also at Brora in Sutherlandshire, and Campbelton in Cantyre, but in insignificant quantities. Besides the fossil fuel yielded by the coal-fields, ironstone of excellent quality abounds in many of them ; and is smelted to a great amount, and manufactured into articles suited for every useful purpose, at the great works of Carron, Shotts, Cleland, Airdrie, Clyde, Wilsontown, Muirkirk, Glenbuck, and some other places. It is the abundance and cheapness of coal in its vicinity that has enabled Glasgow to rival Manchester as a manufacturing emporium. Next to coal and ironstone, the most valuable mineral product of

Scotland is lead, of which there are rich mines at Leadhills and Wanlockhead, in the Lowther-hills, on the borders of Lanarkshire and Dumfries-shire. Lead is also procured at Dollar in Clackmannanshire, Strontian in Argyleshire, Belleville in Inverness-shire, and Leadlaw in Peebles-shire. A considerable quantity of silver is extracted from the lead. Particles of gold have frequently been found in the small streams among the Lowther-hills, and also immediately under the vegetable soil which covers the surface of the latter. Scotland abounds in quarries of the finest building materials, particularly sandstone,—hence the beauty of the numerous public edifices which adorn its cities and towns. The principal sandstone quarries are Craigleith, a little to the west of Edinburgh; Binnie, near Uphall, Linlithgowshire; Humbie, near South Queensferry, also in Linlithgowshire; Giffneugh, near Glasgow, Lanarkshire; Longannet, near Kincardine, Perthshire; and Milnefield or Kingoodie, near Longforgan, Perthshire. Roofing-slates, only inferior to those procured in Wales, are quarried extensively at Ballachulish, and in the island of Easdale, both in Argyleshire. Granite is brought from Aberdeen to pave the streets of London; and the granite of Kirkcudbright has been partly used in the construction of the Liverpool docks. Variegated or veined marble, of a beautiful appearance, is found in Sutherlandshire, at Glentilt in Perthshire, at Tyree in Argyleshire, at Muriston in West-Lothian, and in other places."

Octohedral alum occurs at Hurlet near Paisley, at Creetown in Galloway, and in the vicinity of Moffat; rock-butter, at Hurlet; compact gypsum, in the Campsie-hills; fibrous gypsum, in Dumbartonshire, in the vicinity of Moffat, and on the banks of the Whitadder; foliated fluor, in various situations, but rarely, though abundant in England; conchoidal apatite, or asparagus stone, near Kincardine, in Ross-shire, and in the Shetland isles; common arragonite, or prismatic limestone, in the lead mines of Leadhills, and in secondary trap-rocks, in various situations; fibrous calc-cinter, the alabaster of the ancients, in Macallister's-cave in Skye; slate-spar, imbedded in marble in Glen-Tilt, and in Assynt; common compact lucullite, or black marble, forms hills in Assynt; stinkstone, or swinestone, occurs in Kirkbean, and the vicinity of North-Berwick; white domolite occurs in beds containing tremolite, in Iona; brachytypous limestone, or rhomb-spar, near Newton-Stewart, and on the banks of Loch-Lomond; foliated brown-spar, in the lead mines of Leadhills and Wanlockhead; columnar brown-spar, on the banks of Loch-Lomond, and near Newton-Stewart; prismatic, or electric calamine, at Wanlockhead; pyramido-prismatic baryte, or strontianite, at Strontian in Argyleshire; foliated prismatoidal baryte, or celestine, at Inverness, and in the Calton-hill of Edinburgh; white lead-spar, and black lead-spar, at Leadhills; indurated, friable, and green earthy lead-spars, prismatic lead-spar, or sulphate of lead, and radiated prismatic blue malachite, or blue copper, at Leadhills and Wanlockhead;—fibrous common malachite, at Sandlodge, in the mainland of Shetland;—radiated cobalt-mica, or cobalt-bloom, at Alva in Stirlingshire, and in the limestone of the coal measures in Linlithgowshire; earthy blue iron, on the surface of peat-mosses in Shetland; scaly graphite, in Strath-Beauly in Inverness-shire, and in the coal formation near Cumnock; foliated chlorite, in Jura; earthy chlorite, along with common chlorite, at Forneth-cottage in Perthshire; other chlorites, variously, and in abundance; common talc, in Perthshire, Aberdeenshire, and Banffshire; indurated talc, or talc-slate, in Perthshire, Banffshire, and Shetland; steatite, or soapstone, in the limestone of Iona, and the trap-rocks of the Lothians, Arran, Skye, and some other places;—diatomous schiller-spar, in the serpentine of Fetlar, and Unst in Shetland, and of Portsoy in Banffshire, in the greenstone of Fifeshire, in the porphyritic rock of Calton-hill, and in the trap of Craig-Lochart, near Edinburgh; hemiprismatic schiller-spar, or bronzite, in Skye, and near Dimnadrochit in Inverness-shire: prismatoidal schiller-spar, or hypersthene, in Skye and Banffshire; kyanite, in primitive rocks at Boharm in Banffshire, and near Banchory in Aberdeenshire, and in mica-slate near Sandlodge in the mainland of Shetland; fibrous prehnite, in veins and cavities in the trap of Castle-rock, Salisbury-Crag, and Arthur-Seat, Edinburgh, of Bishopton and Hartfield in Renfrewshire, of Cockney-burn and Loch-Humphrey in Dumbartonshire, of the vicinity of Beith in Ayrshire, and of Berwickshire, Mull, and Raasay; rhomboidal zeolite, or chabasite, in crystals in the vesicular cavities of the Mull and Skye trap; mealy zeolite, or mesotype, near Tantallan-castle in Haddingtonshire, and in Mull, Skye, and Canna; pyramidal zeolite, or apophyllite, in the trap-rocks of Skye; some other species of zeolite, variously, and in abundance; adularia, a rare sub-species of prismatic felspar, in the granite of Arran; compact felspar, a more

common sub-species, in the Pentland and the Ochil hills, in Tinto, and in Papa-Stour in Shetland; other sub-species of prismatic felspar, in numerous localities; sahlite, a sub-species of pyramido-prismatic augite, in Unst, Tiree, Harris, Glentilt, Glenelg, and Rannoch; asbestous tremolite, in Glentilt, Glenelg, Iona, Shetland, and other places; common tremolite, in Glentilt, Glenelg, and Shetland; rock-cork, a kind of asbestos, in veins in the serpentine of Portsoy, and in the red sandstone of Kincardineshire, in small quantities at Kildrummie in Aberdeenshire, and in plates in the lead veins of Leadhills and Wanlockhead; flexible asbestos, or amianthus, in the serpentine of Portsoy, Lewis, and Harris, of Mainland, Unst and Fetlar in Shetland, and in some other places; rigid or common asbestos, in the serpentine of Shetland, Long-Island, and Portsoy; epidote, or pistacite, in the syenite of Arran and the Shetland mainland, in the gneiss of Sutherland, in the trap of Mull and Skye, in the quartz of Iona and Rona, and in the porphyry of Glencoe, and other districts; common zoisite, in Shetland, Glenelg, and the banks of Loch-Lomond; common andalusite, in the primitive rocks of Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, and Shetland;—saussurite, between Ballantrae and Girvan; common topaz, in an alluvium in the granite and gneiss districts of Mar and Cairngorm; schorlous topaz, or schorlite, in Mar; beryl, along with topaz and rock-crystal, in an alluvium among the Cairngorm range; common amethyst, in greenstone and amygdaloid, in many localities; rock or mountain crystal—a variety of which is the Scottish Cairngorm stone—in the alluvium of the Cairngorm district, in druse cavities in the granite of Arran, and in various other geognostic and topographical positions; rose or milk quartz, in the primitive rocks of various districts; conchoidal hornstone, in the Pentland-hills; common calcedony, in most of the trap districts; carnelian, in most of the secondary trap districts, solitarily, or in agate; striped jasper, in the clay porphyry of the Pentland-hills; porcelain jasper, among pseudo-volcanic rocks in Fifeshire; agate jasper, in the agates of central Scotland; precious and common garnet, variously in primitive rocks; prismatic garnet, or cinnamon-stone, in gneiss near Kincardine in Ross-shire; prismatoidal garnet, or grenatite, in Aberdeenshire and Shetland; common zircon and hyacinth, in Galloway, Inverness-shire, Sutherland, Shetland, and other districts;—common sphene, or prismatic titanium-ore, in the syenite of Inverary and of Criffel, and other Galloway-hills, and in some other parts of Scotland; rutile, or prismato-pyramidal titanium-ore, in the granite of Cairngorm, and the quartz of Killin and Beniglo; prismatic wolfram, in the island of Rona; iron sand or granular magnetic iron-ore, in the trap-rocks of various districts; micaceous specular iron-ore, at Fitful-head in Shetland, in clay-slate near Dunkeld, and in the mica-slate of Benmore; red hematite, or fibrous red iron-ore, in veins in the secondary greenstone of Salisbury-Crags, and in the sandstone of Cumber-head in Lanarkshire; columnar red clay iron-ore, among other pseudo-volcanic productions in Fifeshire; pea-ore, or pisiform brown-clay iron-ore, in the secondary rocks of Galston; bog iron-ore, in various parts of the Highlands and Islands; scaly brown manganese-ore, near Sandlodge in Shetland; grey manganese-ore, near Aberdeen;—octahedral copper, in the serpentine of Yell, and the sandstone of Mainland in Shetland;—prismatic nickel pyrites, or copper-nickel, at Leadhills and Wanlockhead, and in the coal-field of Linlithgowshire; nickel ochre, in the same localities as the last, and at Alva; prismatic arsenic pyrites, at Alva; magnetic, or rhomboidal iron pyrites, in Criffel, Windyshoulder, and other Galloway hills; yellow, or pyramidal copper pyrites, near Tyndrum in Perthshire, and in the Mainland of Shetland;—grey copper, or tetrahedral copper-glance, at Sandlodge in Shetland, at Airth in Stirlingshire, at Fassneyburn in Haddingtonshire, and in the vicinity of Girvan; vitreous copper, or prismatic copper-glance, in Ayrshire, at Fassney-burn, and in Fair Isle; rhomboidal molybdena, in granite and syenite at Peterhead, in chlorite-slate in Glenelg, and in granite at the head of Loch-Creran; molybdena ochre, along with the last, at the head of Loch-Creran; grey antimony, or prismatoidal antimony-glance, in greywacke at Jamestown in Dumfries-shire, and among primitive rocks, accompanied by green fluor in Banffshire;—yellow zinc-blende, at Clifton near Tyndrum; brown zinc-blende, at Clifton, and in small veins with galena, in the Mid-Lothian coal-field;—amber, or yellow mineral resin, on the sea-beach; petroleum, or mineral oil, at St. Catherine's well in the parish of Liberton, and in Orkney; asphaltum, or slaggy mineral pitch, in secondary limestone in Fifeshire, and in clay ironstone in Haddingtonshire;—indurated lithomarge, in nidular portions, occasionally in secondary trap and porphyry rocks; mountain soap, in secondary trap in Skye; chiastolite, in clay-slate near Balahulish in Argyle-

shire; iserine, in the sand of the Don and the Dee; pinite, in porphyry in Beniglo, and near Inverary.

## CLIMATE.

The climate of the Hebrides, of the Orkneys, and of Shetland, has, in the case of each, some marked peculiarities, which are noticed in the articles devoted to their description. Even that of the mainland, owing to the bold and singularly varied contour of the country, is so singularly various, as to offer matter for distinctive remark in notices of most counties, and even of not a few parishes. In a general view, the heat, in consequence of the country's insularity, and of its frequent and long indentations by the sea, is much higher in winter, and more moderate in summer, than in the same latitudes on the continent. The temperature, except in moorlands in the interior, and the more mountainous districts, seldom remains long at the freezing-point; nor, in any part of the country, does it often rise to what is called Indian heat, or to an intensity which incommodes the labour of the field. The extremes, so far as they have been observed, are 92° of Fahrenheit, and 3° below zero; but, in the case of both, are rarely and very briefly approached. The ordinary greatest range of the thermometer is between 84° and 8°. The mean annual temperature for the whole country is from 45° to 47°; and at the lowest is 41° 11,—at the highest 50° 32. Nor does the average descend as the observer moves northward, or to the vicinity, or into the interior of the Highlands; for the mean temperature of Dumfries, deduced from the observation of 9 years, is 42° 327; that of Glasgow, as determined by Professor Thomson, is 47° 75; that of Edinburgh, as determined by Professor Playfair, is 47° 7; that of St. Andrews, deduced from the observation of 8 years, 48° 01; that of Perth, deduced from the observation of 9 years, is 48° 131; that of Aberdeen, deduced from the observation of 10 years, 47° 648; and that of Inverness, deduced from the observation of 13 years, 48° 09. The range of the barometer is often both great and rapid, and averages throughout the mainland, 2·82 inches, or from 36·92 to 28·10. Snow is less copious, though probably more frequent, in its falls than in the south of England; and rain, on the average, is less than in the west of England. The joint quantity of the two has an annual mean amount for the kingdom of from 30 to 31 inches, but differs widely on the east and on the west coast,—varying, on the former, from 22 to 26 inches, and, on the latter, from 35 to 46 inches. At Dumfries, the mean annual quantity, as deduced from the observation of 7 years, is 33·54 inches; at Glasgow, from the observation of 31 years, 22·4 inches; at Perth, from the observation of 9 years, 23·01 inches; at Aberdeen, from the observation of 4 years, 27·37 inches; and at Inverness, from the observation of 7 years, 26·21. The average number of days in the year on which rain or snow falls, is variously stated to be, on the east coast, 135 and about 145, and on the west coast, 205 and 200. The least humid district in the Lowlands, is East-Lothian; and the most humid, Ayrshire. Thick fogs, and small drizzly rains, visit the whole country, chiefly in spring and autumn, and during the prevalence of easterly winds; and, in many localities, the fogs lie along a champaign country like seas of fleecy vapour, with the hills and loftier uplands appearing like islands on their bosom. Snow, except in the milder districts of the Lowlands, generally begins to fall about the middle of November, and seldom ceases its periodical visits till March or April. The winds are to a high degree variable, both in force and direction; and, in the Highlands and Southern Highlands, produce not a few curious phenomena in connexion with the peculiar configuration of localities. They often rise to gale and storm, and in some places even to tempest; and, about the period of the equinoxes, are more violent than in England. Those from the west are, in autumn and the early part of winter, the most prevalent, and, in general, they are the highest; and those from the north-east prevail from the beginning of March till May or June, and are often keen and severe. At St. Andrews, the winds are westerly, except in the spring and early summer months, when those which are easterly prevail; at Perth, during 9 years ending with 1833, the winds were from the west and north-west, on 1,197 days, from the east and south-east, on 996, from the south and south-west, on 957, and from the north and north-east, on 137; and at Inverness, as the result of 13,800 observations, made during 21 years preceding 1825, the proportions of the winds in parts of 1,000, were westerly and south-westerly, 478, easterly and north-easterly, 237, northerly and north-westerly, 205, and southerly and south-easterly, 80. These instances, however, indicate

in but a general way the comparative prevalence of the different winds throughout Scotland, and afford no index whatever to it in peculiar localities. On the whole, the climate of Scotland, as compared with that of England, is cold, wet, and cloudy, occasions lateness in harvest to the average amount of at least three weeks, and prevents the remunerative cultivation of hops, and several other valuable vegetables, yet over by far the greater part of the area of the country is to the full as healthy.

## SOILS AND VEGETABLE PRODUCE.

The soils of Scotland, as might be expected from the peculiarities of its surface and geology, are often very various in even a single field, and much more in extensive districts. Yet they have, in many instances of both the excellent and the inferior, long and broad expanses of uniformity; and, while in aggregate character poorer than those of England, they vie in their rich tracts with the wealthiest in the three kingdoms, and have prompted and tutored, over their penurious tracts, a keenness of georgic skill, and a sturdiness in the arts of husbandry, which have made Scottish farmers the boast of Europe. The carses of Stirling, Falkirk, and Gowrie, most of the three Lothians; the Merse, Clydesdale, and Strathearn, large portions of Fifeshire, Strathmore, Annandale, Nithsdale, Kyle, Cunningham, and of the low grounds along the Moray and the Cromarty friths, and even some straths and very numerous haughs in the mountainous districts, are highly productive, and can bear comparison with the best tracts of land in England. According to Sir John Sinclair's digest of the productive soils, or of those on lands fully or partially cultivated, the loams amount to 1,869,193 English acres, the rich clays to 987,070, the gravelly soils to 681,862, the cold or inferior clays to 510,265, the improved mossy soils to 411,096, the alluvial haugh or carse land to 320,193, and the sandy soils to 263,771,—in all, as we stated at the outset, 5,043,450 English acres. According to the same authority, the extent of plantations and of natural woods which existed at the date of the digest, on lands not included in this classification, was, of the former, 412,226 English acres, of the latter, 501,469,—jointly, 913,695. Plantations, since that period, have been raised to a vast aggregate amount on the waste lands, and disposed in innumerable tiny forests, clumps, belts, and rows, among the cultivated grounds. Pines are the most common trees; but, in later plantations, the hard woods, in many instances, prevail. Though agriculture has, in most districts, attained bold approaches to perfection, the crops, in the aggregate, are inferior in quality to those of England, and considerably more exposed to risk. Grain of the same weight, raised on Scottish and on English soils, differs in the proportion of the most valued elements; and fruit, according to its species, is richer now in Scotland and now in England, and of the same species widely varies as raised in the two ends of the island. A fair view of Scottish agriculture in its palmiest state, may be obtained by perusal of the agricultural section of our article on Haddingtonshire. The grand characteristics of the aggregate agriculture of the country are, in the words of M'Culloch, "1st, The nearly universal prevalence of leases of a reasonable endurance, and containing regulations as to management, which, while they do not improperly shackle the tenant, prevent the land from being exhausted previously to the termination of the lease; 2d, The absence of tithes, and in most cases, also, of poor-rates, and of all oppressive public burdens; 3d, The prevention of assignment and sub-letting by tenants, and the descent of the lease to the heir-at-law; and 4th, The general introduction of thrashing-machines, and the universal use of the two-horse plough and one-horse cart." The dairy commands attention principally in the counties of Ayr, Renfrew, and Dumfries. The annual produce of wheat is estimated in value at £1,650,000, or 660,000 quarters at 50s. per quarter; of barley, at £1,470,000, or 980,000 quarters at 30s. per quarter; of oats, at £7,171,875, or 5,737,000 quarters at 25s. per quarter; of potatoes and turnips, at £2,250,000; of flax, at £128,000; of garden and orchard produce, at £416,000; or the total of agricultural and horticultural produce, exclusive of pulse and the grasses, at £13,355,875. Pasture on arable lands is averaged at £2 per acre, and estimated in aggregate value at £4,979,450; and upland pasture, together with plantations and waste lands, is averaged at 3s. per acre, and estimated in aggregate value at £2,100,000. According to these estimates—which we borrow from Malte Brun and Balbi Abridged, as the most recent and a very intelligent publication—the total annual value of the land produce of Scotland amounts to £20,435,325. The gross rental of land, in 1811, was £4,792,243.

It has been estimated by the late Sir John Sinclair, and his calculations were confirmed by many of the parochial clergy, that the rental of estates in Scotland increased at least from two to three fold, from the year 1660 to the year 1750. This increased rental doubled previous to 1770, and in the next twenty years it again doubled. The rental had thus increased from eight to ten fold in one hundred and thirty years; and again, from 1791 to 1841, it had increased two-and-a-half times on the average of ninety-nine parishes taken indiscriminately to illustrate this increase, and of which a list is subjoined; and as Scotland contains only 919 parishes, it may be taken to have been general. The land-rental of parishes in Scotland, it would thus appear, has increased since the Restoration, in 1660, twenty to thirty fold; or about two thousand per cent.!

| County. | Parish. | Real Rental in 1791–6. | Real Rental in 1832–40. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen,... | Kineller,.. | £900 | £3,000 |
| | Dyce, | 350 | 1,140 |
| | Udney, | 2,000 | 7,000 |
| | New Deer, | 3,000 | 8,940 |
| | St. Fergus, | 2,838 | 5,720 |
| | Lonmay, | 1,465 | 5,393 |
| | King Edward,.. | 2,285 | 5,770 |
| Ayr, | Ochiltree, | 3,000 | 8,176 |
| | Ardrossan, | 2,970 | 7,800 |
| | Dalry, | 6,350 | 17,712 |
| | Dalrymple, | 1,570 | 5,192 |
| | Dunlop, | 3,000 | 7,864 |
| | Monkton and Prestwick, | 2,000 | 4,509 |
| | Maybole, | 346 | 2,400 |
| | West Kilbride, | 2,528 | 9,662 |
| | Straiton, | 3,000 | 9,000 |
| | Girvan, | 3,200 | 12,000 |
| | Ballantrae, | 2,000 | 7,465 |
| | Stevenston, | 1,170 | 3,836 |
| | Old Cumnock, | 3,000 | 8,000 |
| | Kirkmichael, | 2,500 | 9,330 |
| Banff, | Inveraven, | 2,294 | 5,055 |
| Berwick, | Swinton and Simprin, | 4,030 | 8,000 |
| | Merton, | 2,400 | 6,000 |
| | Eccles, | 11,000 | 20,000 |
| | Longformacus, | 1,700 | 4,000 |
| | Buncle and Preston Ellim, | 3,200 | 8,000 |
| | Whitsome and Hilton, | 3,080 | 7,526 |
| | Coldstream, | 6,000 | 12,000 |
| | Nenthorn, | 2,040 | 4,100 |
| | Polwarth, | 1,000 | 1,730 |
| | Chirnside, | 2,500 | 8,504 |
| | Edrom, | 6,493 | 15,200 |
| | Cockburnspath and Old Cambus, | 4,500 | 8,000 |
| Dumfries, ... | Wamphray, | 1,900 | 4,000 |
| | Applegarth and Sibbaldine, | 2,500 | 6,680 |
| | Tundergarth, | 1,800 | 3,000 |
| | St. Mungo, | 1,800 | 4,000 |
| | Ruthwell, | 1,600 | 4,527 |
| | Cummertrees, | 2,800 | 8,000 |
| | Dornock, | 1,700 | 3,300 |
| | Kirkpatrick-Fleming, | 2,870 | 7,369 |
| | Hoddam, | 2,668 | 7,000 |
| | Glencairn, | 8,500 | 11,175 |
| | Holywood, | 3,000 | 7,436 |
| Edinburgh,.. | Libberton, | 10,000 | 28,000 |
| Elgin, | Knockando, | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| | Alves, | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| Fife, | Scoonie, | 2,000 | 6,500 |
| Fife, | Denino, | £1,157 | £3,123 |
| Forfar, | Lochlee, | 385 | 984 |
| | Craig, | 4,000 | 9,500 |
| | Logie-Pert, | 1,800 | 5,000 |
| | Glammis, | 3,000 | 9,262 |
| | Carmylie, | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| Haddington, | Prestonkirk, | 4,700 | 10,500 |
| | Dunbar, | 8,000 | 23,400 |
| | Humbie, | 2,700 | 6,300 |
| | Yester, | 2,000 | 8,000 |
| | Dirleton, | 6,000 | 10,227 |
| | Innerwick, | 4,000 | 9,500 |
| | Bolton, | 1,400 | 2,888 |
| Kincardine, | Garvock, | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| | Fordoun, | 3,500 | 11,400 |
| | Laurencekirk, | 2,000 | 5,775 |
| | Glenbervie, | 1,000 | 4,300 |
| Lanark, | Bothwell, | 5,500 | 10,661 |
| | Carstairs, | 2,000 | 5,000 |
| | Blantyre, | 1,400 | 2,579 |
| | Culter, | 1,600 | 5,200 |
| | Cadder, | 6,000 | 14,000 |
| | Cambuslang, | 2,850 | 7,897 |
| | Crawford-John, | 2,500 | 5,925 |
| | Dolphinston, | 600 | 1,700 |
| Peebles, | Peebles, | 3,000 | 7,000 |
| | Innerleithen, | 3,000 | 7,298 |
| | Manner, | 1,685 | 4,145 |
| | Kirkurd, | 850 | 1,900 |
| | Newlands, | 2,500 | 6,300 |
| | Linton, | 2,350 | 6,560 |
| Perth, | Methven, | 3,000 | 11,000 |
| | Meigle, | 2,100 | 5,000 |
| | Rhynd, | 1,600 | 6,000 |
| | Errol, | 8,000 | 24,000 |
| | Kenmore, | 2,800 | 9,360 |
| | Comrie, | 2,600 | 12,000 |
| | Culross, | 3,000 | 6,289 |
| | St. Madoes, | 900 | 4,000 |
| Renfrew,... | Neilston, | 4,200 | 16,475 |
| Roxburgh, | Roberton, | 3,000 | 6,500 |
| | Makerston, | 1,800 | 4,000 |
| | Linton, | 2,113 | 5,514 |
| | Yetholm, | 2,104 | 5,620 |
| | Crailing, | 2,500 | 7,000 |
| | Hobkirk, | 2,830 | 7,095 |
| | Eckford, | 3,699 | 8,676 |
| | Ashkirk, | 2,000 | 4,479 |
| Wigton, | Whithorn, | 2,000 | 9,000 |
| | Stonykirk, | 3,169 | 12,000 |
| | Wigton, | 2,400 | 4,500 |
| Total Rental of 99 Parishes,... | | £287,139 | £748,847 |

## ANIMALS.

Scotland and England have so freely interchanged their esteemed or approved breeds of domestic animals, that few varieties exist in either except such as, in order to be discriminated, require the nice distinctions of the natural historian. Scotland's most noted peculiar breeds, are the Shetland pony, the Clydesdale horse, the Ayrshire, Galloway, Buchan, and Argyleshire black cattle, the Cheviot and Shetland sheep, and the colley or shepherd's dog. But even some of these now belong more or less to both divisions of the island. The wild animals and birds, if Wales be included, are also, with few exceptions, the same or similar. Game, owing chiefly to the vastness of the extent of waste lands, is exceedingly abundant.

## MANUFACTURES.

A fair estimate of the manufactures of Scotland, may be formed by reference to our articles on Glasgow and Dundee. If a view be desired of nearly the whole, reference needs only to be made further to the articles on Paisley, Kilmarnock, Dunfermline, Stirling, Hawick, Galashiels, Montrose, Hamilton, Musselburgh, Irvine, Kirkcaldy, Aberdeen, East Kilpatrick, and Lasswade. Hand-loom weaving—the department most deeply affecting by far the largest class of the population interested in manufactures—was made the subject of commission inquiry in 1838, and of reports returned to the House of Commons in February, 1839. The inquiry was made in two territorial divisions; one over all Scotland south of the Forth and Clyde, including Kilsyth and Campsie on the further side of the connecting canal; the other, over what the report calls the east of Scotland, but over, in point of fact, very nearly every site of a loom not included in the former division. The following table indicates, as exhibited in the report, the number of separate trades or fabrics in the country south of the Forth and Clyde, the locality of each fabric, the number of looms employed in each, and the average rate of nett wages earned in each department, and distributed into two classes,—the first being the average nett amount earned, by adult skilled artisans, on the finer qualities of the fabric,—the second being the average nett amount earned by the less skilled and younger artisans, on the coarser qualities of the fabric.

| Fabrics. | Districts where woven. | Date of Introduction. | Residence of chief manufacturers. | Number of looms. | Clear Weekly Wages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. |
| Pullicates, ginghams, stripes, checks, &c., | Lanarkshire, especially in Airdrie, Lanark, and Glasgow; also at Girvan, and other places on the west coast. | 1786. | Glasgow. | 18,220 | 7s. 0d. | 4s. 6d. |
| Shawls, zebras, &c., | Paisley, Glasgow, &c. | 1802 to 1806. | Paisley, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. | 7,750 | 10s. 6d. | 6s. 0d. |
| Plain muslins, ..... | Lanarkshire, Glasgow, Irvine, Hamilton, Eaglesham, &c. | 1784. | Glasgow. | 10,080 | 7s. 6d. | 4s. 6d. |
| Fancy muslins, silk gauzes, &c., ..... | Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire. | Silk gauzes in 1760. | Paisley and Glasgow. | 7,860 | 9s. 6d. | 6s. 0d. |
| Thibets and tartans, | Thibets in Lanarkshire; a few tartans in Dalmellington, Straiton, Sanquhar, and Hawick. | Thibets in 1824. | Glasgow and Hawick. | 2,980 | 7s. 0d. | 5s. 6d. |
| Carlisle ginghams, ... | Dumfries-shire. | ... | Carlisle. | 1,575 | 7s. 6d. | 4s. 6d. |
| Woollens, ..... | South-east of Scotland, Galashiels, Hawick, Jedburgh, &c. | ... | Galashiels, Hawick, and Jedburgh. | 950 | 16s. 6d. | 11s. 0d. |
| Carpets, ..... | Kilmarnock, Glasgow, and Lasswade. | ... | Kilmarnock, Glasgow, and Lasswade. | 865 | 18s. 0d. | 11s. 0d. |
| Sailcloths, coarse linens, and haircloth, ... | Port-Glasgow, Leith, and Musselburgh. | ... | Port-Glasgow, Leith, and Musselburgh. | 580 | 13s. 0d. | 10s. 0d. |
| | | | Total, ... | 51,060 | | |

More than half of the whole number of weavers are employed on the lowest paid fabrics. The number of weaving families, being to that of the looms in the proportion of 5 to 9, amounts to about 28,366; and as this number indicates all the adult male weavers, 22,694 looms must be worked by women and children. "Coupling these facts," says the reporter, "with the great number of old men who come into the class of heads of families, and are unable to work hard, I am decidedly of opinion that not less than two-thirds of the whole number of weavers belong to the second class of wages in the above table; whilst no less than 30,075, out of the 51,060 looms, are employed on the worst paid work." The report on the country north of the Forth, the Clyde, and the connecting canal, distributes the fabrics generally into woollen, linen, and cotton. The weavers are employed on carpets in factories, and on hard and soft tartans, and tartan shawls, in their own cottages; and "are in a condition similar to that of the other labouring classes in the country." The manufacture of tartans is seated chiefly at Stirling and its vicinity, and at Aberdeen, employs probably 2,500 looms, and may be considered as very prosperous, and likely to improve. The linen manufacture employs about 26,000 looms; and may be distributed into harness work, heavy work, and ordinary work. The harness work, as damask table-cloths, table-covers, and napkins, is carried on almost exclusively in and near Dunfermline; has doubled the number of its looms since 1826; employed in 1838 about 3,000; exports nearly half of its produce to the United States; and yields average weekly wages of about 8s. 6d. The heavy work, as sail-cloth, broad-sheetings, floor-cloth, and some kinds of bagging, is seated principally in Dundee, Arbroath, Aberdeen, Montrose, and Kirkcaldy; employs about 4,000 looms,—all in factories; and yields weekly wages, in not rare cases, of 15s., and of not less than 8s. 6d. average. The ordinary work, as dowlas, common sheetings, and osnaburghs, may be considered as the staple linen-manufacture of Scotland, is seated principally in Forfarshire; employs from 17,000 looms in summer, to 22,000 or 23,000 in winter,—nearly all small detached buildings adjacent to the weavers' cottages; and yields average weekly wages of from 6s. to 7s. 6d. to the first class, and from 4s. to 5s. 6d. to the second. The cotton-manufacture employs about 5,000 looms; and, next to Perth, which is its principal seat, is carried on chiefly at Dunblane, Auchterarder, Balfron, and Kinross. The weavers, except at Perth, and in a few instances at Kirkcaldy and Aberdeen, are employed wholly by Glasgow manufacturers; and at Kinross, Dunblane, and Auchterarder, earn not more than 4s. of average weekly wages.* From returns made to the House of Commons, by Mr. James Stuart, factory-inspector, a clear tabular view is obtained of the statistics of all the factories of Scotland in 1838.

* Originally, hand-loom weaving was in the British islands, as it continues to be in general on the continent of Europe, a domestic occupation. At first, indeed, the weaver was both capitalist and labourer, as the linen-weaver is still in many parts of the north of Ireland. He and his family there cultivate the flax, heckle it, spin it into yarn, weave it, and sell the web in the linen-market. This almost total absence of the division of labour is, however, confined to the material and the district that we have mentioned. In every other branch of weaving, even in Ireland, and in every branch in Great Britain, with the unimportant exception of a small class of weavers called customer-weavers in the north of England and in Scotland, the material is supplied by the capitalist or manufacturer (generally called the putter out of work) to the weaver, and he is paid on returning a given quantity of finished cloth. In most cases the loom belongs to the weaver, or is hired by him. If he has not a loom, he must work either at a loom belonging to some other weaver, or at one belonging to a manufacturer. In the former case he is called a journeyman, and the weaver at whose loom he works a master weaver: the journeyman has no immediate connexion with the manufacturer, and receives from his own immediate employer, the master weaver, a fixed portion, generally two-thirds, of the price which the former receives from the manufacturer. The weaver who works on the looms belonging to a manufacturer is called a factory-weaver, or shop-weaver, a designation arising from the circumstance that the manufacturers' looms are placed in his manufactory, or as it is usually called, his shop. Neither the factory-weavers, nor the journeymen, form large portions of the weaving population. The bulk of the hand-loom weavers own or hire their own looms, keep them in their own cottages, and perform themselves, assisted by their wives and children, both the weaving and the operations which are subsidiary to it.—*Report of the Commissioners on the condition of the Hand-loom Weavers, dated February* 19, 1841.

| COUNTIES. | No. of Mills. | | Moving Power. | | | | | Actual Power employed | Persons Employed. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Steam. | | Water. | | Total Horse Power. | | Age between 9 and 13. | Age between 13 and 18. | Age above 18. | Total. |
| | Working. | Empty. | Engines. | Horse Power. | Wheels. | Horse Power. | | | | | | |
| COTTON MILLS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aberdeen, | 4 | ... | 5 | 367 | 3 | 250 | 617 | 497 | 62 | 775 | 953 | 1,790 |
| Ayr, | 4 | ... | 4 | 130 | 3 | 208 | 338 | 240 | 91 | 428 | 442 | 961 |
| Bute, | 2 | ... | 1 | 10 | 2 | 60 | 70 | 60 | 14 | 205 | 236 | 455 |
| Dumbarton, | 4 | ... | 4 | 175 | 6 | 242 | 417 | 222 | 88 | 541 | 735 | 1,364 |
| Dumfries, | 1 | ... | 2 | 30 | 1 | 28 | 58 | 52 | 13 | 48 | 45 | 106 |
| Kirkcudbright, | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 55 | 55 | 45 | 9 | 83 | 82 | 174 |
| Lanark, | 107 | 4 | 123 | 3,696 | 9 | 450 | 4,146 | 3,520 | 318 | 7,911 | 12,059 | 20,288 |
| Linlithgow, | 1 | ... | 1 | 16 | 1 | 18 | 34 | 16 | 24 | 30 | 46 | 100 |
| Perth, | 7 | ... | 1 | 16 | 14 | 538 | 554 | 460 | 210 | 680 | 904 | 1,794 |
| Renfrew, | 58 | 2 | 50 | 1,124 | 28 | 797 | 1,921 | 1,480 | 373 | 3,307 | 4,171 | 7,851 |
| Stirling, | 3 | ... | 2 | 48 | 4 | 82 | 130 | 95 | 46 | 245 | 402 | 693 |
| | 192 | 6 | 193 | 5,612 | 73 | 2,728 | 8,340 | 6,776? | 1,248 | 14,253 | 20,075 | 35,576 |
| WOOLLEN MILLS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aberdeen, | 7 | ... | 5 | 150 | 6 | 142 | 292 | 267 | 75 | 503 | 505 | 1,083 |
| Ayr, | 18 | ... | 6 | 94 | 18 | 155½ | 249½ | 173½ | 24 | 220 | 186 | 430 |
| Berwick, | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | ... | 7 | 23 | 30 |
| Clackmannan, | 24 | 2 | 14 | 148 | 19 | 137 | 285 | 212 | 22 | 378 | 683 | 1,083 |
| Dumfries, | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 60 | 60 | 57 | 6 | 34 | 38 | 78 |
| Edinburgh, | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 32 |
| Fife, | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 2 | 8 | 7 | 17 |
| Forfar, | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 | ... | 7 |
| Kincardine, | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Kirkcudbright, | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 5 | 23 | 20 | 48 |
| Lanark, | 3 | ... | 4 | 101 | ... | ... | 101 | 52 | 2 | 274 | 299 | 575 |
| Linlithgow, | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 8 | 6 | ... | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Perth, | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 9 | 99 | 99 | 65 | ... | 85 | 142 | 227 |
| Renfrew, | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 26 | 26 | 17 | ... | 25 | 16 | 41 |
| Roxburgh, | 17 | ... | 4 | 68 | 17 | 242 | 310 | 279 | 13 | 269 | 358 | 640 |
| Selkirk, | 15 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 21 | 183 | 199 | 159 | 57 | 145 | 204 | 406 |
| Stirling, | 7 | ... | 3 | 47 | 10 | 68 | 115 | 99 | 25 | 146 | 156 | 327 |
| Wigtown, | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 13 | 25 | 39 |
| | 112 | 5 | 37 | 624 | 116 | 1,199 | 1,823 | 1,462 | 245 | 2,149 | 2,682 | 5,076 |
| FLAX MILLS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aberdeen, | 4 | 4(5) | 10 | 428 | 3 | 200 | 628 | 510 | 97 | 1,346 | 1,495 | 2,938 |
| Ayr, | 3 | ... | 3 | 46 | ... | ... | 46 | 38 | 18 | 128 | 126 | 272 |
| Edinburgh, | 7 | ... | 6 | 176 | 4 | 68 | 244 | 184 | 19 | 234 | 358 | 611 |
| Fife, | 46 | ... | 31 | 458 | 34 | 531 | 989 | 827 | 11 | 1,076 | 1,952 | 3,039 |
| Forfar, | 96 | ... | 103 | 2,072 | 27 | 304 | 2,376 | 2,250 | 60 | 3,953 | 5,375 | 9,388 |
| Kincardine | 8 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 53½ | 60½ | 58½ | 3 | 51 | 92 | 146 |
| Lanark, | 2 | ... | 2 | 40 | ... | ... | 40 | 40 | ... | 94 | 160 | 254 |
| Linlithgow, | 1 | ... | 1 | 16 | 1 | 16 | 32 | 16 | 14 | 19 | 9 | 42 |
| Perth, | 13 | ... | 1 | 15 | 12 | 223 | 238 | 199 | 12 | 244 | 345 | 601 |
| Renfrew, | 3 | ... | 2 | 92 | 2 | 100 | 192 | 110 | ... | 228 | 378 | 606 |
| | 183 | 7 | 160 | 3,350 | 91 | 1,495½ | 4,845½ | 41,15½? | 234 | 7,373 | 10,290 | 17,897 |
| SILK MILLS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edinburgh, | 1 | ... | 1 | 12 | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | 7 | 31 | 38 |
| Lanark, | 3 | ... | 4 | 106 | ... | ... | 106 | 52 | 45 | 194 | 171 | 410 |
| Renfrew, | 1 | ... | 1 | 30 | ... | ... | 30 | 27 | 44 | 133 | 138 | 315 |
| | 5 | ... | 6 | 148 | ... | ... | 148 | 91 | 89 | 334 | 340 | 763 |
| Totals, | 492 | 18 | 396 | 9,734 | 280 | 5,422½ | 15,156½ | 12,444½ | 1,816 | 24,109 | 33,387 | 59,312 |

FEMALES EMPLOYED.—In cotton-mills, 601 between 9 and 13; 10,052 between 13 and 18; and 13,981 above 18; total, 24,634. In woollen-mills, 119 between 9 and 13; 1,354 between 13 and 18; and 1,055 above 18; total, 2,528. In flax-mills, 142 between 9 and 13; 5,105 between 13 and 18; and 7,912 above 18; total, 13,159. In silk-mills, 74 between 9 and 13; 253 between 13 and 18; and 220 above 18; total, 547. No children under 9 were employed in any of the factories.

The soap-manufacture is of large aggregate, and is carried on at Leith, Prestonpans, Aberdeen, Montrose, Glasgow, and Paisley.—The manufacture of kelp, once producing above £200,000 yearly, has nearly ceased since the reduction of the duty on barilla and salt.—The iron trade—which is great and increasing—belongs principally to Lanarkshire, Fifeshire, Carron, and Muirkirk, and will be well understood by reference to the articles on these localities, and to those on Glasgow, and the Monklands. The distillation of spirits produced, in 1708, 50,844 gallons; in 1791, 1,696,000 gallons; in 1831, 6,021,556 imperial gallons for home consumption, and 149,849 for exportation to England; and in 1838, 6,124,035 imperial gallons for home consumption, 2,215,329 for exportation to England, and 861,069 for exportation to Ireland. The following is a return of the proof gallons of spirits distilled in each collection of excise, and within the limits of the head-office of excise in Scotland, in each year, from 10th October 1839 to 10th October 1841, and showing the total proof gallons for each of these years :—

| COLLECTIONS. | Years ended Oct. 10, 1840. | Years ended Oct. 10, 1841. |
|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen | 218,946 | 214,387 |
| Argyle, North | 57,075 | 58,745 |
| Argyle, South | 904,910 | 1,024,689 |
| Ayr | 474,254 | 471,418 |
| Caithness | 92,517 | 70,488 |
| Dumfries | 80,607 | 87,149 |
| Edinburgh | 1,581,965 | 1,339,237 |
| Elgin | 336,162 | 354,656 |
| Fife | 565,017 | 605,049 |
| Carry up | 4,311,453 | 4,225,818 |

| COLLECTIONS. | Years ended Oct. 10, 1840. | Years ended Oct. 10, 1841. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought up | 4,311,453 | 4,225,818 |
| Glasgow | 2,007,301 | 1,808,866 |
| Haddington | 416,190 | 392,931 |
| Inverness | 218,725 | 210,740 |
| Linlithgow | 586,716 | 600,849 |
| Montrose | 97,557 | 93,316 |
| Perth | 326,252 | 285,587 |
| Stirling | 1,068,159 | 992,637 |
| Total | 9,032,353 | 8,570,744 |

## COMMERCE.

Scotland's exports consist principally of the produce of her cotton and linen manufactures; and her imports, of the raw materials for her cotton and linen fabrics, and of articles of colonial and foreign produce, which are demanded by the growing taste and luxuriousness of her population. To enumerate subordinate articles, or those included in this general classification, would be to write a list of goods as long, tasteless, and tiresome, as that of a vender of all wares. Till about the year 1755, when the exports amounted in value to £535,576, and the imports to £465,411, Scotland's commerce was almost as unknowing of foreign lands as her own hardy mountaineers, and as cold and cheerless as their climate and their dress. But from that period, and especially from a decade before the close of last century, it has progressively, though not uniformly, moved on to importance. The following is an account of the official and declared value of the imports into and the exports from the different Scottish ports, from 1824 to the latest period at which the accounts are made up :—

| Years. | Imports into Scotland. | Official Value of Exports. British and Irish Produce and Manufactures. | Official Value of Exports. Foreign and Colonial Merchandise. | Official Value of Exports. Total. | Declared Value of Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1824 | £3,145,958 | £5,009,324 | £159,896 | £5,169,220 | £2,670,134 |
| 1825 | 3,719,366 | 4,937,746 | 109,811 | 5,047,557 | 2,721,186 |
| 1826 | 3,086,679 | 4,283,074 | 147,270 | 4,430,344 | 2,167,459 |
| 1827 | 3,948,205 | 5,932,850 | 126,745 | 6,059,595 | 2,745,965 |
| 1828 | 4,023,642 | 6,148,444 | 185,138 | 6,333,632 | 2,897,525 |
| 1829 | 3,888,994 | 6,528,587 | 127,530 | 6,656,117 | 2,787,935 |
| 1830 | 3,908,714 | 6,984,392 | 125,941 | 7,110,333 | 2,843,143 |
| 1831 | 4,187,087 | 7,943,612 | 111,086 | 8,054,698 | 3,189,318 |
| 1832 | 4,451,351 | 7,120,595 | 155,615 | 7,276,210 | 2,640,751 |

| Years. | Imports into Scotland. | Official Value of Exports. British and Irish Produce and Manufactures. | Official Value of Exports. Foreign and Colonial Merchandise. | Official Value of Exports. Total. | Declared Value of Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1833 | £4,638,652 | £6,820,381 | £130,721 | £7,051,102 | £2,636,840 |
| 1834 | 4,683,985 | 7,159,102 | 117,564 | 7,276,666 | 2,647,212 |
| 1835 | 4,659,151 | 8,372,598 | 156,735 | 8,529,333 | 3,272,250 |
| 1836 | 6,053,611 | 8,258,673 | 131,572 | 8,390,245 | 3,265,995 |
| 1837 | 5,130,371 | 7,250,554 | 134,332 | 7,384,886 | 2,724,476 |
| 1838 | 5,878,612 | 10,012,599 | 134,790 | 10,147,389 | 3,469,051 |
| 1839 | 4,933,611 | 11,216,504 | 105,376 | 11,321,800 | 3,961,692 |
| 1840 | 6,614,446 | 12,956,241 | 127,440 | 13,083,684 | 4,394,574 |
| 1841 | 6,476,670 | 12,240,523 | 132,451 | 12,372,974 | 4,124,957 |

The distribution of the commerce, if simply remembrance be had that Greenock and Port-Glasgow are dependent on Glasgow, and Leith dependent on Edinburgh, will be understood from a tabular view of the gross customs, paid during the years 1835, 1840, and 1841, at each of the Scottish ports :—

| Ports. | Customs, 1835. | Customs, 1840. | Customs, 1841. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen | £53,835 | £80,018 | £78,126 |
| Ayr | 1,183 | 1,827 | 1,463 |
| Alloa (from 5th January, 1841) | ... | ... | 2,235 |
| Banff | 1,112 | 1,357 | 1,698 |
| Borrowstonness | 3,789 | 4,870 | 4,073 |
| Campbeltown | 381 | 483 | 934 |
| Dumfries | 4,261 | 9,107 | 8,766 |
| Dundee | 45,609 | 63,346 | 48,138 |
| Glasgow | 314,701 | 472,563 | 526,100 |
| Grangemouth | 21,525 | 31,216 | 20,692 |
| Greenock | 448,661 | 341,647 | 423,535 |
| Inverness | 576 | 6,171 | 4,186 |

| Ports. | Customs, 1835. | Customs, 1840. | Customs, 1841. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Irvine | £2,441 | £3,092 | £3,711 |
| Kirkcaldy | 5,924 | 4,207 | 4,247 |
| Kirkwall | 369 | 671 | 771 |
| Leith | 489,851 | 602,999 | 604,098 |
| Lerwick | 1,272 | 707 | 153 |
| Montrose | 6,827 | 33,483 | 31,713 |
| Perth (from 5th July, 1840) | ... | 10,766 | 12,381 |
| Port-Glasgow | 125,162 | 84,369 | 100,278 |
| Stornoway | 555 | 646 | 349 |
| Stranraer | 292 | 587 | 653 |
| Wick | 1,676 | 1,140 | 1,232 |

## FISHERIES.

The fisheries of Scotland have long formed a valuable and important branch of industry.—The total annual value of the salmon-fisheries has been estimated at £150,000. The Ayr, Beauly, Clyde, Conon, Dee, Deveron, Don, Earn, Eden, North and South Esks, Findhorn, Langwell, Moy, Ness, Shin, Spey, Tay, Teith, Tweed, and Ythan rivers, are all celebrated for their salmon-fishings.—The total quantity of herrings cured in Scotland within the year ending 5th April, 1840, was 543,945 barrels; the total quantity found entitled to the official brand, under the act 1st Will. IV, c. 54, was 152,231 barrels; and the total quantity exported was 252,522 barrels; being a decrease of 11,614¾ barrels in the quantity cured, of 1,428½ in the quantity branded, but an increase of 12,791½ in the quantity exported, as compared with the preceding year. Of cod and ling, 93,560¾ cwts. were cured dried, and 6,053 barrels cured in pickle; the quantity found entitled to the official stamp and brand, under the provisions of the said act, was 21,695½ cwts. dried, and 3,205 barrels pickled, and the total quantity exported was 29,656¼ cwts. dried, and 24 barrels pickled; being an increase over the preceding year of 8,281 cwts. in the quantity cured dried, but a decrease of 3,998½ barrels pickled, a decrease in the quantity punched and branded of 2,240¾ cwts. and 1,888 barrels, but an increase of 2,954½ cwts. in the quantity exported. In catching and curing these fish, 11,893 boats, manned by 52,037 fishermen and boys, were employed in the shore-curing department of the fishery; the number of curers, coopers, gutters, and labourers employed, was 36,681; and the total number of persons employed was 88,718; being an increase over the preceding year of 536 boats, 1,799 fishermen, and of 3,143 in the total number of persons employed.

The following is an account of the total number of barrels of white herrings which have been cured on board vessels cleared out for the fishery, or cured on shore, in the year ended 5th April, 1840; and also of the number of boats and hands which have been employed in the shore-curing, herring, cod, and ling fisheries.

| Stations. | Barrels of herrings cured. | Number of boats. | Number of fishermen and boys. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Campbeltown and Islay,... | 1,511 | 505 | 1,599 |
| Dumfries and Stranraer,.. | 1,665 | 84 | 430 |
| Glasgow,..... | 8,640 | ... | ... |
| Greenock and Ayr, Irvine and Saltcoats, ..... | 17,418 | 383 | 1,110 |
| Inverary and Lochgilphead | 3,225 | 454 | 1,362 |
| Loch-Broom, ..... | 1,461 | 434 | 1,742 |
| Loch-Carron and Dunvegan, ..... | 101 | 830 | 3,320 |
| Loch-Shildag, ..... | 392 | 179 | 721 |
| Rothsay, ..... | 17,119 | 263 | 786 |
| Stornoway and Barra,..... | 1,178 | 574 | 3,336 |
| Tobermory and Fort-William, ..... | 1,841 | 549 | 1,590 |
| Isle of Man, ..... | 21,152 | 541 | 3,860 |
| Liverpool,..... | ... | 55 | 271 |
| St. Ives, ..... | ... | 404 | 1,611 |
| Anstruther, ..... | 39,542 | 203 | 963 |
| Whitehaven, ..... | 3,008 | 48 | 220 |
| Banff,..... | 14,057 | 86 | 371 |
| Burntisland,..... | 13,021 | 176 | 489 |
| Cromarty, ..... | 8,342 | 315 | 1,307 |
| Eyemouth,..... | 31,521 | 163 | 741 |
| Findhorn,..... | 8,713 | 191 | 622 |
| Fraserburgh, ..... | 36,806 | 145 | 707 |
| Helmsdale, ..... | 46,571 | 236 | 1,180 |
| Leith,..... | 4,684 | 338 | 936 |
| Lybster,..... | 39,077 | 264 | 1,156 |
| Orkney, North Isles,..... | 6,381 | 239 | 993 |
| Orkney, South Isles,..... | 13,015 | 497 | 2,219 |
| Peterhead,..... | 53,677 | 146 | 589 |
| Port-Gordon, ..... | 729 | 301 | 1,505 |
| Shetland, Lerwick,..... | 16,000 | 740 | 3,528 |
| Shetland, Unst,..... | 5,319 | 139 | 651 |
| Shetland, Walls,..... | 4,366 | 306 | 1,766 |
| Stonehaven,..... | 4,787 | 172 | 888 |
| Thurso, ..... | 6,992 | 102 | 485 |
| Tongue,..... | 3,169 | 156 | 780 |
| Wick,..... | 91,465 | 366 | 1,773 |
| London, including Dover, Portsmouth, Gravesend, and Yarmouth, from which resident officers have now been withdrawn,..... | ... | 893 | 5,095 |
| North Sunderland,..... | 16,225 | 177 | 473 |
| Whitby,..... | 774 | 239 | 862 |
| Total..... | 543,945 | 11,893 | 52,037 |

## SHIPPING.

The shipping of Scotland, at a comparatively recent period, was inconsiderable; and even so late as 1656, comprised only 137 vessels, of from 250 to 300 tons each; and aggregately, 5,736 tons. In 1760, the vessels employed in the foreign and coasting trade, and in fisheries, were 999 in number, and 53,913 in tonnage. In 1800, the number was 2,415, carrying 171,728 tons, and employing 14,820 seamen. In 1828, the number

carrying more than 100 tons each was 983, the number carrying less than 100 tons each was 2,160, and the aggregate tonnage of both classes was 300,836. Of this gross amount of tonnage, Aberdeen claimed 46,587 tons; Greenock, 37,786; Glasgow, 36,220; Leith, 26,107; Grangemouth, 24,635; Dundee, 24,227; Montrose, 15,778; Irvine, 14,230; Dumfries, 12,283; Kirkcaldy, 11,540; Borrowstounness, 8,740; Port-Glasgow, 7,155; Banff, 6,431; Inverness, 5,092; Anstruther, 4,130; Perth, 4,116; Kirkwall, 3,247; Stornoway, 3,133; Campbeltown, 3,088; Lerwick, 2,622; Thurso, 2,241; and Stranraer, 1,448. A considerable increase has been made in the aggregate amount, and a very material change has occurred in the distribution since 1828; and both will be best seen in a tabular view, of the number of ships belonging to Scottish ports on the 31st of December, 1835, and of the amount of tonnage, and number of hands.

| Ports. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Glasgow, | 312 | 58,478 | 4,321 |
| Dundee and Perth, | 387 | 44,869 | 3,002 |
| Aberdeen, | 359 | 41,743 | 3,095 |
| Greenock, | 367 | 42,722 | 2,723 |
| Leith, | 227 | 23,558 | 1,786 |
| Grangemouth, | 184 | 22,887 | 1,239 |
| Montrose, | 181 | 18,012 | 1,133 |
| Kirkcaldy, | 179 | 13,493 | 1,301 |
| Irvine and Ayr, | 128 | 13,393 | 889 |
| Dumfries, | 192 | 11,798 | 779 |
| Borrowstounness, | 121 | 8,452 | 488 |
| Inverness, | 160 | 7,597 | 630 |
| Port-Glasgow, | 50 | 7,500 | 400 |
| Kirkwall, | 77 | 4,218 | 323 |
| Banff, | 75 | 4,218 | 322 |
| Lerwick, | 101 | 3,967 | 744 |
| Thurso, | 40 | 2,573 | 180 |
| Stornoway, | 56 | 2,302 | 231 |
| Campbeltown, | 54 | 2,251 | 203 |
| Stranraer, | 37 | 1,789 | 135 |
| Total, | 3,287 | 335,820 | 23,924 |

On the 31st December, 1840, the number of vessels belonging to Scotland was 3,479, of an aggregate tonnage of 429,204 tons, and manned by 28,428 men. The number of vessels built in Scotland, in the year ending 5th January, 1841, was 263, of an aggregate tonnage of 42,322 tons.—Steam navigation, which was introduced, or for the first time successfully experimented, in 1812, and which, for many years, was comparatively tiny and timid, has, for about 14 years past, received rapid increase, undergone great improvements, and singularly enhanced the country's commerce. Steam-vessels of all descriptions, from the superb ship of 400 tons or upwards, to the sturdy tug-boat or the toy-like shallop, almost everywhere smoke along the coast, or athwart the friths, or across the ferries. Their number, in 1838,—their tonnage, exclusive of engine-room,—and their distribution among the several ports, will be best stated in a table.

| | Ships. | Tons. | | Ships. | Tons. | | Ships. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen, | 13 | 2,630 | Greenock, | 2 | 186 | Perth, | 1 | 19 |
| Alloa, | 5 | 352 | Inverness, | 1 | 18 | Port-Glasgow, | 1 | 54 |
| Campbeltown, | 3 | 311 | Irvine, | 1 | 58 | Stranraer, | 2 | 221 |
| Dumfries, | 1 | 160 | Kirkcaldy, | 3 | 286 | Wigton, | 1 | 146 |
| Dundee, | 10 | 1,773 | Leith, | 7 | 1,225 | | | |
| Glasgow, | 53 | 5,491 | Montrose, | 2 | 469 | Total, | 106 | 13,399 |

## BANKS.

Five of the Scottish banks—the Bank of Scotland, the Royal bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, the Commercial bank of Scotland, and the National bank of Scotland, the first of which was established by Act of Parliament, and the other four incorporated by Royal charter—do not require, in pursuance of the act 7th Geo. IV., cap. 67, to lodge lists of partners. All the others involve the responsibility of each partner to the full extent of his possessions; and most are joint-stock establishments, with large constituencies. Their notes, which are permitted to be for twenty shillings, but not less, leave scope for an ample silver currency, but almost entirely exclude from the country coins of gold. Each bank is obliged to have exchequer bills in its possession equal to the average amount of its issues. A system of mutual exchange and security, established and worked by the banks themselves, acts as a check upon over-issues; the exchange is made in the country weekly, and in Edinburgh twice a-week; and whatever surplus remains of one bank's notes over those of another with which the exchange is made, must be bought up with specie, exchequer bills, or an order on the Bank of England. The following table exhibits the names, numbers, dates and statistics, for the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, of all the public banks.

| Firm and Head Office. | Estab. lished. | Branches. | | | Partners. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. |
| 1. Bank of Scotland,.....Edinburgh,... | 1695 | 24 | 25 | 29 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Royal Bank of Scotland, ..... ..Edinburgh,... | 1727 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. British Linen Company, .....Edinburgh,... | 1746 | 38 | 40 | 44 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Commercial Bank of Scotland,.....Edinburgh,... | 1810 | 49 | 50 | 51 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. National Bank of Scotland,.....Edinburgh,... | 1825 | 37 | 35 | 35 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Aberdeen Bank,.....Aberdeen,... | ... | 7 | 9 | 11 | 122 | 163 | 189 |
| 7. Ayr Bank, .....Ayr, ..... | ... | 4 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| 8. Dundee Banking Company,.....Dundee,..... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 57 | 54 | 52 |
| 9. Dundee Union Bank, .....Dundee, ..... | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 79 | 80 | 82 |
| 10. Dundee New Bank (dissolved Oct. 10, 1838,)... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | 6 | ... |
| 11. Glasgow and Ship Bank,.....Glasgow,..... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 30 | 28 |
| 12. Greenock Bank,.....(Private Bank,)... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. Leith Bank, .....Leith,..... | ... | 12 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 14. Paisley Bank (discontinued Nov. 20, 1833,)..... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 4 | 4 | ... |
| 15. Perth Banking Company,.....Perth,..... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 185 | 182 | 182 |
| 16. Renfrewshire Bank Co., .....(Private Bank,)... | ... | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Paisley Union Bank,.....(Joined to No. 21,)... | 1809 | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| 18. Aberdeen Town and County Bank, Aberdeen,.... | 1825 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 470 | 474 | 491 |
| 19. Arbroath Bank, .....Arbroath,.... | 1825 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 81 | 83 | 80 |
| 20. Dundee Com. Bank (dissolved Oct. 10, 1838,)... | 1825 | ... | ... | ... | 146 | 138 | 141 |
| 21. Glasgow Union Banking Co.,.....Glasgow,..... | 1830 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 483 | 484 | 508 |
| 22. Ayrshire Banking Co., .....Ayr, ..... | 1831 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 98 | 104 | 97 |
| 23. Western Bank of Scotland,.....Glasgow,..... | 1832 | 12 | 17 | 21 | 497 | 454 | 469 |
| 24. Central Bank of Scotland,.....Perth,..... | 1834 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 469 | 402 | 465 |
| 25. North of Scotland Banking Co.,.... Aberdeen,.... | 1836 | 63 | 15 | 21 | 830 | 833 | 1564 |
| 26. Clydesdale Banking Co.,. .....Glasgow,..... | 1837 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 731 | 818 |
| 27. Southern Bank of Scotland, .....Dumfries,.... | 1837 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 226 |
| 28. Eastern Bank of Scotland, .....Dundee, ..... | 1838 | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 774 |
| 29. Edinburgh and Leith Bank,.....Edinburgh,... | 1838 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 785 |

## INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

The roads of Scotland, till about the middle of last century, were so few and bad, that three-fourths of the whole country were inaccessible to a wheeled vehicle. The Highlands, in particular, could be traversed only by their own chamois-moving mountaineers, and, even on their least upland grounds, were sublimely uncognizant of both the motion and the mechanism of a wheel; and at enormous cost and labour—as will be found detailed in our article on the Highlands—they were literally revolutionized in political, social, and agricultural character, simply by their being pierced and traversed with roads, and brought into acquaintance with the unpoetic cart. Both turnpike and subordinate roads are now ramified through most districts to an amount so nearly co-extensive with the wants of the country, that the absence of them in any locality is, in most instances, evidence of its being a tract of moorish or mountain waste; and as Sir H. Parnell remarks, in his Treatise on Roads, "in consequence of the excellent materials which abound in all parts of Scotland, and of the greater skill and science of Scottish trustees and surveyors, the turnpike roads in Scotland are superior to those in England." Owing to almost constant, and generally bold, inequality of surface, Scotland offers few facilities for the construction of canals; yet it has seven of these works, two of which connect the eastern and the western seas, while the features of the others combine interest with utility. The Caledonian canal extends from the vicinity of Inverness on the north-east, to Corpach, near Fort-William, on the south-west, a distance of 60½ miles, 37½ of which are through Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy; and communicates between the Beauly frith and the head of Loch-Eil. The Forth and Clyde canal extends from the frith of Forth, or mouth of the Carron, at Grangemouth, to Bowling-bay on the Clyde, a distance of 35 miles; and sends off a small branch to Glasgow, and a smaller one to the mouth of the Cart, to communicate by that river with Paisley. The Edinburgh and Glasgow union canal extends from Port-Hopetoun at Edinburgh, to the Forth and Clyde canal at Port-Downie, near Falkirk, a distance of 31½ miles. The Monkland canal extends from the basin at the north-east extremity of Glasgow, to Woodhall, about 2 miles south-east of Airdrie, a distance of 12 miles; communicates at its west end by a cut of a mile in length with the basin of the Glasgow branch of the Forth and Clyde

canal; and, in terms of an act obtained in 1837, may send off a branch to the north side of Duke-street, Glasgow. The Crinan canal lies across the northern extremity of the long peninsula of Knapdale and Kintyre, is about 9 miles in length, and connects Loch-Fyne with the Western ocean. The Aberdeenshire canal extends from the harbour of Aberdeen, up the valley of the Don, to Port-Elphinstone, near Inverury, a distance of 18¼ miles. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan canal, was projected to extend from Port-Eglinton, on the south side of Glasgow, to the harbour of Ardrossan, but has been executed only to Johnstone, a distance of 11 miles. A railway to continue the communication of this incompleted work, was projected to extend from Johnstone to Ardrossan, a distance of 22½ miles, but has been constructed only to Kilwinning, about one-third of the distance. The Kilmarnock and Troon railway, extending 9½ miles between the places mentioned in its designation, was the earliest public railway, or rather tram-road, in Scotland. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway connects the rich coal districts of Old and New Monkland with the Forth and Clyde canal, in the vicinity of Kirkintilloch, 10 miles from Glasgow. The Ballochney railway extends from the termination of the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway in the parish of New Monkland, 4 miles eastward; and there forks into two lines, the one of which traverses the ironstone and coal-field lying to the south, and the other that lying to the north, of Airdrie-hill. The Wishaw and Coltness railway extends about 4 miles southward, from the termination of the former line, in the parish of Old Monkland, and is projected to be executed further southward, to the estates of Wishaw, Coltness, and Allanton. The Glasgow and Garnkirk railway extends 8¼ miles westward from the vicinity of Gartsherrie bridge, where it joins the western termination of the Ballochney railway, to the junction of the Forth and Clyde and the Monkland canals at Glasgow; and was the earliest railway in Scotland constructed with double lines, and for the transit of locomotive engines. The Slamannan railway extends from the east end of the Ballochney railway to the Union canal, not far from Linlithgow, a distance of about 12½ miles; and sends off a branch to Bathgate. The Pollock and Govan railway connects the mineral fields on the south-east of Glasgow with that city; and terminates at the harbour, on the level of the quay. The Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr railway, extends from the harbour of Glasgow to that of Ayr, a distance of 40 miles; joins the Ardrossan railway at Kilwinning, and the Kilmarnock and Troon railway at Troon; and will send off from the vicinity of Dalry a branch about 11 miles long, to Kilmarnock. The Glasgow and Greenock railway is common to the former railway to Paisley, and thence extends to the centre of Greenock, near the harbour, a distance from Glasgow of 22½ miles. The Paisley and Renfrew railway extends from the north side of Paisley to the Clyde at Renfrew, a distance of 3¼ miles. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway connects these cities by way of Linlithgow and Falkirk, is 46 miles in length, and pursues nearly the same course as the Union and the Forth and Clyde canals. The Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway extends from the south side of Edinburgh to the South-Esk at Dalhousie-Mains, a distance of 8¼ miles; sends off branches to Leith, Fisherrow, and Dalkeith, which increase its aggregate length to 15 miles; and from its south end is continued by private lines to the collieries of Newbattle and Arniston. The Edinburgh and Newhaven extends about 2½ miles from the centre of the metropolis to Trinity-pier at Newhaven. The Dundee and Newtyle railway extends 10½ miles from the north side of Dundee to Newtyle, and sends off branches to Cupar-Angus and Glammis. The Dundee and Arbroath extends from the harbour of Dundee to Arbroath, a distance of 16¾ miles. The Arbroath and Forfar railway connects these towns, extending 15¼ miles from a point of junction with the Dundee and Arbroath railway. Most of the works thus traced in outline and mutual relation will be found fully and separately described in the alphabetical arrangement.

## PUBLIC REVENUE.

The revenue of Scotland, as to both its absolute amount and its relative proportion to that of England, has to the full kept pace with the increasing prosperity of the country. It amounted, at the period of the Union, to £110,694; in 1788, to £1,099,148; and in 1813, to £4,204,097. Its sources, as well as its gross and nett amount, in the years ending on the 5th of January 1837, 1838, and 1839, will be seen from the following table.

| | Year ending Jan. 5, 1837. | | Year ending Jan. 5, 1838. | | Year ending Jan. 5, 1839. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross Receipt. | Nett Produce. | Gross Receipt. | Nett Produce. | Gross Receipt. | Nett Produce. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Customs, | 1,587,648 | 1,487,693 | 1,626,291 | 1,511,972 | 1,666,398 | 1,518,981 |
| Excise, | 2,656,183 | 2,403,930 | 2,431,963 | 2,201,482 | 2,451,928 | 2,198,355 |
| Stamps, | 552,686 | 538,581 | 529,538 | 521,556 | 549,678 | 536,115 |
| Taxes, | 235,837 | 235,367 | 227,607 | 227,520 | 236,380 | 236,277 |
| Post-office, | 219,048 | 207,918 | 221,059 | 209,604 | 223,491 | 211,543 |
| Totals, | 5,251,402 | 4,873,489 | 5,036,458 | 4,672,134 | 5,127,875 | 4,701,271 |

Another table will show the gross receipts in the years 1837 and 1838, on the chief articles of the customs, excise, stamps, and taxes.

| Customs and Excise. | 1837 | 1838. |
|---|---|---|
| Coffee, | £24,890 | £23,542 |
| Corn, | 73,680 | 19,599 |
| Spirits, Foreign, | 41,328 | 42,793 |
| Spirits, Rum, | 37,719 | 38,920 |
| Spirits, British, | 1,452,602 | 1,437,429 |
| Malt, | 591,546 | 583,336 |
| Wines, | 114,277 | 121,004 |
| Sugar, Molasses, | 544,039 | 595,624 |
| Tea, | 203,744 | 238,880 |
| Timber, | 123,502 | 125,013 |
| Tobacco, | 317,329 | 312,136 |
| Auction-duties, | 20,661 | 23,598 |
| Glass, | 57,023 | 65,435 |
| Excise licenses, | 103,860 | 102,392 |
| Paper, | 92,244 | 97,893 |
| Soap, | 77,488 | 86,239 |
| Post-horse duty, | 18,718 | 19,666 |
| Other articles, | 163,604 | 184,827 |
| Totals, | 4,058,254 | 4,118,326 |

| Stamps and Taxes. | 1837. | 1838. |
|---|---|---|
| Deeds, | £112,813 | £122,174 |
| Probates, Legacies, | 134,895 | 130,073 |
| Bills of Exchange, | 92,660 | 95,312 |
| Bankers' Notes, | 5,765 | 10,316 |
| Receipts, | 15,659 | 15,841 |
| Marine Insurances, | 20,680 | 23,515 |
| Fire Insurances, | 57,200 | 59,104 |
| Licenses and Certificates, | 22,522 | 22,574 |
| Newspapers, | 18,671 | 20,540 |
| Advertisements, | 11,438 | 13,231 |
| Stage Carriages, | 32,111 | 31,626 |
| Land-tax, | 38,176 | 38,817 |
| Tax on Windows, | 86,174 | 88,889 |
| Servants, | 14,102 | 15,055 |
| Private Carriages, | 29,875 | 32,907 |
| Horses, | 22,976 | 23,606 |
| Dogs, | 10,974 | 11,428 |
| Other articles, | 30,454 | 31,050 |
| Totals, | 757,145 | 786,058 |

## ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

Scotland was anciently divided and subdivided into so many jurisdictions, and underwent such frequent changes in their limits, that any successful attempt to enumerate them would be insufferably irksome, and almost wholly uninstructive. The names of some of the larger jurisdictions continue to be used, and serve aptly to designate subdivisions of extensive counties; and other ancient names are, in several instances, popularly applied to whole counties in preference to the modern and legal designations. The counties—or, more properly, the sheriffdoms or shires—have, for upwards of half-a-century, been 33 in number. But they are excessively, and even ridiculously, various in extent; and, in many instances, are as grotesquely outlined, and even hewn into detached pieces, as if sheer merry-andrewism had presided over their distribution. An enormous addition, too, is made to the puzzle of their intertracery by *quoad civilia* parishes—which in all parts of Scotland, except in one shire, constitute the only administrative subdivision—being, in a large number of instances, made to overleap the county boundary-line, and to lie, either compactly or detachedly, in two, or even three shires. Lanarkshire is divided into three wards,—upper, middle, and lower; and Kirkcudbrightshire, while just as legally and practically a shire as any of the other of the 32, is nominally a stewartry,—and wins diminishment or aggrandizement from the name, exactly as one thinks of the feudal stewart of a limited jurisdiction, or the princely, the royal Stewart of broad Scotland. Two of the counties—Bute and Orkney—consist entirely of islands; the former of those in the frith of Clyde, and the latter of the Orkney and the Shetland archipelagoes. Three—Argyle, Inverness, and Ross—consist chiefly of territory on the mainland, and partly of the islands of the Hebrides. Two counties—Clackmannan and Kinross—comprehend each less than 84 square miles; seven—Linlithgow, Bute, Nairn, Renfrew, Dumbarton, Cromarty, and Selkirk,—comprehend less than 266; four—Inverness, Argyle, Perth, and Ross,—comprehend more than 2,590; and four—Aberdeen, Sutherland, Dumfries, and Ayr,—comprehend more

than 1,040. The following table gives the names of the shires in the order of their size, beginning with the largest, and states the ancient names, whether of subdivisional or of co-extensive application.

| Shires. | Ancient Names. |
|---|---|
| Inverness, | Lochaber, Badenoch, Moidart, Arisaig, Morer, Knoydart, Glenelg, Strathglass, and parts of Moray, Strathspey, and Ross, besides Skye, and other Hebridean islands. |
| Argyle, | Cowal, Kintyre, Knapdale, Lorn, including Appin, Kingarloch, Ardnamurchan, Suinart, Lochiel, Glenorchy, Morvern, and Ardgower, besides Mull, Isla, Jura, and other Hebridean islands. |
| Perth, | Perth, Stormont, Strathearn, Gowrie, Athole, Breadalbane, Monteith, Glenshiel, Rannoch, Balquidder. |
| Ross, | East-Ross, Ard-Ross, Kintail, Lochalsh, Kishorn, Toridon, Gairloch, Lochbroom, Strathcarron, and Black Isle, besides Lewis, and other Hebridean islands. |
| Aberdeen, | Mar, Buchan, Garioch, Formartin, Strathbogie. |
| Sutherland, | Sutherland, Strathnaver, Assynt, Edderachylis, and Lord Reay's country. |
| Dumfries, | Nithsdale, Annandale, Eskdale, and Ewisdale. |
| Ayr, | Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick. |
| Lanark, | Clydesdale. |
| Forfar, | Angus, including Glenisla, Glenesk, and Glenprosen. |
| Orkney, | Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands. |
| Kirkcudbright, | East-Galloway. |
| Caithness, | Caithness. |
| Roxburgh, | Teviotdale and Liddesdale. |
| Banff, | Strathdeveron, Boyne, Enzie, Balveny, and Strathaven. |
| Stirling, | Stirling, and part of Lennox. |
| Fife, | Fife and Forthryfe. |
| Berwick, | Merse, Lammermoor, and Lauderdale. |
| Elgin, | Central part of Moray, and part of Strathspey. |
| Wigton, | West Galloway. |
| Kincardine, | Mearns. |
| Edinburgh, | Mid-Lothian. |
| Peebles, | Tweeddale. |
| Haddington, | East-Lothian. |
| Selkirk, | Ettrick Forest. |
| Cromarty, | Ross. |
| Dumbarton, | Lennox. |
| Renfrew, | Strathgryfe, and part of Lennox. |
| Nairn, | Moray, &c. |
| Bute, | Bute, Arran, &c. |
| Linlithgow, | West-Lothian. |
| Kinross, | Part of Forthryfe, } Fife. |
| Clackmannan, | Strathdevon, } Fife. |

## CONSTITUTION.

Till the reign of James I., all persons who held any portion of ground, however small, by military service of the Crown, had seats in the Scottish parliament. The small barons were afterwards excused from attendance, and represented by "two or more wise men, according to the extent of their county." Parliament appointed the time of its own meetings and adjournments; nominated committees to wield its powers during recesses; possessed not only a legislative but an executive character; exercised a commanding power in all matters of government; appropriated the public money, and appointed the treasurers of the exchequer; levied armies, and nominated commanders; sent ambassadors to foreign states, and appointed the judges and courts of judicature; and even assumed power to alienate the regal demesne, to restrain grants from the Crown, and to issue pardons to criminals. The king, even so late as in the person of James IV., was only the first servant of his people, and had his duty prescribed by parliament; he had no veto in the parliament's proceedings; nor could he declare war, make peace, or conduct any important business of either diplomacy or government, without that assembly's concurrence. The constitution of the country partook much more the character of an aristocracy than that of a limited monarchy. The nobility—who were dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons—were hereditary members of parliament; but they formed one house with the knights and burgesses, and occupied common ground with them in all deliberations and decisive votes. The nobles and other members of parliament were checked in their turn by the common barons, just as they checked the king; and even the common barons, or the landholders, were, to a large

extent, checked in turn by their vassals. A jury of barons, who were not members of parliament, might sit on a lord's case, of even the gravest character, and might decide it without being unanimous in their verdict; and the vassals of a baron so completely involved or concentrated all his available power in their own fidelity and attachment, as to oblige him, in many respects, to act more in the character of the father of his clan than in that of a military despot. The king, too,—while denied nearly all strictly royal prerogatives by the constitution of the country,—was indemnified for most by the accidents of its feudal institutions. He acquired considerable interest among the burgesses and lower ranks in consequence of the abuse of power by the lords and great landowners; and, when he had sufficient address to retain the affections of the people, he was generally able to humble the most powerful and dominant confederacy of the aristocrats; though, when he did not acquire popularity, he might dare to disregard the parliament only at the hazard of his crown or his life. The kings,—aided by the clergy, whose revenues were vast, and who were strongly jealous of the power of the nobility,—eventually succeeded in greatly diminishing, and, at times, entirely neutralizing, the aristocratical power of parliament. A select body of members was established, from among the clergy, the nobility, the knights, and the burgesses, and called "the Lords of the Articles;" it was produced by the bishops choosing 8 peers, and the peers 8 bishops, by the 16 who were elected choosing 8 barons or knights of the shires, and 8 commissioners of royal burghs, and by 8 great officers of state being added to the whole, with the Lord-chancellor as president; its business was to prepare all questions, bills, and other matters, to be brought before parliament; and the clerical part of it being in strict alliance with the king, while the civilian part was not a little influenced by his great powers of patronage, it effectually prevented the introduction to parliament of any affair which was unsuited to his views, and gave him very stringently all the powers of a real veto. This institution seems to have been introduced by stealth, and never brought to a regular plan; and as to its date and early history, it baffles the research, or at least defies the unanimity, of the best informed law writers. Yet "the Lords of the Articles" were far from being wholly subservient to the Crown; for they not only resisted the efforts of Charles I. to make them mere tools of his despotism, but went freely down the current which swept that infatuated monarch to his melancholy fate; and, at the Revolution, they waived all ceremony about getting from the fanatical idiot, James VII., a formal deed of abdication, and promptly united in a summary declaration that he had forfeited his crown. Before the Union there were four great officers of state, the Lord High-chancellor, the High-treasurer, the Privy-seal, and the Secretary,—and four lesser officers, the Lord Clerk-register, the Lord-advocate, the Treasurer-depute, and the Justice-clerk,—all of whom sat, ex-officio, in parliament. The officers of state and the law courts which now exist, will be found noticed in our article on EDINBURGH. The privy council of Scotland, previous to the Revolution, assumed inquisitorial powers, even that of torture; but it is now swamped in the privy council of Great Britain. The Scottish nobility return from among their own number 16 peers to represent them in the upper house of the imperial parliament. Between the Union and the date of the Reform bill, the freeholders of the counties, who amounted even at the last to only 3,211 in number, returned to the House of Commons 30 members; the city of Edinburgh returned 1; and the other royal burghs, 65 in number, and classified into districts. The Parliamentary Reform act in 1832, added, at the first impulse, 29,904 to the aggregate constituency of the counties; but it allowed them only the same number of representatives as before,—erecting Kinross, Clackmannan, and some adjoining portions of Perth and Stirling, into one electoral district; conjoining Cromarty with Ross and Nairn with Elgin, and assigning one member to each of the other counties. The same act enfranchised various towns, or erected them into parliamentary burghs, increased the burgh constituency from a pitiful number to upwards of 31,000, and raised the aggregate number of representatives from 14 to 23. The total constituencies of the counties and the burghs in each year, from the passing of the Reform act till 1839, are stated in the following table.

| Year. | Counties. | Burghs. | Total. | Year. | Counties. | Burghs. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1832, | 33,115 | 31,332 | 64,447 | 1836, | 43,350 | 40,905 | 84,255 |
| 1833, | 34,976 | 32,750 | 67,726 | 1837, | 45,083 | 37,708 | 82,791 |
| 1834, | 36,823 | 36,162 | 72,985 | 1838, | 46,480 | 36,381 | 82,861 |
| 1835, | 41,658 | 39,667 | 81,325 | 1839, | 47,209 | 35,312 | 82,521 |

The constituency of each county and burgh is stated in the article upon it in the alphabetical arrangement. Of the burghs, Edinburgh and Glasgow each return two members; and Aberdeen, Dundee, Paisley, Greenock, and Perth, each return one; while the remainder are distributed, in the following order, into 14 districts, each of which returns one,—Ayr, Campbeltown, Inverary, Irvine, and Oban,—Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar,—Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead,—Falkirk, Hamilton, Airdrie, Lanark, and Linlithgow,—Haddington, North Berwick, Dunbar, Jedburgh, and Lauder,—Inverness, Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn,—Kilmarnock, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen,—Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn,—Leith, Musselburgh, and Portobello,—St. Andrews, East-Anstruther, West-Anstruther, Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem,—Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie,—Stirling, Culross, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Queensferry,—Wick, Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornoch, Tain, and Kirkwall,—and Wigton, New Galloway, Stranraer, and Whithorn. Some of the principal towns, or towns more populous than many which rank as burghs, share in the franchise only in common with the landward districts, and the villages of the counties in which they lie. The chief are Dalkeith, Maybole, Hawick, Girvan, Alloa, Kelso, Crieff, Dunse, Selkirk, Peebles, Bathgate, Tranent, Dunblane, Rothsay, Cupar-Angus, Saltcoats, Dalry, and Comrie.

## CRIME.

The number of public offences in Scotland was, in the year 1834, 2,711; in 1836, 2,922; in 1837, 3,126; in 1838, 3,418; in 1839, 3,409; and in 1840, 3,872. Of those in the year 1838, 787 were offences against the person, 724 by males, and 63 by females; 577 were violent offences against property, 432 by males, and 145 by females; 1,588 were against property, but without violence, 1,078 by males, and 510 by females; 57 were malicious offences against property, 51 by males, and 6 by females; 112 were forgeries and offences against currency, 81 by males, and 31 by females; and 297 were miscellaneous offences, 243 by males, and 54 by females,—aggregately, 2,609 by males, and 809 by females. Fifty-eight of the male offenders were aged 12 years, and under; 368 aged 16 or above 12; 700 aged 21 or above 16; 738 aged 30 or above 21; 407 aged 40 or above 30; 144 aged 50 or above 40; 59 aged 60 or above 50; 8 aged above 60; and 117 whose ages could not be ascertained. Of the 809 female offenders, there were 16 aged 12 years and under; 66 aged 16 and above 12; 199 aged 21 and above 16; 268 aged 30 and above 21; 140 aged 40 and above 30; 67 aged 50 and above 40; 29 aged 60 and above 50; 8 aged above 60; and 16 whose ages could not be ascertained. Of the 2,609 male offenders, 353 could neither read nor write; 1,529 could read, or read and write imperfectly; 569 could read and write well; 91 had received a superior education; and there were 67 whose education could not be ascertained. Of the 809 female offenders, 198 could neither read nor write; 541 could read, or read and write imperfectly; 61 could read and write well; 2 had received a superior education; and there were 7 whose education could not be ascertained. Of the 3,418 offenders, 356 were discharged by the Lord-advocate and his deputies, 177 were discharged from other causes, and there were tried 2,885, namely, by the High-court of Justiciary 309; by the Circuit-court of Justiciary 560; by Sheriffs with a jury 733; by Sheriffs without a jury 646; by burgh-magistrates 558; by justices or other court 79. Of the 2,885 persons tried, 56 were outlawed, 6 were found insane, 38 were found not guilty, 162 not proven, and there were convicted 2,623, including 578 who were convicted under the aggravation of previous convictions, and 54 who were convicted of other offences at the same trial. Of the 2,623 persons convicted, 3 received sentence of death, of whom 1 was executed, and the punishment of 2 was commuted into transportation for life; 6 were sentenced to transportation for life, 83 for 14 years, 379 for 7 years, and 15 for other periods; 75 were sentenced to imprisonment (with, in some cases, whipping, fine, &c.,) for 2 years or above 1 year, 245 for 1 year or above 6 months, 1,607 for 6 months or under; 195 were punished by fine; 3 were discharged on sureties; 12 received no sentence.—Of the 3,872 persons committed for trial in 1840, 2,945 were convicted or outlawed, and of these 4 received sentence of death for murder; 520 were convicted of assaults; 296 of theft by housebreaking; and 1,392 of acts of simple theft. The

following table shows the distribution and sex of the 3,872 persons committed for trial in 1840.

| Counties. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen, | 70 | 44 |
| Argyle, | 85 | 17 |
| Ayr, | 53 | 8 |
| Banff, | 30 | 7 |
| Berwick, | 17 | 9 |
| Bute, | 12 | 3 |
| Caithness, | 17 | 1 |
| Clackmannan, | 31 | 5 |
| Dumbarton, | 53 | 31 |
| Dumfries, | 66 | 12 |
| Edinburgh, | 405 | 199 |
| Elgin and Moray, | 18 | 6 |
| Fife, | 240 | 66 |
| Forfar, | 263 | 104 |
| Haddington, | 32 | 12 |
| Inverness, | 60 | 16 |
| Kincardine, | 16 | 5 |
| Kinross, | 8 | 1 |
| Kirkcudbright, | 35 | 7 |
| Lanark, | 365 | 164 |
| Linlithgow, | 55 | 6 |
| Nairn, | 6 | 6 |
| Orkney and Zetland, | 40 | 6 |
| Peebles, | 12 | ... |
| Perth, | 133 | 34 |
| Renfrew, | 487 | 166 |
| Ross and Cromarty, | 21 | 3 |
| Roxburgh, | 78 | 13 |
| Selkirk, | 7 | 3 |
| Stirling, | 104 | 37 |
| Sutherland, | 10 | ... |
| Wigton, | 37 | 15 |
| Total, | 2,866 | 1,006 |

## POPULATION.

The following table shows, for each of the counties, and for the whole kingdom, the amount of the population of Scotland in the years 1755, 1791, 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831, with the increase per cent. during each ten years succeeding 1801.

| Counties. | Year 1755. | Year 1791. | Year 1801. | Year 1811. | Inc. p. ct. | Year 1821. | Inc. p. ct. | Year 1831. | Inc. p. ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen, | 115,595 | 120,870 | 123,082 | 135,075 | 10 | 155,387 | 15 | 177,657 | 14 |
| Argyle, | 60,553 | 72,891 | 71,859 | 85,585 | 19 | 97,316 | 14 | 100,973 | 4 |
| Ayr, | 58,519 | 74,694 | 84,306 | 103,954 | 23 | 127,299 | 22 | 145,055 | 14 |
| Banff, | 37,574 | 38,671 | 35,807 | 36,668 | 2 | 43,561 | 19 | 48,604 | 12 |
| Berwick, | 24,114 | 29,734 | 30,621 | 30,779 | 1 | 33,385 | 8 | 34,048 | 2 |
| Bute, | 7,125 | 11,200 | 11,791 | 12,033 | 2 | 13,797 | 15 | 14,151 | 3 |
| Caithness, | 21,402 | 22,976 | 22,609 | 23,419 | 4 | 30,238 | 29 | 34,529 | 14 |
| Clackmannan, | 8,824 | 9,738 | 10,858 | 12,010 | 11 | 13,263 | 10 | 14,729 | 11 |
| Dumbarton, | 13,311 | 18,229 | 20,710 | 24,189 | 17 | 27,317 | 13 | 33,211 | 22 |
| Dumfries, | 41,913 | 52,466 | 54,597 | 62,960 | 15 | 70,878 | 13 | 73,770 | 4 |
| Edinburgh, | 90,438 | 123,093 | 122,954 | 148,607 | 21 | 191,514 | 29 | 219,345 | 15 |
| Elgin, | 28,687 | 27,285 | 26,705 | 28,108 | 5 | 31,162 | 11 | 34,231 | 10 |
| Fife, | 81,333 | 88,013 | 93,743 | 101,272 | 8 | 114,556 | 13 | 128,839 | 12 |
| Forfar, | 68,784 | 89,296 | 99,127 | 107,264 | 8 | 113,430 | 6 | 139,606 | 23 |
| Haddington, | 28,697 | 29,230 | 29,986 | 31,164 | 4 | 35,127 | 13 | 36,145 | 3 |
| Inverness, | 61,481 | 70,559 | 74,292 | 78,336 | 5 | 90,157 | 15 | 94,797 | 5 |
| Kincardine, | 24,434 | 26,576 | 26,349 | 27,439 | 4 | 29,118 | 6 | 31,431 | 8 |
| Kinross, | 5,944 | 6,181 | 6,725 | 7,245 | 8 | 7,762 | 7 | 9,072 | 17 |
| Kirkcudbright, | 21,205 | 26,793 | 29,211 | 33,684 | 15 | 38,903 | 15 | 40,590 | 4 |
| Lanark, | 81,781 | 126,354 | 146,699 | 191,752 | 31 | 244,387 | 27 | 316,819 | 30 |
| Linlithgow, | 16,438 | 17,271 | 17,844 | 19,451 | 9 | 22,685 | 17 | 23,291 | 3 |
| Nairn, | 6,993 | 7,692 | 8,257 | 8,251 | ... | 9,006 | 9 | 9,354 | 4 |
| Orkney and Shetland, | 38,751 | 44,435 | 46,824 | 46,153 | ... | 53,124 | 15 | 58,239 | 10 |
| Peebles, | 8,847 | 8,045 | 8,735 | 9,935 | 14 | 10,046 | 1 | 10,578 | 5 |
| Perth, | 115,525 | 125,149 | 126,366 | 135,093 | 7 | 139,050 | 3 | 142,894 | 3 |
| Renfrew, | 26,735 | 63,062 | 78,056 | 92,596 | 19 | 112,175 | 21 | 133,443 | 19 |
| Ross and Cromarty, | 46,798 | 54,902 | 35,343 | 68,853 | 10 | 68,828 | 13 | 74,820 | 9 |
| Roxburgh, | 31,520 | 32,713 | 33,682 | 37,230 | 11 | 40,892 | 10 | 43,663 | 7 |
| Selkirk, | 4,968 | 5,233 | 5,070 | 5,889 | 16 | 6,637 | 13 | 6,833 | 2 |
| Stirling, | 39,761 | 47,373 | 50,825 | 58,174 | 14 | 65,376 | 12 | 72,621 | 11 |
| Sutherland, | 21,147 | 23,187 | 23,117 | 23,629 | 2 | 23,840 | ... | 25,518 | 7 |
| Wigton, | 16,466 | 21,088 | 22,918 | 26,891 | 17 | 33,240 | 23 | 36,258 | 9 |
| The Totals, | 1,255,663 | 1,514,999 | 1,599,068 | 1,805,688 | 14 | 2,093,456 | 16 | 2,365,114 | 13 |

Another table, and a brief one, gives a summary view of the classes of the population, and the number of inhabited houses in 1821 and 1831, and of the value of assessed property in 1815.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Total of Persons. | Families chiefly employed in agriculture. | Families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, or handicraft. | All other families not comprised in the two preceding classes. | Inhabited Houses. | Annual value of the real property, as assessed in 1815. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1821, | 983,552 | 1,109,904 | 2,093,456 | 130,699 | 190,264 | 126,997 | 341,474 | £ |
| 1831, | 1,114,816 | 1,250,298 | 2,365,114 | 126,591 | 207,259 | 168,451 | 369,393 | 6,652,655 |

We have just received a copy of the census of 1841, printed by order of Government. The following are the leading results:—

| Counties. | Persons, 1841. | | | Population in 1831. | Increase or Decrease per cent., 1841. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Totals. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Aberdeen, | 89,528 | 102,755 | 192,283 | 177,657 | 8·2 | ... |
| Argyle, | 47,654 | 49,486 | 97,140 | 100,973 | ... | 3·9 |
| Ayr, | 78,970 | 85,552 | 164,522 | 145,055 | 13·4 | ... |
| Banff, | 23,425 | 26,651 | 50,076 | 48,604 | 3· | ... |
| Berwick, | 16,527 | 17,900 | 34,427 | 34,048 | 1·1 | ... |
| Bute, | 7,108 | 8,587 | 15,695 | 14,151 | 10·9 | ... |
| Caithness, | 16,993 | 19,204 | 36,197 | 34,529 | 4·8 | ... |
| Clackmannan, | 9,331 | 9,785 | 19,116 | 14,729 | 29·7 | ... |
| Dumbarton, | 22,505 | 21,790 | 44,295 | 33,211 | 33·3 | ... |
| Dumfries, | 34,097 | 38,728 | 72,825 | 73,770 | ... | 1·3 |
| Edinburgh, | 102,709 | 122,914 | 225,623 | 219,345 | 2·8 | ... |
| Elgin (Moray), | 16,071 | 18,923 | 34,994 | 34,231 | 2·2 | ... |
| Fife, | 65,735 | 74,575 | 140,310 | 128,839 | 8·9 | ... |
| Forfar, | 79,234 | 91,166 | 170,400 | 139,606 | 22· | ... |
| Haddington, | 17,253 | 18,528 | 35,781 | 36,145 | ... | 1· |
| Inverness, | 45,506 | 52,109 | 97,615 | 94,797 | 3· | ... |
| Kincardine, | 15,804 | 17,248 | 33,052 | 31,431 | 5·1 | ... |
| Kinross, | 4,194 | 4,569 | 8,763 | 9,072 | .. | 3.5 |
| Kirkcudbright, Stewartry of, | 18,838 | 22,261 | 41,099 | 40,590 | 1·2 | ... |
| Lanark, | 208,369 | 218,744 | 427,113 | 316,819 | 34·8 | ... |
| Linlithgow, | 13,766 | 13,082 | 26,848 | 23,291 | 15·2 | ... |
| Nairn, | 4,232 | 4,968 | 9,218 | 9,354 | ... | 1.4 |
| Orkney and Shetland, | 26,843 | 33,953 | 60,796 | 58,239 | 4·3 | ... |
| Peebles, | 5,122 | 5,398 | 10,520 | 10,578 | ... | 5· |
| Perth, | 65,339 | 72,812 | 138,151 | 142,894 | ... | 3·4 |
| Renfrew, | 72,725 | 82,030 | 154,755 | 133,443 | 15·9 | ... |
| Ross and Cromarty, | 36,861 | 41,119 | 78,980 | 74,820 | 5·5 | ... |
| Roxburgh, | 21,930 | 24,073 | 46,003 | 43,663 | 5·3 | ... |
| Selkirk, | 3,972 | 4,017 | 7,989 | 6,883 | 16·9 | ... |
| Stirling, | 41,070 | 41,109 | 82,179 | 72,621 | 13·1 | ... |
| Sutherland, | 11,307 | 13,359 | 24,666 | 25,518 | ... | 3·4 |
| Wigton, | 18,258 | 20,921 | 39,179 | 36,258 | 8· | ... |
| Barracks, | 3,432 | 993 | 4,425 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, | 1,241,276 | 1,379,334 | 2,620,610 | 2,365,114 | 10·8 | ... |

Placed in their order, and beginning with those in which there is a decrease, the counties stand as follows:—

| | Decrease Per cent. | | Increase Per cent. | | Increase Per cent. | | Increase Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argyle, | 3·9 | Berwick, | 1·1 | Kincardine, | 5·1 | Ayr, | 13·4 |
| Kinross, | 3·5 | Kirkcudbright, | 1·2 | Roxburgh, | 5·3 | Linlithgow, | 15·2 |
| Perth, | 3·4 | Elgin, | 2·2 | Ross & Cromarty, | 5·5 | Renfrew, | 15·9 |
| Sutherland, | 3·4 | Edinburgh, | 2·8 | Wigton, | 8· | Selkirk, | 16·9 |
| Nairn, | 1·4 | Inverness, | 3· | Aberdeen, | 8·2 | Forfar, | 22· |
| Dumfries, | 1·3 | Banff, | 3· | Fife, | 8·9 | Clackmannan, | 29·7 |
| Haddington, | 1· | Orkney, | 4·3 | Bute, | 10·9 | Dumbarton, | 33·3 |
| Peebles, | ·5 | Caithness, | 4·8 | Stirling, | 13·1 | Lanark, | 34·8 |

The average increase for all Scotland being 11·1 per cent., it appears that the increase is above the average in 10 counties, and below it in 22, including those in which there is a positive diminution.

The increase in the population of England and Wales has been greater than in that of Scotland, at every decennial period since the first census was taken; but the difference is greater in the last ten years than in any preceding period. The number of houses building affords one of the best criterions of a country's progress in wealth and

industry. At the same time it must be kept in mind, that we get merely the number building in one particular year out of the ten, and not the average number building yearly. In the first census this element was wanting, in the others it stands thus :—

| | Houses Building. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1811. | 1821. | 1831. | 1841. |
| England,..... | 15,189 | 18,289 | 23,462 | 25,882 |
| Wales, ..... | 1,019 | 985 | 1,297 | 1,769 |
| | 16,208 | 19,274 | 24,759 | 27,651 |
| Scotland,..... | 2,341 | 2,405 | 2,568 | 2,760 |

## RELIGION.

The National Established church of Scotland is strictly Presbyterian. Its parochial divisions, sanctioned by the civil authority, embracing the whole of Scotland, and furnished by law with churches and temporalities, are 919. But included in these, which bear the distinctive name of *quoad civilia* parishes, there are territories annexed ecclesiastically, or by authority of the General Assembly and of presbyteries, to 40 Government churches, an account of which is given in our article on the HIGHLANDS, and to chapels built by voluntary subscription, the number of which amounted, in 1839, to 180; and these territories, except in the case of a very few of the chapelries, are called *quoad sacra* parishes, and—though destitute both of civil sanction and of temporalities—are under the same ecclesiastical government, and hold the same relation to the church courts, as the ecclesiastico-civil divisions. Each parish, whether *quoad civilia* or *quoad sacra*, is governed by a kirk-session, consisting of the minister, and one or more lay elders. Several parishes send each its minister and a ruling elder to form a presbytery, and are, on a common footing, under its authority. Several presbyteries contribute or amass all their members to form a synod, and are individually subject to its review or revision of their proceedings. All the presbyteries, in concert with the royal burghs, the four universities, and the Crown, elect representatives, who jointly constitute the General Assembly. This is the supreme court; and will be found noticed in our article on EDINBURGH. The synods, 16 in number, are exceedingly dissimilar in the extent of their territory, and the amount of their population; and the presbyteries, 82 in number, have also a very various extent, and are distributed among the synods in groups of from 2 to 8.—The synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, the first on the list, comprehends all the counties of Linlithgow, Haddington, and Peebles, all the county of Edinburgh, except one parish, and small parts of the counties of Stirling and Lanark; it contained, in 1831, a population of 313,733; and, in 1839, it had 108 *quoad civilia* parishes, 27 chapelries, and 143 ministers. Its presbyteries are Edinburgh, comprehending the metropolis and its vicinity, with 26 *quoad civilia*, and 17 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population, in 1831, of 180,392; Linlithgow, comprehending Linlithgowshire, and a small part of Stirlingshire, with 19 *quoad civilia*, and 2 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 45,452; Biggar, comprising parts of Lanarkshire and Peebles-shire, with 11 *quoad civilia* parishes, and a population of 6,862; Peebles, comprising most of Peebles-shire, with 12 *quoad civilia* parishes, and a population of 9,373; Dalkeith, chiefly in Edinburghshire, and partly in Haddingtonshire, with 16 *quoad civilia*, and 2 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 35,133; Haddington, comprising the major part of Haddingtonshire, with 15 *quoad civilia*, and 2 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 24,049; and Dunbar, comprising the south-east of Haddingtonshire, and a parish in Berwickshire, and distributed into 9 *quoad civilia* parishes, with a population of 12,472.—The synod of Merse and Teviotdale comprehends nearly all Berwickshire, and most of Roxburghshire; contained, in 1831, a population of 82,366; and, in 1839, had 66 parishes, 5 chapelries, and 71 ministers. Its presbyteries are Dunse, in the Merse and Lammermoor, with 10 *quoad civilia* parishes, and a population of 9,391; Chirnside, in the Merse, with 12 parishes *quoad civilia*, and 1 *quoad sacra*, and a population of 14,975; Kelso, in the Merse, and the east of Roxburghshire, with 10 parishes *quoad civilia*, and 1 *quoad sacra*, and a population of 12,264; Jedburgh, in Teviotdale, with 14 *quoad civilia* parishes, 2 subordinate chapelries, and a population of 20,978; Lauder, in Lauderdale, Lammermoor, and the southern corner of Edinburghshire, with 9 *quoad civilia* parishes, and a population of 9,964; and Selkirk, in Selkirkshire, and the northern part of Roxburghshire, with 11 *quoad civilia* parishes, and a population of 14,788.—The synod of Dumfries comprehends

all Dumfries-shire, Liddesdale, and the eastern part of Kirkcudbrightshire; contained, in 1831, a population of 91,287; and, in 1839, had 55 parishes, 4 chapelries, and 59 ministers. Its presbyteries are Lochmaben, in central and northern Annandale, with 13 *quoad civilia* parishes, and a population of 16,016; Langholm, in Eskdale and Liddesdale, with 7 *quoad civilia* parishes, and a population of 10,173; Annan, in southern Annandale, with 8 *quoad civilia*, and 2 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 15,672; Dumfries, in southern Nithsdale and eastern Kirkcudbrightshire, with 18 parishes *quoad civilia*, and 2 *quoad sacra*, and a population of 34,862; and Penpont, in central and northern Nithsdale, with 9 parishes, and a population of 14,564.—The synod of Galloway comprehends all Wigtonshire, all the central and the western divisions of Kirkcudbrightshire, and southern corner of Ayrshire; contained, in 1831, a population of 65,276; and, in 1839, had 37 parishes, all *quoad civilia*, and 37 ministers. Its presbyteries are Stranraer, in the western half of Wigtonshire, and the southern corner of Ayrshire, with 11 parishes, and a population of 24,164; Wigton, in the eastern half of Wigtonshire, and a small part of Kirkcudbrightshire, with 10 parishes, and a population of 19,446; and Kirkcudbright, all in Kirkcudbrightshire, with 16 parishes, and a population of 21,666.—The synod of Glasgow and Ayr comprehends all the counties of Renfrew and Dumbarton, nearly all those of Lanark and Ayr, and a part of that of Stirling; contained, in 1831, a population of 635,011; and, in 1839, had 130 parishes, 72 chapelries, and 205 ministers. Its presbyteries are Ayr, in Kyle and most part of Carrick, with 28 *quoad civilia*, and 3 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 77,884; Irvine, in Cunningham, with 16 *quoad civilia*, and 4 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 56,226; Paisley in eastern Renfrewshire, with 12 *quoad civilia*, and 6 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 90,721; Greenock, in western Renfrewshire, and a small part of Cunningham, and a population of 41,179; Hamilton, in central Lanarkshire, with 15 *quoad civilia*, and 8 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 64,745; Lanark, in northern Lanarkshire, with 11 *quoad civilia* parishes, and a population of 29,595; Dumbarton, in the main body of Dumbartonshire, and part of Stirlingshire, with 17 parishes *quoad civilia*, and 1 *quoad sacra*, and a population of 34,287; and Glasgow, in southern Lanarkshire, the detached part of Dumbartonshire, and small parts of Stirlingshire and Renfrewshire, with 21 *quoad civilia*, and 31 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 240,374.—The synod of Argyle comprehends Buteshire, and continental and insular Argyleshire; contained, in 1831, a population of 109,348; and, in 1839, had 39 parishes, 12 parliament churches, 4 chapelries, and 57 ministers. Its presbyteries are Inverary, in continental Argyleshire, with 8 *quoad civilia* parishes, and a population of 13,335; Dunoon, the eastern part of Argyleshire, and the northern isles of Buteshire, with 8 *quoad civilia*, and 2 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 13,712; Kintyre, in Arran, Kintyre and Gigha, with 9 *quoad civilia* parishes, and a population of 26,959; Isla and Jura, in the southern Hebrides, with 4 *quoad civilia* parishes, and 3 parliamentary churches, and a population of 17,197; Lorn, partly in the Hebrides, but chiefly in the western part of continental Argyleshire, with 7 *quoad civilia* parishes, 2 parliamentary churches, and 1 chapelry, and a population of 15,348; and Mull, chiefly in the Mull group of the Hebrides and in Morvern, with 6 parishes and 7 parliamentary churches, and a population of 22,797.—The synod of Perth and Stirling comprehends nearly all Perthshire and Clackmannanshire, parts of Stirlingshire and Kinross-shire; contained, in 1831, a population of 178,657; and, in 1839, had 80 parishes, 3 parliamentary churches, 19 chapelries, and 107 ministers. Its presbyteries are Dunkeld, in the north-east part of Perthshire, with 12 parishes and 1 chapelry, and a population of 22,130; Weem, in the north-east part of Perthshire, with 6 parishes, 3 parliamentary churches, 1 chapelry, and a population of 17,132; Perth, in the central part of Perthshire, with 24 *quoad civilia*, and 3 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 45,237; Auchterarder, in the valley and vicinity of Strathearn, and in the western part of Kinross-shire, with 15 *quoad civilia*, and 3 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 25,339; Stirling, in Clackmannanshire, and part of Stirlingshire, with 13 *quoad civilia*, and 2 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 44,603; and Dunblane, in the junction district of the counties of Perth, Stirling, and Clackmannan, with 12 *quoad civilia*, and 3 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 24,213.—The synod of Fife comprehends all Fifeshire, the greater part of Kinross-shire, and a small part of Perthshire; contained, in 1831, a population of 138,124; and, in 1839, had 67 *quoad civilia*, and 10 *quoad sacra* parishes, and 81 ministers. Its presbyteries are Dunfermline, in the south-west of Fifeshire, and in parts of

Perthshire and Kinross-shire, with 12 parishes *quoad civilia*, and 1 *quoad sacra*, and a population of 36,097; Kirkcaldy, in the south-east of Fifeshire, and part of Kinross-shire, with 15 *quoad civilia*, and 4 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 43,314; Cupar, in the north-west of Fifeshire, with 20 *quoad civilia* parishes, and a population of 29,832; and St. Andrews, in the north-east of Fifeshire, with 20 parishes *quoad civilia*, and 1 *quoad sacra*, and a population of 28,881.—The synod of Angus and Mearns comprehends all Forfarshire, the greater part of Kincardineshire, and a small part of Perthshire; contained, in 1831, a population of 164,017; and, in 1839, had 80 *quoad civilia*, and 17 *quoad sacra* parishes, and 99 ministers. Its presbyteries are Meigle, in the west of Forfarshire, and part of Perthshire, with 13 parishes, and a population of 16,345; Forfar, in the central district of Forfarshire, with 11 *quoad civilia*, and 2 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 24,225; Dundee, in the southern district of Forfarshire, and a small part of Perthshire, with 18 *quoad civilia*, and 6 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 60,510; Brechin, in the north of Forfarshire, with 14 *quoad civilia*, and 2 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 27,057; Arbroath, in the east of Forfarshire, with 11 *quoad civilia*, and 5 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 23,270; and Fordoun, in Kincardineshire, with 13 *quoad civilia* parishes, and a population of 22,601.—The synod of Aberdeen comprehends nearly all Aberdeenshire, most part of Banffshire, and a considerable part of Kincardineshire; contained, in 1831, a population of 206,226; and, in 1839, had 101 *quoad civilia*, and 17 *quoad sacra* parishes, and 119 ministers. Its presbyteries are Aberdeen, in the south-east of Aberdeenshire, and part of Kincardineshire, with 20 *quoad civilia*, and 8 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 75,524; Kincardine-O'Neil, in the south-west of Aberdeenshire, and part of Kincardineshire, with 14 *quoad civilia* parishes, and a population of 18,426; Alford, in the west of Aberdeenshire, and part of Banffshire, with 13 parishes, and a population of 11,471; Garioch, in the central district of Aberdeenshire, with 15 parishes, and a population of 15,787; Ellon, in the east of Aberdeenshire, with 8 parishes, and a population of 12,831; Deer, in the north-east of Aberdeenshire, with 14 *quoad civilia*, and 3 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 32,276; Turriff, in the north-west of Aberdeenshire, and the north-east of Banffshire, with 11 parishes, and a population of 21,775; and Fordyce, in the north of Banffshire, with 7 *quoad civilia*, and 3 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 18,136.—The synod of Moray comprehends all Elginshire and Nairnshire, considerable parts of Inverness-shire and Banffshire, and a small part of Aberdeenshire; contained, in 1831, a population of 105,610; and, in 1839, had 51 *quoad civilia* parishes, 2 parliamentary churches, 3 chapelries, and 59 ministers. Its presbyteries are Strathbogie, in the counties of Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen, with 12 parishes, and a population of 23,814; Abernethy, in the counties of Banff, Elgin, and Inverness, with 6 parishes, and 3 parliamentary churches, and a population of 12,134; Aberlour, in Banffshire and Elginshire, with 5 parishes, and a population of 8,515; Forres, in the west of Elginshire, with 6 parishes, and a population of 9,899; Elgin, in the north-east of Elginshire, with 9 parishes, and a population of 15,790; Inverness, in the north-east of Inverness-shire, and the adjacent part of Nairnshire, with 9 *quoad civilia*, and 2 *quoad sacra* parishes, and a population of 25,193; and Nairn, in the centre and north of Nairnshire, and the adjacent part of Inverness-shire, with 6 parishes, and a population of 10,265.—The synod of Ross comprehends all Cromartyshire, most part of continental Ross-shire, and small parts of Inverness-shire and Nairnshire; contained, in 1831, a population of 45,803; and, in 1839, had 23 parishes, 3 parliamentary churches, 1 chapelry, and 27 ministers. Its presbyteries are Chanonby, in the peninsula between the Beauly and the Cromarty friths, with 6 parishes, 1 chapel, and a population of 11,744; Dingwall, in southern Ross-shire, and parts of Inverness and Nairn, with 8 parishes, 2 parliamentary churches, and a population of 17,762; and Tain, in northern Ross-shire, and part of Cromarty, with 9 parishes, 1 parliamentary church, and a population of 16,297.—The synod of Sutherland and Caithness is commensurate with its cognominal counties; contained, in 1831, a population of 60,057; and, in 1839, had 23 parishes, 5 parliamentary churches, 1 chapelry, and 29 ministers. Its presbyteries are Dornoch, in southern Sutherlandshire, with 9 parishes, 1 parliamentary church, and a population of 17,284; Tongue, in northern Sutherlandshire, with 4 parishes, 2 parliamentary churches, and a population of 7,221; and Caithness, in the cognominal county, with 10 parishes, 2 parliamentary churches, 1 chapel, and a population of 35,542.—The synod of Glenelg comprehends the Skye and Long Island groups of the Hebrides, and parts of the mainland

of Ross-shire and Inverness-shire ; contained, in 1831, a population of 91,584 ; and, in 1839, had 29 parishes, 11 parliamentary churches, and 40 ministers. Its presbyteries are Lochcarron, on the mainland, with 8 parishes, 4 parliamentary churches, and a population of 21,350 ; Abertarff, in the west of continental Inverness-shire, with 5 parishes, 1 parliamentary church, and a population of 14,402 ; Skye, in the Skye islands, with 8 parishes, 2 parliamentary churches, and a population of 23,801 ; Uist, in the southern district of Long Island, with 4 parishes, 2 parliamentary churches, and a population of 17,490 ; and Lewis, in the northern district of Long Island, with 4 parishes, 2 parliamentary churches, and a population of 14,541.—The synod of Orkney is commensurate with the Orkney Islands ; contained, in 1831, a population of 26,716 ; and, in 1839, had 18 parishes, 2 parliamentary churches, and 21 ministers. Its presbyteries are Kirkwall, in the south-eastern district of Orkney, with 6 parishes, 1 parliamentary church, and a population of 8,650 ; Cairston, in the south-western district of Orkney, with 7 parishes, and a population of 10,149 ; and North Isles, in the northern district of Orkney, with 6 parishes, 1 parliamentary church, and a population of 7,917.—The synod of Shetland is commensurate with the Shetland Islands ; contained, in 1831, a population of 29,392 ; and, in 1839, had 12 parishes, 2 parliamentary churches, and 14 ministers. Its presbyteries are Lerwick, in the south, with 6 parishes, 2 parliamentary churches, and a population of 16,432 ; and Burravoe, in the north, with 6 parishes, and a population of 12,960.

The religious body next in bulk to the Established Church, is the church of the United Secession. Its government is strictly presbyterian ; and its supreme court, called the United Associate Synod, consists of the minister or ministers and an elder of each congregation. The presbyteries are constituted in the same way as the synod ; and, in 1840, they were Aberdeen, with 8 congregations ; Annan and Carlisle, with 14, 7 of which are in England ; Coldstream and Berwick, with 21, only 14 of which are in Scotland ; Cupar, with 19 ; Dumfries, with 12 ; Dunfermline, with 13 ; Edinburgh, with 38 ; Elgin, with 15 ; Forfar, with 20 ; Glasgow, with 47, 1 of which is in Liverpool ; Kilmarnock, with 24 ; Kirkcaldy, with 8 ; Lanark, with 10 ; Lancashire, London, and Newcastle, with respectively 6, 5, and 19, all of which are in England ; Orkney, with 11 ; Perth, with 25 ; Selkirk, with 12 ; Stewartfield, with 11 ; Stirling and Falkirk, with 22 ; and Wigton, with 8.—The Relief synod is constituted similarly to the United Associate. Its presbyteries, in 1840, were Dumfries, with 8 congregations ; Dundee, with 6 ; Dysart, with 11 ; Edinburgh, with 13 ; Glasgow, with 20 ; Hamilton, with 13 ; Kelso, with 15, 6 of which are out of Scotland ; Newton-Stewart, with 4 ; Paisley, with 12 ; Perth, with 7 ; and St. Ninians, with 7.—The Reformed Presbyterian church is governed, like each of the two former bodies, by a synod. Its presbyteries, in 1840, were Edinburgh, with 7 congregations ; Glasgow, with 6 ; Kilmarnock, with 6 ; Dumfries, with 6 ; Newton-Stewart, with 4 ; and Paisley, with 6.—The Associate synod of Original Seceders comprehended, in 1840, the presbyteries of Aberdeen, with 6 congregations ; Ayr, with 7 ; Edinburgh, with 13 ; and Perth, with 8.—The Original Burgher Associate Synod,—a majority of which had just joined the Established church,—comprehended, in 1840, the presbyteries of Edinburgh, with 4 congregations ; Glasgow, with 5 ; and Perth and Dunfermline, with 2.—The congregations of the Independents, understood to be in connexion with the Congregational Union of Scotland, an association of the Independent churches for purposes of missionary effort and mutual recognition, amounted, in 1840, to 98 ; of which 7 were in the Orkney and the Shetland Islands ; 26 in the counties north of the Aberdeen Dee ; 20 in the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan ; 12 in the Lothians and Stirlingshire ; and 33 in the south-western and southern counties.—The Scottish Episcopal communion comprehended, in 1840, the dioceses of Edinburgh, with 13 congregations ; Glasgow, with 12 ; Aberdeen, with 20 ; Moray, Ross, and Argyle, with 15 ; Dunkeld, Dunblane, and Fife, with 9 ; and Brechin, with 9. The number of the clergy, including the bishops, was 88.—The Roman Catholic clergy in Scotland, in 1840, amounted to 5 bishops and 68 priests, were located in 49 places, and distributed into three districts,—the eastern, with 2 bishops and 14 priests for its clergy, and Edinburgh for its centre of influence,—the western, with 2 bishops and 29 priests for its clergy, and Glasgow for its episcopal seat,—and the northern, with 1 bishop and 25 priests for its clergy, and Aberdeen as its ecclesiastical metropolis.

The Reports of a Commission, who were appointed to inquire into the opportunities of

religious worship, the means of religious instruction, and the pastoral superintendence afforded to the people of Scotland, who made inquiries by correspondence and research into various matters affecting every parish in the country, and who made personal and minute investigation in all the parishes in which any deficiency of ecclesiastical appliances was alleged to exist,—the Reports of this Commission, published in 1837 and 1838, and extending to 9 folio volumes, have enabled us to intersperse through every part of the alphabetical arrangement important information in ecclesiastical statistics, and now furnish us with materials for a rapid and luminous summary view of the ecclesiastical condition of the country. The parishes personally visited, and specially reported on by the Commissioners, were 552 in number; and, except in the broad feature of alleged deficiency in the amount of their moral mechanism, they may be regarded as fairly representing the whole country.—The first and the second Reports are so almost exclusively occupied with matter respecting Edinburgh, Leith, and Glasgow, that to borrow from them here would only be to repeat what is stated in our articles on these towns.—The fourth Report is devoted to 74 parishes in the Highlands and Islands, 22 of which are in the synod of Argyle, 26 in that of Glenelg, 19 in that of Sutherland and Caithness, and 7 in that of Ross. Ecclesiastical surveys of these parishes exhibited their population to be about 180,538, and classified them into about 159,150 churchmen, 14,680 dissenters, and 146 persons not known to belong to any religious denomination. Alleged deficiency in their means of pastoral instruction was ascribed in most instances to various causes,—in 10, to excess of population; in 61, to excess of territory; in 61, to obstructed access; in 10, to inconvenient distribution of territory; in 12, to a minister having to officiate in more than one church; in 5, to the church's occupying an inconvenient site; in 28, to its being of incompetent size; in 5, to its being in a ruinous condition; in 3, to its unequal allotment of sittings; in 4, to the exaction of seat-rents; and in 3, to the want of endowments. Sittings in the parish churches amounted to 40,672, and in dissenting churches to 8,078,—in all, 48,750. In some of the parishes, religious instruction, additional to that connected with the regular ministry, is afforded by means of missionaries, catechists, Sunday schools, and week-day religious schools.—The fifth Report is devoted to 103 parishes in the northern counties; 5 of which are in the synod of Glenelg, 29 in that of Moray, 55 in that of Aberdeen, and 14 in that of Angus and Mearns. Their ecclesiastically stated population consisted of about 210,137 churchmen, about 41,959 dissenters, and about 6,520 nondescripts,—in all, 284,727 persons. Sittings in the Establishment, about 86,304; in dissenting churches, about 51,300. Alleged deficiency was ascribed in 34 instances, to excess of population; in 44, to excess of territory; in 30, to obstructed access; in 24, to inconvenience in the form of parishes; in 4, to plurality in the churches of a minister; in 9, to a church's inconvenience of site; in 31, to its inadequacy of size; in 23, to its unequal allotment of sittings; in 6, to the badness of its condition; in 24, to the exaction of seat-rents; and in 24, to the want of endowments.—The sixth Report treats of 99 parishes, in the counties of Forfar, Perth, Stirling, and Fife; 27 of which are in the synod of Angus and Mearns, 50 in that of Perth and Stirling, and 22 in that of Fife. Population, about 306,563; consisting of about 180,341 churchmen, about 72,297 dissenters, and about 10,936 nondescripts. Sittings in the Establishment, about 84,679; in dissenting churches, about 72,892. Alleged deficiency was ascribed, in 29 instances, to excess of population; in 30, to excess of parochial territory; in 20, to obstructed access; in 24, to inconvenience in the form of parishes; in 5, to plurality of a minister's churches; in 15, to a church's inconvenience of site; in 39, to its inadequacy of accommodation; in 12, to the unequal allotment of its sittings; in 3, to the badness of its condition; in 25, to the exaction of seat-rents; and in 26, to the want of endowments.—The seventh Report treats of 99 parishes in the Lothians, and the southern counties; 29 of which are in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, 23 in that of Merse and Teviotdale, 15 in that of Dumfries, 19 in that of Galloway, and 13 in that of Glasgow and Ayr. Ecclesiastically stated population, about 167,363 churchmen, about 64,066 dissenters, and about 6,738 nondescripts,—in all, about 255,874. Sittings in the Establishment, about 67,319; in dissenting churches, about 57,812. Alleged deficiency was ascribed, in 32 instances, to excess of population; in 34, to largeness of territory; in 9, to obstructed access; in 18, to inconvenience in the form of parishes; in 2, to a minister's plurality of churches; in 11, to a church's inconvenience of site; in 61, to its inadequacy of accommodation; in 55, to the unequal allotment of its sittings; in 17, to the badness of its condition; in 3, to the exaction of

seat-rents; and in 20, to the want of endowments.—The eighth Report is devoted to 106 parishes, in the counties of Ayr, Lanark, Renfrew, Dumbarton, Argyle, and Orkney; 65 of which are in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, 18 in that of Argyle, 11 in that of Orkney, and 12 in that of Shetland. Population, about 192,864 churchmen, 94,772 dissenters, and 16,459 nondescripts,—in all, about 376,452. Sittings in the Establishment, about 98,746; in dissenting churches, about 83,549. Alleged deficiency was ascribed, in 55 instances, to excess of population; in 61, to excess of territory; in 32, to obstructed access; in 17, to inconvenience in the form of parishes; in 27, to a minister's plurality of churches; in 10, to a church's inconvenience of site; in 60, to its inadequacy of accommodation; in 19, to the unequal allotment of its sittings; in 8, to the badness of its condition; in 30, to the exaction of seat-rents; and in 31, to the want of endowments.—The third Report relates wholly to teinds. Scottish teinds are all predial, and are divided into parsonage or the greater teinds, consisting of the tithe of victual or grain, and vicarage or the lesser teinds, consisting of the tithe of grass, flax, hemp, butter, cattle, eggs, and some other articles. The tithes of fish are, in a few places, exigible; but, along with all the vicarage teinds, they are so inconsiderable as not to be included in the Commissioners' arithmetical calculations. The parsonage teinds are held by the Crown, by universities, by pious foundations, by lay titulars, or by the proprietors of the lands from which they are due; and, with the limitation that those of one parish cannot, to any amount, be transferred to another parish, they are, in all cases, exigible as payment of the stipends which have been provided by law, or which may, in future, be awarded by the court of teinds. Those now belonging to the Crown are in value £38,051 0s. 4d., which formerly belonged to the bishops; £5,323 3s. 11d., which formerly belonged to the chapel royal; and £2,523 5s. 10d., which formerly belonged to the abbacy of Dunfermline,—in all, £45,897 10s. 1d. Of this sum, £30,155 17s. 8d., are appropriated to ministers' stipends. Of the unappropriated amount, the free yearly surplus, after necessary deductions, is only £10,182 4s. 8d., and the actual receipt, in consequence of mismanagement, is a pitiful trifle. Teinds belonging to other parties than the Crown, amount to £281,384 14s. Of this sum, £146,942, are appropriated to ministers' stipends, leaving £138,186 17s. 6d. unappropriated. In 872 parishes, payment of the stipends is made from the teinds; in each of 196 of these, the teinds are less in value than £158 6s. 8d.; and in each of 206, while amounting to £158 6s. 8d. and upwards, they are so low as to have been all appropriated.—The ninth and last Report, relates to revenues and endowments. In those parishes whose teinds are less in value than £158 6s. 8d., the stipend is raised to that amount or upwards, by payment from the exchequer. In *quoad civilia* burgh parishes, stipend is for the most part paid from the burgh funds; and in Edinburgh, and a few other towns, it is paid from funds specially levied under act of parliament. In *quoad sacra* parliamentary parishes, the stipend is a fixed allowance for each of £120 from the exchequer; and in other *quoad sacra* parishes, it is paid chiefly from seat-rents, and, in some instances, partly from the church-door collections. Except in a few peculiar cases, the ministers of *quoad civilia* parishes, either altogether or partly landward, are entitled to manses and glebes; and, in a few instances, they receive a money allowance in lieu of one or both. In parishes which, while the teinds are low, confer no right to either manse or glebe, an allowance is made from the exchequer, to raise the stipend to £200; and in those which, in the circumstances, confer a right only to a manse, or to a glebe, but not to both, an allowance from the same source makes the stipend £180. Ministers of the parliamentary churches are entitled by law each to a house and half-an-acre of garden ground; and, in the majority of instances, they have been provided by the heritors with glebes. In numerous parishes, the ministers have rights of grazing, or cutting turf and peats, and several other privileges, of aggregately little value. In *quoad civilia* country parishes, the area of the churches belongs to the heritors, and is generally divided by them among the tenants and cottagers on their estates; and when a surplus, or disposable number, of the seats is let, the proceeds are, in some instances, appropriated by the heritors for their private use, and, in others, given to the poor. In *quoad civilia* burgh parishes, seat-rents are, in general, exacted for all, or nearly all, the pews; and are either employed for stipend, or drawn as common burgh revenue. In the parliamentary churches, seat-rents were originally designed to be generally exigible, and to be applied in maintaining the repair of the churches and manses; but they are, in every case, collected with difficulty, and, in some instances, have been entirely abandoned. In other *quoad*

*sacra* churches, and in all but a very small number of the churches of the dissenters, seat-rents are generally, and, for the most part, easily levied, and are employed in payment of stipend, of the interest and principal of debt, and of other necessary congregational expenses. Ordinary collections, or those made every Sabbath, at the doors of the Establishment's places of worship, are, in the case of most of the *quoad civilia* parishes, wholly applied, after the deduction of certain small parochial charges, to the relief of the poor; and, in the case of the *quoad sacra* parishes, and, by consent of the heritors, in the case of a few of the *quoad civilia*, they are applied in the same manner as the seat-rents. Extraordinary collections, or those made only at considerable intervals, and on special occasions, are known but partially in the Establishment, and more generally among the dissenters; and are applied, for the most part, to missionary, educational, and philanthropic, and, in a majority of instances, to ultra-congregational purposes.—The number of ministers of the Establishment, as exhibited in the Commissioners' Report, excludes all missionaries, and also, with one exception, all assistants, and amounts to 1,072. The aggregate amount of their stipends, on an average of 7 years preceding 1836, is, from parson teinds, £179,393 10s. 3d.,—from vicarage teinds, so far as they are paid in money, or have been valued, £712 19s. 8d.,—and from other sources, £51,345 5s. 0d.,—making a total of £231,451 4s. 11d. The aggregate annual value of glebes, exclusive of a few not valued by the ministers, is £19,168 15s. 3d. The amount of seat-rents in all the Establishment's places of worship, during the year 1835, was £38,901 9s. 7d.; and of the ordinary and the extraordinary collections, so far as ascertained for the same year, respectively £44,394 2s. 3d., and £13,726 8s. 9d.

A satisfactory outline of the ecclesiastical history of Scotland, would occupy twenty or fifty times more space than we can spare. Its greatest elements would be critical remark on the date of the introduction of Christianity to Scotland; a view—partly given in our article on Icolmkill—of the character, discipline, and history of the Culdees; an examination of the rise and expansion of diocesan episcopacy; an exhibition of the inroads, methods of conquest, early condition, successive development, history, institutions, and corruptions of Romanism; a careful tracery of the multitudinous and engrossing events and changes of the Reformation, and of the struggles which presbyterianism maintained against popery, and especially against protestant prelacy, till the Revolution; and a rapid sketch of the rise and early history of each of the Scottish dissenting sects. Much of the most interesting parts of each of these elements, excepting the first, will be found interspersed with the body of our work; and wherever it occurs, will be clearly understood without the aid of connecting links of narrative. Very frequently, however, in connexion with the monastic class of the Romish institutions, allusions and names occur which, as the institutions were in some instances peculiar to Scotland, will not be intelligible except with the aid of some explanatory statements.—The conventual orders, or different bodies of the regular clergy of the Romish church in Scotland, were very various, and were early introduced. The friars, while they lived in convents, were professed strolling mendicants; and, in consequence of their astutely watching every opportunity of visiting the sick in their clerical character, and sedulously improving it, in their mendicant capacity, for drawing largesses and bequests from the wealthy, they amassed an incredible amount of property, and eventually made themselves the envy of the nobility, who could not cope with them in opulence and influence,—of the secular or parochial clergy, who were ostensibly provided for, and saw the friars superseding them,—and of the monks, or second great class of the conventual orders, who were forbidden, by most of their rules, to go out of their monasteries, and could receive only such donations as excessive fanatics carried to their cells. Yet all the other great classes—which were canons-regular, monks, nuns, and canons-secular,—made acquisitions of property which were exceedingly, and even monstrously great, in their circumstances, and which appeared moderate only when compared with those of the friars.—The canons-regular of St. Augustine had 28 monasteries in Scotland, and were first established at Scone, in the year 1114, by Atewalpus, prior of St. Oswald of Hostel, in Yorkshire, and introduced at the desire of Alexander I.—The canons-regular of St. Anthony, wore neither an almuce nor a rochet, both of which were used by the other canons-regular, and they called their houses hospitals, and their governors preceptors; but they had in Scotland only one monastery, noticed in our article on Leith.—The red friars pretended to be canons-regular, but were denied the title by many of their adversaries; and they variously bore the names of Matharines, from their house at Paris, which was dedicated t

St. Matharine, of Trinity friars, and of friars 'De Redemptione Captivorum,' from their professing to redeem Christian captives from the Turks. Their houses were called hospitals or ministries, and their superiors 'ministri;' their mode of living was similar to that of the canons of St. Victor at Paris; their habit was white, with a red and blue cross patée upon their scapular; and one-third of their revenues was expended in ransoming captives. They were established by St. John of Malta, and Felix de Valois; their first Scottish foundation was erected in Aberdeen, by William the Lion; and they had in Scotland 6 monasteries in 1209, and 13 at the Reformation.—The Premonstratenses had their name from their principal monastery, Premonstratum, in the diocese of Laon in France; and were also called Candidus Ordo, because their garb was entirely white. They followed the rule of St. Augustine, a copy of which they fabled to have been delivered to them in golden letters by himself; and were founded by St. Norbert, an archbishop of Magdeburg, who procured for himself, and his successors in the see, the title of primate of Germany. Their monasteries in Scotland were six.—The Benedictines, or Black monks, had their names respectively from that of their founder, and from the colour of their habit. St. Benedict, or Bennet, was born at Nirsi, a town of Italy, about the year 480, and was the first who brought monachism into estimation in the west. Five orders who followed his rule had monasteries in Scotland.—The Black monks of Fleury had 3 Scottish monasteries; and took their name and origin from the abbacy of Fleury la Riviere, on the river Loire, in France.—The Tyronenses, the second order of Benedictines, had 6 Scottish monasteries; and took their name from their first abbey, Tyronium, or Tyron, in the diocese of Chartres in France, where they were settled in 1109, under the auspices of Retrou, Earl of Perche and Montagne.—The Cluniacences, the third order of Benedictines, had 4 monasteries in Scotland, and originated with Berno, who began to reform the Benedictines, or to frame some new constitutions, about the year 940, and who built a new abbey near Cluny, or Cluniacum, in Burgundy, 4 leagues from Macon.—The Cistertians, or Bernardines, the fourth order of Benedictines, had their names respectively from their first house and chief monastery at Cistertium, in Burgundy, and from St. Bernard, one of their earliest chief abbots, whose zeal succeeded in founding upwards of 160 monasteries. They originated in 1098, with Robert, abbot of Molesme, in the diocese of Langres in France; and were called White monks, in contradistinction to the other orders of Benedictines, and in consequence of retaining only the black cowl and scapular of St. Bennet, and having all the rest of their habit white. Of 30 provinces into which they were divided, Scotland was one, and it contained 13 of their monasteries.—The monks of Vallis-caulium, Vallis-olerum, or Valdes-cheux, were established in 1193, by Virard, at the place which gave them name, in the diocese of Langres, between Dijon and Autun; they were a professed reform of the Cistertians, and very austere; and they were introduced to Scotland, in 1230, by Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrews, and had here 3 monasteries.—The Carthusian monks were established, in 1086, by Bruno, a doctor of Paris, and a canon of Rheims, in the wild mountains of Grenoble in France; they originated professedly in miracle, and manifestly in excessive superstition, and were characterized by very great austerities; they were introduced to England in 1180, but they had in Scotland only one monastery, founded near Perth, in 1429, by James I., after his captivity in England.—The Gilbertines were, in the first instance, all nuns; but they afterwards had accessions from the canons-regular, who were domiciled under the same roofs as the nuns, but in separate apartments. Gilbert, their founder, was born in the reign of William the Conqueror, and was the son of a gentleman of Normandy, and lord of Sempringham and Tynrington in Lincolnshire; and he is said to have spent all his substance and patrimony in such acts of charity as were dictated by his diseased religion, and particularly in converting distressed and poor young women into nuns of his order. The nuns were bound to observe constant silence in the cloister; and they were not admitted to their novitiate till they were 15 years of age, and could not be professed before having fully on their memory the psalms, hymns, and antiphona used in the Romish ritual. Though the Gilbertines had 21 houses in England, they had only one in Scotland, situated on the river Ayr, founded by Walter III., Lord High-steward of Scotland, and supplied with its nuns and canons from Syxle in Yorkshire.—The Templars, or Red friars, were an order of religious knights, and followed the rule of St. Augustine, and the constitution of the canons-regular of Jerusalem. They were established at Jerusalem in 1118, by Hugo de Paganis, and Gaufridus de Sancto Aldemaro; they professed to defend the

temple and city of Jerusalem, to entertain Christian strangers and pilgrims, and to protect them while in Palestine; and they received from Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem, a residence in the vicinity of the temple, or its site, and thence had their name of Templars. To a white habit which, in every particular, distinguished their exterior, Pope Eugenius III. added a red cross of stuff sewed upon their cloaks; and from this they were called Red friars. They had enormous possessions, and numbered, throughout Christendom, upwards of 9,000 houses. In Scotland, they had houses, farms, or lands, in almost every parish; and, in particular, they possessed very many buildings in Edinburgh and Leith, and had upwards of 8 capital mansions in the country. They are believed to have been introduced to Scotland by David I.; those in this country and in England were under the government of one general prior; and, in common with all the other communities of their order, they were, in the year 1312, condemned for certain great crimes, by a general council held at Vienne in France, and were formally suppressed by Pope Clement V.—The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem closely resembled the Templars in professed character, and were a sort of noble military monks. Certain merchants of the city of Melphi, in the kingdom of Naples, who traded to Palestine, built, under permission of the Caliph of Egypt, a monastery and a church for the reception of Christian pilgrims, and paid the Caliph tribute for his protection; and they subsequently added two churches, dedicated respectively to the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalene, and used them for the pompously charitable reception, the one of women, and the other of men. When Jerusalem was taken by Godfrey of Bouillon, Gerard of Martiques, a native of Provence in France, built, in 1104, a still larger church, and an hospital for pilgrims and the sick, and dedicated them to St. John. The soldier-monks of the original erections were put in possession of these buildings, and took from them the names of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights-Hospitallers, and Johannites. After being expelled from Jerusalem by Saladin, they retired to the fortress of Margat in Phenicia, and subsequently settled, at successive epochs, at Acre or Ptolemais, and in the islands of Cyprus, Rhodes, and Malta; and in the last of these they continued, and from it took the name of the Knights of Malta, till their power was broken, and the island captured, during the last European war. They were inveterate and sturdy foemen of the Turks, and figure largely in the military history of the Ottoman empire. Their members, excepting some illegitimate sons of kings and princes, were all gentlemen, who proved by charters, or other authentic documents, their nobility of descent by both father and mother, for four generations. They took the three ordinary monastic vows, and wore a black habit, with a cross of gold, which had eight points. Their houses were called preceptories, and the principal officers in them preceptors. On the suppression of the order of Templars, the Knights of St. John got many of their Scottish lands and tenements, and, in consequence, are frequently confounded with them in Scottish history. Their chief dwelling in Scotland was at Torphichen in Linlithgowshire. When buildings belonging to them were feued out to seculars, they used great care that the cross of their order should constantly surmount the houses, in evidence that the possessors were subject to them, and were amenable only to their courts. The same practice was previously observed by the Templars; and it accounts for the great number of crosses which, till a late date, might have been seen, and which, in some instances, still exist, on the tops of old buildings in Edinburgh, Leith, and Linlithgow.—The Dominicans, or Black friars, have, for six centuries, been one of the most considerable of the Romish orders of regular clergy. They are often called Preaching friars, from the circumstance of their having longer attended to preaching than any of the other orders. They may preach anywhere without obtaining the permission of the bishops; they are allowed to confess all noblemen and ladies without the consent of their curates; and they everywhere administer the sacraments, and are exempted from all ecclesiastical censures. Their habit is a white gown and scapular. Their founder was St. Dominic, the infamous projector or institutor of the inquisition. This monster devoted himself and his followers to what he and his fellow-Romanists called the conversion of heretics; and he preached and conducted the earliest of the sanguinary crusades against the good and amiable Waldenses. The order was divided into 45 provinces; of which Scotland was the 18th, and contained 15 convents. Though they were professedly mendicants, they were found, at the breaking up of their Scottish communities, to have amassed in this country a shameful amount of property.—The Franciscans, or Grey friars, also professed mendicants, had their two leading names from their founder, and from the colour

of their habit; and affected to assume the title of Friars Minors, or Minorites, as if deeming themselves the least or meanest of their function. Their founder was St. Francis of Assize in Italy, a merchant, and a consummately frantic fanatic, who flourished at the commencement of the 13th century; and their superiors were called Custodes or Wardens. They were divided into Conventuals and Observantines; the latter of whom were a reform, in 1419, by Bernardine of Sienna, and had their name from professing to observe St. Francis' rule more strictly than the Conventuals, by always walking bare-footed, and not wearing any linen. The Conventuals were introduced to Scotland in 1219, and had 8 convents in the country. The Observantines were introduced by James I., in a colony from their vicar-general at Cologne, and had here 9 convents.—The Carmelites, or White friars, were the third order of wandering mendicants; and absurdly pretend to trace up their origin to the schools of the prophets in the age of Elijah. They have their second name from the colour of their outer garment; and their first from Mount Carmel in Syria, which abounds in dens, caves, and other sorts of hiding-holes, and was a favourite retreat both of some of the earliest anchorites under the Christian dispensation, and of numerous pilgrims during the period of the crusades. St. Louis, king of France, when returning from Palestine, brought some of the Mount Carmel ascetics to Europe, and gave them an abode in the outskirts of Paris. The Carmelites were divided into 32 provinces, of which Scotland was the 13th; and they were introduced to the country in the reign of Alexander III., and had here 9 convents.—The nuns of Scotland were few compared either with the Scottish male regulars, or with their own proportionate numbers in other lands. Those who followed the rule of Augustine had only two convents in this country, the one of Canonesses, and the other of Dominican nuns. The Benedictine, or Black nuns, followed the rule of Benedict, were founded by his sister St. Scholastica, and had in Scotland 5 convents. The Bernardine, or Cistertian nuns, likewise followed the rule of St. Benedict, and had 13 convents. The nuns of St. Francis, or Claresses, were founded by Clara, a lady of Assize in Italy, who received from St. Francis himself a particular modification of his rule, full of rigour and austerity; and they had in Scotland only two houses.—The Secular canons, or conventual bodies of the secular clergy, formed communities which were called Præposituræ, or Collegiate churches; and were governed by a dean or provost. Each collegiate church was instituted for performing religious service, and singing masses for the souls of the founder and patrons, or their friends; it was fitted up with several degrees or stalls which the officiates occupied for an orderly or systematic singing of the canonical hours; it had for its chapter, the governing dean or provost, and the other canons who bore the name of prebendaries; and, in general, it was erected either by the union and concentration in it of several parish churches, or by the union and concentration of several chaplainries instituted under one roof. The number of Collegiate churches in Scotland was 33.—Hospitals, for receiving strangers and travellers, or maintaining the poor and the infirm, were the lowest order of ecclesiastical establishments, and had the accompaniment of a church or chapel. Keith gives a list of 28 which existed in Scotland; but says he is convinced the list might be vastly augmented.

## EDUCATION.

The Universities of Scotland are, in most particulars, sufficiently noticed in our articles on St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, the cities in which they are situated. All, except that of Edinburgh, existed before the Reformation; and that of St. Andrews is illustriously associated with the name of Melville, and makes an honourable figure in the history of the revival of literature. A Senatus Academicus, consisting of the several professors, wields, in each of the Universities, the power of conferring degrees, of determining or modifying the academical curriculum, of controlling all matters of academical interest, and of enforcing or correcting the disciplinarian proceedings of each individual professor. In Edinburgh, the patronage of nearly all the chairs is vested in the Town-council of the city; but in the other Universities, it is possessed by the Senatus Academicus. Power, in general exterior matters, is in Edinburgh wielded by the Town-council, either in their own name, or in that of a nominal Lord-rector of the University, who is always ex-officio the Lord-provost of the city; and, in St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, it is wielded chiefly and substantially by a Lord-rector annually chosen by the students, and subordinately or in an honorary way, by a chancellor chosen

for life by the Senatus. The professors in all the Universities are required by law to be members of the Established church, and to subscribe her standards. The students, on the contrary, are admitted to the classes, carried through the curriculum, and held eligible for every academical honour, without reference to creeds or sects. Exclusive of some medical and other lectureships, so constituted as to be rather appendages than integral parts, the number of professorships in all Scotland is 71 ; and, exclusive of the attendance on the lectureships, the entire number of students may be estimated at about 4,000,—three-sevenths of the whole belonging to Edinburgh, seven-eighteenths to Glasgow, and the proportion of 23 in 126 jointly to St. Andrews and Aberdeen.—The parochial school system of Scotland theoretically requires that there should be at least one school in each parish. When, toward the close of the 17th century, the system was legislated by act of parliament, it became, except in the remote Highland parishes, very promptly and generally adopted ; and from its general prevalence, and its apparently high adaptation to bring out results in every part of the kingdom, it long earned for Scotland's population the fame of being the best educated people in the world. The system, however, was slowly and reluctantly discovered to possess many defects, both intrinsic and extrinsic ; it has been eked out in the sequestered districts by many and vigorous ultraneous appliances, and superseded in the large towns by burgh-schools and association-academies ; and though continuing to confer important advantages, has confessedly allowed other and younger countries silently to overtop Scotland in the laurel of her peculiar boast. At present, considerably the majority of the *quoad civilia* parishes have each one parochial school ; some have two ; a few have three ; and those in the large towns, or in nearly all towns of more than 3,000 or 4,000 population, either have none, or impose upon burgh or subscription schools the misnomer of parochial. The schoolmasters of the *bona fide* parochial schools are appointed by the landholders and clergy ; they require to be members of the Established church, and they are under the superintendence of the presbytery of their bounds. Their remuneration as a body is shamefully disproportioned to the required amount and value of their qualifications, to the high importance of their profession, or to the laboriousness and deeply influential nature of their duties ; and, in consequence of the illiberality or blundering of the last act of parliament on the subject, and of the niggard rigidness with which the act's provisions are for the most part executed, it, in many instances, fails, even with all aids from fees and from the emoluments of attached or superinduced offices, to raise the outward condition of a schoolmaster above that of a peasant. Exclusive of assistants, and of the teachers of all or most of the third, and a considerable proportion of those of the second schools, in parishes which have more schools than one, the schoolmasters have each a salary not exceeding £34 4s. 4½d., and not less than between £25 and £26, a free dwelling-house and a school-room, and fees per quarter which may be stated rather above than below the average for all Scotland, at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. for English reading, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. for English reading and writing, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. for English reading, writing, and arithmetic, from 3s. to 10s. 6d. for mathematics, from 2s. to 7s. 6d. for Latin, from 5s. to 10s. 6d. for Latin and Greek, and from 5s. to 10s. 6d. for French. The average incomes, from salaries, fees, and additional emoluments, exclusive of house and garden, or money in lieu of them, of all the parochial teachers, not including assistants, was ascertained by a late return to be £52 17s. ; a sum so small as to bring down the average for at least one-half of their number to probably not more than £30 or £35. Among the augments to the means of education which have been made to help out the utter inadequacy of the parochial system, are several classes of endowed or extraneously supported schools, noticed in our article on the Highlands,—the General Assembly's subscription schools, commenced in 1824, and numbering 20 in the Lowlands,—the high-schools and grammar-schools of the larger burghs, generally under the patronage of the local magistrates, and, in the majority of instances, well provided with a plurality of teachers, and not scurvied over with the leprous touch of the niggard,—some proprietary, or public association-academies, erected in a style of literary splendour, conducted on expansive, liberal, and reforming principles, and exerting a powerful influence for the rapid demolition of antiquated mechanician modes of tuition,—a few schools supported by a munificent bequest of the late Dr. Bell of Madras,—and many well-appointed, and somewhat fairly supported, congregational schools, connected with individual congregations among the dissenters. A prodigious amount, however, or by far the greater part of the non-parochial schools,—an amount considerably greater

than the aggregate one of even the parochial schools themselves,—consists of schools begun and conducted wholly by the private adventure of their teachers. Many of these are of highly creditable character, and bring, from mere fees, a much greater revenue than the average income of the parochial schoolmasters; many, also, are checked by the supervision of a competent, though altogether voluntary and conventional sanction; but most are altogether pitiful imitations, some of them even hideous or farcical caricatures, of elementary schools, in all respects irresponsible, in many respects deleterious; and while, in a painful mass of instances, the schools are presided over only by pedantic ignorance, or industrious penury, they yield, often even when merit superintends them, so very scanty an income, that one wonders how it should tempt the labours of even the pedant or the enfeebled peasant. Non-parochial schools are to the parochial as 41 to 12; and if probably about one-tenth of their whole number be deducted, they almost certainly—though we have no precise data for a calculation—yield an average income at least one-third less than that of the parochial schoolmasters. When the exceedingly motley character, and the disgracefully low revenues of the schools of Scotland are duly adverted to, the most superficial fair thinker, while aware that multitudes of excellent or superior scholars must be produced, will be at no loss to see that the Scottish people as a whole are at the mercy of great blundering and incompetence, and possess in many instances few, and in some instances none, of the advantages which would result from some general, well-constructed, competent and liberal system of education. The proportions in which the higher departments of tuition are appreciated and patronized in Scotland, may probably be inferred from a return made to the General Assembly of the results of presbyterial examination of schools in 1839. The schools examined were in 237 instances non-parochial; and, including these, they were aggregately attended by 152,281 scholars,—of whom 524 were learning Greek, 1,053 French, 3,201 Latin, 2,301 mathematics, and 13,120 geography. The following table shows, from a parliamentary report published in 1837, and founded on returns made by the parochial clergy, the number and the county distribution of schools and teachers in Scotland, and the aggregate amount of the parish schoolmaster's salaries.

| Counties. | No. of Parochial Schools. | No. of Instruc. tors. | Salaries. | Total Incomes, including Salaries, Fees, and other Emoluments. | No. of Schools Non-parochial. | No. of Instructors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen, | 93 | 96 | £2,509 17 10 | £4,873 14 10¼ | 347 | 379 |
| Argyle, | 74 | 78 | 1,347 16 1 | 2,401 6 7 | 200 | 207 |
| Ayr, | 46 | 62 | 1,624 12 10¾ | 3,485 9 11¼ | 225 | 241 |
| Banff, | 25 | 29 | 761 18 6¾ | 1,304 10 7¼ | 125 | 131 |
| Berwick, | 34 | 40 | 1,049 16 0¾ | 2,224 14 6¼ | 59 | 60 |
| Bute, | 10 | 10 | 181 9 10¾ | 320 9 10¾ | 30 | 34 |
| Caithness, | 10 | 11 | 345 17 3¼ | 639 14 3¼ | 86 | 86 |
| Clackmannan, | 5 | 6 | 159 6 6¼ | 307 10 6¼ | 26 | 39 |
| Dumbarton, | 13 | 15 | 412 1 7¼ | 714 8 11¼ | 54 | 55 |
| Dumfries, | 65 | 69 | 1,641 16 4 | 2,968 3 1 | 129 | 143 |
| Edinburgh, | 32 | 40 | 1,183 19 8¾ | 2,518 13 8¼ | 460 | 640 |
| Elgin, | 21 | 27 | 688 17 4 | 1,044 13 5 | 70 | 88 |
| Fife, | 55 | 61 | 1,831 18 9¼ | 3,576 2 1¾ | 223 | 252 |
| Forfar, | 53 | 60 | 1,717 18 6¼ | 3,353 16 6¼ | 223 | 255 |
| Haddington, | 30 | 32 | 858 5 11 | 1,784 3 3¼ | 51 | 55 |
| Inverness, | 34 | 34 | 877 11 3 | 1,335 15 11 | 122 | 127 |
| Kincardine, | 22 | 22 | 670 16 0 | 1,168 13 11 | 85 | 86 |
| Kinross, | 5 | 7 | 170 17 1 | 338 7 1 | 13 | 15 |
| Kirkcudbright, | 49 | 55 | 1,163 10 5 | 2,223 14 7¾ | 56 | 60 |
| Lanark, | 72 | 90 | 1,611 18 7¼ | 3,868 19 2¼ | 352 | 376 |
| Linlithgow, | 13 | 13 | 426 8 8¾ | 845 16 1¾ | 48 | 55 |
| Nairn, | 4 | 4 | 137 17 6¼ | 189 17 6¼ | 14 | 15 |
| Orkney and Shetland, | 28 | 29 | 738 6 2¼ | 928 9 11¼ | 113 | 113 |
| Peebles, | 16 | 17 | 494 3 10 | 853 8 8¼ | 14 | 17 |
| Perth, | 73 | 75 | 2,384 15 7 | 4,011 18 10¾ | 251 | 259 |
| Renfrew, | 19 | 22 | 463 7 4¾ | 897 4 10¾ | 169 | 193 |
| Ross and Cromarty, | 33 | 33 | 983 7 4 | 1,421 5 5¼ | 124 | 129 |
| Roxburgh, | 44 | 50 | 1,144 15 2 | 2,303 3 3¼ | 68 | 80 |
| Selkirk, | 5 | 8 | 165 10 11¼ | 351 10 11¼ | 13 | 14 |
| Stirling, | 33 | 39 | 956 14 2¼ | 1,675 9 6¼ | 121 | 138 |
| Sutherland, | 13 | 15 | 420 6 7¾ | 574 5 10¾ | 43 | 45 |
| Wigton, | 18 | 21 | 516 18 7¾ | 928 2 9¾ | 81 | 82 |
| Total, | 1,047 | 1,170 | £29,642 18 11¼ | £55,339 17 1¼ | 3,995 | 4,469 |

While these pages are passing through the press, an additional document has reached us, in a thick volume, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, which contains the answers made by schoolmasters in Scotland to returns circulated in 1838, by order of the Select Committee on Education. Of parochial schools, the number which returned answers is 924; and the number which did not return answers is 129; being 1,053 in all. Of the 924 which returned answers, there are 231 privately endowed, and 693 unendowed; and the average number of scholars stood thus:—In 1836, 36,808 males, 20,524 females; total, 57,332. In 1837, 39,604 males, 22,317 females; total, 61,921. The number of teachers—of whom a few are only occasional assistants—is 1,054; and of these 206 have other occupation or employment. Of the 944 schools, there are 445 in which Greek is taught; Latin is taught in 664; and Mathematics in 689. Of schools not parochial, 2,329 returned answers, and 1,025 did not; making altogether 3,354 schools not parochial. Of the number which returned answers, 753 are stated to have endowments, and 1,318 are supported exclusively by school-fees. The number of scholars was:—In 1836, 68,771 males, 50,579 females; total, 119,350. In 1837, 78,867 males, 54,451 females; total, 128,318. Greek is taught in 191 of these schools; Latin in 501; and Mathematics in 683. The number of teachers is 2,940, of whom 703 are females. There are only 12 of the parochial schools which returned answers in which Gaelic is taught, but it is taught in 239 of the non-parochial.

The attendance on these schools, exclusive of that on private boarding-schools, and of children under the care of domestic tutors, amounts, at the maximum rate, and on the average for all Scotland, to one-ninth of the population. The greatest number of scholars at the parochial schools, was between the 25th of March and the 29th of September, and, allowing a proportion for defective returns, was 71,426; and the least, at any period of the year, was 50,029. The greatest number at non-parochial schools was 189,427; and the least was 139,327. The entire community of parochial and burgh schoolmasters, was established, by act of parliament in 1807, into a sort of corporate body, and have a fund for the benefit of their widows and children, compulsorily supported by a small annual contribution from each of the members.—Sabbath-schools in Scotland are educational only in the highest or the purely religious sense, and are, in all instances, voluntary, or conducted without any reference to State influence or support. In 1825, they amounted throughout the country to 1,577 in number, and were attended by 80,190 scholars; and, though their statistics since that period have been imperfect and confused, they seem to have everywhere increased at least proportionately with the population, and to have been introduced or greatly multiplied in Highland or other sequestered districts.

## LITERATURE.

The literature of Scotland, as to standard and periodical publication, great or national literary institutions, and even minor appliances of production and diffusion, is, with unimportant exceptions, concentrated in Edinburgh and Glasgow, particularly the former; and will be found sufficiently noticed in our accounts of these cities. The Lowland Scotch are eminently a reading people, and, in proportion to their bulk, have probably a very considerably larger number of public libraries than any other in the world. Subscription libraries—sometimes two or more in number, and generally large, select, and comparatively rich in literature—exist in most of the large towns; parochial and congregational libraries, for the most part pervaded by religiousness of character, exist in villages, hamlets, and in rooms attached to the crowded chapel of the city, or the solitary rural church or meeting-house; private circulating libraries, or libraries of private adventure, for letting out books to promiscuous readers, are usually of a light character, and abound in city, town, watering-place, and every locale or resort of the intellectually frivolous; circumambulating libraries, or such as keep detachments of a very large and excellent library in garrison throughout the country, and periodically move them from post to post, are in full and benign possession of extensive territories. Sabbath-school, and other juvenile libraries, exist in great numbers, for the use of the young; and a public news-room, for blending literature with commerce, and with mental recreation, is to be found even in many a village, and in almost everything which can fairly be called a town.—The number of stamped newspapers in Scotland, in the year ending September, 1836, was 54; the number of stamps issued to them, was 2,654,43

and the amount of stamp duty received from them was £35,392. In the year ending 15th September, 1837, the newspapers were 65; the stamps 4,123,330; and the duty £17,180. In the year ending 5th January, 1839, the newspapers were 64; the stamps 4,228,370; and the duty £17,386 1s. 4d. In the half-year ending 30th June, 1839, the newspapers were 63; the stamps 1,908,780; and the duty £7,876 5s. 5d. At the last of these dates, 3 of the newspapers were published in Aberdeen, 2 in Arbroath, 2 in Ayr, 2 in Berwick, 2 in Cupar-Fife, 3 in Dumfries, 3 in Dundee, 12 in Edinburgh, 1 in Elgin, 1 in Forres, 12 in Glasgow, 2 in Greenock, 3 in Inverness, 2 in Kelso, 1 in Kilmarnock, 1 in Leith, 2 in Montrose, 1 in Paisley, 4 in Perth, 2 in Stirling, 1 in Stranraer, and 1 in Wick. Of the whole 63, no fewer than 46 were weekly; while 5 were published thrice a-week, and belonged to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Greenock; and 12 were published twice a-week, and belonged to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Kelso, and Leith.

## COINS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Scottish coinage cannot be traced higher than the twelfth century. Silver pennies were coined by William the Lion and his immediate successors; and this and other silver coins continued to be the only currency till the reign of David II. During the whole of the Scoto-Saxon period, Scottish money was of the same fashion, weight, and fineness, as the English, bore the same denominations, and was, in all respects, coequal with it in value. David II., amid the feebleness and the wretched circumstances of his reign, coined groats, half-groats, pennies, and half-pennies, of silver, but so debased the coinage, that it was, for the first time, prohibited in England, or rated at a depreciated standard. The amount of deterioration was one-fifth of the whole value; and was estimated nearly at that proportion in the calculations of the English. David's successors not only followed his example, but carried out the principle of it with a boldness and a rapidity of expansion which excite surprise. Three, two, and one of the English pennies successively, and in speediness of change, became equal to four of the Scottish. The money of Scotland was at length carried so far along the career of deterioration, as, about the year 1600, to become only one-twelfth of the English in value; and, at this miserably depreciated rate, it has ever since stood in abstract or comparative reckoning. Robert II., who ascended the throne in 1371, introduced gold pieces, and coined £17 12s. out of one pound of gold. Mary coined royals of 10, 20, and 30 shillings, generally known under the name of Crookston dollars. James VI. coined merks, half merks, quarter merks, and half-quarter merks, and nobles and half nobles. Charles II. coined pieces of 4 merks and 2 merks, dollars of 56 shillings each in value, half-dollars, quarter dollars, half-quarter dollars, and sixteenths of dollars. James VII. coined 40 and 10 shilling pieces; and William and Mary pieces of 60, 40, 20, 10, and 5 shillings. At the epoch of the Union, nearly £900,000 existed in Scotland in the different coins of various nations; and the whole specie was recoined in uniformity with the English standard, and, with very little addition of paper currency, put into circulation, to the permanent exclusion of the old and wofully depreciated coins.—Copper money, or billon, generally known by the name of black money, was introduced to Scotland a century and a-half before it appeared in England. The copper coins of James II., III., IV., and V.,—the largest of which is about the size of a modern shilling, but very thin,—were probably intended to pass for groats and half-groats. Mary coined placks, or fourpenny pieces; James VI. coined bodles, or twopenny pieces, and hardheads, or threepenny pieces; and Charles II., and William and Mary, besides repeating parts of the former coinage, coined bawbees.—The early weights and measures of Scotland were derived chiefly from England, during the 12th century; and, whatever may have been their variety, they long continued to serve every practical end among an uncommercial people. The parliament, desirous to maintain fairness and uniformity, appointed standards in the several departments; and, probably with a reference to the respective manufactures of the burghs, assigned the keeping of the standard ell to Edinburgh, that of the reel to Perth, that of the pound to Lanark, that of the firlot to Linlithgow, and that of the jug to Stirling. Yet these standards seem to have been very carelessly kept,—so much so, that one of them was, for a long period, actually lost; and they did not prevent the usages of Scotland from becoming discrepant with those of England, or even from assuming various and perplexing local peculiarities. An uniformity of weights and

measures was, from time to time, desiderated and attempted as a great social benefit; it was decreed by the act of Union to extend over both divisions of the United Kingdom; and it was pleaded and abstractly exhibited in numerous elaborate pamphlets, which were fruitlessly lauded by the learned, and coolly neglected or stolidly gazed at by the ignorant. In spite of both laws and logic, the people remained so wedded to their practices, that, till the recent introduction of Imperial weights and measures, dissimilarities which arose during the torpidity and ignorance of the feudal times, continued, with many of the properties of an intricate puzzle, to perplex our theorists and embarrass our dealers.

## ANTIQUITIES.

The number and variety of Druidical remains in Scotland are very great; and they abound most in the recesses of Perthshire among the spurs of the Grampians, indicating these deep seclusions to have been the principal Scottish seat of the aboriginal superstition. Druidical altars are of two sorts,—flat stones, which are either upright or recumbent,—and cromlechs, which consist each of several stones usually placed upon their respective edges, and always supporting a large broad stone, so as to possess, jointly with it, a rude resemblance to a massive modern table; and the altars of both sorts are numerous, and, for the most part, are connected with Druidical circles, or other Druidical works,—though the cromlechs occasionally appear in some deep solitude without any accompaniment. Druidical cairns differ from the better known sepulchral cairns, and may be distinguished from them by their connexion with other Druidical works, by their being usually fenced round the base with a circle of stones, by their being approached along an avenue of upright stones, and by their having each on its summit a large flat stone, on which the Druid fires were lighted. Rocking stones, which are huge blocks so poised as to be easily moved, or made to oscillate, and which excite the wonder of the vulgar, and have provoked controversies among the learned, are, in some instances, supposed to be natural curiosities, but on the whole are generally allowed—whether of natural or of artificial origin—to have been made the tools of the degenerate Druidical priesthood, for imposing on the savage and the superstitious; and though not numerous, they occur with sufficient frequency to occupy a commanding place among the country's earliest antiquities. Druidical circles have, to a very great amount, been removed, since the epoch of georgical improvement, to make way for the plough; yet they continue to exist in such wondrous plenty, and such great variety, as to render continued notices of them in accounts of parishes, monotonous and tiresome.—Sepulchral remains of the earliest inhabitants of Scotland, though they have to an enormous amount been swept away by the same cause which has thinned the Druidical circles, are still very numerously traceable in almost every part of both the continent and the islands, and may be considered under the several distinctions of barrows, cairns, cistvaens, and urns,—the two former constituting tumuli, and the two latter their most remarkable contents. The tumuli, in most instances, are circular heaps, resembling flat cones; and, in many instances, are oblong ridges, resembling the upturned or inverted hull of a ship. Most of them are composed of stones; many of a mixture of stones and earth; some wholly of earth; and a few wholly or chiefly of sand. Cairns and barrows are mutually distinguished by the former being of stones and the latter of earth; and both, when they are conical and covered with green sward, are vulgarly called hillocks. The tumuli are of uniform general character in all parts of Scotland and in England, the cairn prevailing in the northern division of the island, and the barrow in the southern, owing simply, as would seem, to the respective abundance on the surface of the countries of lapidose and of earthy substances; and, in the very numerous instances in which they have been opened and explored, they have been found to contain the ashes, the hair, or the bones, of human bodies, either nakedly interred, or carefully shut up in cistvaens and urns. The cistvaen, in strict accordance with the meaning of the word in the British language, is a stone chest; it is very various in size, and even in form; it contains, for the most part, ashes and bones, and occasionally an urn; and it very generally, among both the vulgar and the learned, bears the name of a stone-coffin. Urns are found generally in tumuli unenclosed in cistvaens, but occur also beneath the surface of level ground; they are composed usually of pottery, and sometimes of stones; and they are of different shapes and sizes, and according to the taste of the times or the ability of the parties concerned

with them, are variously ornamented.—An occasional connexion, dictated apparently by policy, exists between the sepulchral tumuli and the Druidical circles; and a connexion, both more frequent and more natural, exists between these tumuli and the British strengths.—Akin to the simple and more common and plenteous sepulchral tumuli, are some large sepulchral cairns, which denote the fields of ancient conflicts. Besides being of comparatively large bulk, and having a comparative multiplicity of contents, these cairns are characterized by the vicinity of fragments of swords, of bows, and of flint-pointed arrows; they have, on the whole, thrown a faint light on the remote martial history of Scotland; and by the plurality of their occurrences among the bases of the mountain-rampart of the Highlands, they have contributed, along with some cognate antiquities, to evoke much controversy on the *questio vexata* as to the scene of the celebrated battle of the Grampians. Some of these cairns, which still remain, are called Cat-stanes; and the same name—which seems plainly to be derived from the British Cad, or the Scoto-Irish Cath, 'a battle'—is applied, in various instances, to single stones.—Numerous stones of memorial, or rude pillars, apparently very ancient, and raised by the same people as the Cat-stanes, exist in every district, and, in allusion to their upright position, are traditionally called standing-stones; they are in their natural state, without the mark of any tool, and, of course, are very various in form; they frequently appear single, and frequently, also, in groups of two, three, four, and even a greater number; and, in general, from their wanting inscriptions and sculpturings, they have failed to transmit the events which they were reared to commemorate. Another class of standing-stones are of a later date, and are of two species,—the one triumphal, and set up to commemorate some happy national event, such as a victory over the Danes; the other Romishly monumental, and erected with the double design of noting the scene of a disaster, and of bespeaking the prayers of passengers for the souls of persons who, in the course of the disaster, were slain or otherwise perished: both kinds have sculptured on them the figure of a cross, with various knots of grotesque scroll-work, vulgarly denominated Danish Tangles; and, in some instances, they are charged with a kind of hieroglyphics.—British strengths, consisting of circular and oval hill-forts, and other safeguards, are surprisingly numerous. Their situation in reference to the districts they command, their mutual or relative positions, and the accommodations attached to them, all indicate that they were constructed rather for the purpose of protection against the attacks of neighbouring and consanguineous tribes, than for that of repelling or checking an invading enemy. They occupy eminences in districts which, even in the earliest ages of Scottish population, must have been the most habitable and fructiferous; they frequently appear in compact or not far dispersed groups of three, four, and even a larger number; and they are so disposed in their groupings, that a view of all is obtained from the site of each, and that a larger and stronger one commands the rest from the centre, and seems to have been the distinguished post of the chief. The larger strengths were in many instances converted, at the Roman invasion, into Roman posts; and the groups have often intruded among them Roman camps, which seem to have been constructed in astute perception of the nature of the ground, with the evident purpose of watching and overawing them. The forts are exceedingly various in area, strength, and details of construction; but, in general, they consist of an interior central building, one, two, or three concentric ramparts, and one or two exterior ditches. Two ranges of small forts, each, in general, perched on the summit of a dome-like hill, or conical rising ground, extend along the north side of Antoninus' wall,—the one between the friths of Forth and Clyde, and the other along the face of the country on the north bank of the Forth; both, in the case of each of their forts, bear the name of Keir, evidently a corruption of the British Caer, 'a fort;' and they appear, from local and comparative circumstances, as well as from an intimation by Tacitus, to have been the only Caledonian posts erected with the design of opposing the Roman progress. The ramparts of all the British forts were composed of dry stones and earth, without any appearance of mortar or cement; and they varied in outline, from the circular or oval, to the wavingly irregular, according to the figure of the hills whose summits they crowned. Connected with some of the forts, were outworks on the declivity of the hills below, which were probably designed to shelter the cattle belonging to the defenders of the fort.—Subterranean safeguards, or hiding-holes, have been discovered in many parts of Scotland, and seem, in most instances, to have been constructed, or improved and adopted, by the pristine people during a rude age. A few of them are entirely artificial; consist of one, two, or three apartments

of various dimensions, but generally very small; constructed entirely underground of large rude stones, without any cement; and containing, in most cases, unequivocal relics of having been human abodes. Natural caves, which abound on the rocky coasts, and among the cliffy dells and ravines of Scotland, have very numerously been improved by artificial means into places of great strength; and, in some instances, they are of large capacity, and retain distinct vestiges of enlargement or modelling within, and especially of fortification by various contrivances without. Other caves, chiefly of small capacity, and in very sequestered situations, are replete with interest as the known or reputed hiding-holes of the patriotic Scots during the Baliol usurpation, and especially of the sturdy and noble Covenanters during the Stuart tyranny and persecution.

Scottish antiquities of Roman origin are so well known and understood, and, in all their great instances, are so fully described in the body of our work, that they require no particular illustration. Any separate and consecutive notice of them which could fling light on their interesting features, would be a sketch—necessarily too expansive for our available space—of the history and the scenes of Agricola's campaigns, and of the actions of Lucius Urbicus. The chief of them are Antoninus' wall, separately noticed in the alphabetical arrangement; roads or causeways, which intersected the whole territory south of Antoninus' wall, and ran up in decreasing ramifications to the Moray frith, and are noticed in our articles on counties and districts; and quadrangular camps, fortified stations, bridges, and innumerable minor antiquities, profusely noticed in probably two-thirds of all the considerable articles in our work.—Pictish antiquities are curious rather for their obscureness and singularity, than for either their number or their imposing character. The most magnificent—if, indeed, they be of Pictish origin—are vast artificial terraces cut in parallel rows along or around the face of hills, and literally, with their base and back-ground, resembling stupendous amphitheatres. They occur, in instances singular for either boldness or beauty, in Glenroy, Glen-Spean, Glen-Guy, Markinch in Fifeshire, Glammis in Forfarshire, and various places in Peeblesshire. In the last of these counties, they are unhesitatingly ascribed to the Picts; in the Highland districts, they are traditionally said to have been cut for the accommodation of royal and baronial hunting parties; and, as a whole, they have been regarded by some antiquarians as made by the Romans for itinerary encampments. Whoever constructed them must have been a people of singular laboriousness, skill, and perseverance; and, at the same time, so eccentric in character, or so wasteful in energy, as effectually to have left their design an enigma to future observers. Pictish houses, as they are vulgarly called, are antiquities peculiar to Scotland, and not infrequently occur on the north coast: they are conical towers, all built without cement, open in the centre, with two or three rows of galleries for lodgings constructed in the body of the walls, and, in some instances, square repositories for warlike arms. Vitrified forts are also peculiar to Scotland, and are ascribed to the Picts almost solely for the doubtful reason of their having hitherto been discovered chiefly in the north. Vitrification is their distinguishing and very remarkable feature; it has clearly been effected by the action of fire upon vitrifiable materials, either accidentally or designedly employed in the construction of the walls; and it exists to such a degree, that the numerous ingredential parts of the wall are either run or compacted together, or in some places so divested of their lapidose properties, as to appear like vast masses of coarse glass or slugs. Except for their vitrification, and that some of their ramparts appear to have had a mixture of earth and rubbish with the stones, the vitrified forts are, in all respects, or as to at once peculiarity of site, form, mode of construction, and accompaniments, similar to the hill-forts of the Britons. They were introduced to public notice only so late as 1777; and have been the subject of considerable philosophic controversy as to the cause of their vitrification,—the discoverer of them and his followers maintaining that they were designedly vitrified by their builders, and display great astuteness in the practice of a remarkably singular, and, at the same time, puissant, mode of architecture; while two other classes—the latter probably with truth—allege respectively that their present form is the effect of extinct volcanic agency, and that they were vitrified by the accidental effects of artificial fire upon materials selected without design, and naturally of an easily vitrifiable character. Another species of building attributed, though doubtfully, to the Picts, is very common in Ireland, but exhibits only two specimens in Scotland, respectively at Abernethy and at Brechin: it is a tall, slender, cylindrical tower, coned at the top, very curious as a piece of architecture, but the subject of mazy and manifold disputations as

to its designed use. Inaugural stones are a class of monuments intimately associated with the most distinguished archæology of the Scoto-Irish and the Irish, and were used in the inauguration of the chieftains of the Irish clans. The chief Scottish antiquity of this class is the famous coronation-stone, now in Westminster, but anciently located successively at Dunstaffnage and at Scone, and noticed in our article on the former of these places.—Earthen works, additional to the barrows of the Britons, are a miscellaneous class of antiquities, and of various date and origin. Small circular intrenchments are not infrequent, and are supposed to be Danish forts. Elongated, flattened mounds, occur in a few instances, bear the name of Bow-butts, and are believed to have been constructed and used for the exercise of archery. Moats, or large artificial moundish hillocks, platformed on the summit, and ascending at a regular gradient on the sides, were places for the administration, over considerable districts, of public justice; and court-hills, not very dissimilar to them in appearance, were the sites of the baronial courts previous to the demolition of the feudal system. Both are very common in Scotland; and sometimes, or even very generally—according to the belief, at least, of local antiquaries—the characters and uses of the two are concentrated in one object,—the same mound being both moat and court-hill. "These moat and court-hills," says Grose, "serve to explain the use of those high mounts still remaining near our ancient castles, which were probably judgment-seats, but have been mistaken for military works, a sort of ancient cavaliers, raised to command the moveable towers, so commonly used for the attacks of fortresses. I, among others, for want of having seen and considered these moat and court-hills, was led to adopt that idea."—The ecclesiastical antiquities of Scotland consist of monasteries, collegiate churches, and a few chapels, parish-churches, and hospitals; and appear all to be of not higher date than the 12th century. The religious buildings of the Culdees seem, for a considerable time, at least, to have been plain, fragile, and of very primitive workmanship; and, even toward the close of the Culdee epoch, they probably were, in no instance, of a kind either to resist the influences of time by their durability, or to woo the cares of the conservator by their architectural attractions. Our ecclesiastical antiquities are, in consequence, all Romish; and, considered as works of art and magnificence, they are by no means inferior in point of execution to those of England. The most exquisite specimens are the abbeys of Melrose, Kelso, and Jedburgh, and the church of Elgin; specimens of great beauty are the abbeys of Dunfermline and Paisley; very handsome specimens are the abbeys of Dundrennan and Newabbey; the grandest specimens—those which best combine architecture with amplitude—are the abbeys of Holyrood and Arbroath; and the specimens in the highest state of repair are the cathedral of St. Mungo in Glasgow, the church of St. Magnus in Kirkwall, and the church of St. Giles and Trinity College church in Edinburgh. Each of these, as well as of every other, whether extant or extinct, which presents in landscape or in history any feature of interest, our work fully notices and describes in its appropriate place.—The ancient border-houses, fortalices, and castles of Scotland, though small, seem to have been very numerous. Major says there were two in every league. Most of them are remarkably similar to one another; and, in general, each is a high square tower, surmounting a beetling rock or other abrupt eminence, and, in the case of many, overhanging some stream, or the sea. The towers are, for the most part, extremely strong, often from 13 to 15 feet thick in the walls; and they rise in height to 3 or 4 stories, each story vaulted, and the whole covered with a vaulted roof. At every angle, re-entering as well as salient, is a turret, supported like the guerites at the salient angles of modern bastions; at each end of the tower, adjoining the roof, is commonly a triangular gable, the sides diminishing by a series of steps called crow steps; and near the top of the tower usually runs a cornice of brackets, like those which support machicollations. At the bottom of most of the towers was the prison or pit, a deep, dark, noisome dungeon, to which the miserable prisoners were let down by ropes; and an iron door to the chief entrance to the tower was also no infrequent means of security. In some instances, a tower was double,—two being built together at right angles with each other, constituting a figure somewhat like that of the letter L or T, and forming a kind of mutual defence or partial flank. As luxury and security increased, both these towers, and the single or more common one, were enlarged with additional buildings for lodgings, frequently surrounded by walls, and, in some instances, as in those of Linlithgow-palace and Loudoun-castle, eventually made the mere nucleus of modern, magnificent, princely mansions. The old towers were often the abodes of an

almost incredibly large number of inmates; and as they were sparingly lighted through very small windows, they must have been as gloomy as unwholesome. When any of them were taken by an enemy, they were usually burned; but as they were little else than mere masses of stone, they suffered no damage except a little besooting or singeing; and, immediately afterwards, undergoing repair, and receiving a boastful though rude emblazonry of their owners' arms, and the date of their own disaster and renovation, they, in some instances, exhibit to the eye a curious tracery and surprising profusion of inscriptions, armorial bearings, and miscellaneous devices.

## EARLY HISTORY.

The aborigines of Scotland seem, beyond any reasonable doubt, to have been clans of the same Gaelic origin as those who, in the most early ages, settled in England. Scotland, at the epoch of Agricola's invasion, may be viewed as a mirror which reflects back the condition of England at the earlier era when Julius Cæsar introduced the Roman arms to Britain, and also that of Gaul at the still remoter period when Roman ambition subdued the common parent of the British nations. Caledonia, in its largest extent, from the Tweed and the Eden on the south, to Dunnet-head in Caithness on the north, was distributed among twenty-one tribes of Britons. Those on the east coast, or Lowlands, owing to the greater fertility of the soil, must have been more numerous and potent than those of the western or Highland districts; and all, accordantly with ancient Celtic usage, were mutually independent, and could be brought into union or co-operation only by the pressure of danger. The Ottadini—whose name seems to have been derived from the Tyne or Tina—occupied the whole coast-district between the southern Tyne and the frith of Forth, comprehending the half of Northumberland, the whole of Berwickshire and East-Lothian, and the eastern part of Roxburghshire; and had their chief town at Bremenium, on Reed-water, in Northumberland. The Gadeni—whose name alludes to the numerous groves which adorned and fortified their territory—inhabited the interior country immediately west of that of the Ottadini, comprehending the western part of Northumberland, a small part of Cumberland, the western part of Roxburgh, all Selkirk and Tweeddale, much of Mid-Lothian, and nearly all West-Lothian; and they had Curia, on Gore-water, for their capital. The Selgovæ—whose country lay upon "a dividing water," and who gave name to the Solway—inhabited the whole of Dumfries-shire, and the eastern part of Galloway, as far as the Dee; and had, as their chief towns, Trimontium at Brunswark-hill in Annandale, Uxellum at Wardlaw-hill in Caerlaverock, and Caerbantorigum at Drummore, in the parish of Kirkcudbright. The Novantes—who are supposed to have taken their name from the abundance of streams in their country—possessed all central and western Galloway, between the Dee and the Irish sea; and had, as their principal towns, Lucopibia on the site of the present Whithorn, and Rerigonium on the north shore of Loch-Ryan. The Damnii inhabited all the expanse of country from the mountain-ridge which divides Galloway and Ayrshire on the south, to the river Earn on the north, comprehending all the shires of Ayr, Renfrew, and Stirling, all Strathclyde, and a small part of the shires of Dumbarton and Perth; and had the towns of Vanduaria on the site of Paisley, Colania in the south-eastern extremity of Strathclyde, Coria in Carstairs, Alauna on the river Allan, Lindun near the present Ardoch, and Victoria on Ruchil-water in Comrie. The Horestii inhabited the country between the Forth and the Tay, comprehending all Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan, the eastern part of Strathearn, and the district west of the upper Tay, as far as the river Brand. The Venricones possessed the territory between the Tay and the Kincardineshire Carron, comprehending the Gowrie, Stormont, Strathmore, and Strathardle, sections of Perthshire, all Forfarshire, and the larger part of Kincardineshire; and had their chief town, Or, or Orrea, on the margin of the Tay. The Taixali inhabited the northern part of Kincardineshire, and all Aberdeenshire to the Deveron; and had Devana, at the present Normandykes on the Dee, for their capital. The Vacomagi possessed the country between the Deveron and the Beauly, comprehending Braemar, nearly all Banffshire, the whole of Elginshire and Nairnshire, and the eastern part of Inverness-shire; and had the towns of Ptoroton or Alata Castra at the mouth of the Beauly, Tuessis on the east bank of the Spey, and Tamêa and Banatia in the interior. The Albani—whose name seems to allude to the height and ruggedness of their mountains, and who, in consequence of their becoming subjugated by the Damnii,

were afterwards called Damnii-Albani—inhabited the interior districts between the southern mountain-screen of the loch and river Tay, and the mountain-chain along the southern limit of Inverness-shire, comprehending Breadalbane, Athole, Appin, Glenorchy, and a small part of Lochaber. The Attacotti possessed the country between Loch-Fyne and the commencement of the Lennox or Kilpatrick hills, comprehending Cowal and the greater part of Dumbartonshire. The Caledonii Proper inhabited the interior country between the mountain-range along the north of Perthshire, and the range of hills which forms the forest of Balnagowan in Ross, comprehending all the middle parts of Ross and Inverness. A vast forest, which extended northward of the Forth and the Clyde, and which covered all the territory of this tribe, gave to them their name, originally Celyddoni and Celyddoniaid, 'the people of the coverts,' and, owing to the greatness of the area which it occupied, occasioned its Romanized designation of Caledonia to be afterwards applied strictly to all the country north of the Forth and the Clyde, and loosely, but at a later date, to the whole kingdom. The Cantæ—so named from the British Caint, which signifies an open country—possessed Easter Ross and Cromarty, or the district lying between the Beauly and the Dornoch friths. The Logi—who probably drew their name from the British Lygi, a word which was naturally applied to the inhabitants of a sea-coast—possessed the eastern part of Sutherland, or the country between the Dornoch frith and the river Helmsdale. The Carnabii, who, like a cognominal tribe in Cornwall, derived their name from their residence on remarkable promontories, occupied the country north of the Helmsdale, or a small part of Sutherland, and all Caithness, except the north-west corner. The Catini, a small but warlike tribe, from whom the Gaelic inhabitants of Caithness and Sutherland at the present day are ambitious of proving their remote descent, inhabited the narrow territory, partly in Caithness and partly in Sutherland, between the Forse and the Naver. The Mertæ possessed the interior of Sutherland. The Carnonacæ possessed the north and west coast of Sutherland, and the west coast of Cromarty, from the Naver round to Loch-Broom. The Creones—whose name was expressive of their fierceness—possessed the coast between Loch-Broom and Loch-Duich. The Cerones inhabited the whole west coast of Inverness, and the Argyleshire districts of Ardnamurchan, Morven, Sunart, and Ardgower, or the coast between Loch-Duich and Loch-Linnhe. The Epidii—who derived their appellation from the British Ebyd, 'a peninsula,' and from whom the Mull of Kintyre anciently had the name of the Epidian promontory—occupied the whole country enclosed by Loch-Linnhe, the territory of the Albani, Loch-Fyne, the lower frith of Clyde, the Irish sea, and the Atlantic ocean.

The Caledonian tribes, at the epoch when history introduces them to notice, appear to have been little raised, in their social connexions, above the condition of rude savages, who live on the milk of their flocks, or the produce of the chase. According to the doubtful and darkly-tinted intimations of Dio, indeed, they possessed wives and reared their children in common, they lived in the most miserable hovels, they chose to live in a state of almost entire nudity, and they practised, like the heroes of more ancient times, a system of mutual plunder and professional robbery. Herodian concurs in exhibiting them in these sombre and repulsive hues at even so late a period as the 3d century. Yet, according to all testimony, they were brave, alert, and acquainted with various arts; they had remarkable capacity for enduring fatigue, cold, and famine: they were famous alike for speed in conducting an onset, and for firmness in sustaining an attack. Their vast stone monuments, too, which still remain, their hill-forts of such ingenious and elaborate construction as could not even now be taken by storm, and the gallant stand which they systematically opposed to the disciplined valour of the Roman armies, exhibit them in lights quite incompatible with an alleged state of unmitigated barbarism. But though advanced in civilization very little beyond the first stage, they had scarcely any political union. They are said by Dio to have been literal democrats, acting as clans, and adopting any public measure only by common consent, and an universally and equally diffused authority; but they may be allowed, on the one hand, to have rejected the coercion of any chieftainship, or autocracy, or monarchic power, and, on the other, to have placed themselves, like the American Indians, under the aristocratic sway of their old men. Their armouries were generally furnished with helmets, shields, and chariots, and with spears, daggers, swords, battle-axes, and bows. The chiefs in command, or in bravery, alone used the helmet and the chariot; and the common men fought always on foot, with shields for defence, and with all sorts of the offensive weapons

for attack. Their chariots were sometimes aggregated for making a vehicular onslaught, and were drawn by horses which are said to have been small, swift, and spirited. Their vessels for navigating the inland lakes, and even the seas which surround and so singularly indent the country, consisted only of canoes and currachs. The canoe seems to have belonged to a period preceding the epoch of record; it was the stock of a single tree, hollowed out with fire, and put into motion by a paddle; and it has frequently been found in marches and drained lakes, and occasionally of a construction remarkably skilful and polished. The currach was certainly in use among the Britons of the south, and very probably was in use also among the Britons of Caledonia, in the days of Julius Cæsar; and is described by him as having its body of wicker-work covered with leather, and as accommodated with a keel, and with masts of the lightest wood. The currachs are even called little ships; they were pushed boldly out into the far-spreading sea; and were frequently, or rather currently, employed in invasions from the wooded north or 'the Emerald Isle' upon the shores which became seized and fortified by the Romans. Adamnan, in his Life of St. Columba, describes the currach which that apostle of Scotland employed in his voyages, as possessing all the parts of a ship, with sails and oars, and with a capacity for passengers; and he adds, that in this roomy, though seemingly fragile vessel, he sailed into the north sea, and, during fourteen days, remained there in perfect safety.

In the year 78, Agricola, at the age of 38, commenced his skilful soldierly career in Britain. His first and second campaigns were employed in subduing and Romanizing Lancashire, and the territory adjacent to it on the south and the east. His third campaign, conducted in the year 80, carried the Roman arms to the *Taw*, 'an expanded water,' 'an estuary,' probably the Solway frith. In his fourth campaign, or that of 81, he overran all the eastern and central Lowlands, to the Forth and the Clyde. In his fifth, or in 82, he invaded "that part of Britain which is opposite to Ireland," or lower Nithsdale and the whole extent of Galloway. In the summer of 83, he crossed the Forth at what is now called Queensferry, and almost immediately experienced alarms from learning both that the tribes in his rear had dared to act offensively, by attacking the strengths he had erected for protecting of his conquests, and that the tribes in his front menaced him with confederation and a vigorous resistance; but he pushed forward among the Horestii, found the clans for the first time in mutual co-operation, was assailed by them at Loch-Orr in Fife, in the very gates of his camp, repelled and broke them after a furious engagement, and, without much further trouble, brought all the Horestii under his yoke. In 84, he passed up Glendevon, through the opening of the Ochil-hills, and defiling toward "Mons Grampus," or the Grampian-hill, which he saw before him, he found the Caledonians, to the number of 30,000, confederated, and under the command of Galgacus, already encamped at its base; and he there fought with them a battle so obstinate, that only night forced it to a termination, so discouraging to the aborigines that they retired to the most distant recesses of their impervious country, and so curious in archæology as to have occasioned a thousand disputes, and no small expenditure of learning and research, in attempts to fix its precise theatre. The Lowlands south of the lower Tay, and the Earn, being now all in his possession, and a powerful body of the tribes of the conquered district enrolled with him as auxiliaries, a voyage of discovery and of intimidation was ordered by him round the island, and was achieved by the safe return of the Roman fleet to the Forth. Agricola was now recalled, through the envy of the Emperor Domitian; and the silence of history during the 35 years which followed, at once intimates the absence of any events of interest, and evinces the power of Agricola's victories as a general, and the wisdom of his measures as a statesman.

In 120, the Emperor Adrian built the celebrated wall between the Tyne and the Solway; and, though he did not relinquish the conquered territory north of these waters, he practically acknowledged himself to hold it by a partial and comparatively insecure tenure. The Ottadini, the Gadeni, the Selgovæ, and the Novantes, had neither domestic tumult nor devastation from invaders to engage their attention; they had learned the arts of confederation, and were strong in numbers and in union; they began to feel neither overawed nor restrained by the Roman stations which were continued in their territory; and they broke out into insurrections, and ran southward in ravaging incursions, which the Romans had not leisure to chastise, or even effectually to check. In 139, the year after Antoninus Pius assumed the purple, Lollius Urbicus was deputed as the Proprætor of Britain, to quell a general revolt, and reduce the inhabitants to

obedience; and, in 140, he marched northward to the friths, tranquillized the tribes beyond them, and even began successfully to bring under the power of his arms the whole Lowland country northward, as far as the Beauly frith. With the view of overawing the tribes to the south, as well as of repelling the wild clans who ranged among the mountain-fastnesses on the north, he constructed the great work from Carriden on the Forth, to Dunglass on the Clyde, which is described in our alphabetical arrangement under the title ANTONINUS' WALL. Iters, or highways, were carried in many ramifications through the country south of the wall, and in several lines along or athwart the conquered country to the north; and stations were established in multitudinous commanding positions, for garrisoning the Roman forces, and maintaining the natives under a continual pressure. Scotland was now divided into three great sections,—the district south of Antoninus' wall, which was incorporated with the Roman government of South Britain,—the Lowland country, between Antoninus' wall and the Beauly frith, which is said to have been now erected into a Roman province, under the name of Vespasiana,—and nearly all the Highland district, north of Loch-Fyne, or the most northerly indentation of the Clyde, which still retained its pristine state of independence, and began to wear distinctly the name of Caledonia. The tranquillity of the subjugated tribes till the death of Antoninus, in 161, about which time probably Lollius Urbicus ceased to be proprætor, sufficiently indicates the vigour of the administration throughout all the Roman territory. Disturbances which broke out immediately on the accession of Marcus Aurelius to the empire, were speedily quelled by Calphurnius Agricola, the successor of Lollius Urbicus; yet they were followed by the evacuation, on the part of the Romans, of the whole province of Vespasiana. The tribes beyond Antoninus' wall, thrown back into a state of independence, slowly nursed their energies for invasion,—made, in 183, predatory incursions beyond the wall,—regularly, toward the close of the century, overran the Roman territory,—entered, in 200, into a treaty with the Lieutenant of Severus,—and, in 207, renewed their hostilities, and provoked the emperor to attempt a re-conquest of their country. Early in 209, Severus, after making imposing preparations, marched at the head of a vast force into North Britain, found no obstruction south of Antoninus' wall, and even penetrated into the territories of the Caledonians without encountering much resistance. The tribes, unable to oppose him, sued peace from his clemency, surrendered some of their arms, and relinquished part of their country. He is said to have felled woods, drained marshes, constructed roads, and built bridges, in order to seize them in their fastnesses,—to have lost 50,000 men in destroying forests, and attempting to subdue the physical difficulties of the country,—to have subjected his army to such incredible toils as were sufficient to have brought a still greater number of them to the grave without feeling the stroke of an enemy. Caracalla, his son and successor, is supposed by some to have faintly, while Severus lived, followed up his policy, and to have fought with the Caledonians on the banks of the Carron; but early in 211, after Severus' decease, he relinquished to them the territories which they had surrendered to his father, secured to them by treaty independent possession of all the country beyond the wall, and took hostages from them for their conservation of the international peace. The Caledonians, henceforth for nearly a century, cease to mingle in Roman story: they appear not to have interested themselves in the affairs of the Romanized Britons; and they were little affected by the elevation of Cæsars or the fall of tyrants, by Carausius' usurpation of Romanic Britain, or by its recovery at his assassination as a province of the empire. But the five Romanized tribes south of the northern wall, though too inconsiderable to figure as a part of the Roman world, and for a time too poor and abject to draw the notice of their own quondam brethren, eventually became sufficiently Romanized, and carried onward in social improvement, and surrounded with the results of incipient civilization and industry, to be objects of envy to the poorer and more barbarous clans who retained their independence. In 306, the earliest date at which the Picts are mentioned, or any native names than those of the aboriginal British tribes are introduced, "the Caledonians and other Picts," after appearing to have made frequent predatory irruptions, and to have been menacing the south with a general invasion, provoked a chastisement from the Roman legionaries, and were compelled by Constantius, at the head of an army, to burrow anew behind the vast natural rampart of their Highland territory. In 343, the Picts are said, on doubtful authority, to have made another inroad, and to have been repelled by a short campaign of the Emperor Constans. In 364, the Picts, who in that age were divided into two

tribes by the names of Dicaledones and Vecturiones,—the Attacotti, who still retained their ancient British name and position on the shores of Dumbarton,—and the Scots, who are first noticed in history in 360, who were a transmarine and erratic people from Ireland, and who appear to have made frequent predatory invasions of the Roman provincials from the sea, and to have formed forced settlements on the coast,—all three simultaneously made an incursion more general and destructive than any which had yet defied the Roman arms in Britain. Theodosius was sent, in 367, into Britain, to restore tranquillity, and is said, though erroneously, to have found the Picts and the Scots in the act of plundering Augusta, the predecessor-city of the modern London. In two campaigns of 368 and 369, he drove the invaders, wherever he really found them, back to the northern mountains, repaired the wall of Antoninus, and erected the country lying between that wall and the southern one into a Roman province, under the name of Valentia, additional to four which already existed in South Britain. The Picts and the Scots, forgetting, in the effluxion of a quarter of a century the punishment inflicted on them, and emboldened by the peril with which the empire was menaced by the continental hordes, again, in 398, burst forth like a torrent upon Lowland Britain, but, by the energy of Stilicho, the Roman general, were again stemmed, driven back, and flung behind another renovation of the great northern wall. But early next century they trod down every barrier, and began a system of incessant and harassing incursion, which amounted, on each occasion, to little or nothing less than temporary conquest. In 408, the British provincials were so awed and alarmed by them, that they assumed a sort of independence in self-defence, called earnestly to Rome for help, and were told by their masters to rule and defend themselves; in 422, aided by a legion which was sent in compliance with a renewed and wailing cry for assistance, they are said to have repelled the invaders, to have repaired, for the last time, the fortifications by which the Picts had been overawed, and to have, in consequence, won a respite of some years from the disasters of invasion; and, in 446, pressed anew by the Pictish foe, and abjectly acknowledging themselves for the first time to be Roman citizens, they made a vain appeal to their ruined masters for protection, and were despondingly told that Rome could no longer claim them as her subjects, or render them assistance as their citizens.

At the period of the Roman abdication, the sixteen tribes who ranged unsubdued beyond the wall of Antoninus, and then bore the denomination of the Picts, were the only genuine descendants in North Britain of the Caledonian clans. They acquired, from their independence, paramount importance, when the country ceased to be overawed by the Roman power; and during the four succeeding centuries of the North-British annals, they figured as the dominating nation. The five Romanized tribes of Valentia, who had long enjoyed the privilege of Roman citizenship, speedily assumed independence, and organized for themselves a separate and national government. Early after the Roman abdication, the Angles, or Anglo-Saxons, on the one hand, settled on the Tweed, and began gradually to oblige the Ottadini to relinquish for ever their beautiful domains; and the Scots from Ireland, on the other, colonized Argyle, commenced to spread themselves over all the circumjacent districts, and entered a course of tilting with the Pictish government, which, after the bloody struggles of 340 years, ended in its destruction. The history of all these four parties, between the years 446 and 843, belongs to what, with reference to the power which predominated, may distinctively and appropriately be called the Pictish period, and is briefly sketched in our article Picts.

The fate of the eastern ones of the five Romanized tribes of the province of Valentia after the Roman abdication, differed widely from that of those in the west. The Ottadini and the Gadeni, left in possession of the country from the Forth to the Tweed, and between the sea and the midland mountains, seem not to have erected themselves into an independent and dominant community, but to have resumed the habits and the policy of the early British clans, and when they saw their country early invaded by the Anglo-Saxons, more as settlers than as plunderers, they, with some bravery, but with little skill and less concert, made resistance when attacked, till, through disunion, ebriety, and unmilitary conduct, they speedily became subdued and utterly dispersed. The Selgovæ, the Novantes, and the Damnii, with the fugitive children of the other two tribes, erected their paternal territories into a compact and regular dominion, appropriately called Cumbria, or Regnum Cambrensi, or Cumbrensi. This Cumbrian kingdom extended from the Irthing, the Eden, and the Solway, on the south, to the upper Forth and Loch-Lomond on the north, and from the Irish sea and the frith of Clyde, eastward

to the limits of the Merse and Lothian; and, with the usual inaccuracy of the Middle ages, it was frequently and almost currently made to bear the name of the kingdom of Strathcluyd or Strathclyde. Its metropolis was *Alcluyd*, or Aldclyde, 'the rocky height on the Clyde,' to which the Scoto-Irish subsequently gave the name of *Dun-Briton*, 'the fortress of the Britons,' a name easily recognisable in the modernized word Dumbarton. On the south-east, where the open country of Teviotdale invited easy ingress from the Merse, the kingdom suffered speedy encroachments from the Saxons, and, along that quarter, though inland from the original frontier, and screened interiorly by a vast natural rampart of mountain-range, an artificial safeguard, called the Catrail, 'the partition of defence,' was constructed: see article CATRAIL. From 508 to 542, Cumbria, or Strathclyde, acknowledged the authority, and exulted in the fame of some extraordinary original, who figures as the redoubtable King Arthur of romance, who imposed the name of Castrum Arthuri upon Alcluyd, or Dumbarton, and has bequeathed a tenfold greater number of enduring names to Scottish topographical nomenclature than any other ancient prince, and who, whatever may have been the real facts of his history, seems to have achieved many feats, to have received a treacherous death-wound on the field of battle, and to have altogether bewildered by his character and fate the rude and romancing age in which he figured. In 577, Rydderech, another noted king of Strathclyde, but noted for his munificence, defeated Aidan of Kintyre on the height of Arderyth. In years between 584 and 603, the Cumbrians, aided by the confederacy of the Scoto-Irish, fought four battles against the intrusive and invading Saxons, and were twice victorious, and twice and concludingly the vanquished. On many occasions, they had to fight with the Picts attacking them from the north; on some, with their occasional allies, the Scots, attacking them from the west; and, on a few, with the Cruithne of Ulster, and other Irish tribes, attacking them on the south-west and south. In 750, the Northumbrian Eadbert seems to have traversed Nithsdale and seized Kyle; and, in 756, that prince, jointly with the Pictish Ungus, seized the metropolis, though not the castle, of Alcluyd. Yet the descendants of the Romanized Britons were not conquered. Their reguli, or chiefs, indeed, often ceased from civil broil or foreign conflict, to succeed in unbroken series; but, when the storm of war had passed away, they long ceased not to reappear, and wield anew the seemingly extinct power. The Cumbrians, though unable to prevent considerable encroachments on all sides within their ancient frontiers, and though slowly diminishing in the bulk and the power of their independence, remained a distinct people within their paternal domains long after the Pictish government had for ever fallen.

A body of Saxons, a people of Gothic origin, the confederates of those Angles who first set foot on South Britain in 449, debarked on the Ottadinian shore of the Forth immediately after the Roman abdication. Amid the consternation and the disunitedness of the Ottadini, the new settlers rather overran the country than subdued it; and, though they seem to have directed neither their attacks nor their views northward of the Forth, they are said to have formed settlements along the coast of its frith, almost as far as the east end of Antoninus' wall. In 547, Ida, consanguineous with the new settlers, one of the most vigorous children of the fictitious Woden, and the founder of the Northumbrian monarchy, landed, without opposition, at Flamborough, and, acting on a previous design, pointed his keen-edged sword to the north, carried victory with him over all the paternal domains of the Ottadini, and paused not in a career of conquest, and of compelling subjugation, till he had established a consolidated monarchy from the Humber to the Forth. After the defeat of the Cumbrians in 603, Ethelfrid, the second successor of Ida, took possession of the borders of the Selgovæ, and compelled the western Romanized Britons in general to acknowledge the superior energy and union of the Saxons. Edwin, the most potent of the Northumbrian kings, assumed the sceptre in 617; he acquired a fame of which tradition has spoken with awe; he struck respect or awe into the hearts of Cumbrians, Picts, Scots, and English; he appears to have, in some points, pushed his conquests from sea, and to have made large accessions to his kingdom on the south and west; and he strengthened or occupied in some new form in the north, that notable "burgh" or fortification which, as *par excellence* his, survives in the castle of Edinburgh, the magnificent metropolis of all modern Caledonia. Edfrid, who was the third in subsequent succession, and ascended the throne in 671, was successful in several enterprises, particularly in an expedition in 684, against the unoffending Irish; but at his overthrow and death in 685, at Dunnichen, by the Picts, he bequeathed destruction to his govern-

ment inward from the Solway, and downward to the south of the Tweed, and effectually relieved the Scots and the Strathclyde Britons from the terror of the Northumbria-Saxon name. The quondam subjects of the diminished kingdom remained in Lothian and the Merse, but probably did not distinctly acknowledge any particular sovereign. The Northumbrian rulers had, for several successions after Egfrid, little connexion with the territory of modern Scotland; but, though they never reacquired all the ascendency which he lost, they began, about the year 725, to be again strong along the Solway and in Southern Galloway, and, before the close of 756, they had formed settlements in Kyle and Cunningham, and disputed with the Strathclyde Britons the possession of the central Clyde. From the moment of the sceptre beginning to possess its ancient burnished brilliance, it was wielded, for several reigns, by feeble and careless hands, and it speedily became lustreless, rusted, and broken. Ethelred, the last of these dowdy monarchs, having been slain during an insurrection in 794, Northumbria, during the 33 following years, became the wasted and distracted victim of anarchy, and was thenceforth governed by earls, under the sovereign authority of the English kings. The Cruithne of Ulster, who had made frequent incursions on the shores of the lower Clyde, took advantage of the Northumbrian weakness to form at length a lasting settlement on the coast of Galloway. The Anglo-Saxons, during the Pictish period, left, in the Gothic names of some places on the Solway, and of many between the Tweed and the Forth, indubitable traces of their conquests, their settlements, and their national origin.

The history of the Scots, or Scoto-Irish, from the date of their definitive settlement in the country of the ancient British Epidii, in 503, to that of their being united to the Picts, and becoming the ascendant section in North Britain, is more perplexed and obscure than almost any passage of equal interest in the records of nations. They were too rude to possess the art of writing, and too restless to endure the repose of study; and when they found a bard able and willing to speak of them to posterity, they were permitted by their narrow views of social order to show him only the names and the personal nobleness of their reguli and chieftains as the elements of their fame. Even the genealogy and the series of their kings have been flung into nearly inextricable confusion by the contests of the Scottish and of the Irish antiquaries for pre-eminence in antiquity. Of their origin, and of their colonizing the ancient Epidia, or the territory of the present Kintyre and Lorn, as clear an account as can be furnished will be found in our article Dalriads. They probably obtained original footing in Argyle from silent sufferance; and by natural increase, and frequent accessions of new immigrants from the Irish Dalriada, they may have become nursed into strength in the strong recesses of the west, before the Picts were refined enough to suspect any danger from their vicinity. The vast natural power of all their frontiers, the thinness of the hostile population on the sides where they were unprotected by the sea, the facility for slow and insensible, but steady and secure encroachment among the mountain districts on the east and the north, the great distance of the seat of the Pictish power, and the intervention of the stupendous rampart of the Highland frontier between the operations of that power and the aggressions of settlement or slow invasion half-way across the continent,—these must have been the grand causes of the Scots eventually acquiring energy and numbers, and a theatre of action, great and ample enough to enable them to cope with the dominant nation of North Britain, and to conduct negociations and achieve enterprises, which resulted in their own ascendency.

Kenneth, who succeeded to the throne of the Scots in 836, was the grandson by his mother of the Pictish kings Constantine and Ungus II., who died respectively in 821 and 833. On the death of Uven, the son and the last male heir of Ungus, in 839, Kenneth claimed the Pictish crown as his by right of inheritance. Two successive and successful competitors kept it five years from his grasp; but both wore it amid disturbance and in misery; and the last met a violent death at Forteviot, the seat of his power. Kenneth could dexterously take advantage of such confusions as arose from the loss of a battle or the death of a king, to achieve an important revolution; and finding no man bold enough again to contest his claim, he easily stepped into the vacant throne. In his person a new dynasty, and a consolidation of popular interests among two great people who had hitherto been at variance, began. The Scots and the Picts were congenial races of a common origin, and of cognate tongues; and they readily coalesced. Their union augmented the power of both, and, by the ascendency of the Scots, gave at length their name to all Pictavia and Dalriada, and to the accessions which afterwards were

made by the two great united territories. The Scottish period, or that of Scottish ascendency previous to Saxon intermixture, extended from the union of the Scottish and the Pictish crowns in 843, to the demise of Donald Bane, in 1097. During this period, the ancient territories of the Selgovæ, the Novantes, and the Damnii, became colonized by successive hordes of immigrants from Ireland, who gave their settlements the name of Galloway; and who, by a strange fortune, became known under the appellation of the ancient Picts. The kingdom of Cumbria, or Strathclyde, was crushed, distorted, and dismembered, the northern part passing completely under the Scottish dominion, and the southern part asserting a rude, subordinate independence, and existing as an appendage of the Scottish crown by the doubtful ties of an obscure title; and Caledonian Northumbria, or the beautiful district of Lothian and the Merse, after a series of bloody struggles for upwards of two centuries and a half, became integrated with Scotland by the lasting connection of rightful cession and mutual advantage.

The next great period is the Scoto-Saxon, extending from 1097 to 1306. In the former period, the Gaelic Scots predominated; in this, the Saxon-English, or Anglo-Saxon. A new people now came in upon the old; a new dynasty ascended the throne; a new jurisprudence gradually prevailed; new ecclesiastical establishments were settled; and new manners and a new speech overspread the land. Malcolm Canmore, the last but two of the strictly Scottish kings, married an Anglo-Saxon princess, and became the father of Edgar, who, by means of an Anglo-Norman army, and after a fierce contest, enforced his title to a disputed crown, and commenced the Scoto-Saxon dynasty. Under Malcolm Canmore, the domestics and relations of his queen aided her powerful influence round the royal seat in introducing Saxon notions; some Saxon barons fled, with their dependants, into Scotland, from the violence of the Norman conquest; numerous fugitives were afforded an asylum by the king, from insurrections which he fomented in the north of England; vast numbers of young men and women were forcibly driven northward by him during his incursions into Northumberland and Durham; and preliminary movements, to a great aggregate amount, and with a great cumulative influence, were made toward a moral and social revolution. When Edgar, aided by the results of these movements, brought in a force from without altogether foreign in speech and character to the Scots, and entirely competent in power to overawe them, and perfunctorily to settle their disputes by placing their leader on the throne, he rendered the revolution virtually complete—introducing in a mass a commanding number of foreign followers to mix with the native population, and treat them as inferiors, and throwing open a broad ingress for a general Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and Anglo-Belgic colonization. So great and rapid was the influx of the new people, that, in the reign of David I., the second in succession after Edgar, men and women of them are said—somewhat hyperbolically, no doubt—to have been found, not only in every village, but in every house, of the Scottish, or Scoto-Saxon, dominions. So powerful though peaceful an invasion, was necessarily a moral conquest, a social subjugation; and its speedy aggregate result was to suppress the Celtic tongue and customs, or coop them up within the fastnesses of the Highlands,—to substitute an Anglo-Norman jurisprudence for the Celtic modes of government,—and to erect the pompous and flaunting fabrics and ritual of Roman Catholicity upon the ruins of the simple though eventually vitiated Culdeeism which had so long been the glory at once of Pict, of Dalriadic Scot, of Romanized Briton, and of Galloway Cruithne.

At the accession of Edgar, or the commencement of the Scoto-Saxon period, Scotland, with the exception of its not claiming the western and the northern islands, possessed nearly its present limits,—the Solway, the Kershope, the Tweed, and the intervening heights forming the boundary-line with England. Northumberland and Cumberland were added as conquered territories by David I.; but they were demanded back, or rather forcibly resumed, by Henry II., during the minority of Malcolm IV. All Scotland may be viewed as temporarily belonging to England, when Henry II. made captive William I., the successor of Malcolm IV., and obliged him to surrender the independence of his kingdom; but, in 1189, it was restored to its national status by the generosity of Richard I., and settled within the same limits as previous to William's captivity; and throughout the remainder of the Scoto-Saxon period, it retained an undisturbed boundary with England, conducive to the general interests of both kingdoms. Lothian on the east, and Galloway on the south-west, were, at this epoch, regarded by foreign powers as two considerable integral parts of Scotland; and though so far consolidated

with the rest of the country as to afford but slight appearance of having been settled by dissimilar people and governed by different laws, yet they were so far considered and treated by the kings as separate territories, that they were placed under distinct jurisdictions. In 1266, the policy of Alexander III. acquired by treaty the kingdom of Man, and the isles of the Hebridean seas, and permanently annexed the latter to the Scottish crown. When the great barons were assembled in 1284, dolefully to settle the dubious succession to the throne, they declared that the territories belonging to Scotland, and lying beyond the boundaries which existed at the accession of Edgar, were the Isle of Man, the Hebrides, Tynedale, and Penrith. In 1290, the Isle of Man passed under the protection of Edward I. Even essential Scotland, the main territory of the kingdom, was so deeply imperilled at the close of the Anglo-Saxon period, that she could be preserved from the usurping and permanent grasp of insidious ambition only by a persevering and intensely patriotic struggle; and she was at length re-exhibited and settled down in her independence, and reinstamped, but in brighter hues, with the colourings of nationality, by the magnanimity and the indomitableness of her people supporting all the fortune and all the valour of Robert Bruce, the founder of a new dynasty of her kings, and the introducer of a new epoch in her history. An outline of her annals from the days of Bruce downward, sufficiently full to be in keeping with that which we have now sketched of the earlier periods, will be found in the historical section of our article on EDINBURGH.

"Little more than a century ago," says an elegant writer, "Scotland was considered by her southern neighbours as only partially civilized: the violence of the early reformers was still remembered as more allied to savage than to social morality. Latterly, however, if it has not received adequate respect from others—which we are far from affirming—it has done ample justice to itself, in the number, merit, and universal influence of the great characters which it has produced, and is still producing. In this respect—considering its very limited population—it may freely challenge comparison with any other nation. Scotchmen—whether invidiously designated as adventurers, or, more justly, as practical moralists—by their intrepid spirit of adventure—perseverance—suavity—and inflexible integrity, have extended the influence of civilization and humanity over the vast empire of Russia—have imparted to the Americans much of what they possess of moral honesty and civil refinement—and, in almost every country on earth, given examples of probity, industry, and knowledge; while their poets, historians, and philosophers, have amused, instructed, and enlightened the higher ranks in every civilized nation of Europe." It is pleasing to add to the above high testimony on the score of moral and chivalrous characteristics, the following elegant tribute from an English poet:

"Breathe there a race that from the approving hand
Of nature more deserve, or less demand?
So skilled to wake the lyre or wield the sword—
To achieve great actions, or, achieved, record?
Victorious in the conflict as the truce,
Triumphant in a BURNS as in a BRUCE!
Where'er the bay—where'er the laurel grows,
Their wild notes warble, and their life-blood flows!
There truth courts access, and would all engage,
Lavish as youth, experienced as age;
Proud science there, with purest nature twined,
In firmest thraldom holds the freest mind:
While Courage rears his limbs of giant form—
Mocks the rude blast, and strengthens in the storm!
Rome felt—and Freedom to their craggy glen
Transferred that title proud—the Nurse of *Men!*
By deeds of hazard, high and bold emprise,
Trained, like their native eagle, for the skies!
"Long, Scotia stern! thy bugle note resume—
Grasp thy claymore—thy plaided bonnet plume!
From hill and dale—from hamlet, heath, and wood,
Peal the wild pibroch—pour the battle flood!
'In Egypt, India, Belgium, Gaul, and Spain,'
Walls in the trenches—whirlwinds on the plain!—
This meed accept from Albion's grateful breath—
Brothers in arms—in victory—in death!"

THE

# PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER

OF

# SCOTLAND.

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ABBEY, a name frequently given in Scottish topography to a village or hamlet which has been founded upon or near the site of some ancient monastic establishment. Thus we have a village called THE ABBEY in the neighbourhood of the abbey of Cambuskenneth; and another of the same name upon the banks of the Tyne, about a mile below the town of Haddington, marking the site of a once flourishing abbey, but of which scarcely a trace now remains. The palace of Holyrood is also known throughout Scotland, and most significantly in Scottish law, as THE ABBEY, *par excellence:* having been reared within the precincts of a famous monastery, the liberty or sanctuary of which, being recognised by law, affords a retreat for insolvent debtors within which they cannot be arrested.

ABBEY PARISH. See PAISLEY.

ABBEY ST BATHAN'S, a parish in the northern part of Berwickshire; bounded on the north by the parish of Innerwick in Haddingtonshire, and Cockburnspath in Berwickshire; on the east by that detached portion of Oldhamstocks which lies in Berwickshire, and by Coldingham; on the south by Buncle, a detached portion of Longformacus parish, and Dunse; and on the west by Longformacus, and another detached portion of the parish of Oldhamstocks. It is skirted on the east by the headstream of the Eye, and is intersected by the Whiteadder, and some of its smaller tributaries. It is of a very irregular outline; and measures nearly 6 miles in its greatest length from north-west to south-east; and 4 miles in its greatest length from north-east to south-west. It contains about 5,000 acres, of which nearly 2,000 are arable; the remainder is covered with barren heath or the coarse moorland pasture common to the Lammermoor district within which this parish lies. The best soil is that of the haugh-ground stretching along both sides of the Whiteadder, which flows through the southern part of this parish from west to east, passing to the north of the kirk-town, which is about 7 miles north by west of Dunse. Population, in 1801, 138; in 1831, 122, of whom nearly all were employed in agriculture. Houses 23. A. P. £1,238.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Stipend, £155 9s. 3d., of which £61 12s. 11d. from teinds. Glebe £13. Patron, the Crown. Schoolmaster's salary £36 8s. Fees £12. The church is a very ancient structure. Of the abbey or priory, which stood between the church and the river, no vestige now exists. It was founded and dedicated to St Bathan or Bothan, by one of the countesses of March, in 1170, for nuns of the Cistercian order; and soon acquired large revenues. About two furlongs east from the church, and on the same side of the river, in a field called the Chapel-field, were the now obliterated remains of a small chapel; and about a mile to the north-west were the remains, now likewise obliterated, of the parish-church of Strafontane—probably a corruption of Trois Fontaines—united at the Reformation to St Bathan's, and originally an hospital founded by David I.—A little to the north-west of Strafontane, near the banks of the Monynut, a tributary of the Whiteadder, is Gadscroft, once the demesne of David Hume, the friend of Melville, who died in 1620.

ABBEY-CRAIG, a hill in the parish of Logie, in the vicinity of Cambuskenneth abbey, on which the Scottish army was posted under Wallace, when the Earl of Surrey and Hugh Cressingham advanced to the battle of Stirling, on 12th September, 1297.

ABBEY-GREEN, See LESMAHAGO.

ABBOTSRULE, formerly a parish in Roxburghshire, now divided between Hobkirk and Southdean parishes. It stretched about 3 miles along the eastern side of the upper part of the Rule, from Blackcleugh Mouth to Fultonhaugh. The barony of Abbotsrule contains 2,343 English acres.

ABBOTSFORD, the far-famed country-seat of our great national Novelist. It is situated in the south-western part of the parish of Melrose, in the county of Roxburgh, on the southern bank of the Tweed, a little above the junction of the Gala Water; 2 miles south-east of the town of Galashiels, 34½ south of Edinburgh. The road from Melrose to Selkirk passes close to it. With the exception of the site itself, which looks out upon the river flowing immediately beneath, and a beautiful haugh on the opposite bank backed with the green hills of Ettrick forest, Abbotsford owes its name and all its attractions to its late illustrious proprietor. Before his genius began to transform the place to what it now is—a fairy scene, 'a romance in stone and lime'—a mean farm-stead called Cartley-Hole occupied this spot. Sir Walter, on becoming proprietor of the demesne, changed its name to Abbotsford, reared by slow degrees his elegant and picturesque mansion upon it, and laid out and planted the surrounding grounds with singular taste and effect:

> "Well might we deem that wizard wand
> Had set us down in fairy land."

Descriptions of Abbotsford are so rife that we shall not add to their number; but content ourselves with referring our readers to the pages of the Anniversary

for 1829, where they will find a most graphic and interesting description of this hallowed spot, from the pen of one whose genius enabled him exquisitely to sympathize with the taste of the gifted owner. The master-spirit has departed; but his memory will continue to cast a consecrating radiance around Abbotsford as long as the visions of our fancy shall be peopled with the creatures of his inexhaustible imagination.

ABBOTSHALL, a parish of Fifeshire, touching on its south coast; bounded on the north by Auchterderran; on the east by Kirkcaldy; on the south by the frith of Forth, and Kinghorn; and on the west by Kinghorn, and Auchtertool. Its greatest length, measured from Kirkcaldy links to near Shawsmill in Auchterderran parish, in a line from south-east to north-west, is nearly 4 miles; its greatest breadth about 2½ miles. The area is nearly 3,166 Scotch acres, of which about a sixth part is in wood, chiefly around the seat of Mr Ferguson of Raith, the principal proprietor. The soil is light, but fertile and well-cultivated. The face of the country rises gradually as we proceed northwards; but dips again towards Auchterderran and Auchtertool. The principal stream is the Tiel, which rises a little to the north-west of Auchtertool, and flows in a south-east direction, forming the boundary between the parishes of Abbotshall and Kinghorn. Raith loch is an artificial sheet of water formed by damming up the streamlet which issues from Camilla loch in Auchtertool; it covers about 20 acres, and discharges itself into the Tiel. The kirk-town may be considered as a prolongation to the westwards of the long straggling town of Kirkcaldy. It is called Linktown; is a burgh of regality under Ferguson of Raith; and has two annual fairs, viz., on the 3d Friday of April, and of October. A more recently built portion is called the Newtown. Population of the parish, in 1801, 2,501; in 1831, 4,206. Houses 494. A. P. £65 32s. The population of this parish increased by 939 betwixt the years 1821 and 1831, chiefly in consequence of the introduction of flax-spinners from Ireland. About 60 hands are employed in fishing, and 100 in agriculture. There were 709 hand-looms within the parish in 1838.—This parish was disjoined from Kirkcaldy in 1650. It is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Stipend £199 11s. 11d. Glebe £36. Patron, the laird of Raith. Church built in 1788. Sittings 825. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £35 fees, and £25 from other sources: he has also a house and garden. About 140 children attend the parish-school; and about 300 attend other schools. A new church and parish has been recently erected at Invertiel, in the parish of Kinghorn; and a portion of Abbotshall, with a population of nearly 900, annexed to the new *quoad sacra* parish. There is a United Secession church at Bethelfield, which was established 100 years ago. The present place of worship was built in 1836. Sittings 1,096.—This parish is said to have derived its name from an abbot of Dunfermline having built a country house near the site of the present church. A fine yew-tree within the gardens of Raith is thought to mark the locality of the abbot's hall, which was for some time the property of the Scotts of Balwearie, whose family, according to Sibbald, had held their paternal domain within this parish for a period of at least 500 years. This parish has, therefore, the honour of being the reputed birth-place of that arch-magician, Sir Michael Scott; yet, strange to say, tradition is here nearly silent regarding him. The mansion-house of Raith is a handsome edifice, surrounded by beautifully laid-out grounds. See BALWEARIE.

ABB'S HEAD (ST), a bold promontory on the coast of Berwickshire, in N. lat. 55° 56′; and W. long. 1° 56′; 2 miles north-north-east from Coldingham, and 4 miles north-west from the port of Eymouth. It consists of a huge isolated mass of trap rock, opposing a perpendicular front of nearly 300 feet in height to the billows of the German ocean; on two other sides the point of the headland is nearly equally precipitous; on the fourth it is divided from the mainland by a deep fosse. Tradition relates that, early in the 9th century, Ebba, daughter of Ethelfred, king of Northumberland, fleeing from the amorous suit of Penda, the Pagan king of Mercia, was shipwrecked on this coast, and built a nunnery on this headland in token of gratitude for her preservation. Of this building no remains are now discernible; but within the memory of man there were some relics of the chapel and cemetery attached to it on an eminence about a mile to the east.

ABDIE, a parish in the north of Fife. It is not altogether contiguous; but the larger portion is bounded on the north by part of Newburgh, and the estuary of the Tay; on the east by Flisk, Dunbog, and Monimail; on the south by Collessie; and on the west by Collessie, part of Newburgh, Auchtermuchty, and Abernethy. Measured from the Tay, near Lindores abbey, to near Pathcondie in Collessie, it is 5 miles in length; measured from its extreme eastern to its extreme western point, it is about 6; but its outline is very irregular; one section of it is separated on the west, by the parish of Dunbog, from the main portion; and another portion is cut off, on the east, by the intervention of Newburgh parish. The area is nearly 7,624 imperial acres, of which about 6,000 are under cultivation. The finest land lies along the Tay; here it is a rich alluvial deposit; but the high grounds inland are to a considerable extent covered only with furze and heath. The surface of this parish presents a varied succession of hill and dale. The highest elevation is Norman's Law, in the eastern isolated portion, which rises to the height of 850 feet, with a bold precipitous front, and commands a fine view of the frith of Tay, and the carse of Gowrie on the opposite shore, and the vale of the Eden on the south and east. Clatchard Craig, near Newburgh, is also a remarkable basaltic rock, presenting a precipitous front towards the east. The loch of Lindores, near the centre of the parish, is a beautiful sheet of water nearly a mile in length, covering about 70 acres, fed by a small stream called Priest's Burn, and discharging its waters into the Tay at Lindores. It abounds in perch, pike, eels, and aquatic fowl. At this latter place are the remains of an old castle, which is noticed in Harry the Ministrel's History of Wallace, and near to which, Balfour relates, a battle was fought in June 1300, between the Scots, under that puissant leader, and the English, in which the latter was routed with a loss of 3,000 slain. This engagement is known as the battle of Blackearnside. The finest mansion in the parish is that of Inchrye, the seat of David Wilson, Esq., a little to the west of the loch of Lindores. The old mansion-house of Lindores, near the loch, was the seat of the ancient and noble family of Leslie. The most extensive proprietor is D. Maitland M'Gill, Esq., of Nether Rankeilour and Lindores; but Lord Dundas, now Earl of Zetland, has the highest rental. Population, in 1801, 723; in 1831, 870, of which about one-third were employed in agriculture. A. P. £7,904. Houses 169.—This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Stipend £233 9s. Glebe £23. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Church built in 1827. Sittings 550. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d, with about £17 fees. Average number of scholars 35. The old church was a narrow ill-lighted building; its ruins on the western shore of the loch of Lindores show some vestiges of antiquity, and several

monuments of the family of Balfour of Denmiln, now represented by Lord Belhaven.—Among the names of eminence connected with this parish is that of Sir James Balfour, Lyon-king-at-arms, under Charles I., and a well-known writer on antiquities and heraldry. He resided at Kinnaird house; and died in 1657.

ABERBROTHWICK. See ARBROATH.

ABERCORN, a parish of Linlithgowshire, stretching 4 miles along the south side of the frith of Forth; and bounded on the east by Dalmeny; on the south by Kirkliston, a detached portion of Dalmeny, and Ecclesmachan; and on the west by Linlithgow, and Carriden. Its average breadth is 2 miles. The surface is undulating, and finely wooded; but the only considerable elevations are Binns hill in the western, and Priestinch in the south-eastern quarter of the parish. The principal stream is the Nethermill or Midhope burn which falls into the sea near the kirk. The Union canal runs about 1½ mile through the south-west corner of this parish. The principal proprietor is the Earl of Hopetoun, whose seat—a truly princely mansion, and the last visited by royalty in Scotland—occupies a fine situation on the coast, a little to the east of the kirk. Population, in 1801, 814; in 1831, 1,013. Houses 172. A. P. £7,722.—This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Stipend £188 15s. 2d. Glebe £16. Patron, the Earl of Hopetoun. Schoolmaster's salary £34. School fees £36. There are two or three private schools. Bede notices the monastery of Abercorn as the residence of a bishop. No remains of it now exist; nor of Abercorn castle, which was dismantled in 1455, during the rebellion of one of the doughty Douglases. The estate of Abercorn, in this parish, which gives title to the Marquis of Abercorn, belonged to Sir John Graham, the 'fidus Achates' of Wallace, who fell in the battle of Falkirk, in 1298. Binns was the family-seat of 'the bloody Dalzell,' and is still in the possession of his descendants.

ABERCROMBIE, or ST MONANCE, a small parish of Fife, on the northern shore of the frith of Forth, nearly opposite North Berwick law in East Lothian. It is bounded on the north by Carnbee; on the east by Carnbee, and Pittenweem, from which it is divided by the Dreel burn; and on the west by Elie, and Kilconquhar, from both of which it is divided by the Inweary rivulet. It is about 1½ mile in length from north to south, by 1 in breadth. The area is about 800 acres, of which nearly the whole are arable and cultivated. The surface is flat. The principal proprietors are Sir Ralph Abercromby Anstruther, Bart., of Balcaskie, and Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart., of Anstruther. The village of St Monance is situated close upon the coast, about 1½ mile west of Pittenweem. It is a burgh of barony held under the laird of Newark. It has a small harbour, now resorted to only by one or two barks of small burden and some fishing-boats. Population, in 1801, 852; in 1831, 1,110. A. P. £2,616. Houses 161. In 1831, 69 men belonging to this parish were employed in fishing, and 21 in coal-mines; and 30 families in agricultural operations.—This parish is in the presbytery of St Andrews, and synod of Fife. Stipend £162 0. 11d., of which £32 19s. 4d. is received from the Exchequer. Glebe not valued. Patron, the Crown. Schoolmasters salary £34 4s. 4½d. Fees £44 10s. Average number of scholars 100. There is a private school with about an equal attendance. The old kirk of Abercromby is in ruins, and has not been used as a place of worship for two centuries. It is in the northern part of the parish, and is the burying-place of the Balcaskie family. The church now in use is situated at the west end of the village of St Monance, close upon the beach. It is a Gothic edifice, originally founded in the 14th century, and, till recently renovated, presenting a singularly antique appearance in its interior furnishings as well as externally. It is now a very handsome place of worship, seated for 528, and preserving as much of its ancient outline as was found consistent with modern ideas of comfort. It is related that David II. having been grievously wounded by a barbed arrow, and miraculously cured at the tomb of St Monance at Inverray, dedicated this chapel to him, and granted thereto the lands of Easter Birnie Keith says: "This chapel, which was a large and stately building of hewn stone, in form of a cross, with a steeple in the centre, was given to the Black friars, by James III., in 1460-80. The wall of the south and north branches of this monastery"—he adds—"are still standing, but want the roof; and the east end and steeple serve for a church to the parishioners." This parish was known by the name of Abercrombie so far back as 1174. In 1646 the lands of Newark constituting the barony of St Monance were disjoined from Kilconquhar, and annexed *quoad sacra* to Abercrombie. The parish thus enlarged received the designation of Abercrombie with St Monance. In the course of years, and with the decline of the village of Abercrombie and rise of that of Monance, the old title disappeared altogether, and the parish came to be known as that of St Monance, as it is still pretty generally designated, although the old title of Abercrombie has been revived for the last thirty years at the wish of the principal heritor.

ABERDALGIE, a landward parish of Perthshire, bounded on the north by Tippermuir; on the east by Perth, and part of Forteviot; on the south by Forgandenny and the western detached portion of Forteviot; and on the west by Forteviot and Tippermuir. Its average length from east to west is 2½ miles; its breadth 2; area about 2,800 acres. The surface rises gradually from the Erne river which runs along its southern boundary. The soil is in general fertile, but in some districts very thin. The whole parish is the property of the Earl of Kinnoul, whose ancestors acquired it in 1625 from the Earl of Morton. Duplin castle, the seat of the Earl, was burnt down in 1827; but has been rebuilt in a style of great magnificence. Population, in 1801, 542; in 1831, 434. Houses 68. The decrease in population is attributable to the enlargement of farms and the demolition of cottages. A. P. £4,893.—This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Stipend £157 19s. 4d. Glebe £24. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £14 fees. Scholars about 60. The parish of Duplin was united to this parish in 1618. The present church was built in 1773. A vault at the east end is the burying-place of the Kinnoul family. The battle of Duplin was fought in this parish, August 12th, 1332: see DUPLIN.

ABERDEEN, the capital of Aberdeenshire, and the third town in importance in Scotland, consists, strictly speaking, of two distinct towns, the Old and the New, situated at the distance of about a mile from each other, in different parishes, and having distinct charters and privileges, but included within the same parliamentary boundary, and uniting in returning one member to parliament. The population of the united towns, in 1707, was 6,500: in 1801, 27,608; in 1831, 58,019; in 1841, 63,262.

PARISH OF OLD ABERDEEN.—The parish of Old Aberdeen, or Old Machar, was originally a deanery, called the deanery of St. Machar; and comprehended the parishes of Old Machar, New Machar, and Newhills. In ancient times, however, these districts do not seem to have been so many separate parishes, but only chapelries, in each of which di-

vine worship was regularly performed, as the inhabitants of so extensive a district could not conveniently meet in one place for public worship. New Machar seems to have been erected into a separate parish about the time of the Reformation; and Newhills about the year 1663.

The extent of the parish of Old Aberdeen is 16·6 square miles; its form is irregular. Its south-east corner forms the north and west boundaries of New Aberdeen, or the parish of St. Nicholas. It extends about 2½ miles up the Dee; by which river it is bounded on the south, and divided from the parish of Nigg, in the county of Kincardine. The western boundary stretches in a crooked line from a point 100 yards above the bridge of Dee, to the Scatter-burn, and thence along its course to its junction with the Don. By this line it is divided from the parishes of Banchory-Davenick and Newhills. Joining the Don, the boundary line follows the course of that river to a point about 6 miles from its mouth. In this quarter, the Don divides it from the parishes of Newhills and Dyce; the northern boundary divides it from the parishes of New Machar and Belhelvie, and meets the sea at the Black-dog, a solitary rock of a black colour, in the sands of Belhelvie, within high-water mark. On the east, the parish is bounded by the sea, from the Black-dog to the mouth of the Dee: the extent of coast being about 6 miles, and in general flat and sandy. The greatest length of the parish from north to south may be 7½ miles, and its greatest breadth 4. It rises in a gentle slope from the sea, and though there is no eminence in it that deserves the name of a mountain, yet its surface is beautifully diversified by rising grounds. The windings of the Dee and the Don, the number of gentlemen's seats and villas, together with the varied prospects of the sea, the rivers, the cities of Old and New Aberdeen, and the villages of Gilcomston and Hardgate, give a pleasant variety to the general appearance of this district. The steep and rugged banks of the Don, from the house of Seaton to below the old bridge, are truly romantic. On the south side of the parish, near to Ferryhills, are many curious little sandhills, lying in all directions, and moulded into various forms, seemingly by the retiring of some immense quantity of water. The soil is in some places naturally fertile, but many parts of it have been forced into fertility by labour and expense. The population of the entire district of Old Machar, including the five *quoad sacra* parishes, was, in 1821, 18,312; in 1831, 25,017; in 1841, 28,020. Houses in 1841, 3,326. Assessed property, in 1815, £19,125; in 1842–3, as assessed to property and income-tax, £70,629, whereof £46,310 was on houses, and £18,730 on lands. The parish of Old Machar, or Old Aberdeen, or the Old Town parish, is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. It has been recently divided into four other *quoad sacra* parishes: viz., Holburn, Gilcomston, Bon Accord, and Woodside.

1st, *Old Machar.* The *quoad sacra* parish of Old Machar had a population in 1841 of 7,570; and 1,103 inhabited houses. About one-third of this population are dissenters. The cathedral of St. Machar, the parish-church, has 1,594 sittings. The charge is collegiate. Stipend of the 1st minister, £273 1s. 3d., without a manse or glebe; of the 2d minister, £282 19s. 9d., with a manse and a glebe of the yearly value of £31 10s.—Schoolmaster's salary £30, with £32 fees, and about £30 from the Dick bequest. There were 6? private schools throughout the whole parish, attended by 2,160 children, in 1833.

2d. *Holburn.* The extent of this *quoad sacra* parish is about 2·5 square miles. It is partly a landward, partly a town-district. Population estimated, in 1836–7, at 3,370, of whom 2,658 were churchmen. The church was built by subscription in 1836, at a cost of £1,858, and seats 1,332. The sum of £100 is secured by bond to the incumbent, besides what may be derived from seat-rents after paying the interest on the debt. Pop. in 1841, 3,757. Houses 527.

3d. *Gilcomston.* This is a compact town-parish. It was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Old Machar, and was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in May 1834. Population, in 1836–7, 4,950, of whom about two-thirds belonged to the establishment. The church was erected by subscription, in 1769–71; and enlarged in 1796. It has 1,522 sittings. Stipend £230, entirely derived from seat-rents. There is no manse or glebe. The dissenting congregations in this parish are: 1st, St. John's, Episcopalian. Established in 1812. Sittings 386. Average attendance 300. Stipend from £120 to £130. 2d, Original Seceders. Established in 1810. Sittings 500. Average attendance 200. The minister has a house adjoining the chapel. Stipend £115. Pop. in 1841, 5,194. Houses 517.

4th. *Bon Accord.* This parish is wholly a town-parish. It was created in 1834. Population, in 1836–7, 4,387, of whom 2,557 belonged to the establishment, and 1,206 to other denominations. Church built in 1823, by Scotch Baptists; bought for a chapel-of-ease in 1828. Sittings 840. Stipend £150, wholly derived from seat-rents. There is a Baptist congregation in this parish, renting a hall with 180 sittings, of which about one-half are occupied. Pop. in 1841, 5,170. Houses 451.

5th. *Woodside.* This parish was erected in 1835. It is without the royalty, but within the parliamentary boundary, and consists of four villages. Population, in 1835, 4,238, chiefly residing in the three contiguous villages of Cotton, Tanfield, and Woodside. The latter, which is the principal village, is distant about 1¼ mile from Old Aberdeen, and 2 miles from New Aberdeen. Church built in 1829–30, at a cost of £1,890. Sittings 1,420. Stipend £150, without manse or glebe. There are four Sabbath-schools, but no parochial school. There is an Independent congregation at Cotton. Established in 1819. Stipend £50, with a house and garden. Sittings 480. Pop. in 1841, 4,839. Houses 440.

Old Aberdeen, a burgh-of-barony, the seat of a university, and formerly of a bishop's see, is situated on the right or south bank of the river Don, to the north of New Aberdeen, in the parish of Old Machar. It is a place of great antiquity, and was of considerable importance towards the end of the 9th century. David I., in 1154, translated the episcopal see from Mortlach to this place, and granted "to God and the blessed Mary, St. Machar, and Nectarius, bishop of Aberdeen, the haill village of Old Aberdon." Malcolm IV., William the Lion, and James IV., successively confirmed and enlarged the original charter, and conferred extensive grants of lands and teinds on the bishop of Aberdeen. On the abolition of Episcopacy, the right of appointing magistrates fell to the Crown; and, in 1723, a warrant of the Privy-council authorized the magistrates to elect their successors in office in future. Previous to the late municipal act, the council, including the provost, four bailies, and a treasurer, consisted of 19 members. The limits of the burgh are ill-defined. The revenue of the burgh in 1832, was £43 5s.; the expenditure £14 16s. 6d. The burgh has no debts, and little property; the latter consisting only of a right of commonty in a moss, and a freedom-hill lying north of the Don, the town-house, feu-duties, customs, and a sum of £310. The magistrates are trustees of £2,791 13s. 4d., three per cent. consols, being a proportion of a bequest left by Dr. Bell to found a school upon the Madras plan; and also of Mitchell's hospital, endowed in 1801, for maintaining five widows and five unmarried daughters of burgesses. There are seven incorporated crafts, but no guildry. Old Aberdeen is a place of little trade. The market is on Thursday; and there are fairs on the last Thursday of April, and the third Tuesday of October. The town-house is a neat building, erected towards the close of last century. The trades' hospital, built on the site of the Mathurine convent, was founded in 1533 by Bishop Dunbar. There are no remains of the bishop's palace.—The cathedral was originally founded in 1154; but having become ruinous, it was demolished, and a splendid new one founded by Bishop Kinnimonth in 1357. It is said to have been seventy years in progress, but it does not appear to have ever been completed. The nave is used as the parish-church. It underwent some repairs in 1832. It is 135 feet in length, by 64 in breadth. The western window is a very fine one; and the ceiling is of oak beautifully carved. Grose has given a view of this building. It is said to have contained a valuable library which was destroyed at the Reformation.

*King's College.*]—The King's college, the chief ornament of the place, is a large and stately fabric, situated at a little distance from the town on the east side. It appears that there existed, so long ago as the reign of Malcolm IV., a "*Studium generale in collegio canoniconum Aberdoniensium*," which subsisted till the foundation of this college by Bishop Elphinstone. In 1494, Pope Alexander VI., by a bull dated February 10th, instituted, in the city of Old Aberdon, or Aberdeen, an university, or "*Studium generale et Universitas studii generalis*," for theology, canon and civil law, medicine, the liberal arts, and every lawful faculty; and privileged to grant degrees. James IV. applied for this bull on the supplication of Bishop Elphinstone, who is considered as the founder. But though the bull was granted in 1494, the college was not founded till the year 1505. It was dedicated to St. Mary; but, being taken under the immediate protection of the king, it was denominated King's college. James IV. and Bishop Elphinstone endowed it with large revenues; which were still further increased by James VI. who endowed it with the parsonage and vicarage of St. Machar, and various other possessions; and Charles I. attempted to unite it with Marischal college, and gifted the bishop's house to the principal. The income of King's college in 1836, derived from endowments, was £1,215; from Crown grants £1,148. In 1840 this college received the munificent bequest of £11,000 from the estate of the late Dr. Simpson of Worcester. Upon the abolition of Episcopacy, the patronage became vested in the Crown. The building is ancient, and contains a chapel, in which the body of the founder is deposited, a library, museum, common hall, rooms for the lectures, and a long uniform range of modern houses for the accommodation of the professors. Considerable additions and repairs were made on the buildings in 1827. The library contains about 30,000 volumes; and is entitled to a copy of all the books entered at Stationers' hall. The chapel is opened during the session for the accommodation of the professors and students. It seats from 300 to 350. Behind is the garden of the college, and the principal's house and garden. The session lasts twenty-one weeks, beginning in November. The officers are, a chancellor, who is generally a nobleman, a rector, a principal, a sub-principal, and a procurator who has charge of the funds. The Senatus Academicus elect to all the offices of the university, with the exception of the professorship of oriental languages appointed by the Crown, and that of divinity, which is in the patronage of the synod of Aberdeen. The senate also assumes the power of expulsion. There are nine professorships—humanity, Greek, mathematics, natural philosophy, logic and moral philosophy, oriental languages, civil law, medicine, and divinity. The number of students, exclusive of medical students, attending King's college annually, on an average of the last ten years, has been 365. There are 128 bursaries of from £5 to £50 per annum. The annual amount paid under this head is £1,643. Hector Boethius was the first principal of this college, and was sent for from Paris for that purpose, on a salary of 40 merks Scots, equal to about £2 8s. 4d. In the first report of the University commissioners, published in 1838, it is recommended that the two universities of Aberdeen shall be united into one university, to be called 'The United University of Aberdeen;' but that King's college and Marischal college shall continue separate as colleges for the administration of their respective property and funds.

New Aberdeen, the capital of Aberdeenshire, and the third Scottish town in importance, is situated on a rising ground on the northern bank of the river Dee, near the mouth of that river, and about 1½ mile to the south of the river Don; 108 miles north-north-east of Edinburgh, 115 south-east of Inverness, and 425 north by west of London; in N. lat. 57° 9′, and W. long. 2° 6′. Population, in 1801, 17,597; in 1821, 26,484; in 1831, 32,912; in 1841, 35,260. The number of houses, in 1831, was 2,588. The value of property assessed to income-tax in 1842–3, as in the parish of St. Nicholas, was £105,827, whereof £81,162 was on houses, and £3,380 on fisheries.

The name has assumed various orthographies: we have Aberdoen, Abyrdeyn, Aberden, and Habyrdine. To the Norsemen this town was known by the name Apardion. All accounts agree that Aberdeen was erected into a royal burgh towards the end of the 9th century, but the original charter-of-erection, and the more ancient title-deeds and records of the burgh, have perished. The oldest municipal document extant is a charter by William the Lion in favour of his burgesses of Aberdeen, and others, "*ex aquilonali parte de Munth manentibus.*" It is supposed this alludes to the Month, a high ridge of hills near Fettercairn in Kincardineshire, through which the high road, called the Cairn-of-Month road, passes from Brechin towards the Dee. By a second charter the same monarch granted to the burgesses of Aberdeen exemption from tolls and customs throughout the whole kingdom. King William's successors frequently resided here, and had a palace which stood upon the site of the present Trinity church and Trades hospital, in the Shiprow. On the 14th of July, 1296, Edward I. of England entered Aberdeen, where he remained five days and received the homage of the bishop and dean, and of the burgesses and community. In the 14th year of his reign, King Robert Bruce made a gift and conveyance to the community of Aberdeen of the royal forest of Stocket. Besides this, he granted various other privileges and immunities to the citizens and burgh of Aberdeen, and in particular the valuable fishings in the Dee and Don. In 1333, Edward III. of England having sent a fleet of ships to ravage the east coast of Scotland, a body of English landed and attacked by night the town of Aberdeen, which they burnt and destroyed. In 1336, Edward having invaded Scotland, and led his army as far north as Inverness, the citizens of Aberdeen attacked a party of the English forces which had landed at Dunottar, and killed their general. In revenge, Edward, on his return from Inverness, attacked Aberdeen, put the greater part of the inhabitants to the sword, and again burnt and destroyed the town. Some years after this, the town was rebuilt, and considerably enlarged, particularly towards the rising grounds upon which the principal part of it now stands, viz., the Woolman-hill, St. Catharine's-hill, the Port-hill, and the Castle-hill, the old town having lain more towards the east, along the Green and Shiprow. In the re-edification of their town, the citizens were greatly assisted by King David Bruce, in acknowledgment of their steady loyalty and attachment both to himself and to his father. David II. resided for some time at Aberdeen, and erected a mint here, as appears from some coins still extant. It was after being rebuilt that a part of the town was called the New Town, or New Aberdeen, in contradistinction to the Old which had been burnt down. In 1411, at the battle of Harlaw, the citizens of Aberdeen turned the fortunes of the day against Donald of the Isles; and, in 1547, they fought with equal gallantry but less success at Pinkie. In the early part of the year 1560, the Reformation obtained a permanent footing in Aberdeen. Adam Heriott was the "first minister of the true word of God in Aberdene." He died in 1574. During the civil wars of the 17th century, Aberdeen suffered much between the two contending parties; whatever party happened to be in possession of the town levied heavy subsidies from the unfortunate Aberdonians. In September 1644, the Marquis of Montrose, with an army of about 2,000 men, approached Aberdeen, and summoned it to surrender; but the magistrates, after advising with Lord Burley—who then commanded in the town a force nearly equal in number to the assailants—refused to obey the summons; upon which a battle ensued within half-a-mile of the town, at a place called the Crab-stone, near the Justice-mills, in which Montrose prevailed, and many of the principal inhabitants were killed. "There was little slaughter in the fight," says Spalding, "but horrible was the slaughter in the flight fleeing back to the town." "Here it is to be remarked," adds the worthy Commissary-clerk, "that the night before this field was foughten, our people saw the moon rise red as blood, two hours before her time!" Charles II. landed at Speymouth, July 4, 1650, and visited Aberdeen a few days after. He revisited the city in February 1651, after the defeat of his hopes at Worcester and Dunbar; and in September 1651, General Monk's army took possession of Aberdeen. On Sept. 20, 1715, the Chevalier was proclaimed at the cross of Aberdeen; and on Sept. 27, 1745, the chamberlain of the ducal family of Gordon proclaimed the Pretender on the same spot. Aberdeen has been repeatedly visited by the plague. It raged here in 1401, 1498, 1506, 1514, 1530, 1538, 1546, 1549, 1608, and last in 1647, when it carried off 1,760 of the inhabitants out of a population of about 9,000. From 1336, when the town was last burnt, to 1398, it does not appear that any public records were regularly kept here; but from the last-mentioned period to the present day, (except for about twelve years in the beginning of the 15th century,) there is a regular and uninterrupted series of records in the town's chartulary. The county-records do not reach a more remote date than 1503.

Aberdeen is a large and handsome city, having many spacious streets, lined on each side by elegant houses, generally four floors in height, which are built of a very fine granite from the neighbouring quarries. Union-street is upwards of a mile in length, and of great beauty. It is intersected by a ravine through which the Den-burn flows, and across which a beautiful arch is thrown, of 130 feet span, and only 35 feet of rise. The Market-place, in the centre of the city, is a large oblong square, called Castle street, or gate, from a fortress built by Oliver Cromwell, which formerly occupied a rising ground on its eastern side. On the north side of it is the Town-house, and adjoining to it the Court-houses and Prison, forming a connected range of buildings, of two wings, with a central tower surmounted by a spire 120 feet high. Opposite to the Town-house, the Aberdeen Banking company, established in 1766, have a handsome office. On the west side is the Athenæum or News room, an elegant structure, erected in 1822. Near the western extremity is the Cross, the most complete structure perhaps of the kind in the kingdom. It is an hexagonal stone building, highly ornamented with bas-relievos of the kings of Scotland, from James I. to James VII., with a Corinthian column in the centre,

on the top of which is a unicorn bearing on its breast a scutcheon charged with the Scottish lion. This building was originally erected in 1686, on the site of a more ancient cross; it was thoroughly repaired in 1841. Near the middle of this handsome street, a colossal statue of the late duke of Gordon, after a model by Campbell of London, has recently been erected. The figure, hewn from a single block of granite, measures, including the plinth, 11 feet 3 inches; and the pedestal, a block of red granite, is 10 feet 3 inches in height. Leading off to the north from Castlegate is King-street, which is little inferior in splendour to Union-street. It was formed in 1801. It has several handsome public buildings, among which are the County Record-office, the Medico-chirurgical Society's hall, St. Andrew's Episcopal chapel, and the North church. Broad-street, in which Marischal college—to be afterwards described—is situated, is celebrated as having been the residence of Lord Byron while under his mother's care. The finest of the modern public buildings is the County-rooms, erected in 1820, at an expense of £11,500, which was defrayed by the counties of Aberdeen and Banff. The Infirmary is a large plain building. It was established in 1742, and is supported by subscriptions, collections, and donations; the number of patients annually relieved is about 900. The Lunatic hospital was built by subscription in 1800. It is about half-a-mile to the north-west of the town. The Bridewell, a large castellated building, was erected at an expense of £10,000. The Jail was erected in 1828–31. It is 129 feet in length, by 98 in breadth, enclosing a court divided into six compartments, and having the turnkey's lodge in the centre.—The new Markets, opened in April 1842, are 315 feet in length, 106 feet in breadth, and 45 feet high. This immense hall is divided into three alleys by two ranges of massive pillars, and at one end is a fountain of polished granite. A new post-office has been built, towards the erection of which government has granted £2,000.—The first buildings of Aberdeen were probably a few rude huts near the spot where Trinity church now stands. The ground next occupied was probably in the neighbourhood of the castle and the green; and the town gradually extended in the direction of the Shiprow, the Exchequer row, and the south side of Castlegate. In 1545 a stone edifice was considered a mark of great opulence; and so late as 1741 the houses on the west side of the Broadgate were constructed of wood. Westwards of the Gallowgate, there was, till the latter end of last century, a large fenny marsh, called the Loch, which must have occupied a large portion of the north-west quarter of the present city. The early site of the fishing-village of Footdee is now covered with streets and warehouses, extending along the Waterloo-quay.

In 1281, Henry Cheyne (nephew of John Comyn, who was killed at Dumfries in 1305) succeeded to the bishopric of Aberdeen. After Comyn's death, the bishop was obliged to fly into England; the revenues of his bishopric remained unapplied. King Robert having been afterwards reconciled to Cheyne, allowed him to return, and possess the see of Aberdeen as formerly; whereupon the bishop, with the concurrence, or more probably by the command of his sovereign, applied the accumulated rents of his bishopric towards building a bridge over the Don, about 1,200 yards from its mouth, upon the great high road leading northward from Aberdeen. Cheyne died in 1329; the bridge was probably erected about the year 1320. This is the well-known 'Brig o' Balgownie;' and consists of one large pointed Gothic arch of 72 feet span. Sir Alexander Hay bequeathed an annual sum of £2 5s. 8d. to the support of this bridge, which having accumulated to upwards of £20,000, the town-council of New Aberdeen, in 1825, obtained an act authorizing them to apply part of the savings in building a new bridge in a more convenient situation. The new bridge, 500 feet in length, was completed in 1830. It is of 5 arches, and crosses the river at a point 450 yards lower down than the old bridge.—Bishop William Elphingston left a considerable legacy to build a bridge over the river Dee, near Aberdeen, but died in 1514, before any thing was done towards it. Gavin Dunbar, son of Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock, by Elizabeth, daughter of the earl of Sutherland, having succeeded to the bishopric of Aberdeen in 1518, fulfilled his predecessor's intentions, and erected the greatest part of the bridge where it now stands, about the year 1530. This bridge having gone into decay, was restored out of the funds belonging to itself, between the years 1720 and 1724; and it was recently widened from 15 to 26 feet, at an expense of £7,250. —A new suspension bridge has been thrown across the Dee 2,600 yards lower down the river. Both the bridges of Dee and Don are under the sole management of the magistrates of New Aberdeen.

By act of 3° and 4° William IV., the number of the council is fixed at 19, including the dean of guild. The chief magistrates are a provost and four bailies. Six councillors retire from office annually, and two are chosen by the electors of each of the three wards to supply their places. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole city and freedom, but they hold no small debt court. The lighting and watching of the city are under the charge of commissioners; and the general police is regulated by an act passed in 1829. In 1817 the corporation of Aberdeen became bankrupt, chiefly in consequence of the enormous expenditure incurred in opening two new streets or approaches to the town, under the authority of an act of parliament dated April 5, 1800. The engineer employed had estimated the whole expense at about £42,000, but the total expenditure, up to Whitsunday 1816, amounted to £171,280. The parliamentary commissioners also reported, that while the total average annual revenue of the city for the five years preceding Michaelmas 1832, was £15,184, the total average annual expenditure was £17,528; but this excess arose upon casual expenditure, chiefly in building churches. The town's affairs are now rapidly retrieving under the management of a popularly elected magistracy. The total property of the city was valued in 1832 at £223,979. The taxes levied by the magistrates are petty customs on goods brought into the city, producing about £800 per annum; weighhouse dues producing £200; rogue-money, officer's dues, and king's cess annuity to £256 10s. annually. There is also a large sum of statute-labour money levied within the town; but there is no assessment for the support of the poor.

The principal manufacture of Aberdeen, prior to the year 1745, was knitted stockings, which were mostly exported to Holland, and thence dispersed through Germany. The linen manufacture was subsequently introduced, and now employs about 4,000 hands. The articles chiefly manufactured are thread, sailcloth, Osnaburgs, brown linens, and sacking. The manufacture of sailcloth only commenced in 1795. In the beginning of last century, the woollen manufactures of Aberdeenshire were chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidens and fingroms, which were sold from 5d. to 8d. per ell, and stockings from 8d. to 2s. 6d. per pair. These were manufactured by the farmers and cottagers from the wool of their own sheep, and by the citizens from wool brought to the

market from the higher parts of the country. These goods were mostly exported to Hamburgh. Blankets, serges, stockings, twisted yarns, and carpets, are now manufactured. There were, in 1838, 1,000 looms employed on linen, of which four-fifths were in factories; 130 on cotton; and 300 on woollen carpets. The number of linen and cotton looms was diminishing, the manufacturers having generally turned their attention to power-loom weaving and spinning; but the woollen or carpet manufacture was on the increase. A first-class linen weaver made about 11s. per week; one of the second-class, 8s. 6d.; and an old or inferior hand, 4s. 6d.; working on an average of about 69 hours a-week. A first-class cotton weaver made about 6s. 3d. of weekly wages. Besides small cotton works, three large establishments —in one of which the moving power is water from the Don, and in the other steam-engines—are in constant operation, and employ at least 2,000 people. Some of these companies import their own cotton from America. There are several breweries; and porter and ales in considerable quantities are annually exported to America and the West Indies; there are also several distilleries, and a tobacco-pipe manufactory. Of late years extensive iron-works have been established, at which steam-engines, anchors, chains, cables, and spinning machinery are manufactured; and at one of them several steam-vessels of between 500 and 600 tons per register have been fitted out. The rope manufacture and ship building, the leather trade, the making of paper, and manufacturing of quills, soap, and candles, are also carried on; and a large and increasing trade in the exportation of corn, butter, and eggs, to London, gives employment to a considerable tonnage. Salmon-fishing is also carried on to a great extent, and the fish are principally sent to London packed in ice. Aberdeen salmon appear to have been exported to England so early as 1281. Towards the end of the 17th century Aberdeen annually exported 360 barrels of 250 lbs. each to the continent. From 1822 to 1828, inclusive, being a period of seven years, 42,654 boxes of salmon, chiefly the produce of the Dee and the Don rivers, but including some Spey salmon, were shipped at Aberdeen; and from 1829 to 1835, inclusive, 65,260 boxes. Whitings, or finnocks, are also taken in the Dee, and made an article of trade to the London market. See articles DEE and DON. In 1819 the feu-duties of the whole fishing amounted to £27 7s. sterling, and it was stated in the House of Commons committee that they were then worth £10,000 per annum. The granite quarries near Aberdeen, which have contributed so much to the decoration of the town, afford also a staple commodity for exportation. The freight to London is about 8s. per ton;* and the vessels in returning generally bring coals from Sunderland. The banks in Aberdeen are: the Aberdeen banking company, already mentioned; the Aberdeen Town and County bank, established in 1825; and the North of Scotland banking company, established in 1836. There are also branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen company, the Commercial bank of Scotland, and the National bank of Scotland.

In 1656, when Tucker visited Scotland, there were 9 vessels belonging to Aberdeen of a total burthen of 440 tons. The vessels belonging to the port of Aberdeen, as distinct from those of Peterhead, Stonehaven, and Newburgh, amounted, in 1839, to 254, of 30,032 tons. The total tonnage within the limits of the port in 1839, was 43,584; in 1843, 44,550 tons, whereof 3,000 tons was steam shipping. The number of sailing vessels entered and cleared coastwise inward, in 1843, was 1,585, of a total tonnage of 144,151 tons; and outwards 941, of a total tonnage of 82,359. The steam-vessels were 163, of a total tonnage of 55,233 tons. Besides this, 29 vessels, of a total tonnage of 8,058 tons, cleared outwards for the colonies; and 94 vessels, of a total tonnage of 5,967 tons, for foreign ports. The vessels are employed principally in the East India, American, Baltic, Mediterranean, and coasting trades. Some years ago 14 vessels, averaging 320 tons each, and navigated by upwards of 500 men, were employed in the whale-fishing; but in 1837 there were only 2 vessels employed in this trade. Powerful steam-vessels sail regularly once a-week between Aberdeen and London; and steam-vessels sail every alternate day to Leith during eight months of the year.

The harbour of Aberdeen was originally nothing more than an expanse of water communicating with the sea by a narrow and shallow mouth; and the earliest artificial erection within the port was a bulwark extending from the Shiprow southward. In 1607 the erection of a pier on the south side of the channel was begun; and in 1623 the extension of the wharf to near the present canal was commenced. The Weigh-house was built in 1634; and various additions were made to the quay in the 17th century.† In 1775 the New pier was begun under the direction of the celebrated Smeaton. It cost £18,000; and proved very useful in lowering the bar at the mouth of the harbour, and preventing future accumulations of sand and gravel. In 1810 an act was passed authorizing the corporation to borrow £140,000 for the further improvement of the harbour. At that time the greatest depth of water was 19 feet; it is now, at average stream-tides, 21 feet; the extent of wharfage is 5,000 feet in length; and the harbour must be regarded as one of the most commodious in Scotland. This advantage has, however, been attained at an expenditure of £270,000 within the last 26 years. In 1841 the shore and harbour dues amounted to £16,318, and the total income of the harbour to £22,356, while the expenditure amounted to £21,843. In 1843, the shore dues amounted to £23,195; the total income to £28,783; and the total expenditure to £20,491. These returns are exclusive of the receipts and expenditure of the annexed harbours and creeks of Boddam, Catterline, Peterhead, and Stonehaven. The customs levied here in 1368 amounted to £1,960 Scots; in 1656 to £82; in 1839, to £71,892 sterling. The harbour is under the joint management of the magistrates and council, and six trustees. There is a regular ferry from the harbour to the village of Torrie on the southern shore of the estuary.—The Girdleness lighthouse is built on a conspicuous promontory on the larboard hand in entering the port, in N. lat. 57° 8′, and W. long. 2° 3′. It has two lights—a higher and lower—the former visible at 19, the latter at 16 miles.

A canal has been made from the harbour into the interior which joins the river Don, at Inverury, at the distance of 18¼ miles north-west from Aberdeen. It was begun in 1795, and finished in 1807, at an expense of £44,000. It has an ascent of 168 feet, and 17 locks. Arrangements, we understand, have

* The bulk of a ton of granite is about 15 cubit feet. The prices of Aberdeen granite delivered in London are as follows: A stone of 15 tons weight, 10s. per cubic foot; of 12 tons, 9s.; of 9 tons, 8s.; of 6 tons, 6s.; of 2 tons, 4s. In 1831, 36,352 tons of granite were shipped at Aberdeen. Cubes for paving are delivered in London at about 20s. per ton. This branch of export trade commenced about the year 1760.

† The quay-head was for a long period one of the chief places of punishment in the burgh. Adultery, incontinence, swearing, and similar offences, were expiated by ducking. Here, likewise, death by drowning was frequently inflicted, in a deep pool opposite to the Shore-brae, known within the present century by the name of 'the pottie.' Between 1584 and 1587, no fewer than six criminals suffered in this place. Four of these were females guilty of child-murder; two were men convicted of murder.

been completed for the purchase of this canal by the promoters of the Great North of Scotland railway. This acquisition will be of great importance to that undertaking; while the district, hitherto accommodated by the canal, will have no reason to regret the substitution of a railway for all their present or prospective wants. This canal was originally projected by parties connected with the town and county, who obtained an act for that purpose, the necessary capital being raised in shares of £50 each. In the course of conducting the work, the company experienced many difficulties, chiefly owing to the inadequacy of their original capital; and they were obliged to apply, in 1801, for another act to enable them to raise additional funds for carrying on the work. These, however, still proving insufficient, they had to apply for a supplemental act in order to augment their resources. In consequence of these, and other obstacles, the canal was not opened for navigation until 1807. The speculation has not proved so remunerative as was anticipated; but there is no doubt but it has proved of much utility to an extensive rural district, by the facility afforded for transporting lime, manure, coals, and various descriptions of goods, as well as passengers, at an easy rate, into the interior of the country.

Three weekly newspapers are published in Aberdeen. The Journal, which is the oldest, was established in 1748. Aberdeen almanacks have long been celebrated. It appears that these useful manuals were printed here so early as 1626—and probably some years earlier—by Edward Raban, a printer originally from St. Andrews. In 1617 a regular post was established between Aberdeen and Edinburgh. So early as 1418 a grammar-school existed here; and a school for teaching music, in the 15th century. Several very ample mortifications and donations for pious and charitable purposes have been made by different persons belonging to Aberdeen for the welfare of the community. Robert Gordon, merchant in Aberdeen, by deed of mortification, of date 13th December, 1729, and 19th September, 1730, founded an hospital for the maintenance and education of indigent boys, being the sons and grandsons of burgesses of guild of Aberdeen, or the sons and grandsons of tradesmen of the said burgh, being freemen or burgesses thereof; and for the purposes of it he assigned his whole estate, personal and real, to the magistrates and the four ministers of Aberdeen, whom he appointed perpetual patrons and governors of the hospital. There are at present 112 boys maintained and educated in this hospital. The branches of education taught, are English, grammar, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, the elements of geometry, navigation, geography, French, and church-music. Boys must not be under 9 years of age when admitted; and must leave at 16, when they are put to proper trades, under the direction of the governors. The funds have been enlarged by a bequest from a Mr. Simpson, and amount to about £50,000. A club for printing the historical and literary remains of the North-east of Scotland, in imitation of the Bannatyne and similar clubs, has been recently formed in Aberdeen under the title of 'The Spalding club.'

The Marischal college of Aberdeen was founded by George Keith, fifth Earl-Marischal, in April 1593. According to the deed of foundation, it was to consist of a principal, three teachers denominated regents, six alumni, and two inferior persons, viz., an economist, and a cook. The principal was required to be well-instructed in sacred literature, and to be skilled in Hebrew and Syriac; he was also to be able to give anatomical and physiological prelections. The first regent was specially to teach ethics and mathematics; the second, logic; the third, Latin and Greek. The Earl reserved to himself and his heirs the nomination to professorships; the examination and admission of the persons so named being vested in the chancellor, the rector, the dean of faculty, and the principal of King's college, the minister of new Aberdeen, and the ministers of Deer and Fetteresso. The foundation was confirmed by the General Assembly which met in the same month in which it was framed; and a few months after, a confirmation was given by parliament. A charter of confirmation was granted by William, Earl-Marischal, in 1623; and a new confirmation by Charles II. in 1661. In all these charters, however, it was specially declared that the masters, members, students and bursars, of the said college, should be subject to the jurisdiction of the burgh-magistrates. An additional regent was appointed within a few years after the institution of the college; a professorship of divinity was founded in 1616; and a mathematical professorship about three years before. In 1753, the Senatus academicus directed that the students, after being instructed in classical learning, should be made acquainted with natural and civil history, geography, chronology, and the elements of mathematics; that they should then proceed to natural philosophy, and terminate their curriculum by studying moral philosophy. This plan of study, with a few alterations, has since been continued. The office-bearers in Marischal college are a chancellor, rector, and dean-of-faculty. The chancellor is chosen for life by the senate. The rector is elected annually by all the students; as are also his assessors, four in number. The dean is elected by the senate and the senior minister of Aberdeen. The Senatus academicus consists of the chancellor, rector, dean, principal, four professors termed regents, and the professors of divinity, oriental languages, mathematics, medicine, and chemistry. Besides the regular professors, there are lecturers on anatomy, physiology, surgery, materia medica, and Scotch law and conveyancing. These lecturers derive their appointment from both universities. The philosophy session commences on the Wednesday immediately following the last Monday of October, and ends on the first Friday of April. The principal was usually, though not of necessity, professor of divinity. His salary is on an average £345, exclusive of the emoluments of the divinity chair, which averages £114. In 1833, a chair of church-history was founded by the Crown, which is at present held by the principal, and the average emoluments of which are £102. He is appointed by the Crown, in consequence of the forfeiture of the Marischal family. The professor of divinity is appointed by the magistrates and town-council of the burgh. The average salary of each of the four regents is about £179; that of the professor of natural history, £330; of natural philosophy, £331; of moral philosophy, £310; of Greek, £373; of mathematics, £336; of oriental languages, £78; of medicine, £100; of chemistry, £133. There are 40 foundations for bursaries, for the benefit of 106 bursars; 4 of these are of the annual value of £26; and 10 of £25; but the greater part are from £10 to £5; 36 are in the presentation of the council. The average number of students is about 250, exclusive of the divinity and medical students who belong to both King's college and Marischal college. None of the students reside in college. Honorary degrees, in all the faculties, are occasionally conferred by the university. The library of Marischal college, in 1827, contained 11,000 volumes; and the principal and professors had a right, under a decision of the court of session in 1738, to the use of the books transmitted from Stationer's hall to the library of King's college. The only building belonging to the college is the present fabric, on the site of what was the Franciscan convent. It was rebuilt between 1684–1700, and 1739-40; and is again rebuilding on an extensive plan, a royal grant of £25,000 having been made for the purpose. The senate of Marischal college, unlike that of King's college, are favourable to the leading principle of the plan of union of the two universities which has been recommended by the royal commission. Among the most eminent alumni of Marischal college were Gilbert Burnett, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, who took his degree of M.A. here in 1657; James Gregory, the inventor of the reflecting telescope; George Jamesone, the father of painting in Scotland, and who has been called the Scottish Vandyke; Dr. Arbuthnot, the friend of Pope; Colin Maclaurin, the mathematician; and Dr. Reid, the metaphysician.

*Sanitary condition.*]—Aberdeen is well situated for effectual drainage; but, except in a few of the principal streets built within the present century, there are no large common sewers. The lanes, amounting to about 60, are narrow; and there are courts or closes to the number of 168, of which the average breadth is not above 7 feet. The Den-burn is led through the centre of the town in an open and somewhat ornamental channel, paved on the bottom and at the sides, and laid out in cascades; but this channel is often nearly dry in summer, while above 45 drains or common sewers discharge themselves into it within a length of 588 yards. The harbour is a tidal one, with only a very moderate fall; and it receives the polluted waters of the Den-burn and of another equally polluted mill-stream; and its surface is consequently covered with a thick fetid mud at low water. There are only two burial-grounds within the town. Of these St. Nicholas contains 1 acre, 3 roods, 25 poles, divided into 592 graves; and St. Clement's 2 roods, 23 poles, divided into 1,055 graves. Both these burial-places are being forsaken for cemeteries in the suburbs. The quantity of water supplied to the inhabitants on an average of one week, is about 570,000 gallons; but there are a few public wells. Overcrowded dwelling apartments are very general. The cholera visited Aberdeen in August 1832. The number of cases was 260, and chiefly occurred in Footdee and the east end of the city. The deaths were 105.

Aberdeen formerly sent one member to parliament in connection with Montrose, Brechin, Arbroath, and Inverbervie. It now returns one for itself and suburbs, including Old Aberdeen. It has been represented since 1832 by Alexander Bannerman, Esq., a gentleman of Whig principles. The number of voters, in 1835, was 2,166; in 1842–3, 2,582.—Aberdeen gives the title of earl to a branch of the ancient family of Gordon. Sir George Gordon of Haddo was executed, in 1644, at Edinburgh, for his adherence to the cause of Charles I. Sir John, his eldest son, who was restored to the baronetage and estates after the Restoration, was succeeded by his brother George, who was created

chancellor of Scotland, and earl of Aberdeen, in 1682. He died in 1720.

Originally, the town of New Aberdeen constituted one parish, called the parish of St. Nicholas, which, in the time of episcopacy, was a rectory and vicarage. It was divided, in 1828, by the authority of the court of teinds, into six parishes, viz., East Kirk, West Kirk, North Kirk, South Kirk, Greyfriars, and St. Clement's; all in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen: and under the patronage of the town-council. In 1834, a new arrangement of the whole into nine *quoad sacra* parishes was made under the authority of the General Assembly. Another *quoad sacra* parish was created in 1836. The old parish of St. Nicholas has Nigg on the south, Old Machar on the west and north, and the sea-coast on the east; and extends along the river Dee on the south about a mile and a half, and nearly the same distance along the coast side. The shape of the parish formed by the remaining sides with these is pretty much that of a quadrangle. The entire parish contains about 1,100 acres, considerably more than the half of which is occupied by the city of Aberdeen, the remainder being chiefly taken up by the links and by garden ground.

| | |
|---|---|
| The total population of the parish of St. Nicholas, as shown by the census of 1841, is . . . | 36,734 |
| While that of 1831 was . . . . . | 32,912 |
| Showing an increase of . . . . . | 3,822 |

Number of houses is 2,786, giving an average occupation of nearly 13 persons to each.

The town of Aberdeen from a very early period possessed four principal churches or chapels. The most ancient of these was the church dedicated to Nicholas, who was bishop of Myra in Lycia, and was chosen patron-saint of the city agreeably to customs then prevalent. The next churches in date of erection were the East church, the church at Futtie, and Greyfriars. The present West church stands on the site of the original church of Saint Nicholas; the date of the first erection of which cannot now be ascertained, but it is known to have existed in the 13th century. In 1732 it became quite ruinous, and was given up as a place of worship. The East church occupies the space which was originally used by the choir of the old church of St. Nicholas. The building was commenced in 1477, and was consecrated by Bishop Elphinston in 1508, having been upwards of thirty years in building.

Greyfriars was repaired and fitted up with pews in 1617; and afterwards, in 1768, was shortened about 20 feet in length, and was to a considerable extent renewed, having the aisle on the east side added, with a new roof. The side walls and south end, however, are understood to be those of the original building.

A chapel was founded in 1498, at Futtie, or Footdee, by the magistrates and council, for the benefit of the fishing population. The first settled chaplain was in 1510. After the Reformation the place fell into decay, and remained neglected until 1631, when it was rebuilt and used as a church in connection with the Protestant establishment. This building stood until 1787, when, on the settlement of the late Dr. Thomson, a new church was erected, which was taken down in 1828, the present church being then built at a little distance from the old site.

The total amount of sittings afforded in the twelve parish churches is 13,592. The stipends and entire expenses, including the repairs of the churches, defrayed from the kirk-fund, under the charge of the town-council, amounted in 1841 to £1,800, while there was paid into that fund from teinds and mortifications, £504, and from seat-rents, £1,263, making from these two sources, £1,767. The collections from the six civil parishes to the poor's fund for 1841 amounted to £572 14s. 7¾d., besides various collections to the town's charitable institutions by all the twelve parish churches, amounting to fully £250. A debt (now amounting to upwards of £19,000) has been accumulating in the town's accounts against the kirk-fund, arising principally from the large sum of £10,500 laid out by the magistrates in building the North church.

There are sessional schools in the East, North, Greyfriars, Union, John Knox, Trinity, and Mariners' parishes, affording accommodation sufficient for about 2,500 scholars. The fees are generally 1½d. and 2d. per week, and gratuitous to poor children.

1st, *East Kirk.* This parish is in the very centre of the city, and is composed of portions of Greyfriars, and of the East, North, and West parishes. Population, in 1835, 4,512, of whom 2,623 belonged to the establishment. Pop. in 1841, 4,037. The old church was lately taken down, and a new one opened in May 1837. Sittings 1,705. Cost £5,000. Stipend £300, paid by the corporation.—The United Secession congregation, in St. Nicholas Lane, was established in 1794. This church was built in 1801; cost £850; and accommodates 624. Stipend £150, and a house.—The United Secession congregation in George-street has been established about 16 years. Chapel built in 1821; cost £1,170; sittings 747. Stipend £150.—St. Paul's Episcopal chapel was erected in 1722, at an expense of £1,000; number of sittings 900. Stipend £213. It is not subject to the jurisdiction of any bishop, but is managed by eleven managers elected for life by the congregation.—The Original Burgher congregation, in the Netherkirkgate, was established in 1757. Church built in 1772, and exteriorly repaired in 1827. Sittings 700. Stipend £100, and £20 for a house.—A congregation calling itself the Holy Catholic Apostolic congregation, established in 1836, meets in St. John-street.—There is a Unitarian congregation, which was established in 1836.—A Wesleyan Methodist congregation was established many years ago. This chapel has 900 sittings. Stipend £115, and £15 for a house. The minister has two colleagues, with incomes of about £50 each.—There is no parish-school; but there are fifteen private schools within this parish.

2d, *West Kirk.* This is wholly a town-parish. The population of the *quoad civilia* parish, in 1831, was 8,930; in 1841, 10,186; of the *quoad sacra* parish—which is exclusive of the whole of Spring-Gardens, and portions of the East and South parishes—in 1836, 2,024, of whom 1,277 belonged to the establishment; and in 1841, 2,218. Church built about 1754, and enlarged in 1836. Sittings 1,454. Stipend £300; paid by the corporation.—An Independent congregation was established here in 1798. Chapel cost £1,000. Sittings 870. Stipend £150.—A Relief congregation was formed in 1804. Chapel cost £1,000. Sittings 900.—Here is a parish-school. Average attendance 80. Salary and school fees £142; emoluments £60. There are eight other schools, attended by about 1,200 pupils.

3d, *North Kirk.* This is wholly a town-parish. A portion of St. Clement's was annexed to it, and a portion of it given to East parish, *quoad sacra*, in 1834. In 1831 the population of the *quoad civilia* parish was 4,616, of whom 2,864 belonged to the establishment; in 1841, the population was 5,381. The church was opened in 1831. It is in the Grecian style, and cost £10,500. Sittings 1,486. Minister's stipend £300; paid by the corporation.—St. Andrew's Episcopal church has existed here since 1688. The total number of communicants is 1,200, of whom the greater part reside in Old Machar parish. The church is a handsome Gothic building, erected in 1817, at an expense of £8,000. It is 90 feet in length by 65 in breadth; and contains a fine statue of Bishop John Skinner by Flaxman. Sittings 1,100. Stipend of senior minister, in 1836-7, £328; stipend of junior minister £220.—There is an Independent congregation in Frederick-street, occupying a chapel built in 1807, at an expense of £900. Sittings 580. Stipend £110.—St. Peter's Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1803-4; cost £2,500. Sittings 650. Stipend about £90. A handsome school, erected in 1832, is attached to this chapel, and attended by about 120 children.—The school founded by that portion of Dr. Bell of Calcutta's bequest which was assigned to New Aberdeen, is in this parish. It is attended by 400 boys and 200 girls, under a male and female teacher; the branches taught are English, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. There is also an Infant school.

4th, *South Kirk.* In the *quoad sacra* arrangement of 1834, the parish of Trinity was disjoined from South parish, and part of West parish annexed to it. The population of the parish *quoad civilia*, in 1831, was 4,313, of whom 1,876 belonged to the establishment; in 1841, 3,934. Before this parish was first erected in 1828, the church in it was a chapel-of-ease. The heads of families in this parish are entitled to recommend two candidates, one of whom the council is bound to present to the living. The old chapel was taken down, and the present church erected in 1830-1, at an expense of £4,544. Sittings 1,562. Stipend £300.—The United Secession church in St. Nicholas-street was built in 1779-80, at a cost of about £1,000. Sittings 808. Stipend of senior minister £100; of junior £100.—The Independent chapel in Blackfriars-street was erected in 1821, at an expense of £1,276. Sittings 950. Stipend £100.—In 1834, there were twelve schools in this parish, attended by about 1,100 children.

5th, *Greyfriars*. In the new arrangement of 1834, part of West parish was annexed to this parish, and the whole of the parish of John Knox disjoined from it, *quoad sacra*. The population of the *quoad civilia* parish, in 1831, was 4,706, of whom 1,661 belonged to the establishment; in 1841, 5,356. The parish church is what was formerly called the College church. It is the oldest parish church now in Aberdeen. Sittings 1,042. Stipend £250; paid by the corporation.—The Society of Friends have a Meeting-house in this parish, with 350 sittings. The earliest record of the Society in Aberdeen is dated 1762; it consisted of 21 individuals in 1837. This sect was numerous in Aberdeen between the year 1664 and 1679, when many of them suffered imprisonment here, and amongst others the famous Robert Barclay. The parish minister reported that, in 1834, there were six "adventure schools" in this parish, attended by about 200 children; and that he had established one "of the nature of a parochial school" attended by 240 children.

6th, *St. Clement's*. In the new arrangement of 1834, portions of this parish were annexed *quoad sacra* to Union and North parishes. The population of the *quoad civilia* parish, in 1831, was 6,501, of whom 3,044 belonged to the establishment; in 1841, the population was 7,092. The parish church, a neat structure in the Gothic style, was erected in 1828 on the site of what was once Footdee church, and where a chapel had stood previous to the Reformation. Cost £2,600; sittings 800. Stipend, in 1835, £279 11s. 10½d., derived from the half-barony of Torrie, the glebe of Footdee, and seat-rents.—There is no parochial school, but there are from eight to ten schools not parochial, attended by about 400 children. One of these is patronized by the magistrates; and another is an endowed free-school.

7th, *Union*. This is a *quoad sacra* parish, disjoined from East parish and St. Clement's in 1834. In 1835–6, the population amounted to 3,693, of whom 2,407 belonged to the establishment. By census of 1841 the population was returned at 2,790; houses 226. The church was built in 1822, at a cost of about £2,600. Sittings 1,238. Stipend £150, paid from the seat-rents.—A seamen's chapel was erected in this parish in 1822, at an expense of £800. Sittings 570.

8th, *Spring-Gardens*. This parish was divided from the West parish, and annexed as a parish *quoad sacra* to the Gaelic church in 1834. Its population, in 1835, was 1,486, chiefly labourers and operatives; in 1841, 1,887. The church was built in 1795, at a cost of about £800. Sittings 700. The service is conducted in Gaelic in the forenoon, and in English in the afternoon and evening. Stipend £150; paid by the congregation.

9th, *Trinity*. This parish was divided *quoad sacra* from the South parish in 1834. The population, in 1835, was 2,252, of whom 1,425 belonged to the establishment; in 1841, 2,058. The church was erected in 1794 as a chapel-of-ease, at a cost of about £1,700. Sittings 1,247. Stipend £200; paid from seat-rents; with a manse.—The United Christian congregation was established in 1779. It assembles in a chapel which is private property. Sittings 990. Stipend about £115.

10th, *John Knox*. This parish was disjoined *quoad sacra* from Greyfriars parish in 1836. Its population in that year was estimated at 2,710; in 1841 it was 3,477. The church was erected in 1835, at a cost of about £1,000, and seats 1,054 persons. Stipend £130, derived from seat-rents.

11th, *Melville*. This *quoad sacra* parish, formed out of West parish, had a population, in 1841, of 1,831. Houses 135. Before the Reformation, there were several chapels within the burgh and royalty annexed to and dependent upon the parish-church, particularly St. Mary's chapel, under the East church; St. Catharine's chapel, founded in 1242, which stood upon the hill of that name; St. Ninian's chapel on the Castle-hill; and St. Clement's chapel at Footdee. There were likewise monasteries of several different orders of friars established in Aberdeen. The Black friars had their establishment on the School-hill, where Gordon's hospital and the Grammar-school now stand. The Carmelite, or White friars' monastery, was on the south side of the Green, near Carmelite-street; and the Greyfriars in the Broadgate, where the Marischal college and church are now situated. The Trinity or Maturine friars also had a rich establishment in Aberdeen.

ABERDEENSHIRE, an extensive county on the north-east coast of Scotland; bounded on the north and east by the German ocean; on the south by the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth; and on the west by Inverness-shire and Banffshire. Its outline is very irregular. It extends about 86 miles in length, from Cairneilar, or Scarscoch, the south-west point of Braemar, where the counties of Inverness, Perth, and Aberdeen meet; to Cairnbulg, a promontory forming the eastern point of the bay of Fraserburgh on the north-east; and about 47 miles in breadth, from the mouth of the Dee on the east, to the head-springs of the Don, on the skirts of Banffshire, on the west. Aberdeenshire is the fifth Scottish county in point of area, and the third as respects population. The extent of sea-coast is about 70 miles. Its circumference is about 280 miles; its extent has been estimated at 1,970 square miles, or 1,260,800 square acres. It comprehends the districts of ABERDEEN, ALFORD, the greater part of DEER or BUCHAN, ELLON, GARIOCH, KINCARDINE O'NEIL, STRATHBOGIE, and TURRIFF: which see. In ancient times its recognised divisions were Buchan on the north; Mar on the south-west; and Fromartin, Garioch, and Strathbogie in the middle. The Farquhars, Forbeses, and Gordons, are the principal septs of this district of country. The Taixai or Taezali were the possessors of the soil in Roman times.

The south-western parts of this county are extremely rugged and mountainous; towards the east and north-east the country is more level. About two-thirds of the entire surface are covered with hills, moors, and mosses. The principal mountains are Ben-Macdhu, 4,390 feet; Cairntoul, 4,245; Ben-Aven, 3,967; Loch-nagarr, 3,777; Ben-Uarn, 3,589; Scarscoch, 3,402. Cairngorm is not in Aberdeenshire, though frequently described as belonging to this county.—The soil is of various qualities. In the lower parts of the county towards the coast, clay and sand prevail; but, in the higher districts, moor and till are predominant. About one-fifth of the surface consists of high mountainous tracts; and hills, moors, and other waste lands occupy nearly two-thirds of the area of the county. By far the greater part of the united parishes of Braemar and Crathie, containing nearly 200,000 acres, is incapable of cultivation. In the adjacent highland parish of Strathdon, containing 68,000 acres, the arable land does not exceed 5,000 acres. But in both these districts agriculture is making steady progress. Their principal crops are Angus oats and turnips. Of about 40,000 acres between the Don and Dee, and midway between the sources and mouths of these rivers, nearly 16,000 acres are under the plough, and the rent of arable land here may be averaged at 16s. per acre. The land is here cultivated on a rotation of seven years; turnips are succeeded by bear or by oats with grass seeds; then the land is laid down in grass for three years, and then two successive crops of oats are taken. The cattle are chiefly the long-horned black or brown Aberdeenshire breed. The arable land of this county lies principally between the Don and the Ythan, in the districts of Fromartin and Garioch, in Strathbogie, and between the Ugie and the sea on the north. About 200,000 acres of land throughout the county are annually under oats; the cultivation of wheat is seldom attempted, and very little hay is made. Turnips are very extensively grown, and fat cattle are exported in great numbers to the London market. Sheep-farming is little followed. In 1811 the sheep-stock did not exceed 100,000 head, and the number has not greatly increased since that period. Tenantry-at-will is now almost entirely unknown in this county: leases are usually from 19 to 21 years. The tenant's choice in the management of his land was, until lately, exclusively restricted to the five and seven-course rotations, which are those most commonly practised in this county, and he is usually allowed three years after entering on the farm to determine which course of cropping is likely to be the most eligible under the circumstances. The six-course shift has recently been introduced, and being regarded by all intelligent farmers as the best adapted to the nature of the soil of which this county is chiefly composed, and most consonant with the principles of correct husbandry, bids fair to supersede the above-named rotations at no distant period.

The general character of this county is bleak and uninviting, but there are many marked exceptions from this prevailing cast of scenery, especially in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, and the larger

towns, and along the courses of the large rivers. The shores are generally bold and rugged, occasionally rising into lofty precipices, and scooped out into extensive caverns; immediately to the north of Aberdeen, however, there are extensive sand-flats. Large forests of natural wood occur in some of the interior districts, especially in Braemar, Glentanner, and Mortlach. In these regions, "the mountains seem to be divided by a dark sea of firs, whose uniformity of hue and appearance affords inexpressible solemnity to the scene, and carries back the mind to those primeval ages when the axe had not yet invaded the boundless region of the forest." The Scotch fir is very generally distributed, and reaches an elevation in this county of 2,000 to 2,300 feet. At Invercauld there is a tree of this species measuring 23 feet in girth at the soil; another in Mar forest measures 22 feet 4 inches; and other two in the same locality 19 feet. The best specimens in the eyes of a timber merchant occur at Aboyne. The larch is also a general tree in this county, rising from sea-level to 1,800 feet. The climate is on the whole mild, considering its northern situation; the winters are not so cold, nor the summers so warm or so long, as in the southern counties. The mean temperature at Aberdeen, from nineteen years' observation by the late Mr. Innes, is 47° 1′; at Buchanness from registers for 1834–5–6, 47° 3′; at Alford, 26 miles inland, and 420 feet above sea-level, 40°·03. Generally the mean of the three summer months is about 10° higher than that of the whole year; and the mean of winter as much below.—With regard to mineralogy, this county is not peculiarly rich. The granite quarries are its most valuable mineral treasures. See preceding article, NEW ABERDEEN. The ordinary granite of Aberdeenshire is a small grained stone of the common ternary compound of quartz, felspar, and mica. Sometimes it passes into greenstone of the trap family, and sometimes into basalt. It forms the great mass of the Grampian chain. All the quarries around Aberdeen are of white granite with a bluish tint. The granite quarried near Peterhead is of a red colour, and of much larger grain than that of Aberdeen. There are several quarries in the parish of Aberdour which yield excellent millstones; a quarry of blue slate is wrought in the parish of Culsalmond; and a vein of grey manganese exists in the neighbourhood of Old Aberdeen. In the parish of Huntly there are indications of metallic ores; and plumbago, or black lead, has been discovered here. Aberdeenshire abounds with limestone; but, owing to the scarcity of coal, it cannot be wrought to much advantage, except near a seaport. Some kelp is made on the coast. The mineral waters of Peterhead in the north, and Pannanich in the south, are celebrated.—About 6,400 acres of the superficial extent of this county are occupied with lakes. The rivers of Aberdeenshire are the DEE, the DON, the YTHAN, the BOGIE, the URIE, the UGIE, and the CRUDEN: the DEVERON also rises in Aberdeenshire, though it has its embouchure in the county of Banff: See separate articles under these heads. All these rivers flow into the German ocean; and have long been celebrated—especially the first two—for the excellence of the salmon with which they abound. Besides the fishings in the rivers, the seacoast of Aberdeenshire abounds with excellent fish, and a number of fishing vessels are fitted out from the sea-ports of this county, particularly from Peterhead and Fraserburgh.—There is one canal, extending up the valley of the Don from New Aberbeen harbour to Inverury. It has been described in the preceding article.

Aberdeenshire has been long noted for its woollen manufactures, particularly the knitting of stockings and hose, in which numbers of the common people are constantly employed. The cotton, linen, and sail-cloth manufactures have been successfully introduced, particularly in Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Huntly. In 1831, there were about 1,600 hands employed in the linen, woollen, and cloth manufactures, in Old and New Aberdeen, and about 700 in other districts of the county. In 1841 the carpet-manufactory within this county employed 186 persons; cotton manufactures, 1,448; flax and linen, 3,489; lint, 233; rope, cord, and twine, 224; stockings, 1,330; woollen and worsted, 840; paper, 173; combs, 220. There were also 384 bakers, 1,289 blacksmiths, 2,033 boot and shoe makers, 227 cabinet-makers, 563 gardeners, 153 iron-founders, 1,299 masons, 155 millwrights, 230 quarriers, 1,278 tailors, and 407 weavers.

Aberdeenshire contains three royal boroughs, viz. ABERDEEN, KINTORE, and INVERURY; and several handsome towns, as PETERHEAD, FRASERBURGH, HUNTLY, TURRIFF, and OLD MELDRUM: See these articles. The county-prison and bridewell are in Aberdeen; and there are burgh-prisons at Old Aberdeen, Old Meldrum, Inverury, Kintore, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh. The chief seats are, Huntly-lodge, the seat of the Marquis of Huntly; Slain's castle, Earl of Errol; Keithhall, Earl of Kintore; Aboyne-castle, Earl of Aboyne; Mar-lodge, Earl of Fife; Philorth-house, Lord Saltoun; Putachie, Lord Forbes; Fyvie-castle, General Gordon; and Ellon-castle, Earl of Aberdeen. Besides these, Monymusk, Fintry-house, Invercauld, Pitfour, Logie-Elphinstone, Leith-hall, Freefield, Abergeldie, Skene-house, and Cluny, are elegant residences.—Aberdeenshire is divided into 90 *quoad civilia* parishes, 14 *quoad sacra* parishes, and one chapelry. The synod of Aberdeen comprehends eight presbyteries, namely, Aberdeen, Alford, Deer, Ellon, Fordyce, Garioch, Kincardine O'Neil, and Turriff. The presbytery of Strathbogie is under the synod of Moray.—The county sends one member to parliament. The number of electors, in 1838, was 3,142; in 1842–3, 3,429.—The valued rent of the whole county in Scottish money, is £241,931 8s. 11d.; the annual value of the real property as assessed in 1815, £325,218; as assessed to property and income-tax in 1842–3, £605,802; whereof £423,388 was on lands, and £145,365 on houses.

The population, in 1800, was 123,082; in 1811, 135,075; in 1821, 155,387; in 1831, 177,657. The total number of families, in 1831, was 39,930; of inhabited houses, 29,502. The population in 1841 amounted to 192,387, and the inhabited houses to 32,063, according to the following summary of the returns from the several districts into which the county is divided, viz.,

| | Houses. | Population. |
|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen | 8,664 | 76,938 |
| Alford | 2,380 | 12,091 |
| Deer or Buchan | 7,130 | 34,345 |
| Ellon | 2,828 | 14,418 |
| Garioch | 3,332 | 16,852 |
| Kincardine O'Neil | 3,132 | 14,987 |
| Strathbogie | 1,983 | 9,762 |
| Turriff | 2,614 | 12,994 |
| | 32,063 | 192,387 |

Of this population, 44,013 were under 20 years of age; and 166,352 were natives of the county; 21,998 were born in other parts of Scotland; 1,711 were natives of England; 1,037 were natives of Ireland; 22 of the colonies; and 170 were foreigners; leaving 1,097 whose places of birth had not been ascertained. The number of persons engaged in commerce, trade, and manufactures, in 1841, was 27,937, or 15·5 per cent.; in agriculture, 25,224, or 13·1 per cent. The number of female servants was

13,377; of male servants, 1,334; of alms-people and pensioners, 1,947; of the medical profession, 341; of the clerical, 220; of the legal, 174; of independent means, 6,837. The number of persons committed for trial, or bailed, during 1841, was 92, whereof 26 was for offences against the person, and 52 for offences against property.

The three principal lines of road in this county are: 1st, from Aberdeen, running west and south-west by Midmar, Tarland, and Crathie, to Castleton of Braemar, and then turning south and entering Perthshire by the Spital. 2d, From Aberdeen north-west by Old Meldrum, to Banff. 3d, From Aberdeen north-westwards to Alford, and thence south, through Strathbogie to Portsoy.

*Railways.*—This county, in common with other districts of the country, is about to partake of the advantages of railway communication. By the *Aberdeen railway* now executing, it will be placed in connection with Dundee, Perth, Stirling, and the south. The length of this line, including branches, is 66 miles. Commencing at the harbour and wet docks in the centre of Aberdeen, it proceeds by the villages of Cove, Portlethen, Skateraw, and others, to the county-town of Stonehaven; thence through the fertile district of the Mearns, near to the villages of Drumlithie, Auchinblae, Laurencekirk, Marykirk, Dubton, and Bridge of Dun, putting off a branch 3 miles 160 yards in length to the docks at Montrose, and another of 3 miles 862 yards to Brechin. It is proposed that the line shall be continued to Friockheim on the one hand, forming there, at a point 49 miles 930 yards distant from the Aberdeen terminus, a junction with the railways already finished to Arbroath and Dundee, and the Edinburgh and Northern, through Fife, and having a fork to Guthrie 1 mile 1,547 yards in length; and, on the other hand, it may be continued to Forfar, where it will meet the Northern Junction railway from Perth through Strathmore, thus connecting it with the Scottish Central line. This railway is carried by a viaduct, nearly a mile in length, from the terminus at Aberdeen to Devanha, and by another viaduct over the Dee at Polmuir. By this line the distances from Aberdeen to the following important places will be as follows, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Edinburgh, via Arbroath, Dundee, and through Fife, | 125 miles. |
| Ditto via Forfar, Perth, and Stirling, | 157 — |
| To Glasgow, via Forfar, Perth, and Stirling, | 152 — |
| Ditto via Dundee, Perth, and Stirling, | 157 — |

The capital of the company has been fixed at £830,000 in £50 shares. The estimated revenue is £81,840. It is expected that the whole line will be opened early in 1848.—It has been proposed to execute a branch-railway from a point near the Aberdeen terminus of the line now described, to Banchory. This line will run along the northern side of the Dee, and be about 7 miles in length, with a ruling gradient of 1 in 278. Its expense as a single line will be about £100,000, including the erection of a bridge over the Dee nearly opposite the house of Durris.

Another projected line, known as the *Great North of Scotland railway*, will commence at the Aberdeen company's station, in the centre of Aberdeen, and proceed, by Old Aberdeen, along the fertile valley of the Don, through the burghs of Kintore and Inverury, from thence through Insch, Kinnethmont, and the towns of Huntly, Keith, Elgin, Forres, and Nairn, on to Inverness, where a convenient communication can also be formed with the Caledonian canal. This line passes through the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, Nairn, and Inverness; and it is proposed to form three branch-lines in connection with the trunk-line: The first to Banff and Portsoy, leaving the main line at Strathisla. The second to Fochabers, leaving the trunk-line near the point where it crosses the Spey. The third to Lossiemouth, or Burghead, from Elgin. Its length, as at present projected, will be 108 miles. The cost of executing the main line and branches, Mr. Gibb estimates at under £1,500,000.

An opposing line to the above, known as the *Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin railway*, has also been projected. The scheme consists of two parts, in a great measure independent of each other. The principal consists of a main line from Aberdeen to Elgin by Belhelvie, Foveran, Udny, a portion of the valley of the Ythan, and by Turriff, &c., along the Deveron, to Banff; thence skirting the shore westwards, touching at Portsoy, Cullen, Buckie, &c., and uniting with the Inverness and Elgin line in the vicinity of the latter town. The length of this line is about 76 miles. The other project contemplates the formation of a line running almost due north by Ellon to Fraserburgh, and diverging at two separate points so as to bring within its influence the important sea-ports of Peterhead and Newburgh. The length of this railway, including the two diverging lines, is about 40 miles. The whole length of the line, including branches, will be 119 miles. Capital £1,250,000.

ABERDOUR, a parish in the north of Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by the German ocean, or Moray frith, along which it extends about 6½ miles; on the east by the parishes of Pitsligo and Tyrie; on the south by Tyrie, New-Deer, and King-Edward parishes; and on the west by the latter parish, and that of Gamrie. This parish takes its name from a rivulet, about 3 miles in length, which rises in the high grounds near Glenhouse, and discharges itself into the sea about 200 paces below the church. The form of the parish is irregular. Its extent from north-east to south-west is about 11 miles. Its breadth, measuring from the church on the north coast southward, is 6½ miles; but, on the south-east, a portion of the parish is detached from the rest by the parish of Tyrie, which, for about a mile of breadth, intervenes, and cuts off three farm towns, extending to about 800 acres. This detached part of the parish is believed to have been formerly grazing places attached to the barony of Aberdour. The face of the country is rugged, and the soil of very different qualities: on the sea-coast it is partly clay, or red loam; in the moors it is black, cold, and watery. On the west side of the parish are three deep hollows, or glens, with a rivulet in each, called the den of Aberdour, the den of Auchmedden, and the den of Troup. Each of these dens, as they advance from the sea-coast, branch out on either side into lesser ones, which lose themselves in mosses and moors, at a distance of about 3 miles from the sea. The eastern side of the parish is more level, and presents corn-fields, interspersed with heaths, and, near the sea, with large tracts of ground producing a coarse kind of grass called reesk. In the southern part of the parish is the den of Glasby, in which the northern branch of the Ugie flowing to the south-east rises. The greater part of this side of the parish consists of mosses and moors, sprinkled here and there with corn-fields; the western border of the parish, along its whole breadth, presents continued mosses and moors.—The sea-coast, especially to the west of the church, is bold and precipitous: so much so that in the whole length of the parish there are only three openings where boats can land,—one in the north-east corner; one immediately below the church; and a third where the burns of Troup and Auchmedden discharge themselves into the sea, near the small fishing-village of Pennan, and where, about a century ago, a small harbour existed, now totally destroyed. Along the coast are numerous caves, entering from the sea. The most remarkable of these, near the borders of Pitsligo parish, called Cows-haven, runs up into the country, "nobody knows how far." About half-a-mile east of the church, are the remains of the ancient castle of Dundargue, upon a rock of red free-stone which rises to the height of 64 feet from the beach immediately below. It is surrounded by the sea when the tide flows, save where a narrow neck of rock and earth joins the castle to the main-land. Population, in 1801, 1,304; in 1831, 1,548; in 1841, 1,645—whereof 376 were in the village of New Aberdour, and 168 in the village of Pennan. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,839. Houses in 1831, 325; in 1841, 366. In 1831, 28 hands were employed in fishing, and 151 as agricultural labourers.—This parish is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Stipend £204 7s. 10d. Glebe £12. Patron, Gordon of Aberdour. Schoolmaster's salary £32; school-fees £8 5s. 6d. Scholars average 40; about an equal number are taught at two private schools.

ABERDOUR, a parish on the south coast of Fife. The name—signifying 'the mouth of the Dour'—is taken from a rivulet which empties itself into the Forth, a little below the village of Aberdour. It is bounded by Dalgety on the west; by Auchtertoul on the north; by Kinghorn and Burntisland on the east; and by the frith of Forth on the south. It is about 3 miles in length from east to west; and as

much from north to south. A small part of the parish, called Kilrie-Yetts, is detached from the rest, by the intervening parish of Burntisland. The number of acres is about 5,000. The northern part is cold, being considerably above the level of the sea. On the south of a ridge, which runs across the parish from east to west, the soil and climate are much more kindly. The south part is well-cultivated, and inclosed. The valued rent is £7,015 10s. Scots. The parish abounds with coal, lime, and free stone. The limestone on the coast is shipped at a commodious harbour which the Earl of Morton built for the purpose. The parish stretches along the shore above two miles. From the eastern boundary at Starlyburn, the coast is rugged and steep. On the west of the town of Aberdour, there is a beautiful white sandy bay, surrounded with trees. The small harbour of Aberdour is well-sheltered from all winds. The shipping at present consists of a few small vessels. There is a steam-boat to Newhaven. The village is a favourite bathing-resort from Edinburgh during the summer. It is 2½ miles west of Burntisland; and 8 north by west of Edinburgh. The prospect across the frith is very beautiful. On the right lies the island of Inchcolm, with the ruins of its monastery; on the left appears the town of Burntisland, which here seems to be seated on the sea. The islands of Inchkeith, Cramond, Mickry, and Carcary, are also seen, and the coast of Lothian is just distant enough to be seen with advantage. The city of Edinburgh rises in view, and the Pentland hills terminate the prospect. The village of Aberdour is about a quarter of a mile from the sea. It is surrounded by rising grounds, except towards the south. Between the village and the sea are a number of fine old spreading trees. The venerable old castle of Aberdour stands on the eastern bank of the rivulet, which, taking a winding course below it, falls into the frith in front. To the north of this ruin stands the house of Hillside, surrounded with fine shrubberies. Between this and the village, the rivulet runs in the bottom of a little rich strath. Population, in 1801, 1,260; in 1831, 1,751, of whom about 70 were employed in the freestone quarries and coal pits recently opened, and 63 families in agriculture. Houses 262. A. P. £3,964. The parish of Aberdour belonged to the monastery of Inchcolm, founded, about the beginning of the 12th century, by Alexander I. Sibbald says, that the western part of Aberdour was given by one of the Mortimers to this monastery, for the privilege of burying in the church. It had come by marriage to the Mortimers from the Viponts, who held it in the 12th century. This western part of Aberdour, together with the lands and barony of Beath, is said to have been acquired from an abbot of Inchcolm, by James, afterwards Sir James Stuart. See INCHCOLM.—The parish itself was formed by disjunction from the parishes of Beath and Dalgety about the year 1640. It is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Church built in 1790; repaired in 1826; sittings 579. The Earl of Morton is patron. Stipend £207 14s. 6d.; with glebe of 4½ acres, valued at £13. The schoolmaster's salary is £100 Scots, or £34 4s. 4½d; his other fees amount to above £50. The ordinary number of scholars is about 120. There is a day-school at the collieries in the northern part of the parish, and a female-school in the village of Aberdour. There is an hospital in the village for four widows, founded by Anne, countess of Moray. The earl of Moray presents three of the inmates, and the Writers to the signet the fourth. The sisterhood of the Poor Clares had a nunnery here.—Not far from the village of Aberdour, on the top of a hill, there is one of those cairns or tumuli so frequently met with in Scotland.—The old ballad of Sir Patrick Spens represents that gallant seaman as having perished with his fair charge, Margaret of Norway,—

"Half ower, half ower, to Aberdour;"

that is, we conceive, midway between Norway and this little port. Sir Walter Scott, however, prefers the reading of some copies,—

"O forty miles off Aberdeen;"

remarking that in a voyage from Norway, a shipwreck on the north coast seems as probable as either in the frith of Forth or Tay. But as Aberdour was the nearest port to Dunfermline, where the royal court held seat, and as the commissioners, whom graver though by no means well-accredited history relates were sent to escort the queen, namely, Wemyss of Wemyss, and Scott of Balwearie, belonged to this neighbourhood, we think there is a greater weight of probability for the common reading:

"Half ower, half ower, to Aberdour,
'Tis fifty fathoms deep,
And there lies gude Sir Patrick Spens
Wi' the Scotch lords at his feet."

ABERFELDIE, a considerable village in the parish of Dull, Perthshire, on the southern banks of the Tay, at the junction of the Glencofield road from the south, with the great road up the Tay from Taymouth, from which latter place it is distant about 5 miles. The Tay is crossed by a bridge opposite Aberfeldie built by General Wade. The Central bank of Scotland has a branch in this village. The scenery of this district is among the most interesting on the whole course of the Tay.—The lowest and finest fall on the burn of Moness is about 1 mile, and the upper fall 1½ mile to the south of this village. The burn of Moness, a little above the village of Aberfeldie, is "bounded by high impending rocks, from whose chasms and crevices," says a tasteful observer, "fine trees and matted underwood seem to start, deepening the gloom below; while a narrow and dangerous path at their base leads you, with the effect of gradual initiatory preparation, to the cascades themselves. These form a retiring succession (they are three in number) of brilliant gushing torrents, gradually veiled, as they recede from the eye, by the thin leafy screen of the over-arching woods, which render it one of the completest specimens of the secluded waterfall that I have ever seen."

ABERFOYLE,* a parish in the south-west corner of Perthshire; bounded on the north by Loch Katrine and Loch Achray, which separate it from Callander parish; on the east by the parish of Port-of-Menteith; on the south and west by Stirlingshire. Its greatest admeasurement is from the east end of Loch Arclet, on the north-west, to the bridge across the Forth, on the road from Gartmore, in the south eastern extremity, a distance of about 11 miles; its greatest breadth from north to south is towards the centre of the parish, and about 6 miles. The general aspect of this district is extremely picturesque. It is a narrow tract of country, bounded on every side by lofty hills and mountains. The bottom of the valley is occupied by a series of beautiful lakes, skirted with woods of oak, ash, and birch; and their banks are occasionally diversified with scanty portions of cultivated ground, the soil of which has, in the course of ages, been washed down from the mountains, and deposited by the streams. The mountains are in some instances clothed with oak-woods more than half-way up; the lower eminences are, for the most part, covered to their summits; the higher re-

* This parish derives its name from the term *aber*, and a small river, called, in Gaelic, the Poll, or 'the stagnating water,' which falls into the Forth near the kirk-town. "In that language," says Mr Graham, "*poll* is in the genitive case, and pronounced *foil* or *foyle*; whence *Aberfoyle*."

gions are overgrown with heath, and sometimes present only the bare rugged rock. None of the mountains are of the first class in height. 'Huge Benvenue' and Benchochan are far-overtopped by Benlomond, in the parish of Buchanan, which, with its pyramidal mass, terminates the prospect to the west. The rocks are chiefly micaceous granite. Many of the rarer Alpine plants are to be found upon the mountains. The black eagle builds in some of the more inaccessible rocks; but it is now very rare. The falcon is also found here. The most considerable lakes are Loch Katrine, Loch Achray, Loch Chon, and Loch Ard: which see. One head-branch of the river Forth has its rise in the western extremity of the parish, at the eastern foot of Ben-Awe. After flowing through Loch Chon, and the upper and lower Loch Ard, it bursts forth, at the eastern extremity of the latter; and, a few hundred yards to the east of it, flings itself over a rock nearly 30 feet high. After having formed a junction with the other head-branch of the Forth, called the Duchray, coming from the south-west, the united stream receives the name of the Forth, and enters by a narrow opening—the famous pass of Aberfoyle—into Strathmore. In winter, the lakes are covered with water-fowl; among which swans, and some of the rarer species of divers, are occasionally met with. The soil is light. It is generally remarked, that the harvest is earlier in Aberfoyle than any where in the vicinity towards the south, where the flat country begins. The air is healthy. When Mr Graham wrote his excellent account of this parish for the first edition of the Statistical account of Scotland, (1796) there were seven or eight persons above eighty years of age, alive in the district; one man had recently died at the age of 97; and the acting grave-digger was 101.—The property of this parish was anciently vested in the Grahams, Earls of Menteith; but, on the failure of heirs-male of that family, in 1694, their estate came to the family of Montrose; and the Duke of Montrose is now sole heritor in this parish, being at the same time patron, proprietor, and superior of the whole, excepting a single farm (Drumlane) which holds blench of the Duke of Argyle. Population, in 1801, 711; in 1821, 730; in 1831, 660, in 132 families, of whom only 15 were employed in agriculture. The decrease in the population is attributed to the enlargement of farms, and the consequent demolition of cottages, in this parish of late years.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Stipend £158 6s. 8d., and a glebe and manse. There is a parochial school, which is well-attended. The churchyard of Aberfoyle is the usual burying-place for the inhabitants of Port-of-Menteith, Drymen, and Buchanan. "In ancient times," says Mr Graham, "the Gaelic language alone was spoken in this parish; and, even in the memory of man, it extended many miles farther down the country than it now does. The limits of this ancient tongue, however, are daily narrowed here as everywhere else, by the increasing intercourse with the low country. At present, every body understands English, though the Gaelic is chiefly in use. The service in church is performed in English in the forenoon, and in Gaelic in the afternoon."—The village of Aberfoyle is 22 miles distant from Dumbarton, by Gartmore and Drymen. The road is wild but interesting. The principal line of road through the parish follows the vale of the Forth, or of its fountain-lochs rather, and enters the parish of Buchanan, between Lochs Arclet and Katrine, from which point it passes through a wild moor to Inversnaid on the eastern side of Loch Lomond. This is a road of great beauty and variety of scenery.—On a rising ground, in the neighbourhood of the manse, and facing the south, there is a circle of stones, which, there is room to believe, may be a relic of Druidism. It consists of ten large stones placed circularly, with a larger one in the middle.—The scenery of this parish has been immortalized by Sir Walter Scott in his poem of The Lady of the Lake, and his novel of Rob Roy. Perhaps it owes its chief power and beauty to the mighty minstrel's inspiration. Nature herself is indeed a poet here,—yet a "something more exquisite still,"—a nameless charm, flung around us by the hand of one whose genius glorifies every thing it touches, is everywhere resting on this elf and fairy realm. See articles Achray (Loch), Benvenue, and Forth.

ABERLADY, a small parish on the north-west coast of the county of Haddington; bounded on the north by the frith of Forth, which here forms Aberlady bay, and by the parish of Dirleton; on the east by Dirleton and Haddington parishes; and on the south by Gladsmuir parish. Its greatest dimension is about 4 miles, in a line running north-east and south-west from the Pefferburn, near Saltcoats, to Coteburn in Gladsmuir; and its greatest extent from east to west is nearly the same. The Pefferburn—supposed to have been once called the Leddie, whence the name of the parish—rises in the parish of Athelstaneford, and after a winding course of 7 miles, falls into Aberlady bay, at Luffness point. From this point the whole bay between the Aberlady and the Goolan or Dirleton shore is left dry at low water, so that it may be crossed by foot-passengers at a point where the sands are above a mile in breadth. At spring-tides, vessels of 60 or 70 tons may come up the channel of the Peffer to within a few hundred yards of the village of Aberlady. This anchorage-ground belongs to the town of Haddington, and forms its port. The sands covered by the tide abound in cockles, and some other kinds of shell-fish. Along the shore, from near Gosford house to the eastern point of the parish, runs a tract of sandy links, of considerable breadth, abounding with rabbits, and which is continued and spreads out into greater breadth along the Goolan shore. From this flat tract, the ground rises gradually as we proceed inland, but in no part attains any considerable elevation. The village of Gosford no longer exists; but the Earl of Wemyss has built a splendid mansion here, close on the links, and commanding a fine view of the frith towards Edinburgh. His lordship has here a splendid collection of paintings. The village of Aberlady, 5 miles north-west of Haddington, consists of one long street of a mean appearance. It is occasionally resorted to by the inhabitants of Haddington as a bathing-place, but the surrounding country presents little that is attractive to the stranger. Population, in 1801, 875; in 1831, 973. Houses 200. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,569.—This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Wemyss. Stipend £280 11s. 11d.; with a manse and glebe of the value of £27 10s. Gross amount of teinds £876 9s. 8d. There is a good parochial school, and a private school, with two sewing-schools. Salary of parish-schoolmaster £34 4s. 4½d; fees £34; scholars about 60. The church was built in 1773. Adjoining to it are two aisles, in one of which is a monument to the memory of Lady North and Grey, wife of Patrick, Lord Elibank, with an inscription composed by his lordship.—A little to the west of Luffness-house are the remains of a conventual building, once belonging to the Carmelites. An hospital is said to have been founded at Balliencrief in the 12th century. This parish formerly belonged, in virtue of a grant from David I., to the bishop of Dunkeld, and was a vicarage in that diocese.

It has been conjectured that the Culdees had a seat at or near Aberlady, called Kilspindie.

ABERLEMNO, an inland parish in Forfarshire; bounded on the north by the parishes of Tannadice and Caraldston; on the east by Brechin and Guthrie parishes; on the south by Rescobie; and on the west by Oathlaw parish. Its extreme length from south-west to north-east, in the line of the road from Forfar to Brechin, is 6½ miles; its average breadth 3¼. The surface is gently undulating, with a general declination towards the South Esk river, which runs along the northern boundary of the parish, and along the course of which the land is so level as to be occasionally extensively inundated by that river. The principal stream is the Lemno, which rises on the south-east side of the Finhaven ridge of hills in this parish; passes the kirk-town; sweeps in a circuitous direction around the base of the ridge; and, entering Oathlaw parish, turns north-eastwards, and flows into the Esk, in the latter parish, at a point within one mile of its original source.* There are two curious stone pillars or obelisks in this parish, supposed to have been erected in commemoration of a victory obtained over the Danes. They are covered with unintelligible hieroglyphics. About a mile to the north-east of the kirk-town are the ruins of Melgund castle, which was built by Cardinal Beaton for a natural son, who married a lady of the Panmure family. Population of the parish in 1801, 945; in 1831, 1,079, of whom 100 were labourers employed in agriculture, and 70 employed as quarriers. Houses 197. Assessed property, £8,407.—This parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Stipend £228 6s. 6d.; with a glebe valued at £15, a manse, and fuel and foggage. Unappropriated teinds £469 14s. 11d. Salary of schoolmaster £34 4s. 4½d.; school-fees and other emoluments about £20; average number of scholars, 70. There is also a private school. This parish was formerly a vicarage, with the parish of Auld Barr united; and the patrons are, Smyth of Methven in right of Auld Barr, and the Crown, alternately.

ABERLOUR, a parish on the south-west of Banffshire; bounded on the north-west and north by the river Spey, by which it is separated from the parishes of Knockando and Rothes in Morayshire; on the north-east by the Fiddich, which separates it from Boharm parish; on the east and south-east by Mortlach parish, from which it is separated by the Conval hills, and the Dullan burn; and on the south and west by Inveraven parish. It extends along the southern bank of the Spey, 5 miles in direct distance, or about 8 miles including the windings. Its greatest admeasurement is from the point of confluence of the Fiddich and the Spey, on the north, to the head of the Dullan on the south, a distance of 9 miles. The general outline of this parish is triangular; about one-half of the surface is under cultivation, but the whole is hilly, and towards the south and east completely wild and mountainous. The loftiest mountain is Benrinnes on the south-west, whose enormous base lies partly and chiefly in this parish, but extends also into Inveraven parish. It rises to the height of 2,747 feet above the sea-level, and 1,876 feet above the adjoining country. From its summit, the mountains of Caithness on the north are visible in a clear day; and the Grampians in the opposite direction. The deep pass of Glackharnis separates this mountain, on the east, from the Conval, which are of much less elevation. Three small streams intersect this parish in a north-west direction, and discharge themselves into the Spey. The latter river is here deep and rapid, and, in the great floods of 1829, rose 19 feet 6 inches above its ordinary level. The main line of road follows its course, and is carried across the Fiddich by a bridge at a point near its junction with the Spey. A little above this confluence, and 12 miles above Fochabers, there is a fine iron bridge, of 160 feet span, thrown across the Spey, at a point where, rushing obliquely against the lofty rock of Craigellachie, it has cut for itself a deep channel of about 50 yards in breadth. The scattered birches and firs on the side of the impending mountain, the meadows stretching along the valley of the Spey, and the western road of access to the bridge cut deeply into the face of the rock, combine with the slender appearance of the arch to render this spot highly interesting. The course of the river for 4 miles below this bridge is very beautiful. This bridge, known as that of Craigellachie was erected in 1815, at an expense of £8,200, and greatly facilitates communication with Elgin and Garmouth. There is good salmon and trout fishing in the Spey and the Fiddich; and the streamlets also of this parish afford good sport to the angler. The new village of Aberlour was founded in 1812, by Grant of Wester Elchies. It now contains 250 inhabitants. It is about 1½ mile above Craigellachie bridge, and 5 miles west-north-west of Mortlach. Population of the parish, in 1801, 815; in 1831, 1,276, of whom 56 were agriculturists employing labourers. Houses 255. Assessed property, £2,210. —This parish is in the presbytery of Aberlour, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Fife, who is also the principal land-owner. It was formerly a prebend, with the ancient parish of Skirdustan united. Stipend £287 8s. 2d., arising from parsonage teinds; with a glebe valued at £5, and a manse and peat-cutting. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with a house and garden, and £10 12s. of fees. Scholars average 30. Church erected in 1812; sittings 700. There is a Missionary station and chapel in Glenrinnes.

ABERLUTHNET. See MARYKIRK.

ABERNETHY, a parish partly and chiefly in Perthshire, and partly in Fifeshire; bounded on the north by the Earn river, which separates it from the parishes of Dunbarn and Rhynd, and by the estuary of the Tay; on the east and south by Fifeshire; and on the west by the parishes of Dron and Dunbarn. This parish is of an irregular figure. It extends from east to west about 4 miles; and from north to south, in some places, nearly 5. The surface is uneven; a considerable part is hilly, and belongs to that ridge of hills called the Ochills. The low ground, betwixt the rivers Tay and Earn on the north, and the hills on the south, forms nearly an oblong square of about 4 miles in length by 1½ in breadth. About 25 feet below the surface of this flat, and 4 feet below the highest spring-tide mark in the Tay and Earn, there is uniformly found a stratum of moss from 1 to 3 feet thick. This moss is composed of remains of oak, aller, hazle, birch, &c. The soil above this bed is composed of strata of clay and sand. The Earn, by breaking down the opposing banks in its serpentine turning, has formed beautiful links or haughs on each side of its stream, which are secured from being overflowed, by embankments. The Tay, which washes the eastern part of the northern boundary, is here navigable, and affords salmon and sea-trout. The proprietor of Carpow has valuable fishings upon it. In the middle of this river, opposite to Mugdrum, in the parish of Newburgh, is an island called Mugdrum island, belonging to this

* Dr Jamieson instances the name of this parish as a case in which the word *aber* cannot signify a confluence of waters—as Chalmers contends it always does; but must be regarded as equivalent to the German *ober*, or *uber*, signifying upper, or a higher relative situation: for the name of the parish is undoubtedly derived from the Lemno.

parish. It is nearly 1 mile in length; its greatest breadth is 198 yards; area 31 acres. The Earn, which bounds the northern part of the parish till it falls into the Tay, a little below the mansion-house of Carpow, is navigable for several miles. It also produces salmon and trout, which are chiefly sent to Perth, and thence to the English market. There are two passage-boats on the Earn: one at Cary, which is seldom employed; another at Ferryfield, upon the estate of Carpow, near the junction of the Earn and the Tay. The Farg, a rivulet rising on the borders of Kinross-shire and flowing into the Earn about 1½ mile west from Abernethy, also abounds with small trout. There is another small rivulet, the Ballo burn, anciently called the Trent, which flows through what is called the glen of Abernethy. Population of the entire parish, in 1801, 1,488; in 1831, 1,776. Houses 324. Assessed property, £7,976.—The population of that portion of the parish which is in Fifeshire was, in 1801, 133; and in 1831, 164. Number of houses 28. Assessed property £1,496. The valued rent is £884 15s. 1d. Scots. The real rent about £8,000 sterling. The town of Abernethy is nearly in the centre of the parish, 3 miles west by south from Newburgh. It is a burgh of barony under Lord Douglas, coming in place of the earls of Angus. It has a charter from Archibald, Earl of Angus, Lord of Abernethy, dated August 23, 1476; which was confirmed by charter of William, Earl of Angus, dated November 29, 1628. There is a cattle fair here on the 12th of February; also on the fourth Wednesday in May, and second Thursday in November. Population, 800.—This place, though "now a mean village," says Dr Jamieson, "once boasted high honours, and had very considerable extent. It would appear that it was a royal residence in the reign of one of the Pictish princes who bore the name of Nethan or Nectan. The Pictish chronicle has ascribed the foundation of Abernethy to Nethan I., in the third year of his reign, corresponding with A.D. 458. The Register of St Andrews, with greater probability, gives it to Nethan II., about the year 600. Fordun and Wyntoun agree in assigning it to Garnat, or Garnard, the predecessor of the second Nethan. Abernethy had existed as a royal seat perhaps before the building of any conspicuous place of worship. For we learn, that the Nethan referred to 'sacrificed to God and St Bridget at Aburnethige;' and that the same Nethan, 'king of all the provinces of the Picts, gave as an offering to St Bridget, Apurnethige, till the day of judgment.' Fordun expressly asserts, that, when this donation was made, Abernethy was 'the chief seat, both regal and pontifical, of the whole kingdom of the Picts.' He afterwards relates, that, in the year 1072, Malcolm Canmore did homage, in the place called Abernethy, to William the Bastard, for the lands which he held in England. I have elsewhere thrown out a conjecture that this place may have been denominated from the name of Nethan the founder. It has been said, indeed, that 'the name which Highlanders give to Abernethy, is *Obair* or *Abair Neachtain*, that is, the work of Nechtan. But it seems preferable to derive it from Nethy, the name of the brook on which it stands."

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Stipend £256 5s. 7d.; with a glebe of the value of £12, and a manse. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. There are about £270 unappropriated teinds. The schoolmaster has the maximum salary, with the interest of a mortification of £190, and some other small fees. There are two private schools. The church is remarkable for nothing but its antiquity; there are no records, nor so much as a tradition when it was built. The Secession have a church here. Abernethy was in ancient times the seat of an episcopal see. When Kenneth III. had subdued the Picts, he translated the see to St Andrews; but long before this Abernethy was known as a principal seat of the Culdees. While they held it, there was an university here for the education of youth, as appears from the Priory book of St Andrews. In the year 1273—by which time the Culdees were much discouraged—it was turned into a priory of canons-regular of St Augustine, who were brought, it is said, from the abbey of Inchaffray.

In the church-yard stands a tower of an extraordinary construction. South-west from the kirk-town there is a hill, called Castle-law. Dr Jamieson says: "Although the round tower of Abernethy has attracted the attention of many travellers and writers, and been the subject of various hypotheses, no one has ever thought of viewing it as connected with the royal residence; as it was undoubtedly used for some ecclesiastical purpose. That good-humoured old writer, Adamson, assigns a singular reason for the erection of this building; while he seems not to have known that there was another of the same description at Brechin, considerably higher than this. He pretends that this was built by the Picts to prevent the Scots from trampling on the body of their king after his death:—

> Passing the river Earne, on th' other side,—
> Thence to the Pights great Metropolitan,
> Where stands a steeple, the like in all Britaine
> Not to be found againe, a work of wonder,
> So tall and round in frame, a just cylinder,
> Built by the Pights in honour of their king,
> That of the Scots none should attempt such thing,
> As over his bellie big to walk or ride,
> But this strong hold should make him to abide.
>
> Muse's Threnodie, p. 172.

This tower is hollow, but without any staircase. At the bottom are two rows of stones, projecting as a sort of pedestal. It is 75 feet in height, and consists of 64 regular courses of hewn stones. At the base it measures 48 feet in circumference, but diminishes somewhat towards the top; the thickness of the wall being 3½ feet at the bottom, and 3 at the top. It has only one door, facing the north; 8 feet in height, 3 wide, and arched. Towards the top are four windows; they are equidistant; 5 feet 9 inches in height, and 2 feet 2 inches in breadth; each being supported by two small pillars. Some intelligent visitors assert, that, whatever may have been the original design of this work, it has at one time been used as a cemetery. Where the earth has been dug up, to the depth of three feet, a number of human bones have been found in the exact position in which they must have been interred; which, it is urged, would not have been the case, had they been thrown in from the adjoining ground. It stands at the corner of the present churchyard. 'South-west from the town,' we are told in the 'Statistical Account,' 'there is a hill, called Castle-law. Tradition says, that there was a fort upon the top of it.' 'This,' it is subjoined, 'probably served for one of those watch-towers on which the Picts used to kindle fires, on sudden invasions, insurrections, or the approach of the enemy.' But if any place bids fair to have been the site of a royal residence, this seems to have a principal claim. It follows, however: 'About a mile and a half east from Abernethy, a little below the mansion-house of Carpow, stood the ancient castle which belonged to the lords of Abernethy; part of its foundation may be still seen.' Now, it might be supposed that here, as in other instances, the person who obtained the grant of royal domains would prefer the occupation of the ancient residence to the erection of a new one. The distance would be no objection. For I have else-

where proved, from the most ancient authority, that, during the Pictish era, Abernethy was far more extensive than it now is; as the king, in his donation to St Brigid, extends its limits to a stone near Carpow. I acknowledge, however, that the place called Castle-law seems to claim the preference. For, from the most minute inquiry, I learn that there is a tradition, perfectly familar to every one in the vicinity, that this was the residence of the ancient Pictish kings. In confirmation of this article of traditionary belief, an appeal is made, not only to the vast quantity of stones still remaining on this hill, but to the description of those that have been carried off in successive ages. Unlike the materials of the cairns, which are so commonly met with in our country, these have, in a great measure, been hewn stones. A house in the neighbourhood has, of late, been entirely built of dressed stones carried off from the Law. There seems, therefore, to be no reason to doubt that this has been the site of very extensive and superb buildings. The remains of a surrounding moat are yet to be traced on the west side. At the bottom of this hill, an eminence is called the Quarrel-know, i. e. knoll, where, according to tradition, the Picts were wont to celebrate their military games. This may have been its original appropriation, whence in later ages it might continue to be employed for similar purposes. But the name itself can hardly claim so early an origin; having most probably been given to it, in an age in which the use of the cross-bow was common, from the designation of the arrow shot from it, which was called a *quarrel;* unless the term should be traced to our old Scottish word *quarrell*, or *querell*, denoting a quarry. The view from this elevation has been deemed worthy of its ancient royal honours, as scarcely excelled by any in Scotland,—a country so rich in beautiful and picturesque prospects. While the classic Earn unites with the noble Tay at your feet, the eye is delighted with the richness of the carse of Gowrie; and the prosperous town of Dundee is seen in the distance, with the numerous sails that enliven the expanding river in its course to what was anciently denominated the Scythic sea."—In the south-west corner of the parish, among the hills, stands Balvaird castle, which belonged to the Murrays of Balvaird, in the reign of Robert II. It is now the property of the Earl of Mansfield, the lineal descendant of that ancient house.

ABERNETHY, a parish partly in the shire of Elgin, partly in that of Inverness; bounded on the north by Duthill and Inverallan parishes; on the east by Banffshire; on the south by Braemar; and on the west by the river Spey. The parish of Kincardine, or Kinchardine, which belongs exclusively to Inverness-shire, having been united to this parish about the time of the Reformation, it is sometimes known as the united parish of Abernethy and Kinchardine. The same is descriptive of the situation of the kirk-town with respect to the Nethy, being within a mile of the fall of that stream into the Spey. The meaning of the name Nethy, or Neich, is not known; that of Kinchardine, or Kinie-chairdin, is 'the Clan of Friends.' It is 15 miles in length, measured from Cromdale on the north to Rothiemurchus on the south; and from 10 to 12 in breadth. The surface is highly diversified with haughs, woods, and mountains. A stretch of about 3 miles of low land and meadow, along the bank of the Spey, is often overflowed by that river, which here runs smooth and slow. The arable ground bears but a small proportion to the uncultivated. A great proportion of the surface is covered with woods: on the Grant estate alone there are 7,000 acres of natural fir-wood.—The only river of any note, besides the Spey, is the Nethy, which, rising on the northern side of the hills to the east of Cairngorm, known as the Braes of Abernethy, flows in a north-west direction through the forests, and empties itself into the Spey, 4 miles above Grantown. It is about 12 miles in length, and is a rapid running stream; after rains, or thaws, it swells so as to bring down the timber that has been cut in the forests of Grant to the Spey, whence it is sent in rafts to Garmouth. There is a bridge over the Nethy about a mile above its confluence with the Spey, having a water-way of 84 feet. A little to the east of the Nethy is the burn of Cultmore. The Dualg burn flows into the Spey about 4 miles above the Nethy. There are several small lakes in Kincardine, the most considerable of which is Loch Morlach, in Glenmore; it is of an oval form, and nearly two miles in diameter. It is in the bottom of the glen, and surrounded with aged fir woods, which rise gradually towards the mountains. It discharges itself into the Spey by the Morlach burn, which is about 4 miles in length. In Glenmore there is another small loch, in extent about one acre, which abounds with small fat green trout. At the foot of Cairngorm, about a mile from its base, is Loch Avon, whence the river of that name issues. At one end of this loch is a large natural cave, called Chlachdhian, or 'the Sheltering stone.' Of the mountains of this parish, Cairngorm, or 'the Blue mountain,' is the most remarkable. It commands an extensive view. The shires of Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, are seen from its summit. See CAIRNGORM.—Besides a great deal of birch and alder, there are two very large fir forests in this parish. The fir-wood of Abernethy, now belonging to the earl of Seafield, is of great extent, and very thriving. "It is not a very long time back," says the writer of the old statistical account of this parish, "since the laird of Grant got only a merk a-year for what a man choosed to cut and manufacture with his axe and saw; people now alive remember it at 1s. 8d. a-year, afterwards it came to 3s. 4d. and then the laird of Rothiemurchus, commonly called Maccalpin, brought it up to 5s. a-year, and 1 lb. of tobacco. Brigadier Alexander Grant—who died in 1719—attempted to bring some masts from his woods of Abernethy to London; but though a man of great enterprize in his military profession, did not persevere in this, owing to the many difficulties he had to encounter, such as the want of roads in the woods, skill in the country-people, and all kinds of necessary implements. About the year 1730, a branch of the York-building company, purchased to the amount of about £7,000 of these woods of Abernethy, and continued till about the year 1737; the most profuse and profligate set that ever were heard of then in this corner. This was said to be a stock-jobbing business. Their extravagancies of every kind ruined themselves, and corrupted others. But yet their coming to the country was beneficial in many respects; for, besides the knowledge and skill which was acquired from them, they made many useful and lasting improvements; they cut roads through the woods; they erected proper saw-mills; they invented the construction of the raft, as it is at present, and cut a passage through a rock in the Spey, without which, floating to any extent could never be attempted. Before their time, some small trifling rafts were sent down Spey in a very awkward and hazardous manner: 10 or 12 dozen of deals, huddled together, conducted by a man, sitting in what was called a *currach*, made of a hide, in the shape and about the size of a small brewing-kettle, broader above than below, with ribs or hoops of wood in the inside, and a cross-stick for the man to sit on; who, with a paddle in his hand, went before

the raft, to which his currach was tied with a rope. These currachs were so light, that the men carried them on their backs home from Speymouth."* The duke of Richmond is proprietor of the fir-woods of Glenmore, in the barony of Kincardine. See GLENMORE. Population, in 1801, 927; in 1831, 2,092, in 445 families, of whom 204 families were employed in agriculture. Houses 436. The valued rent is £1,553 16s. Scots; the gross land-rent of the two parishes, exclusive of the woods, is about £2,500 sterling.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Abernethy, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend £234 2s. 1d., with a glebe valued at £7, and a manse. Unappropriated teinds £98. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3½d., with about £20 fees; scholars average 75. There is a small private school. The church of Kincardine is 8 miles distant from the village of Abernethy. The parish-minister officiates two successive sabbaths in Abernethy church, and every third sabbath in that of Kincardine. The latter church has sittings for 600; the former, for 1,000. Both are well-built.—There is a large oblong square building near the church, called Castle-Roy, or the Red castle; one side measures 30, the other 20 yards; the height is about 10. It never was roofed, had no loop-holes, and only one entrance to the inside. Neither history nor tradition give any account of it.—The Hon. John Grant, Chief-justice of Jamaica, was a native of this parish; and Francis Grant, Lord Cullen, and Patrick Grant, Lord Prestongrange, both eminent jurisconsults, and lords of session, were connected with this parish. At Knock of Kincardine was born, in 1700, John Stuart, commonly called John Roy Stuart. He was a good Gaelic poet.

ABERNYTE, a small parish in Perthshire; bounded on the north by the parishes of Cargill and Longforgan; on the east by Longforgan; on the south by Inchture; and on the west by Kinnaird and Collace parishes. It is nearly 3 miles in length, by 2 at its greatest breadth; area about 2,600 acres, of which nearly 1,700 are under cultivation. The kirk-town, near the centre of the parish, is situated 11 miles north-east of Perth; it stands in a fine valley intersected by a stream flowing south-east into the estuary of the Tay. The highest point in the parish is the King's seat, on the northern extremity, which rises to the height of 1155 feet, and commands a fine view southwards to the frith of Forth. The general declination of the country is towards the south-east. Population, in 1801, 271; in 1831, 254. Houses 46. Assessed property, £2,359. Old valuation, £1,126 13s. 4d. Scots.—This parish, formerly a vicarage in the deanery of Dunkeld, is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £159 11s. 3d. with a manse, and a glebe valued at £14. Church rebuilt in 1736. There is a Burgher congregation, and a parochial school.—Upon the top of a hill called Glenny-law in this parish, are two cairns supposed to cover the remains of the slain in a feud between the Grays of Fowlis, and the Boyds of Pitkindie.

ABERRUTHVEN. See AUCHTERARDER, Perthshire.

ABERTARFF. See BOLESKINE.

ABINGTON, a village in the parish of Crawford-John, Lanarkshire, 3 miles north of Crawford, and at the junction of the road to Leadhills and Sanquhar, with the post-road from Dumfries, by Elvanfoot, to Glasgow. Gold is said to have been obtained from mines wrought in this neighbourhood during the reign of James VI. See CRAWFORD.

* This description of the Spey currach is exactly that given by Herodotus of the vessels used by the natives in navigating the Euphrates between Armenia and Babylon.

ABOYNE, an extensive parish in Aberdeenshire, called, since its union with Glentanner, 'the united Parish of Aboyne.' What formed the old parish of Aboyne lies principally on the north side of the Dee, extending from east to west about 7 miles, between the burn of Dess which separates it from the parish of Kincardine O'Neil on the east, and the burn of Dinot which forms the boundary with the parish of Tullich on the west. The parishes of Lumphanan, Coull, and Coldstone close in this part on the north. From the junction of the burn of Dess with the Dee, this river forms the continuation of the boundary on the north, from west to east about 3½ miles to near the bridge of Potarch; it then extends nearly due west to the junction of the old Dinnie burn with the Dee. From this point Aboyne extends nearly due south along the course of this burn to near its rise, having Birse on the east till it joins Forfarshire, which now forms the south boundary of Glentanner, along the ridge of the Grampians, till it meets the parish of Glenmuick, which closes it in on the west till met by the Dee at Dee-castle,—the Dee forming the north boundary from this to the entrance of the burn of Dinot, where it again joins Aboyne and completes the circuit of the great body of the united parish. A detached part, lying to the south and east of Finzean, in the parish of Birse, is of small extent.—The entire area of the united parish is about 29,000 acres, of which nearly 3,000 acres are arable. By far the greater part of the rest is covered with heath. The extensive forest of Glentanner, composed of Scotch fir, once the finest in the county, is now all sold, and nearly all cut; and the splendid plantations of the same wood about Aboyne-castle are also nearly all exposed to the same fate. There is little or any hard wood in the parish, and none of great size. About five-sixths of the parish are held under entail; four-fifths of it is the property of the Marquis of Huntly; and the rest belongs principally to Mr. Farquharson of Finzean, and the proprietors of Balnacraig, Lord Aberdeen having only a very small portion.—The valued rent is £2,005 8s. 10d. Scots, and the real rent about £3,500.—Farms are generally very small, the soil light and early, and chiefly adapted for turnip husbandry. The principal mansion in the parish is Aboyne-castle, a large massive building which has been enlarged and improved by the Marquis of Huntly. The site is rather low, but is finely sheltered and surrounded by well-laid out and extensive enclosures. The neat village of Charlestown is partially seen about half-a-mile to the south.—About a mile to the south and west the Dee is crossed by an elegant suspension-bridge, from which a good road across the Grampians, in the direction of Forfar, would be of the utmost consequence to this and a great part of the surrounding country, there being at present no direct access to the south from this but by the Firmount or the forest of Birse, but both roads are at present nearly impassable even for a person on horseback. The Cairn O'mount road is a bad line and very steep. The turnpike from Aberdeen to Braemar runs through part of the parish; and various lines of commutation road also pass through it.—The Dee runs about 15 miles through and along the parish, and receives in its course a few tributary streams the principal of which is the Tanner from the south.—The parish is very hilly, particularly in Glentanner where some of the hills attain a considerable altitude. Tumuli abound in various parts in the parish, but most in the north part. Some urns with calcined bones have been dug up in Glentanner, which indicate that the Romans had visited this part of Scotland at some time.—There are three burying-grounds in the parish, one in Glentanner and two in Aboyne

—Tradition has it that the pest or plague had at one time raged with great violence here; and that it was first observed to abate on the Mondays and Fridays, after which the people should have immediately abstained from breaking ground in the churchyard of Glentanner on those days of the week, out of gratitude for the appearance of deliverance from such an awful enemy to the human race. The observance, which is still most scrupulously adhered to, has more likely had its origin in the dark days of ignorance and popish superstition. The title of Earl of Aboyne merged, in 1836, in that of Marquis of Huntly. It was created by James VI. in 1599. Population, in 1801, 916; in 1831, 1,163. Houses 247. Assessed property, £2,069.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen.—The Marquis of Huntly is patron. Stipend £160 15s. 1d., with manse and glebe. Schoolmaster's salary £26; school-fees £12, with share of the Dick bequest. The scholars average 60.—There is another school in the parish supported by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, with about 50 scholars.

ACHAISTAL. See LATHERON.

ACHALL (LOCH), a finely wooded loch in the Aird of Coigach, parish of Lochbroom, Ross-shire.

ACHANDUIM. See LISMORE.

ACHARAINEY. See HALKIRK.

ACHARN. See KENMORE.

ACHESON'S HAVEN, a small harbour near Prestonpans, in the county of East Lothian. It was constructed by the monks of Newbottle, on their grange of Preston. It is often named Morrison's haven from one of its later proprietors.

ACHILTY LOCH. See CONTIN.

ACHINDAVY, or AUCHENDAVIE, a hamlet on the Kelvin, in the shire of Dumbarton and parish of Kirkintilloch; 2 miles east of Kirkintilloch. This was a Roman station, on Antoninus's wall, vulgarly called Gryme's dyke; and, in May 1771, as the workmen were carrying on the great Forth and Clyde canal near this place, they discovered four altars, a mutilated bust, and two great iron mallets, in the tract of the canal, about nine feet below the surface of the earth; in a pit which appeared to be about seven feet diameter at the top, and three at the bottom. The inscriptions upon the altars inform us that they were erected by a centurion of the Second legion. General Roy has given a plan of this station in plate 35 of his 'Military Antiquities,' and engravings of the several antiquities in plate 38 of that work.

ACHNACRAIG, or AUCHNACRAIG, a small harbour on the east coast of the island of Mull, at the entrance of Loch-Don, in the parish of Torosay; 18 miles south-east from Aros; and 132 west by north from Edinburgh. A post-office is established here. This is the principal ferry of Mull, first to the opposite isle of Kerrera, a distance of 7 miles; and thence to the main-land near Oban, a distance of 4 miles; and from hence vast numbers of horses and black cattle are annually transported for the lowland markets. There is a good road from hence to Aros. See MULL.

ACHRAY (LOCH,) a beautiful sheet of water in Perthshire, between Loch-Katrine and Loch-Vennachar, and at a nearly equal distance from both. With these lakes it is connected by two small streams,—one of which flows into its western extremity from Loch-Katrine, while the other, issuing from its eastern end, carries its waters into Loch-Vennachar. The lake receives its name from the farm of Achray, situated on its south-western shore; the term in Gaelic signifies 'the level field.' Loch-Achray, therefore, means 'the lake of the level field.' Compared with either of its sister-lochs, Loch-Achray is but of small dimensions; its utmost length being about a mile, and its breadth scarcely half-a-mile; but the epithet 'lovely' has been, with peculiar propriety, applied to this lake by Sir Walter Scott, as it is hardly possible to conceive any natural scenery more lovely than that presented by the shores of Loch-Achray. The northern shore is bold and rocky, but its harsher features are softened by a rich covering of wood and 'bosky thickets' to the water's edge,—

> —"the copsewood grey,
> That waves and weeps on Loch-Achray."

On the south, the ground rises more gradually from the lake, but it is mostly clad with heath. This soft and gentle character, however, can only be applied to the lake, its bays and shores, and their immediate vicinity; for beyond this we have lofty mountains rearing their rugged and often cloud-capp'd heads in awful majesty, and deep and silent glens and ravines through which the upland streams seek their way to the lakes. On the shores of Loch-Achray we are still within the power of the magician's spell; and so thoroughly has he peopled the visions of our fancy with the creations of his own imagination that we look for the localities of his poem, as we did at Loch-Katrine, with as perfect a faith, and gaze on them when found with as much devotion, as we should on the scenes of some of the most important transactions in our national annals. Along these shores the messenger of Roderic Dhu carried the fiery cross, to alarm and call to the rendezvous the sons of Alpine; and he who, giving himself up to the magic influence of the minstrel's strain, delights to blend together the real truth and the ideal in his conceptions, will remember how

> "Fast as the fatal symbol flies,
> In arms the huts and hamlets rise;
> From winding glen, from upland brown,
> They pour'd each hardy tenant down."

Near the east end of Loch-Achray, and before the traveller from Callander approaches it, he passes over 'the Brigg of Turk,' one of the localities of the poem. See GLENFINLASS.

ADD (THE), a river in Argyleshire, which has its source in some marshes in the north-western extremity of the parish of Kilmichael; and in its winding course southward, by the junction of several tributary rivulets, forms a considerable body of water. It flows through the moss of Crinan, and falls into the sea at Inner Loch-Crinan, on the west coast of Argyleshire. There is a salmon-fishery at its mouth; and the stream itself abounds with trout.

ADVIE, an ancient vicarage and district, partly in Elgin, partly in Inverness-shire, now comprehended in the parish of Cromdale; 8 miles north-east from Granton. This district contains the barony of Advie on the eastern, and the barony of Tulchen on the western side of the Spey: these baronies, anciently a part of the estate of the earl of Fife, came to the family of Ballendalloch in the 15th century, with whom they continued, until sold to Brigadier Alexander Grant.

AE (THE), or WATER OF AE, a small river in Dumfries-shire, which has its rise at the southern foot of Queensberry-hill, runs south for some miles to Glencross in Kirkmahoe, forming the boundary between Closeburn and Kirkmichael parishes; then bending its course south-eastward, forms a junction at Esby with the Kinnel, a branch of the Annan. Its tributaries are the Deer burn, the Branet burn, Capple water, and Glenkill burn. Its length of course, including windings, is about 16 miles.

ÆBUDÆ, and ÆMODÆ. See HEBRIDES.

AFTON, a small river in Ayrshire, a tributary to

the Nith. It rises in the south-eastern extremity of New Cumnock parish, and flows north-west through Glen-Afton, to New Cumnock, a little below which it falls into the Nith, after a course of 6 miles.

AIGASH, or EALAN-AIGAS, a beautiful island, 5½ miles south-west from Beauly, formed by the river Beauly, which here divides into two branches. It is of an oval figure, about 1½ mile in circumference; and contains about 50 acres. It is principally composed of a mass of pudding-stone rising in an abrupt manner about 100 feet above the level of the water, but communicating with the mainland by a bridge. It is covered with natural wood of birch and oak, and is much frequented by roes, and occasionally by red deer. To this island Simon, Lord Lovat, conducted the dowager Lady Lovat, when letters of fire and sword were issued against him in 1697; and here, in a crow-stepped building in the old Scottish style, erected by Lord Lovat, reside the only descendants of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. See KILMORACK.

AILSA CRAIG, sometimes called THE PERCH OF CLYDE, a stupendous insulated rock, or rather mountain, in the mouth of the frith of Clyde, between the coasts of Ayrshire and Kintyre; in N. lat. 55° 15′ 13″; W. long. 5° 7′, according to Galbraith, but according to Norie, in N. lat. 55° 17′ 0″; W. long. 5° 8′ 0″. From the islet of Pladda it is distant 10′ 20″ direct south. It is a mass of columnar syenetic trap, shooting up in a conical form, to an altitude of 1,100 feet according to Macculloch, from an elliptical base of 3,300 feet in the major axis, by 2,200 in the minor. Its formation is distinctly columnar, especially on the western side in which the rock rises quite perpendicularly from the sea. Dr Macculloch says, that "if a single pillar be examined near at hand it will be found far less decided in shape than those of Staffa or Skye, while the whole mass appears as if blended together, not as if each column could be separated; but, when viewed in the mass, the general effect of a columnar and regular structure is as perfect as on the north coast of Skye," while the diameter of the columns far exceed those of Skye, ranging from 6 to 9 feet, and, in one place, attaining an unbroken altitude of nearly 400 feet.* The only landing-place is on the east side, where there is a small beach formed by fallen fragments of the rock. From this, an easy ascent of 200 feet conducts us to the ruins of a square building of which nothing is known, though Macculloch conjectures it may have been an eremitical establishment dependent on Lamlash in Arran. Beyond this building the ascent is extremely laborious, the visitor having to force his way over fragments of rock, and through a forest of gigantic nettles. Not far from the summit are two copious springs; the summit itself is covered with fine herbage, but affords only a scanty and somewhat perilous footing. The rock is inhabited by a few rabbits and goats, and myriads of solan geese, puffins, cormorants, auks, and gulls. It is the property of the Earl of Cassillis, who draws an annual rent of about £30 for it, and who takes the title of Marquis from it. The aspect of this vast and 'craggy ocean pyramid' "from any distance, and in every direction," says Macculloch, "is very grand, and conveys an idea of a mountain of far greater magnitude; since, as its beautiful cone rises suddenly out of the sea, there is no object with which it can be compared. From its solitary and detached position also, it frequently arrests the flight of the clouds, hence deriving a misty hue which more than doubles its altitude to the imagination; while the cap of cloud which so often covers its summit, helps to produce, by concealing its height, the effect—invariable in such cases—of causing it to appear far higher than it really is; adding that appearance of mystery to which mountains owe so much of their consequence. What Ailsa promises at a distance, it far more than performs on an intimate acquaintance. If it has not the regularity of Staffa, it exceeds that island as much in grandeur and variety as it does in absolute bulk. There is indeed nothing, even in the columnar scenery of Skye or in the Shiant isles, superior as these are to Staffa, which exceeds, if it even equals, that of Ailsa. In point of colouring, these cliffs have an infinite advantage; the sobriety of their pale grey stone, not only harmonizing with the subdued tints of green, and with the colours of the sea and the sky, but setting off to advantage all the intricacies of the columnar structure; while, in all the Western islands where this kind of scenery occurs, the blackness of the rocks is, not only often inharmonious and harsh, but a frequent source of obscurity and confusion. Those who are only desirous of viewing one example of that romantic and wonderful scenery which forms the chief attraction of the more distant islands, will be pleased to know that, within a day's sail of Greenock, and without trouble, they may see what cannot be eclipsed by Staffa, or Mull, or Skye, if even it can be equalled by any of them."

AIRD. See COIGACH.

AIRD (CASTLE OF), an extensive ruin, supposed to be the remains of a Danish fortification, situated on a rocky promontory a little to the north of Caradell point, on the eastern side of Kintyre, opposite Machry bay in the island of Arran.

AIRD (THE), a fertile district of Inverness-shire, in the vale of the Beauly, chiefly the property of different branches of the clan Fraser.

AIRD (THE), a small peninsula on the east coast of the island of Lewis, with which it is connected by the isthmus of Stornoway. It measures 5 miles in extreme length from Tuimpan-head on the north-east, to Chicken-head on the south-west; its average breadth is about 2½ miles. It is in the parish of Stornoway, to which, in ancient times, it formed a chapelry called Ui or Uy. The old chapel is in ruins, but the inhabitants attend a government chapel at Knock. See articles LEWIS and STORNOWAY.

AIRD OR AIRDS† (THE), a beautiful district of Appin in Argyleshire, lying between the Linnhe loch on the west, and Loch Creran on the south and east. "I do not know a place," says Macculloch, "where all the elements—often incongruous ones—of mountains, lakes, wood, rocks, castles, sea, shipping, and cultivation, are so strangely intermixed,—where they are so wildly picturesque,—and where they produce a greater variety of the most singular and unexpected scenes." The promontory of Ardmucknish, richly clothed with oak-coppice, is a remarkably fine object here.

AIRDNAMURCHAN. See ARDNAMURCHAN.

AIRD POINT, the north-east extremity of the isle of Skye, nearly opposite the mouth of the Gairloch in Ross-shire.

AIRDLE (THE), a considerable tributary of the Erroch river, in the north-east quarter of Perthshire. It is formed by the union of two streams,—one descending from the Grampians, in the East Forest of Athole, through Glen Fernal,—and the other flowing from the west through Glen Brerachan. These

* If this be correct, they are the largest specimens of columnar basalt yet known. Those of the Fairhead, at the Giant's causeway, measure only 317 feet in altitude, according to the Ordnance trigonometrical Survey.

† From the instances above enumerated it may be conjectured that the general signification of this word *aird*, or *ard*, in Gaelic, is that of a point, or promontory, or rising ground; and in this sense it usually occurs in Gaelic and Irish topography. The form *ard* is, however, the more common of the two.

streams unite at Tulloch, and assume the name of the Airdle, which flows south-east through Strath-Airdle in the parish of Kirkmichael, and unites with the Shee a little below Nether Claquhair. The two united streams form the ERROCH: which see. The total course of the Airdle is about 13 miles.

AIRDRIE, a market-town, burgh of barony, and municipal borough, *quoad civilia* in the parish of New Monkland, and county of Lanark; on the principal line of road between Glasgow and Edinburgh; 11 miles east by north from the former, and 32 west by south from the latter. It occupies a slightly rising ground sloping westwards, but presenting no marked or interesting features. A little more than a century ago, a solitary farm-hamlet occupied the site of this large, well-built, manufacturing town. It now numbers 6,000 inhabitants, 174 of whom, in 1835, rented property within borough of an yearly rental of £10, and 171, property of an yearly rent of £5. The total rental is about £6,700. Its owes its rapid growth chiefly to the extensive and rich beds of ironstone and coal which surround it, and the consequent opening of iron-works and collieries in the neighbourhood; its proximity to Glasgow has also given it a large share in the weaving-orders of the western manufacturers; while it enjoys frequent daily intercourse by coaches, with Edinburgh, and by coaches, canal, and railroad with Glasgow. By the MONKLAND CANAL alone (see that article) upwards of 50,000 passengers were conveyed between Airdrie and Glasgow in the year 1837. See also GLASGOW and GARNKIRK RAILWAY. The streets are lighted with gas, and well-paved; a market for grain is held in the town every Thursday; and fairs are held on the last Tuesday in May and third Tuesday of November. The National bank, the Bank of Scotland, and the Western bank of Scotland, have branches here. This town was erected into a free burgh of barony in 1821, by act of 1° and 2° Geo. IV. c. 60. Under the late Municipal act the magistracy consists of a provost, three baillies, a treasurer, and seven councillors. The property of the town, in 1834, amounted to £1,670; its revenue, in 1833, was £324, of which £188 consisted of road-money levied in 1832 and 1833. The magistrates are patrons of the town's school, at which about 120 pupils in summer, and 80 in winter, attend. A neat town-house has been recently built. Airdrie unites with Lanark, Hamilton, Falkirk, and Linlithgow, in returning a member to parliament. There is a mineral well of a sulphurous quality, called Monkland well, near Airdrie.—Chalmers is of opinion that Airdrie is the Arderyth of the British Triads, on the heights of which Rydderech the Bountiful, king of Strathcluyd, in 577, defeated Aidan the Perfidious, king of Kintyre, and slew Givenddolan the patron of Merlin, who was also engaged in the battle. [See Welsh Archæol. vol. I. p. 151.] This town has recently been divided into two *quoad sacra* parishes, viz.:

EAST AIRDRIE.—This parish was divided *quoad sacra* from the parish of New Monkland, by the General Assembly, in 1834.—Its population was estimated in 1836 at 3,389, of whom 1,496 belonged to the establishment. Its parish-church is the old chapel-of-ease which was built in 1797; sittings 588. Stipend £120, derived solely from seat-rents. The Reformed Presbyterian church was built in 1795; sittings 450. Stipend £80, with a manse and garden.

WEST AIRDRIE.—This parish was divided *quoad sacra*, by the presbytery of Hamilton, from the parish of New Monkland, in 1835. Population, in 1836, 3,685, of whom 1,479 belonged to the established church. Church opened in 1835; sittings 1,200; cost £2,370. Stipend £105.—The United Secession congregation church was built in 1790; sittings 650. Stipend £120, with manse and garden.—The Original Burgher congregation was established in 1804. Church cost £500; sittings 504. Stipend £80, with manse and garden.—An Independent chapel was opened here in August 1839.

AIRDS MOSS, a large tract of elevated muirland in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire; lying between the water of Ayr on the north, and Lugar water on the south. The road from Cumnock to Muirkirk may be regarded as its extreme eastern boundary, and that from Cumnock to Catrine as its extreme western. It is chiefly in the parish of Auchinleck; but the uncultivated tract of moss does not exceed 5 miles in length, by 2 in breadth; the declination is towards the south-west. At its head, or eastern extremity, about half-a-mile to the west of the road from Cumnock to Muirkirk, is a monument to the memory of Richard Cameron of famous memory in the annals of Scottish martyrology, who, with eight of his adherents, fell here in a skirmish with a detachment of dragoons under Earlshall. The original monument was a large flat stone simply inscribed with the name of Cameron and his fellow-martyrs, and familiarly known as Cameron's stone; but by the pious care of a few individuals the present monument was erected a few years ago. The skirmish in which these worthies perished took place about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 20th of July, 1680. Cameron's party—who had been on the moors all the preceding night—amounted to 23 horsemen, and 40 foot, all very ill-armed. The king's party amounted to about 112, all well-armed and mounted.

AIRLIE, a parish in Forfarshire; bounded on the north by Kingoldrum parish; on the east by Kirriemuir and Glammis; on the south by Essey parish and Perthshire; and on the west by Perthshire, Ruthven parish, and Lintrathen. Its greatest length is 6 miles; greatest breadth 4. The superficial area is about 6,000 acres, of which nearly five-sixths are in a state of high cultivation. The general declination is towards the Isla river, which skirts the parish on the western side, and receives two small tributary streams rising in the parish. The Dean river, a sluggish stream flowing from the loch of Forfar, forms its southern boundary. There are extensive plantations on the northern side; and on the western side was an extensive moss, called Baikie moss, covering 128 acres, now drained and under cultivation. Of Baikie castle, the property of the last Viscount Fenton, few traces now exist. In the north-west point of the parish, where the river Melgam, flowing south-west through a deep ravine, joins the Isla river, 5 miles north of Meigle, stood the ancient castle of Airlie,—'the bonnie house of Airlie,' of Scottish song,—once the residence of the Ogilvies, earls of that name, but destroyed, along with Furtour house, another seat of the earl's, by the Marquis of Argyle, by order of the Committee of Estates, in 1640. The place had been regarded as an almost impregnable strength by nature, and had already, under Lord Ogilvie, who had been left in command by his father the earl, resisted a party under Montrose and Kinghorn; but on Argyle's approach with 5,000 men, the garrison fled. The modern house of Airlie is a beautiful mansion, most picturesquely situated. Population of the parish in 1801, 1,041; in 1831, 1,860. Houses 160. Assessed property, £5,772. This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Earl of Strathmore. Church built in 1791; sittings 411. Stipend £219 1s. 5d., with a glebe valued at £12, and a manse. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £13 fees; average number of pupils 30. There is a private school with about the same attendance.

AIRTH, a parish in Stirlingshire; bounded on the north and east by the frith of Forth, along which it extends about 6 miles; on the south by Bothkenner and Larbert parishes; and on the west by St Ninians. Its greatest breadth is about 3 miles. The general declination is towards the Forth. A small stream, which rises near the centre of St Ninians parish, flows eastwards with a meandering course through this parish, and discharges itself into the Forth at Higgin's Neuck. Stream-tides flow above a mile up this rivulet, which is liable to sudden and extensive floods. On the western side of the parish were formerly two extensive mosses,—one of nearly 500 acres, called the Moss of Dunmore; and the other, to the south of it, called the Moss of Letham. These—which might be remains of the great Caledonian forest—have almost disappeared before the progress of cultivation; and on the side of the frith also a considerable quantity of rich land has been reclaimed from the sea, which in ancient times certainly covered a great portion of the lowlands in this parish. The hills of Dunmore and Airth are very beautiful wooded eminences, towards the centre of the parish, both commanding a fine view of the frith. Coal is extensively wrought in their neighbourhood. There are three small harbours on the coast: viz., Airth, Dunmore, and Newmiln; and two ferries across the frith; one at Kersie, where the frith is about half-a-mile in breadth; and the other at Higgin's Neuck, where the breadth is nearly a mile. The town of Airth is near the coast, about 5 miles direct north of Falkirk; on the coast-road to and from Stirling and the East country. The writer of the first Statistical account of the parish, says: "The trade in Airth, prior to the year 1745, was very considerable, but has since been on the decline, owing to a number of vessels being burnt at that period. The occasion of this was, that the rebels, having seized a small vessel at a narrow part of the river called Fallin, by means of it transported a number of small brass cannon to the harbours of Airth and Dunmore, near each of which they erected batteries and placed their cannon. Upon the king's vessels coming from Leith to dislodge them, a reciprocal firing took place. The commanders of the king's vessels, finding their efforts ineffectual, sailed down the river with the tide, and gave orders to burn all the vessels lying on the river-side, to prevent them falling into the hands of the rebels, who might have used them as transports, and harassed the people on both sides of the river. The loss of these vessels was severely felt by the trading-people in Airth, and trade has since removed to Carronshore and Grangemouth." Population, in 1801, 1,855; in 1831, 1,825, of whom 152 families were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 110 in trades. Houses 232. Assessed property, £11,159. Valued Scots rent, £8,638.—This parish, formerly a vicarage belonging to the bishop of Edinburgh, is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The church is a very handsome Gothic building of recent erection. Patron, Graham of Airth. Stipend £281 12s., with a glebe valued at £27, and a manse. Unappropriated teinds £1,489 3s. 2d. Schoolmaster's stipend £34, with £40 fees; average number of scholars 90. There are two private schools. —There are three ancient castles or towers in this parish: viz., that of Airth, known as Wallace's castle, from that hero having surprised and cut off an English garrison in it, and now forming a part of the modern building called by the same name; that of Dunmore; and that of Powfouls. The principal seats are Airth castle, Dunmore house, and Higgin's Neuck, or according to more modern orthography, Nook.

AIRTHRIE, a small hamlet of Stirlingshire, which may now be regarded as forming part of the picturesque village called the BRIDGE OF ALLAN: see that article. It is here that the wells resorted to by the visitors at Bridge of Allan are situated. The Airthrie mineral spring holds upwards of one-third more of the mineral salts in solution than the waters of Dunblane, and one-half more than those of Pitcaithley. The following is Dr Thomson's analysis of this spring:—

| | In 1,000 grains. | In one pint. |
|---|---|---|
| Common salt, | 5·1 | 37·45 |
| Muriate of lime, | 4·674 | 34·32 |
| Sulphate of lime, | 0·26 | 1·91 |
| | 10·034 | 73·68 |

Pitcaithley water, according to Dr Murray's analysis, contains 34·3 grains salts in one pint; and Dunblane water 45·9. The specific gravity of Airthrie water is 1·00714.

AITHSTING, a parish in the Mainland of Shetland, united with that of Sandsting about the time of the Reformation. It is a hilly moorland district. The minister of the united parishes preaches every third Sunday at the old parish church of Aithsting, which is still upheld by the people for that purpose. It is about 2½ miles distant from the parish-church of Sandsting, with a sound intervening. See SANDSTING. The bay of Aith affords good anchorage.

ALBANY, ALBION, or ALBINN, the ancient Gaelic name of Scotland, and, until Cæsar's time, the original appellation of the whole island. The Scottish Celts denominate themselves *Gael Albinn* or *Albinnich*, in distinction from those of Ireland whom they call *Gael Eirinnich*; and the Irish themselves call the Scottish Gaels *Albannaich*; while their writers, so late as the 12th century, call the country of the Scottish Gael *Alban*. With respect to the etymology of the name Albinn or Albion, it is to be observed, in the first place, that it is compounded of two syllables, the last of which, *inn*, signifies in Celtic a large island. Thus far the etymology is clear, but the meaning of the adjective part, *alb*, is not so apparent. Dr John Macpherson thinks it folly to search for a Hebrew or Phœnician etymon of Albion, and he considers the prefix *alb* as denoting a high country, the word being, in his opinion, synonymous with the Celtic vocable *alp* or *alba*, which signifies *high*. "Of the Alpes Grajæ, Alpes Pæninæ or Penninæ, and the Alpes Bastarnicæ, every man of letters has read. In the ancient language of Scotland, *alp* signifies invariably an *eminence*. The Albani, near the Caspian sea, the Albani of Macedon, the Albani of Italy, and the Albanich of Britain, had all the same right to a name founded on the same characteristical reason, the height or roughness of their respective countries. The same thing may be said of the Gaulish Albici, near Massilia." Deriving *alb* from the Latin word *albus*, the appellation of Albinn would denote an island distinguished by some peculiarity either in the whiteness of its appearance or in the productions of its soil, and hence Pliny derives the etymon of *Albion* from its white rocks washed by the sea, or from the abundance of white roses which the island produced. His words are, "Albion insula sic dicta *ab albis rupibus*, quas mare alluit, vel ob *rosas albas* quibus abundat." But although the whitish appearance of the English cliffs, as seen from the channel and the opposite coast of Gaul, certainly appears to support the supposition of Pliny, yet it is evidently contrary to philological analogy to seek for the etymon of Albion in the Latin. Amongst the various opinions given on this subject, that of Dr Macpherson seems to be the most rational. The term *Albann*,

or *Alban*, became ultimately the peculiar appellation of an extensive Highland district comprehending Breadalbane, Athole, part of Lochaber, Appin, and Glenorchy. The title Duke of Albany was first created for a younger son of Robert II. It became extinct in his son Murdoch, who was beheaded by James I. James II. renewed it for his second son Alexander; in whose son it again became extinct. Since the Union it has always been borne by the king's second son.

ALBION parish. See GLASGOW.

ALDCLUYD. See DUMBARTON.

ALD CAMUS, or OLD CAMBUS, an ancient vicarage in Berwickshire, annexed at an unknown but early date to the parish of Cockburnspath. The church has long been in ruins; but its remains, known by the name of St Helen's chapel, are still visible on the summit of a lofty precipice overhanging the sea, 1¼ mile south-east of Dunglass. It is stated in the last Statistical account of Cockburnspath parish, published in 1835, that a number of silver coins of Athelstan the Great were recently found here. See COCKBURNSPATH.

ALDCATHIE, or ALCATHY, an ancient parish in Linlithgowshire, now annexed to DALMENY: which see.

ALDHAM, an ancient parish on the north-east coast of the shire of Haddington, now annexed to the parish of WHITEKIRK: which see. The ruins of the chapel may still be traced, on the summit of the lofty sea-beach a little to the eastwards of Tantallon castle.

ALDIE, an ancient barony in the parish of Fossaway, Perthshire, originally belonging to the earls of Tullibardine, but which came by marriage into the family of Mercer of Meiklour, and is now the property of Lady Keith, Countess Flahault. The hamlet of Aldie is about 2 miles south by east of the Crook of Devon. Aldie castle, once the family-seat of the Mercers, is now in ruins.

ALE (THE), a small stream of Berwickshire, which rises in the north-east of the parish of Coldingham, and runs south-east, skirting the East coast post-road, till its junction with the Eye, after a course of about 7 miles, at a point about 1 mile above Eyemouth.

ALEMOOR LOCH, a small sheet of water in the parish of Roberton, Selkirkshire, fed by a number of streamlets descending from the high grounds towards the west and south, and discharging its waters by the Ale, which, emerging from the north-east point of the loch, flows south-eastwards, and falls into the Teviot, a little below ANCRUM: which see. This lake, Leyden informs us, is regarded with superstitious horror by the common people, as being the residence of the water-cow, an imaginary amphibious monster. A tradition also prevails in the district that an infant was once seized, while disporting on the 'willowy shore' of this loch, by an erne, a species of eagle, which, on being pursued, dropped its 'hapless prey' into the waters. Leyden has introduced this incident with thrilling effect in his Scenes of Infancy,' in the lines commencing

> "Sad is the wail that floats o'er Alemoor's lake,
> And nightly bids her gulfs unbottomed quake,
> While moonbeams, sailing o'er the waters blue,
> Reveal the frequent tinge of blood-red hue."

ALEXANDRIA, a pleasantly situated village in the parish of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire; on the western bank of the Leven, on the road from Dumbarton to the Balloch ferry; 3½ miles north from Dumbarton, and a little more than 1 south of the ferry. The population is considerable, and chiefly engaged in the neighbouring cotton-printing works. There are a handsome extension church, with about 1,000 sittings; and a neat Independent chapel here.

ALFORD, a district in the south-west of Aberdeenshire, comprehending the parishes of Alford, Auchindoir, Clatt, Glenbucket, Keig, Kildrummy, Kinnethmont, Lochell-cushnie, Rhynie and Essie, Strathdon, Tullynessle with Forbes, Tough, Towie, and part of Cabrach, which is mostly in the shire of Banff. The entire population of this district, in 1831, was 11,923, of whom 1,291 families were engaged in agriculture. The number of inhabited houses was 2,321. This district is nearly surrounded on every side by hills and mountains, and there is no entrance to the greater part of it but by ascending considerable heights to gain the passes between them. The climate is good. Its distance from the ocean occasions more intense frosts and longer lying snows; but, on the other hand, the surrounding mountains protect and cover the country from the north-east fogs and winds which are so unfavourable to vegetation in less-sheltered situations and places upon the coast. Besides several inferior streams, Alford is watered by the Don, which, rushing through a narrow gullet amongst the mountains on the west, winds its course, in a direction from west to east, through the whole length of the district; and flows out through a narrow valley encompassed on the north by Bennochie, which here rises into high and magnificent Alpine tops. See BENNOCHIE.

ALFORD PARISH is in length, from south-west to north-east, about 7 or 8 miles; and is from 3 to 5 in breadth. It contains nearly 8,000 Scotch acres; of which there were, in 1796, nearly 3,600 arable, 3,700 of hill, muir, moss, and pasture-grounds, and about 700 of wood. Population, in 1801, 644; in 1831, 894. Assessed property, £2,616. The soil on the banks of the Don is generally a good light loam. In the eastern part of the parish, the soil is in some places a deep loam; in others, a strong clay; and sometimes a mixture of both. In this quarter, and the adjoining parish of Tough, there was formerly a large marsh, now called the Strath of Tough or Kincraigie, which was partially drained in the end of the 17th century. There were anciently weekly markets held at Meiklendovie in this parish, and great yearly fairs at that place, and the kirk-town of Alford. Those at Meiklendovie have been discontinued for many years; but there are still monthly fairs at the kirk-town, for the sale of cattle, horses, sheep, and small wares. Two roads cross each other, in this parish, a little to the north-east of the kirk-town: viz. the Great Northern road, which leads from Fettercairn, over the Cairn of Month, to Huntly; and the road which goes from Aberdeen to Corgarff, a military station on the sources of Don. On the former of these lines is the bridge of Alford over the Don, a little below its junction with the Lochel, built in 1811. It is of 3 arches, having a water-way of 128 feet, and cost £2,000. It is 14 miles distant from the bridge of Potarch over the Dee, on the same line of road.—There are two old fortalices in this parish; one of them, Astoune, seems to have been a place of some strength. The river Don here abounds with trout, and, after high floods, with salmon. Besides the Don, there are several inferior streams well-stocked with trout, &c. Upon one of them, the Lochel, a bridge was built by Mr Melvine, then clergyman of the parish, in the end of the 17th century; and it is still kept in good repair, by a mortification of 100 merks, which he left in the charge of the minister and kirk-session for that purpose.—This parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £206 17s. 4d., with a manse, glebe, and fuel. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4¼d., with about £10 fees. Average number of scholars

54. The church is old, and bears date 1603. The manse was built in 1718.—In this parish, the Marquis of Montrose, upon the 2d July 1645, signally defeated Baillie, one of the generals of the Covenant; but his cause sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Lord Gordon, eldest son of the Marquis of Huntly, who fell by a random shot, in the pursuit, near a large stone which is still pointed out by the country people. About 90 years ago, some men, while casting peats, dug up the body of a man on horseback and in complete armour, who had probably perished either in the pursuit or flight from this engagement. Upon the top of a hill in this parish, there is an immense cairn, 120 yards in circumference, and of a proportionable height. Of this monument, there is no very distinct tradition, though some legends represent it as marking the burial-place of a brother of one of the kings of Scotland. Nor can any more certain account be given of a large cairn which stood at a place called Cairnballoch.

ALINE (Loch) a beautiful little arm of the sound of Mull, connected with the sound by a very narrow channel, and penetrating about 2 miles into the most interesting district of Morven. The sides are steep and woody, and towards the head assume a rugged and picturesque appearance. Two streams flow into it at the head, at opposite angles; the one descends from Loch-na-Cuirn, through Loch Ternate, and falls into the north-east corner of the loch; the other, and larger stream, flows through Glen-Dow, skirting the western base of Ben-Mean, receives at Claggan a tributary from Glen-Gell, on the eastern side of Ben-Mean, and discharges itself into Loch Aline on the north-west point. Loch Arienas flows into the latter stream, by a small rivulet. At the head of Loch Aline is a fine old square fortalice, picturesquely situated on a bold rock overhanging the loch.

ALLAN (The), a tributary of the Teviot, rising on the southern skirts of Cavers parish, and flowing in a north-east direction, through a lovely pastoral vale, till its junction with the Teviot at Allanmouth peel, a mile above Branxholm.

ALLAN (The), a river of Perthshire, and tributary of the Forth, famed for its picturesque scenery, and giving name to the fertile district of Strathallan. Its head-springs descend in a south-eastern direction from the Braes of Ogilvie; the united stream first runs west; and then turns south-west, and enters the parish of Dunblane. At Stockbrigs it bends suddenly towards the south-east, till it reaches Dunblane, whence it assumes a direction nearly south, till its junction with the Forth, about 2 miles above Stirling. Its entire course is about 18 miles. It is a fine trouting-stream, and is a familiar name to the lovers of Scottish song. It is the opinion of Chalmers, that the Alauna of Ptolemy, and of Richard, was situated on the Allan, about a mile above its confluence with the Forth.

ALLAN (Bridge of), a beautiful village, on the banks of the above stream, at the point where the post-road from Stirling to Callander crosses it; 3 miles north of Stirling. The beauty and salubrity of the place, and its proximity to the celebrated mineral well of Airthrie (which see) have rendered it a favourite watering-place. Nature assumes a mild and cheerful aspect here. The banks of the Allan are clothed with soft green verdure; the cottages are irregularly scattered, as in some villages of the South, amid

> Gardens stored with peas and mint and thyme,
> And rose and lily for the sabbath-morn,"

bespeaking a high degree of comfort and even of rural luxury. To the native of England, or of the Scottish lowlands, returning from the classic regions of Highland chivalry, fatigued and overpowered with their monotonous immensity,—their unutterable loneliness,—their ferocious precipices,—their sun-scorched rocks, and roads with never a tree to shade them, the rich and agreeable diversity of sylvan scenery of the Bridge-of-Allan and its neighbourhood is inexpressibly delightful. He here finds himself transported to a district of fertile and cultivated beauty,—a country rich in verdant pastures, sprinkled with the comfortable habitations of men, and awakening more of a home-feeling in his bosom than nature in her free, wild, unadorned loveliness.

ALLANTON, a village in the parish of Edrom, Berwickshire, situated at the point of confluence of the Blackadder and Whitadder, on the road from Ladykirk to Chirnside, 1½ mile south of Chirnside. There is a private school in this village; and a new bridge is now erecting over the Whitadder.

ALLEN (The), a small stream in Roxburghshire. It rises on the north-western boundary of the parish of Melrose, near Allenshaws; flows southward, skirting the western base of Colmslie hill, and passing the ruins of Hillslap, Colmslie, and Langshaw; and falls into the Tweed, about a quarter of a mile above the bridge near Lord Somerville's hunting-seat called the Pavilion, after traversing a romantic ravine called the Fairy dean, or the Nameless dean. The vale of the Allen is the prototype of the imaginary Glendearg in 'The Monastery;' although, as Sir Walter himself informs us, the resemblance of the real and fanciful scene "is far from being minute, nor did the author aim at identifying them."

ALLOA, a parish in the shire of Clackmannan, anciently a chapelry to the vicarage of Tullibody. Its average length, from east to west, is about 4 miles, and its breadth 2. On the south it is bounded by the Forth, whose course is here so winding that its banks measure above 5½ miles within the boundaries of the parish. On the north it is bounded by the Devon, which separates it from the parishes of Alva on the north, and Logie on the west. On the east it is conterminous with the parishes of Tillycoultry and Clackmannan. The soil is rich and fertile along the Devon and the Forth; betwixt these rivers, the country rises considerably and is much less fertile. The parish is intersected by the road from Clackmannan to Tullibody, and thence northward to Menstrie. On the coast, after passing the ferry of Craigward, the river becomes narrower; and here presents some beautiful islands, or inches, which, though covered at spring-tides, furnish excellent pasture for cattle during summer, and are frequented by quantities of water-fowl. The stormy petterels, or what the sailors usually call Mother Cary's chickens, have been occasionally seen here. Proceeding up the links of the river, we come to the mansion-house and barony of Tullibody. Behind it, on the north, there is a wooded bank; and on either side, almost at equal distances from the house, are two prominences, jutting out into the carse, which protect and shelter the lower grounds. In the front of the house is the river, with two of the inches formerly mentioned. Within a mile to the west of the house of Tullibody, the Devon discharges itself into the Forth; and vessels of tolerable burden can load and unload at a pier built at the mouth of that river; while sloops and large boats loaded with grain come up near to the village of Cambus. On the other side of the Devon there is a rich flat piece of ground, called West Cambus, formerly belonging to Lord Alva. In the north-east extremity of the parish is Shaw Park, formerly the seat of Lord Cathcart, now of Lord Mansfield. From the drawing-room windows, there is in view a fine reach of the river, with the towers of Alloa and Clackmannan, and the castle of Stirling, in the dis-

tance; even the hill of Tinto, in Clydesdale, and Ben-Lomond, are distinctly seen. Upon the eastern extremity of the parish, there is a large artificial piece of water, made about the beginning of the 17th century for the use of the Alloa coal-works. It is called Gartmorn dam. When the dam is full, it covers 160 English acres of ground. There are two collieries in the barony of Alloa, the oldest of them, called the Alloa pits, is about 1½ mile distant from the shore; the other is the Collyland, and is about double that distance. There are various seams in each colliery; some of 3, 4, 5, and 9 feet in thickness. The pits are free of all noxious damps, and have in general a good roof and pavement, although there is iron stone over some of the seams. While the coals of the barony of Alloa were brought to the shore in small carts by the tenants, the quantity was uncertain, and often not very considerable. In 1768, a waggon-way was made to the Alloa pits, which proved to be so great an advantage that it induced the proprietor to extend it to the Collyland, in 1771. Formerly this parish was famous for manufacturing tobacco; the merchants of Glasgow having warehouses here for that article and other colonial produce, which they re-exported to the continent; but it is long since it lost its reputation for this manufacture. For a time the camblet branch took the lead in the manufactures of this parish. "It is in the neighbourhood of the wool of the Ochils," says the Statistical reporter in 1798; "and the young people were bred to the employment. Early education in this branch gave them superiority; and this pre-eminence opened up a variety of markets both at home and abroad. Great quantities were sent to England; which, after being dressed and finished-off with a peculiar neatness, were returned and sold in our markets at a very advanced price." Till near that period, about 100 looms had been employed in this manufacture, but it no longer exists. A good deal of cotton and linen, however, is woven. The principal heritor of the parish is the earl of Mar. Next to him, in valuation, is Abercromby of Tullibody. The valued rent is £7,492 19s. 2d. Scotch. The real rent is probably about £4,000 Sterling. There are no families of any consequence now existing, which were originally of this parish. The branch of the Abercrombies which settled at Tullibody towards the end of the 16th century, were descended from the family of Birkenboig in Banffshire. The Cathcart family only made Shaw Park the seat of their residence, on parting with the estate of Auchincruive which they had possessed for ages in Ayrshire. Their possessions in this, and the adjoining parishes, descended to the late Lord Cathcart from his grandmother Lady Shaw; whose husband had purchased them, in the beginning of the 18th century, at a judicial sale, from the Bruces of Clackmannan. Neither can even the Erskines be said to be originally of this parish, although they got the lands which they now possess here, in the reign of King Robert Bruce. They were originally settled in Renfrewshire. They succeeded by a female, in 1457, to the earldom of Mar; but it was not until the year 1561 that they got possession of it. It was at that time declared in parliament, that the earldom of Mar belonged to John, Lord Erskine, who, in the year 1571, was elected regent of Scotland, on the death of the Earl of Lennox. The title was forfeited by John, the 11th earl, taking part in the rebellion of 1715; but was restored in 1824, in the person of John Francis, Earl of Mar.

The parish of Alloa is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £299 3s. 2d., with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £63. Unappropriated teinds £101 9s. 7d. Church built in 1819, in the Gothic style, at a cost of £8,000. It stands on a rising ground, and has a steeple, 200 feet high. Sittings 1,561. The old church at Tullibody is still in good repair, and there is sermon here on Sunday evenings during summer. The minister has an assistant who is nominated by the earl of Mar, and paid partly from the interest of £800 mortified by Lady Charlotte, widow of Thomas, Lord Erskine. Population, in 1801, 5,214; in 1831, 6,377; being an increase of 800, since 1821, which was attributed to the flourishing state of the trade. Of these 111, labourers were employed in agriculture, 194 in the collieries, 110 in distilleries, 55 in breweries, and 25 in brick and tile works. Houses 976, of which 561, inhabited by 1,128 families, belonged to the town of Alloa. Assessed property, including that of the town of Alloa, £11,245. The population of the parish, in 1836, amounted to 6,867, of whom 3,548 belonged to the establishment, and about 1,800 were inhabitants of the landward part of the parish.—There are two United Secession congregations: the first of these was established in 1746. Church built in 1792; sittings 722. Stipend £160, with manse and garden. The second was established in 1765, at which time the church was built, but it was reseated in 1811. Sittings 640. Stipend £125, besides taxes, manse, and garden.—There is an Original Burgher congregation, the minister of which has a stipend of £110; and an Independent congregation. The other religious bodies in this parish are an Episcopalian congregation revived in 1837, and for which a new chapel was consecrated in May, 1840, by Bishop Russell; a New Jerusalem congregation established in 1831; and a Methodist Mission congregation established in 1837.—The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34 4s. 4½d., with £16 in lieu of a house and garden, £18 10s. school fees, and about £20 of other annual emoluments. Average number of scholars 50. The parochial school is that of the town of Alloa. There are 11 private schools, attended by about 600 children.—Of the old parish and church of Tullibody, we have the following notice in the first Statistical account of the parish of Alloa: "There are the remains of an old church in Tullibody; the lands of which, with the inches and fishings, are narrated in a charter by David I., who founded the abbey of Cambuskenneth, in the year 1147; and are made over to that abbacy, together with the church of Tullibody, and its chapel of Alloa. There are no records of the union of these two churches of Alloa and Tullibody. It seems probable, that it was about the beginning of the Reformation. It appears from John Knox, that, in the year 1559, when Monsieur d'Oysel commanded the French troops on the coast of Fife, they were alarmed with the arrival of the English fleet, and thought of nothing but a hasty retreat. It was in the month of January, and at the breaking up of a great storm. William Kirkcaldy of Grange, attentive to the circumstances in which the French were caught, took advantage of their situation, marched with great expedition towards Stirling, and cut the bridge of Tullibody, which is over the Devon, to prevent their retreat. The French, finding no other means of escape, took the roof off the church, and laid it along the bridge where it was cut, and got safe to Stirling. It is generally believed, that this church remained in the same dismantled state till some years ago, that George Abercromby, Esq. of Tullibody, covered it with a new roof, and erected within it a tomb for his family. There is still a large burying-ground around this church; and on the north side of it, where there had been formerly an entry, there is a stone coffin, with a niche for the

head, and two for the arms, covered with a thick hollowed lid, like a tureen. The lid is a good deal broken; but a curious tradition is preserved of the coffin, viz.: That a certain young lady of the neighbourhood had declared her affection for the minister, who, either from his station, or want of inclination, made no return; that the lady sickened and died, but gave orders not to bury her in the ground, but to put her body in the stone coffin, and place it at the entry to the church. Thus was the poor vicar punished; and the stone retains the name of the Maiden stone."

ALLOA, a burgh of barony, in the above parish, and a port on the frith of Forth, is about 27¼ miles higher up the frith than Leith, and 17 below Stirling; in W. long. 3° 46′, N. lat. 56° 7′. The name has been variously written. In the charter granted by King Robert, in 1315, to Thomas de Erskyne, it is spelled Alway; and, in some subsequent ones, Aulway, Auleway, and sometimes Alloway. Camden, in his 'Britannia,' seems to think it the Alauna of the Romans. He says, "Ptolemy places Alauna somewhere about Stirling; and it was either upon Alon, a little river, that runs here into the Forth, [See ALLAN,] or at Alway, a seat of the Erskines." The windings of the Forth between Stirling and Alloa are very remarkable; the distance, from the quay of Alloa to the quay of Stirling, measured in the centre of the river, is 17 miles, and to the bridge of Stirling 19½ miles; whereas the distance, by land, from Alloa to the bridge of Stirling, does not exceed 7 miles, though the turnings in the road are numerous. The situation of the town is pleasant. Some strata of rock run a considerable way between the carse and the high grounds, and break off about the ferry, a little above the harbour. On part of this rock is built the tower and the ancient part of the town of Alloa. The tower marks the ancient residence of the family of Mar. It was built prior to the year 1315; but the entire building, with the exception of the square tower still standing, was accidentally burnt to the ground in the year 1800.* The highest turret is 89 feet; and the thickness of the walls is 11 feet. There is a fine rich prospect from the summit: no fewer than nine counties can be discerned from it. The gardens were laid out by John, Earl of Mar, in 1706, in the old French taste of long avenues and clipt hedges, with statues and ornaments. The town formerly almost surrounded the tower, and in rude ages they afforded mutual benefits to each other. Most of the streets are narrow and irregular; there is one, however, on a regular plan, in a line parallel to the gardens of the tower, called John's street, which is between 76 and 80 feet broad. A row of lime-trees, on each side, affords an agreeable shade in summer, and a comfortable shelter in winter. At the end of this walk is the harbour of Alloa, where, at neap-tides, the water rises from 14 to 16 feet, and at spring-tides from 22 to 24; yet it has been ascertained that the bottom of Alloa harbour is nearly on a level with the top of the pier of Leith. There is a double tide at each flowing and ebbing. The quay is built of rough hewn stone, and forms a pow, or small creek, where the rivulet that runs through the north-east end of the town falls into the river. A little above the harbour there is a dry dock. Above the dry dock there is a ferry, sometimes called the Craigward, and sometimes the King's ferry. The breadth of the river here, at high tide, is above half-a-mile; and there are good piers carried down to low water-mark on each side, and two large steamers are employed; but the rapidity of the tide sometimes renders the passage tedious. The scheme of building a bridge across the Forth here has often been talked of. To the west of the ferry stands a glass-house, for making bottles, which is thought to be the most conveniently situated of any in Britain. The extent to which the manufactory of glass has been carried here, is amazing. "It is not half-a-century," says the writer of the first Statistical account of Alloa, "since one glass-house at Leith, and one at Glasgow, supplied all Scotland, while the company wrought the one half-year at the one place, and the next at the other." In 1825 a joint-stock company was formed for carrying on these works, but it has not proved a very prosperous concern. The Glasgow Union bank, and the Western bank of Scotland, have branches here. Fairs are held here on the second Wednesday in February, May, August, and November; those in May and November are for cattle. The public revenue, and matters of trade, are managed by a custom-house, which was established here a short time after the Union. The ships and vessels belonging to this port, in the end of last century, amounted to 115; of a tonnage of 7,241 tons; and employing 500 men; the present tonnage belonging to this port is about 8,000 tons. The greater number of the vessels are employed in the coast-trade. About 50,000 tons of coal are annually sent from this port to places within the frith of Forth, and to the east and north of Scotland; the foreign trade is also considerable with the ports of Denmark, Norway, Germany, and Holland. Coals are the great article of exportation: 65,000 tons are annually exported. The importations generally consist of flax, lintseed, and other articles from Holland; and grain, wood of all kinds, and iron. There are several breweries in the town of Alloa, which is famed for its excellent strong ale; and three extensive distilleries. There are also two woollen manufactories; and a large iron foundery. The good of the place, and the administration of justice, are in the hands of his majesty's justices of the peace, and the sheriff-depute. There is only one sheriff-depute for this and the neighbouring county of Stirling. He appoints substitutes; one of whom constantly resides here, and holds the sheriff-court for Clackmannanshire. There is a baron-bailie named by Lord Mar. He regulates the stents and cesses; he has also jurisdiction in debts not exceeding 40s., but few or no actions of debt are ever brought before him. The town obtained a police act in 1803, which was amended and enlarged in 1822. An admiralty court was formerly held here, in virtue of a commission from the Lord vice-admiral of Scotland. The jurisdiction of this court extended from the bridge of Stirling to Petty-cur near Kinghorn, on the north side of the Forth; and from Stirling bridge to Higgin's Neuck on the south. The town, as such, has no property or revenue, and no debts; but under the police-acts there is a debt of £5,000. The burgh pays county-burdens and rates corresponding to a valuation of £601 1s 10d. Scotch; and, for the privilege of participating with the royal burghs in foreign trade, £11 6s. sterling as its share of royal burgh cess. Until the passing of the police act of 1822, Alloa was ill supplied with water, but it has since been brought from the river at a considerable expense, and

* Among the valuable relics of antiquity which perished in this unfortunate conflagration was the only indubitably authentic portrait of Queen Mary, who herself bequeathed it to one of her personal attendants shortly before her execution. "The painter," says Dr Stoddart, who saw this picture a few months before its destruction, "was no mean artist; and the piece, though hard, was highly finished. The features were probably drawn with accuracy; but what little character they possessed was unpleasant, and might better have suited the cold and artful Elizabeth, than the tender, animated Mary. It appeared, however, to have been painted at an age when she had been long written 'in sour Misfortune's book;' and had perhaps lost that warmth of feeling which was at once the bane of her happiness, and the charm of her manners."

filtered through an artificial bed of sand. Alloa has frequent communication in the course of each day with Stirling and Edinburgh by means of the steamers plying betwixt these places. It is 7 miles from Dollar, 20 from Kinross, and 37 from Perth. Population, in 1831, 4,417. Assessed property, £4,662.

ALLOWAY, an ancient parish in the district of Kyle, in Ayrshire, which was united, towards the end of the 17th century, with the parish of Ayr, from which it is divided by Glengaw burn. 'Alloway's auld haunted kirk,'—a little roofless ruin,—long known only as marking the obscure resting-place of the rustic dead, is now an object of veneration, and many an enthusiastic pilgrimage, on account of its having been chosen by Burns as the scene of the grotesque demon revelry, at once ludicrous and horrible, described with such graphic and tremendous power in his tale of Tam o' Shanter; for it would seem that imagination is not restricted in her flight here by the actual and real. It is situated on the east bank of the Doon, a little below the point where the road from Ayr to Maybole is carried across that river by the new bridge, and a quarter of a mile from the cottage on Doon side in which the peasant-bard was born on the 25th of January, 1759. The poet's father was interred here at his own request; and the bard himself expressed a wish to be laid in the same grave, which would have been complied with had not the citizens of Dumfries claimed the honcur of the guardianship of his ashes. It is now—such is the interest which the genius of the bard has thrown over the spot—a crowded and fashionable place of sepulture. Betwixt the kirk and the 'Auld brig o' Doune,' by which a road now disused is carried over 'Doon's classic stream,' about 100 yards south-east of the kirk, and on the summit of the eastern bank, which here rises boldly from the river, stands a splendid monument to the poet, designed by Hamilton of Edinburgh, and consisting of a triangular base, supporting nine Corinthian columns, which are surrounded by a cupola terminating in a gilt tripod. It is upwards of 60 feet in height; and cost above £2,000. The whole is enclosed, and ornamented with shrubbery; and the clever figures of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny, executed by the ingenious self-taught sculptor, Tom, are placed in a small building within the enclosure.—Alloway kirk is 36½ miles distant from Glasgow; 5¾ from Maybole; and 2¾ from Ayr. Mr. Cathcart of Blairston, one of the lords of session, on his promotion to the bench, took the title of Lord Alloway from this place. He died in 1829, and was interred within the ruins of the kirk. See article, THE DOON.

ALMOND (THE), a river chiefly belonging to Edinburghshire. It rises in the muir of Shotts, about a mile south-east of the kirk of Shotts, near the Cant hills; and flows eastward in a line nearly parallel with the post-road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, by Whitburn, which crosses it at Blackburn, and recrosses it again near to Mid-Calder. From a little beyond Mid-Calder, it flows in a north-easterly direction and forms the boundary betwixt the shires of Linlithgow and Edinburgh, passing Ammondell, Bliston, Kirkliston, Carlourie, and Craigiehall, and falling into the sea at Cramond, where it forms a small estuary navigable by boats for a few hundred yards. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Union canal is carried across this river near Clifton hall, in the parish of Kirkliston, by a noble aqueduct. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railroad is also carried across it lower down the river near Kirkliston, by an immense viaduct of 43 arches of 50 feet span each, and varying from 60 to 85 feet in height. [See cut, vol. II. p. 737.]—Its principal tributary is the Broxburn, which is wholly a Linlithgowshire stream, and flows into it from the west a little above Kirkliston.

ALMOND (THE), or ALMON, a river of Perthshire, rising in the south-east corner of Killin parish, on the north side of the range of hills at the head of Glen Lednock, and flowing eastwards to Newtown in the parish of Monzie, where it turns south-east, and skirts the road from Amulrie to Buchandy; at Dallick it again turns eastwards, and flows in that direction to Logie-Almond; beyond which it bends towards the south-east, and finally discharges itself into the Tay, a little above the town of Perth, and nearly opposite to Scone, after a course of about 20 miles. There are numerous remains of Roman and Caledonian antiquity in Glen Almond, particularly in the neighbourhood of the bridge of Buchandy, 10 miles from Perth. The glen itself is dreary, desolate, and wild. In one part of it, where lofty and impending cliffs on either hand make a solemn and perpetual gloom, in the line of the military road from Stirling to Inverness, is the Clach-na-Ossian, or Stone of Ossian, supposed to mark the burial-place of the gifted son of Fingal. About 3 miles from this, in the Corriviarlich or Glen of Thieves, is a large cave known by the name of Fian's or Fingal's cave. Selma in Morven, which is said to have been Fingal's chief residence, is about 60 miles distant from Glen Almond. Newte, who travelled through this district in 1791, says: "I have learned that when Ossian's stone was moved, and the coffin containing his supposed remains discovered, it was intended by the officer commanding the party of soldiers employed on the military road, to let the bones remain within the stone sepulchre, in the same position in which they were found, until General Wade should come and see them, or his mind be known on the subject. But the people of the country, for several miles around, to the number of three or four score of men, venerating the memory of the bard, rose with one consent, and carried away the bones, with bagpipes playing, and other funereal rites, and deposited them with much solemnity within a circle of large stones, on the lofty summit of a rock, sequestered, and of difficult access, where they might never more be disturbed by mortal feet or hands, in the wild recesses of the western Glen Almon. One Christie, who is considered as the Cicerone and antiquarian of Glen Almon, and many other persons yet alive, attest the truth of this fact, and point out the second sepulchre of the son of Fingal." Macculloch, ever at war with 'old poetic feeling,' discredits the whole story of Ossian's supposed connexion with this place. With a better faith has Wordsworth thus expressed himself on this dim tradition:—

> "Does then the Bard sleep here indeed?
> Or is it but a groundless creed?
> What matters it?—I blame them not
> Whose fancy in this lonely spot
> Was moved; and in such way expressed
> Their notion of its perfect rest.
> A convent, even a hermit's cell,
> Would break the silence of this dell:
> It is not quiet, is not ease,—
> But something deeper far than these:
> The separation that is here
> Is of the grave,—and of austere
> Yet happy feelings of the dead:
> And, therefore, was it rightly said
> That Ossian, last of all his race!
> Lies buried in this lonely place."

A secluded spot called the Dronach-haugh, on the banks of this river, and about half-a-mile west of Lynedoch, is said to be the burying-place of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, famed in pathetic ballad story. The road through Glen Almond communicates between Stirling and Dalnacardoch, by Tay bridge, passing through Amulrie.

ALNESS, a parish, formerly a vicarage, in the shire and synod of Ross, and presbytery of Dingwall. It is bounded on the south by the frith of Cromarty,

and on the east by the parish of Rosskeen; and stretches 12 miles inland, in a north-west direction, along the course of the water of Ness and the Alt. The kirk-town is situated near the coast, at the junction of the road running along the north side of the frith of Cromarty—whose undulating waters almost bathe the road—with that running north, by Altdarg, to the frith of Tain. In the higher part of the parish, surrounded by wild and uncultivated hills, are two fine fresh water lochs, Loch Moir, and Loch Glass, both of which are fed by tributaries descending from Rama-Cruinach, and the former of which discharges itself by the water of Ness, and the other by the Alt burn, both running south-east into the frith of Cromarty. The former stream is crossed by the bridge of Alness, and the ferry of Alness is near its mouth. Navar, the seat of Sir Hector Munro, is a fine building, 2 miles south-west from the bridge of Alness. Patron of the parish, the Hon. Wm. Mackenzie. Stipend £230 19s. 11d., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10. Schoolmaster's salary £28, with £20 fees, and some other small emoluments. Scholars 60. There are three private schools attended by about 90 scholars. In July 1834, there were 200 persons in the parish who could not read. The language generally spoken is an unclassical dialect of the Gaelic. Population, in 1801, 1,072; in 1831, 1,437. Houses 309. Assessed property £4,277. Iron and silver ores have been found in this parish. Miss Spence, while residing at the manse of Alness, in the month of July, thus describes the effect of twilight: "You can imagine nothing half so beautiful as the summer-evenings in Scotland. The dark curtain of night is scarcely spread in this northern hemisphere, before

> ——— ——'Jocund day
> Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain's top.'

The firmament retains a glow of light, often brilliantly heightened by the aurora borealis—here called the merry dancers—which has a grand effect; and, when the softer shades of evening prevail, and throw into partial gloom the sleeping landscape, it is even at midnight, during the months of May, June, and July, only like our evening-twilight, when every object is indistinctly visible. The grandeur of the mountains, the pellucid tranquillity of the rivers, and the deep gloom of the dark fir woods, altogether form a scene no person who has not beheld it can picture."

ALSH (Loch), a narrow and irregularly-shaped arm of the sea, stretching between the south-east point of Skye and the mainland; and penetrating inland into the district of Kintail in Ross-shire by two arms,—the one running 4 miles north-north-east under the name of Loch Loung; and the other one, called Loch Duich, stretching about 6 miles south-east. The entrance to Loch Alsh, from the west, is by the Kyle Haken, or Kyle Akin; that from the south, by the Kyle Rhee, or Kyle Rich. The latter strait is considerably narrower than the former, and its scenery is very beautiful. Macculloch thus describes it: "Profound and shadowy ravines, rude, broken, and diversified by rocks, mark the passage of waters that are scarcely seen till they have reached the shore; their banks being sprinkled with wood, which, dense below, gradually diminishes in ascending, till a single tree is at last seen perched high aloft, the last outpost of the rude forest. These declivities often terminate in the sea by precipices, in which the oak and the birch are seen starting from every crevice; sometimes nearly trailing their leaves and branches in the water which they overhang, and almost deceiving us into the feeling that we are navigating a fresh-water lake,—a deception maintained by the manner in which the land closes in on all sides." As the strait narrows, the sides become more rocky and precipitous, seeming to oppose an impenetrable barrier to the navigator, while the tide rushes through it with great rapidity. But, the kyle once cleared, all tide is at an end for a time, and we instantaneously find ourselves in the calm wide basin of Loch Alsh. The Kyle Haken is remarkable for its irregular tides. At its mouth there is an excellent ferry. A good road leads to this point from Broadford in the isle of Skye; and there is a road leading from the other side of the ferry, northwards, to the ferry of Strome on Loch Carron, a distance of 14 miles; and another branching off from it, and running eastwards to the Dornie ferry on Loch Loung. Kyle Haken or Moil castle is a small ruined fortalice on the shore of Skye, at the eastern end of the kyle. Balmacarra, the seat of the late Sir Hugh Innes, is a fine mansion on the northern shore of Loch Alsh. On the small rocky islet of Donan, at the point of confluence of Loch Loung and Loch Duich, stands Ellandonan castle, once the manor-place of the 'high chiefs of Kintail.' It is a magnificent ivy-clad ruin, backed by a noble range of hills. This castle was originally conferred on Colin Fitzgerald, son to the earl of Desmond, in 1266, by Alexander III. In 1331 it was the scene of a severe act of retributive justice by Randolph, Earl of Murray, then warden of Scotland, who executed fifty delinquents here, and placed their heads on the walls of the castle. In 1537, Donald, fifth baron of Slate, lost his life in an attack on Ellandonan castle, then belonging to John Mackenzie, ninth baron of Kintail, and was buried by his followers on the lands of Ardelve, on the western side of Loch Loung. William, fifth earl of Seaforth, having joined the Stuart cause in 1715, his estate and honours were forfeited to the Crown, and his castle burnt. The attack on Ellandonan castle, by the baron of Slate, is the subject of a ballad by Sir Walter Scott's friend, Colin Mackenzie, Esq. of Portmore, published in the 'Scottish Minstrelsy,' [Vol. IV. pp. 351—361, last edition.] In the introduction to this ballad it is erroneously stated that Haco, king of Norway, after his defeat at Largs in 1263, was overtaken in the narrow passage which divides the island of Skye from the coasts of Inverness and Ross, and slain, along with many of his followers, in attempting his escape through the western kyle; and that these straits bear to this day appellations commemorating these events; the one being called Kyle Rhee, or the King's Kyle, and the other Kyle Haken. It is matter of familiar history, that Haco's fleet, in its flight from the Clyde, succeeded in doubling Cape Wrath, and reached Orkney on the 29th of October; and that here, Haco, overcome by the feeling of his disgrace and the incessant fatigues of his unfortunate campaign fell sick, and died on the 15th of December.*

ALTAVIG, or Altbheig, the southernmost of a group of flat islets—to which it usually gives name—on the north-east coast of Skye, between the point of Aird and Ru-na-braddan. Martin says there is a little old chapel on it dedicated to St Turos; and that herrings are sometimes so plentiful around a small rock at the north end of the isle, that "the fisher-boats are sometimes as it were entangled among the shoals of them!"

* Macculloch, who notices this historical error, asserts that the proper name of the southern kyle is Kyle Rich, that is 'the swift strait;' while the name of the western kyle is frequently written Kyle Akin. The orthography, however, of names throughout this district appears very uncertain. Thus we have *Loch Long*, *Loch Loung*, and *Loch Ling*; *Ellandonan*, and *Ellandonnan*, and in the journal of a recent traveller, Lord Teignmouth, *Ennan-dowan*; *Glen Shiel*, and *Glen Sheal*; *Sleat*, and *Slate*. Native authorities afford us little help here, each Gaelic writer having an orthography of his own.

ALTMORE (The), a small stream of Banffshire, rising betwixt the parishes of Ruthven and Deskford, receiving several small tributaries from Altmore ridge in the former parish, flowing southwards betwixt the parishes of Keith and Grange, and falling into the Isla, about 1½ mile east of the town of Keith, after a rapid course of 6 miles.

ALTYRE, formerly a distinct parish belonging to the parsonage of Dallas, but annexed to the parish of Rafford, in the shire of Elgin, by act of parliament in 1661. The walls of the old church remain. The Cummings of Logie, and most of the ancient residenters, still continue to bury here. The soil is generally thin, but sharp and productive; the extent of hill and pasturage is very great; and the peat-mosses are inexhaustible. See Rafford.

ALVA, anciently Alvath, or Alveth, a parish and barony, politically in the county of Stirling, although disjoined from it: being surrounded by the shire of Clackmannan on the east, south, and west; while on the north, it is bounded by Blackford parish in the county of Perth. It is in length, from east to west, somewhat more than 2½ miles; and from south to north, 4 miles. The river Devon gently glides along the southern boundary of the parish, dividing it from the parishes of Alloa and Clackmannan. See article, The Devon. The parish of Logie bounds it on the west; that of Tillicoultry on the east. This parish extends over a considerable portion of the Ochills; and over part of the valley—here commonly called 'the hill-foot'—between these hills and the Devon. The mean breadth, from the banks of the river to the rise of the Ochills, is about two-thirds of a mile. That portion of the Ochills which belongs to this parish, when seen from the south, at the distance of a mile or two, appears to be one continued range, presenting little variation in height; but the range slopes towards the south, and is intersected by deep and narrow glens, through most of which flow streams which discharge themselves into the Devon, and by these, the foreground of this part of the Ochills is divided into three separate hills, distinguished by the names of Wood-hill, Middle-hill, and West-hill of Alva. On the brow of this last hill is a very high perpendicular rock, called Craig-Leith, long remarkable as the residence of that species of hawk which is used in hunting. The house of Alva stands on an eminence projecting from the base of Wood-hill, near the east end of the parish. The height of this part of the hill is about 220 feet above the Devon, which runs in the valley below; but immediately behind the house, the hill rises to the height of 1,400 feet, making the whole height 1,620 feet. The range continues to rise gradually for about 2 miles farther north, until it reaches in Ben-Cloch, the highest point of the Alva range, and the summit of the Ochills; being, according to Mr Udney, about 2,420 feet above the level of the Devon. The view from the top of Ben-Cloch is extensive and beautiful. The village of Alva is situated near the foot of the West-hill. A small rivulet, issuing from the glen which separates the West from the Middle hill, runs along the east side of the village. In the first Statistical report on this parish, it is stated that woollen manufactures had been carried on in the village of Alva for more than a century. They consisted chiefly of Scots blankets and serges. The former were made from 9d. to 1s. the Scots yard; and the latter from 10d. to 15d., and a few from 16d. to 18d. per yard. "It is more than probable," the reporter adds, "that this species of manufacture flourished a great many years ago in the neighbouring village of Tillicoultry; as an evidence of this, it is at this day known among the shopkeepers of the Lawn-market of Edinburgh, by the name of Tillicoultry serges. The number of looms constantly employed at present in this village is 67. The length of each web may be reckoned at 80 yards, and taking the average value at 10d. or 11d. per yard, the gross produce will amount to from £7,000 to £8,000 sterling, annually. The manufacturers make use chiefly of English wool in their serges and blankets, and this partly short, and partly combed wool. That which is produced from the sheep that pasture on the Ochills is commonly manufactured by the people of the country for their own private use. These serges are sold not only in Edinburgh, but likewise in Stirling, Glasgow, Greenock, Perth, and Dundee. The finest kinds of serges are sometimes dressed and dyed by the traders in Stirling, and sold as coarse shalloons. A considerable quantity of the coarser sizes has of late years been purchased by saddlers as a necessary article in their business." We have inserted the notice of this manufacture, though it no longer exists here, as helping the reader to trace the progress of Scottish manufactures. A rich vein of silver ore is said to have been wrought in this parish early in the beginning of the 17th century. An unsuccessful attempt was made to renew the workings in the year 1759. Population, in 1801, 787; in 1831, 1,300. Assessed property £2,445. Inhabited houses 218. —The parish of Alva was, before the Reformation, in the diocese of Dunkeld. From the chartulary of Cambuskenneth it appears that the church of Alva was a mensal church, as it is called, belonging to that abbacy; and that the monks of Cambuskenneth performed duty here, from the want of a sufficient fund for the maintenance of a regular clergyman. By the same chartulary, it appears that Alexander, styled Dominus de Striveling, Miles, in 1276, made a grant of one acre of land to the church of St Servanus de Alveth, describing it particularly as lying near the well of St Servanus, "et inter ipsum fontem et ecclesiam." This well is still within the limits of the minister's glebe; and although its consecrated name has been long forgotten, it continues to send forth a copious stream of the purest and sweetest water. Until the year 1632, the parish of Alva appears to have been united with the neighbouring one of Tillicoultry; the minister of Alva officiating in both. The fabric of the present church was built in the year 1631, by Alexander Bruce of Alva, who procured a disjunction from the parish of Tillicoultry. It is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Johnstone of Alva. Stipend £157 5s. 4d., with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £27. Schoolmaster's salary £29 18s. 10d., with £28 school-fees. Average number of scholars 55. There are two private schools in the parish, attended by about 120 pupils.

ALVAH, a parish in the county of Banff, extending in length about 6 miles, and at its greatest breadth to nearly the same measurement, but in other places to only 2 miles. On the north-west and north it is bounded by the parish of Banff; on the north-east and east by the parishes of King-Edward and Gamery; on the south-east by Turriff; on the south by Forglen; and on the south-west by Marnoch. The Doveron enters the parish about a mile below Forglen house, which is on its northern bank, and, after winding through a fertile valley, leaves it at a point about 2 miles from the sea. It here abounds with salmon, trout, and eel; and is frequented by wild ducks, widgeons, teals, and herons. About half-a-mile below the church, the river is contracted by two steep and rugged precipices, commonly denominated the Craigs of Alvah, between which it is about 50 feet in depth. The scenery, naturally bold and picturesque, has been greatly embellished here by its noble proprietor, the Earl of Fife, who has thrown a mag-

nificent arch over the river, which forms an easy communication between the opposite parts of his lordship's extensive park. The haughs along the banks of the river are subject to inundations, especially in the neighbourhood of the Craigs of Alvah, which check the rapidity of the stream, and throw the water backward. As we recede from the Doveron towards the west, the country becomes more hilly and barren. In this quarter one of the most conspicuous hills is the Hill of Alvah, which rises from the bed of the river to a great height, and serves as a landmark to mariners on their approaching the coast. At the Bog of Mountblairie are the remains of an old castle, situated in a swamp now overgrown with alder, and said to have been built by an earl of Buchan; and on an eminence above it, are the ruins of a chapel, adjoining to which is a well, famed of old for its sovereign charms, but now fallen into disrepute. "Within these few years," says the Statistical reporter in 1792, "there was an iron laddle; and many still alive remember to have seen the impending boughs adorned with rags of linen and woollen garments, and the cistern enriched with farthings and boddles, the offerings and testimonies of grateful votaries who came from afar to this fountain of health. At the foot of the hill of Alvah, towards the north, is another spring, which passes by the name of Com's or Colm's well, in honour, probably, of the renowned saint of Icolmkil." Population, in 1801, 1,057; in 1831, 1,278. Assessed property £3,695. Houses 246.—This parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Minister's stipend £178 15s. 5d., with a manse, and a glebe of the yearly value of £25. Unappropriated teinds £221 16s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £10 school-fees. Average number of scholars 40.

ALVES, a parish in the shire of Elgin; bounded on the north by the Moray frith, along which it extends about one mile; on the east by the parishes of Duffus and New Spynie; on the south by Elgin, from which it is separated by Pluscardine hill; and on the west by Kinloss and Rafford parishes. Its outline is very irregular; and its surface varied with hill and dale. The soil is in general a deep fat loam incumbent on clay. There are six land-owners; the total rental is about £6,000. At the south-eastern extremity of the parish is a conical hill called the Knock of Alves, which yields a good free-stone for building. The only relic of feudal times is the castle of Asleisk, on the Earl of Fife's property. There is no river, or even considerable stream, in this parish; but it is conjectured by some that the river Findhorn may, in remote ages, have winded among the dales of Alves, and flowed through the lake of Spynie into the sea. Population, in 1801, 1,049; in 1831, 945. Houses 196.—This parish is in the presbytery of Elgin, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Moray. Minister's stipend £215 1s. 8d., with a manse and glebe. Unappropriated teinds £130 13s. 1d. The church was built in 1769; sittings 590. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £25 of various fees. The parish-school has a small endowment. Average number of scholars 45. There were three small private schools in this parish in 1835. The turnpike road between Elgin and Forres passes through the parish.

ALVIE,* in some old charters called Alloway, a parish in the district of Inverness-shire called Badenoch. Its form is very irregular. The principal inhabited division lies along the northern side of the river Spey, here running from south-west to north-east; and is from north-east to south-west about 10 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. It is bounded by the parish of Kingussie on the south-west: Moy on the north-west; and Duthel on the north-east. On the southern side of the river, Alvie parish extends, along the course of the Feshie, about 10 miles by 3; and is bounded on the east by Rothiemurchus; on the south by Blair; and on the west by Kingussie. Its total extent from north to south is upwards of 20 miles; and it has an area of above 90 square miles. The mountains are in general extremely barren, covered with heath, and frequently rocky; those to the south of the Spey, belonging to the Grampian chain, are much higher than those to the north; some points here rising to 4,500 feet above the sea-level. The interjacent valleys afford a plentiful and rich pasture in summer, but are for the most part inaccessible in winter. The lower or arable part of the parish, intersected by the Spey for the space of 2 miles, consists of a light, stony soil, lying on sandy gravel, and producing heavy crops of corn in a wet season, but exceedingly parched in dry weather. There are some extensive plantations of firs and larches; and natural coppices of birch, alder, and mountain-ash. The first Statistical reporter represented that the inferior tenants in this district were very poor, owing to their small holdings. "They pay," he says, "from £2 to £6 rent, which may be from 5s. to 10s. the acre arable, affording a scanty subsistence to a family. They have no idea of trade or manufactures, and consequently no desire to leave their native land; they prefer living on the smallest pendicle of land, as tenants, to the best service, and are extremely averse to the military. They procure their little necessaries from the market-towns, by the sale of small parcels of wood." This state of things, with regard to the holders of small pendicles, seems little changed to the better; but the larger tenants have adopted a vigorous and judicious system of farming with the appropriate results. The average rent is from 15s. to 20s. per Scotch acre. The nearest market is Inverness, which is 35 miles distant from the northern extremity of the parish. The last Statistical reporter states that a village has been founded, called Lynchat, on the Belleville property, near the south-west extremity of the parish. The valued rent of the parish is £1,394 Scots; the real rent is above £2,000 sterling. The river Spey here abounds with salmon, trout, and pike. The Feshie affords trout and salmon. It rises on the northern side of the Grampian range, in the southern extremity of the parish, and flows at first north-east, till it approaches the road from Castleton of Braemar, where it bends north-west, and then north, pursuing the course of the narrow valley through which also the only road intersecting the parish is led, and falling into the Spey, a little above that enlargement of the river called Loch Insch, and near Invereshie. The only detached loch in the parish is that of Alvie. It is a beautiful sheet of water, about a mile long, and half-a-mile broad. It has a communication with the Spey, but it is not supposed that its trout visit the Spey; pike are also found in it of from 1 lb. to 7 lb. weight. An elegant mansion was built here, named Belleville, by the late James Macpherson, Esq., translator of the poems attributed to Ossian, who was a native of Badenoch, and died here

* The writer of the first Statistical account of this parish conjectures that the name Alvie is probably derived from the Gaelic *Alleibh*, *i. e.* 'Cold island,' the place being formed into a peninsula by a lake; and, though a delightful situation in summer, extremely cold in winter. "All the names of places here," the same writer adds, "are Gaelic, and descriptive of their local situation." This etymology is, however, pronounced not in the least probable by the writer of the second Statistical account, published in 1836, who says, that "the name is in Gaelic pronounced *Ealabhi*, sounding *bh* like *v* in English; a word compounded of *ealabh*, swans, and *i*, an island, which correctly translated signifies 'the Island of Swans.'

on the 17th of February, 1796, but was buried, at his own desire, in Westminster abbey. At no great distance from Loch Alvie is the burial-place of the chief of the Macphersons. The finest mansion in the parish is Kinrara house, long celebrated in fashionable and literary circles as being the favourite seat of the accomplished duchess of Gordon. The Spey, flowing under a long wall of mountain-crags and fir-plantations, embraces in its sweep a verdant plain which is close shut in on the opposite side by the hill of Tor-Alvie; in this spot, on a knoll commanding the small plain, and itself sheltered by the loftier Tor, is the far-famed cottage of the duchess. Dr Macculloch thus describes the scenery of Kinrara: "A succession of continuous birch-forest, covering its rocky hill and its lower grounds, intermixed with open glades, irregular clumps, and scattered trees, produces a scene at once alpine and dressed,—combining the discordant characters of wild mountain-landscape and of ornamental park-scenery. To this it adds an air of perpetual spring, and a feeling of comfort and of seclusion, which can no where be seen in such perfection: while the range of scenery is, at the same time, such as is only found in the most extended domains. If the home-grounds are thus full of beauties, not less varied and beautiful is the prospect around: the Spey, here a quick and clear stream, being ornamented by trees in every possible combination, and the banks beyond, rising into irregular, rocky, and wooded hills, every where rich with an endless profusion of objects, and, as they gradually ascend, displaying the dark sweeping forests of fir that skirt the bases of the farther mountains, which terminate the view by their bold outlines on the sky." The swan, a variety of fishing-ducks or duckers, and the woodcock, live here in winter, but retire in summer. Population, in 1801, 1,058; in 1831, 1,092, of whom about two-thirds were engaged in agriculture.—This parish is in the presbytery of Abernethy, and synod of Moray. Patron, the duke of Richmond. Minister's stipend £158 4s. 6d., with manse and glebe. Church built in 1798, and repaired in 1831; sittings 500. There is a government-church at Insch, which is within 4 miles of the parish-church, and with which a small *quoad sacra* parish, originally part of the old parish of Insch, was connected in 1828. See INSCH. Schoolmaster's salary £29 18s. 9d.; with £18 school-fees, and £4 10s. emoluments. Average number of pupils 70. There are two private schools in the parish attended by about 70 children.

ALYTH, a parish on the northern side of Strathmore, in the counties of Perth and Forfar; but chiefly in the former. It is about 15 miles long, and 3 broad, at an average; and stretches from south to north towards the Grampian mountains. It is bounded by Kirkmichael and Glen-Isla parishes on the north; by Glen-Isla, Lentrathen, Airly, and a detached portion of Ruthven on the east; by the Isla on the south, which separates it from the parishes of Meigle and Cupar-Angus; and by detached portions of the parishes of Bendochy, Blairgowrie, Kepet, and Rattray, on the west. It is divided into two districts, Loyal and Barry, by the hills of Alyth. The southern district, which lies in the strath, is about 4 miles long, and 3 broad. The lower part along the Isla is extremely fertile, producing excellent crops of barley, oats, and wheat; but the frequent inundations of the Isla—which sometimes rises suddenly in harvest to a great height—is often attended with great disappointment and loss to the husbandman. The village of Alyth is situated in this district. It is 15 miles north of Dundee; and 12 west of Forfar. Population, in 1774, 555; in 1836, 1,700. Its name is of Gaelic extraction, and is expressive of its situation, being built on a flat near the foot of a hill. It was made a burgh of barony by charter from James III. The situation of the village is healthy: it is well-supplied with water; a small stream, which rises near Drumdevich in the northern part of the parish, runs through the lower part of the town, and thence north-east to the Isla. There is a weekly market in the village on Tuesdays; and several for black cattle and sheep are annually held here. The chief articles manufactured in this district, towards the end of last century, were yarn and brown linens, of which a great quantity was spun and wove in the town of Alyth, and the district around it. The quantity of cloth stamped from the first November 1787, to the 1st November 1791, at an average, was 258,639 yards yearly, and the medium price £6,939 10s. 3$\frac{3}{12}$d. This branch of manufacture still exists, but has not thriven so much as might have been anticipated. On the northern side of the hill of Alyth there is an open country of considerable extent, and capable of great improvement. Beyond the hill of Banff—which is 2 miles north-west of the village of Alyth—is the forest of Alyth, a large tract of heathy ground, of more than 6,000 acres, which formerly belonged to four proprietors who possessed it in common, but it is now divided among them. The forest, which is skirted on the west with arable ground, affords pasture for a considerable number of sheep and black cattle; it abounds in game, especially muirfowl, and is much frequented in the shooting-season. At the north-western extremity of the parish there is a beautiful little district surrounded with hills, and intersected by the Ericht, which in summer has a delightful appearance. That part of it connected with this parish, called the Blacklunnans, lies in the county of Angus. Mount Blair, the most considerable hill in this parish, is a very conspicuous point of land. The base is not less than five miles in circumference; but its exact altitude is not ascertained. It affords good pasture for a great number of sheep, and abounds in lime-stone. About 3 miles south-west of Mount Blair, on the west side of the forest of Alyth, is the King's-seat, rising to the height of 1,179 feet above the level of the sea. The situation is romantic; the water of Ericht runs at its foot on the west, and the side of the hill for a considerable way up is covered with a beautiful natural wood. Barry-hill, to the north-east of Alyth, is about a mile in circumference at the base, and 676 feet high. On the summit there is an area about 60 yards long and 24 broad, surrounded with a mound of earth, 7 feet high, and 10 broad at the top. On the west and north borders of this area are seen the marks of something like huts built of dry stones, which may have served to shelter the besieged from the weapons of the assailants, and the inclemency of the air. The northern and western sides of the hill are steep and almost inaccessible; on the south and east, where the declivity is more gentle, there is a broad and deep fosse, over which, at the southern extremity, is a narrow bridge built of unpolished stones and vitrified. It evidently appears to have been designed for a temporary retreat in time of war, and is well-adapted for that purpose. The traditional account is that Barry-hill was the place where Queen Guinevra, the wife of the British king, Arthur, who was taken prisoner in a battle between the forces of that monarch and those of the Scots and Picts, was confined by her captors. The area of the parish is 34,160 acres; valued rent £8,233 17s. 4d. Scotch. Population, in 1801, 2,536; in 1831, 2,888, chiefly agricultural labourers and weavers; and of whom about 2,383 belong to the establishment.—This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The church is an old Gothic

structure; it has been frequently repaired, and is in tolerable good order. In times of Episcopacy it was a prebendary belonging to the Bishop of Dunkeld. Minister's stipend £229 19s. 6d., with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £14. Unappropriated Crown teinds £134 1s. 11d. Patron, the Crown. Schoolmaster's salary £34, with about £20 of fees and £24 of emoluments. Pupils about 100. There are seven private schools, with an average attendance at each of 45 scholars. The schoolmaster has likewise the interest of £40 sterling, bequeathed by the late Rev. Mr Robertson for the education of a few children of his name. The north-western district of the parish is connected with Persie chapel in the parish of Bendochy.—An Episcopalian congregation has existed here since the Revolution.—A United Secession congregation was established in 1781; and an Original Seceder congregation in 1808.

AMISFIELD, a seat of the Earl of Wemyss, in the parish and shire of Haddington, on the banks of the Tyne, about 1 mile east of Haddington. It is a handsome edifice of red-coloured sandstone, situated in the midst of an extensive park, and fronting towards the river and the great post-road from Dunbar to Haddington. It contains some fine paintings. It was built by the famous Colonel Charteris, who named it from the ancient seat of his family in Nithsdale, the subject of the next article. His only daughter conveyed it by marriage to the noble family of Wemyss.

AMISFIELD CASTLE, anciently EMSFIELD, an old, tall, square, stubborn-looking fortalice, 5 miles north-east of Dumfries, a little to the left of the post-road to Edinburgh, between the two head-streams of the Lochar. This was long the family-seat of the Anglo-Norman family of Charteris, or Chartres, who migrated northwards during the reign of David I., but seem to have first settled at Kinfauns in Perthshire. The apartments are placed one above another, and communicate by a narrow stair. There is a curiously carved door on one of them, of which Mr Chambers, in his 'Picture of Scotland,' [Vol. I. 228, edition 1824,] has given an amusing account; and which door alone, he avers, "makes Amisfield castle worth going twenty miles to see."

AMULRIE, or AMULREE, a small village of Perthshire, on the road from Crieff to Inverness, 11½ miles distant from the former town, and 10½ from Aberfeldy, the next stage. The district of Amulrie is in the parish of Dull, but is annexed *quoad sacra* to the mission of Amulrie. There are a church and manse here.

ANCRUM, a parish situated nearly in the centre of the county of Roxburgh; bounded on the north by the parishes of St Boswell and Maxtown; on the east by those of Maxtown, Roxburgh, Crailing, and Jedburgh; on the south by Jedburgh, Bedrule, and Minto; and on the west by Minto, Lilliesleaf, and Bowden. The river Teviot, along which it stretches 5 miles, divides it from the parishes of Jedburgh and Bedrule. The extreme length of this district is not less than 6 miles; its breadth does not exceed 4. Its area is about 8,400 acres. The name of the village—Alncromb, or Alnecrumb, as it was anciently written—signifies the crook of the Aln; and is exactly descriptive of its situation on a rising ground on the south side of the Ale, where that stream fetches a curve before falling into the Teviot. The parish of Long Newton, forming the north-west and north part of the parish, was annexed to that of Ancrum in 1684. The Ale rises on the western skirts of Roberton parish, and flowing north-east, passes through the loch of that name in the county of Selkirk, to Drydean, where it bends east to Sinton mill; it then intersects Lilliesleaf parish from south-west to north east, and after fetching 'many a loop and link' on the borders of Ancrum parish, flows through it to the village of Ancrum, where—as already noticed—it fetches another circuit, and falls into the Teviot, at the distance of half-a-mile below the village, and a quarter of a mile above Ancrum bridge on the great road to Jedburgh. This river abounds with excellent trout; and its banks are in many places finely wooded with tall trees,—in others 'o'erhung with birk or odorous broom,' or frowning with precipitous cliffs,—presenting a varied succession of romantic scenery. The soil, in the lower grounds of the parish on Teviot side, is rich, consisting of a mixture of sand and clay, and, in some places, of a loam. On the higher ground, or ridge which pervades the parish from east to west, and, on the declivities exposed to the north, the surface is heath on a bottom of cold clay; but the flat ground, on both the Ancrum and Long Newton side of the Ale, is a naturally rich though stiff clay. The Statistical report on this parish, published in 1837, states that 7,496 acres are under cultivation, and above 800 in wood. There was formerly a greater extent of wood in this parish; but none of long-standing remains, except upon the banks of the Ale, near the village of Ancrum, and in the environs of Ancrum-house. The Duke of Roxburgh, the Earl of Minto, Sir William Scott, Bart., Sir George Douglas, Mr Ogilvie of Chesters, and Mr Richardson of Kirklands, are considerable heritors. The valued rent of the united parishes of Ancrum and Long Newton amounts to £12,332 2s. Scotch; the real rent was stated, in 1796, to exceed £4,000 sterling; and is now nearly £9,000. Population, in 1801, 1,222; in 1831, 1,454; of whom about 550 belonged to the village of Ancrum. Houses 245. Assessed property £9,707. There are several freestone quarries in this parish. The stone is of two colours, red and white; it is easily wrought and of a durable quality. The situation of Ancrum-house, where the village of Over-Ancrum formerly stood, is picturesque and attractive. Spots of verdant lawn, craggy knolls, scattered trees, and, on the verge of the river, steep banks, in some places naked and of broken surface, and in others clothed with wood, here exhibit a fine assemblage of romantic objects. The trees surrounding Ancrum-house are the oldest and most beautiful in the district: they consist of oaks, beech, elms, planes, and limes. The prospect from the house down the vale of Teviot, of the junction of the Ale and Teviot, and towards the lofty mountains of Cheviot, is extensive and striking. Chesters house is a fine building, picturesquely situated farther up the Teviot; and Kirklands, on the Ale, is deservedly admired both for its architecture and situation.—The parish of Ancrum is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Sir William Scott is patron of the united parishes, and titular of Ancrum. Minister's stipend £223 16s. 6d., with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £30. Unappropriated teinds £738 16s. 6d. Church built in 1762; sittings 520. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £29 fees. Average number of pupils 85. There are three private schools attended by about 130 children. One of these is endowed with £11 2s. 2½d. annually, having been the parish-school of Long Newton.

The Roman road from York to the frith of Forth, after passing through the north-east part of the parish of Jedburgh, cuts a small part of the north corner of Ancrum; and upon the top and declivity of the hill to the eastward, on the border of Maxtown parish, vestiges of a Roman camp may still be traced.—There is a ridge in this parish, over which the road

to Edinburgh passes, about a quarter or half-a-mile west of the line of the Roman road, called Lylliard's, or Lilyard's edge, from a lady of that name, who, on an invasion of the English under Sir Ralph Evre, Sir Brian Latoun, in 1544, during the distracted regency of the Earl of Arran, fought with masculine bravery, and fell here under many wounds. The old people point out her monument, now broken and defaced. It is said to have borne an inscription—recast from the well-known lines on a Chevy-Chase hero—running thus:

"Fair maiden Lylliard lies under this stane;
Little was her stature, but great was her fame;
Upon the English louns she laid mony thumps, [stumps."
And, when her legs were cutted off, she fought upon her

Sir Walter Scott, in a note on the ballad of 'The Eve of St John,' gives the following account of the battle of Ancrum moor. "In 1545, [1544?] Lord Evers and Latoun again entered Scotland, with an army consisting of 3,000 mercenaries, 1,500 English borderers, and 700 assured Scottish-men, chiefly Armstrongs, Turnbulls, and other broken clans. In this second incursion, the English generals even exceeded their former cruelty. Evers burned the tower of Broomhouse, with its lady, (a noble and aged woman, says Lesley,) and her whole family. The English penetrated as far as Melrose, which they had destroyed last year, and which they now again pillaged. As they returned towards Jedburgh, they were followed by Angus, at the head of 1,000 horse, who was shortly after joined by the famous Norman Lesley, with a body of Fife-men. The English, being probably unwilling to cross the Teviot, while the Scots hung upon their rear, halted upon Ancrum moor, above the village of that name; and the Scottish general was deliberating whether to advance or retire, when Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch came up at full speed, with a small but chosen body of his retainers, the rest of whom were near at hand. By the advice of this experienced warrior—to whose conduct Pitscottie and Buchanan ascribe the success of the engagement—Angus withdrew from the height which he occupied, and drew up his forces behind it, upon a piece of low flat ground, called Panier-heugh, or Paniel-heugh. The spare horses being sent to an eminence in their rear, appeared to the English to be the main body of the Scots, in the act of flight. Under this persuasion, Evers and Latoun hurried precipitately forward, and, having ascended the hill, which their foes had abandoned, were no less dismayed than astonished, to find the phalanx of Scottish spearmen drawn up, in firm array, upon the flat ground below. The Scots in their turn became the assailants. A heron, roused from the marshes by the tumult, soared away betwixt the encountering armies: 'O!' exclaimed Angus, 'that I had here my white goss-hawk, that we might all yoke at once!' [*Godscroft.*]—The English, breathless and fatigued, having the setting sun and wind full in their faces, were unable to withstand the resolute and desperate charge of the Scottish lances. No sooner had they begun to waver, than their own allies, the assured Borderers, who had been waiting the event, threw aside their red crosses, and, joining their countrymen, made a most merciless slaughter among the English fugitives, the pursuers calling upon each other to 'remember Broomhouse!'—[*Lesley*, p. 478.]" The English had 800 men slain, and 1,000 made prisoners, in this battle. Their leaders, Evre and Latoun, were also left on the field,

"where Ancrum moor
Ran red with English blood;
Where the Douglas true, and the bold Buccleuch,
'Gainst keen Lord Evers stood."

The most venerable fragment of antiquity in the parish is the Maltan walls, on a rising ground at the bottom of the village of Ancrum, close to the side of the Ale, where it turns its course towards the south-east. "These walls," says the Statistical reporter in 1796, "were strongly built of stone and lime, in the figure of a parallelogram; and, ascending on one side from the plain adjacent to the river, were considerably higher than the summit of the hill which they inclose; but are now levelled with its surface, and small part of them remains. Vaults or subterraneous arches have been discovered in the neighbouring ground, and underneath the area inclosed by the building. Human bones are still found by persons ploughing or digging in the plain at the side of the river, which is an evidence of its having been formerly occupied as burying-ground. The name, which these walls still retain, gives the colour of authenticity to a tradition generally received in this part of the country, that the building, and surrounding fields had been vested in the knights of Malta, or Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, who, upon account of their splendid achievements and meritorious services in the holy wars, acquired property even in the most remote kingdoms of Christendom.—On the banks of the Ale, below the house of Ancrum, there were several caves or recesses, and not less than fifteen may be still pointed out. In some of them there are also vestiges of chimneys or fire-places, and holes for the passage of smoke from the back part of the cave to the outside of the bank. From these appearances, it is natural to conclude, that, though these caves—so frequently found on the banks of rivers in border-counties—were originally intended for places of concealment and shelter, yet, after the happy event which put an end to interior violence and depredation, they were probably assumed by the poorer classes for places of habitation, and improved by such farther accommodations as the rude or simple taste of the times required."—In the centre of the village-green is an ancient cross.

ANDERSTON. See GLASGOW.

ST ANDREWS, a parish on the east coast of Fifeshire; bounded on the north by the Eden river, and its estuary, which separates it from Leuchars parish; on the north-east by the German ocean; on the south-east by the Kenly burn, which separates it from Kingsbarn and Denino parishes; and on the south and west by the parishes of Denino, Cameron, Ceres, and Kembuck. Its greatest length is about 10½ miles from north-west to south-east; its average breadth does not exceed 1¾ mile; though in the north-western part it exceeds 4 miles, measuring from St Andrews links to the western boundary of the parish at Chalderhills. Its area somewhat exceeds 17 square miles, and may be stated at 11,000 acres. The ascent of the surface is from the north to the south and east. From the Eden to the city of St Andrews, the coast presents a flat firm sandy beach, skirted by the links so famous in the annals of golfing. From the city to the south-eastern extremity of the parish, the shore outwards from high water-mark is lined with rough and ragged shelving rocks covered with sea-weed, while the coast inwards is very rocky and bold, in some places presenting perpendicular rocks of the height of 30 or 40 feet, yet the plough here comes to the very brink, having a sufficiency of soil. The boundaries of the parish to the south and west terminate in moors covered with short heath and furze. In common with all the eastern part of the island, this district is well-acquainted with the cold damp easterly winds, or *haars* of April and May; the south-west wind, however, is the prevailing wind. There are no considerable lakes or rivers within the parish. In the

embouchure of the Eden—up which the tide flows 4 miles—is a flat sandy bay abounding with large flounders, cockles, and mussels. In the course of the river, for about a mile from its mouth, salmon are caught, but in no great quantity. Towards the east end of the parish are some small creeks among the rocks, where vessels of inferior size occasionally deliver lime and coals. St Andrews bay is proverbially dangerous to navigators. Vessels driven into it by an easterly wind, being unable to weather the opposite points of Fifeness and the Redhead, are compelled to run into the mouth of the Tay, which presents an intricate navigation amid its sand-banks. On the lands of Brownhills and Kinkell—which form the first rising ground eastward from St Andrews harbour—there are a few insulated rocks, from 20 to 40 feet high, and of nearly equal breadth; one about half-a-mile from the harbour, is called the Maiden stone; and about half-a-mile farther, is the Rock and Spindle. The chief land-marks in this parish are the steeples of St Andrews, and a small obelisk of stones on the highest part of the farm of Bahymont, about 2 miles south-east of the town. The principal hills are the East and West Bahymonts, which rise to the altitude of about 360 feet above sea-level; and the hill of Clatto which has an elevation of 548 feet. On Strathkinness moor, about 3 miles west from the town, and on Nydie hill—which is a more elevated and westerly portion of the same moor—are quarries of excellent freestone, of which most of the houses in St Andrews are built. In Denhead moor, in the south-west corner of the parish, coal exists, but it is not wrought. About a mile east from the harbour, there is a natural cave, called Kinkell cave. The mouth is to the north; the direction of the cave is southwards, and it penetrates about 80 feet; the shelving of the freestone roof presents a triangular cross section, and there is a continual dropping from the roof and sides which are covered with hanging plants. There are no very old or extensive plantations of wood in this parish. The number of acres under cultivation is about 10,000; the average rent per acre did not exceed 25s. in 1794, and does not exceed 30s. now. The highways through this parish are such only as diverge from St Andrews as a centre, viz. to Crail south-east; south to Anstruther; south-west to Ely; west to Cupar; and north-west to Dundee. On the road to Dundee, over the Eden, is a bridge of six arches, called the Gair or Guard-bridge, originally built at the expense of Bishop Wardlaw, who died in 1444, and who established a family of the name of Wan as hereditary keepers of this bridge, for which they have a perpetual fee of about 10 acres of land adjoining to it. The language of the parish of St Andrews is the common dialect of the Scotch Lowlands. The Fifans, it has been alleged, use a drawling pronunciation, but they have very few provincial words; and if they are at all worthy of so high a character as the first Statistical reporter on St Andrews bestows on the people of his charge, they must be such a very amiable set of people that one can easily overlook in them so trivial a fault as that of a drawling speech. "The people of this parish," says the reporter, "are sober, temperate, and industrious; more addicted to the arts of tranquil life than to military service; kind and hospitable to strangers; benevolent and friendly to one another; very ready to all the offices and duties of society; not very forward in making new discoveries, but willing to improve by the experiments elsewhere made; peaceable in their demeanour; candid and liberal in their judgments; respectful to their superiors, without servility; compassionate to the distressed, and charitable to the poor; contented and thankful in their situation; attached to their religion, without bigotry or enthusiasm; regular in their attendance on Christian institutions, and pious without ostentation; loyal to the king; obedient to the laws; enemies to sedition, faction, or tumult, and deeply sensible of the blessings they enjoy as British subjects. In no corner of the kingdom," adds the worthy reporter—and who will gainsay him if such be the character of one's neighbours here—"is it more comfortable to live, as neighbours, magistrates, or ministers." Population, in 1801, 4,203; in 1831, 5,621; of whom 3,767 were inhabitants of the city of St Andrews. Houses 863. Assessed property £21,723. The population consists chiefly of shopkeepers, handicraftsmen, and labourers. The parish of St Andrews is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife. It is a collegiate charge; the Crown appointing the first minister; and the magistrates of St Andrews the second. Stipend of the first minister £439 9s. 4d., with a glebe of the annual value of £23; of the second £161 18s. 2d., with a glebe of the value of £16 5s. 2d.; both ministers have an additional allowance for a manse. Unappropriated teinds £791 9s. 10d. The parish-church, within the city of St Andrews, was erected in the 12th century, and thoroughly repaired in 1798. Sittings 2,128.—There is a chapel at Strathkinness where public worship is performed every Sabbath.—An Episcopalian congregation has existed here since Episcopacy was the established religion of Scotland. The chapel was erected in 1825; cost £1,400; sittings 170. Minister's stipend £90.—The United Secession congregation was established in 1748; chapel built in 1826; cost £940; sittings 440. Stipend £100, with manse and garden.—An Original Burgher congregation was established at Strathkinness in 1823. Stipend £96, with manse and garden.—The Independent chapel was built in 1807; cost £700; sittings 336. Stipend £70.

The parish of ST LEONARD consists of a few districts in different quarters of the town and suburbs of St Andrews, and three farms in the country, about 3 miles distant from the town, all originally belonging to the priory, afterwards to the college of St Leonard, and now to the United college of St Salvator and St Leonard. Its total extent is 820 acres; and population 482, of whom 62 reside in the country. It is probable that the erection of the parish is of the same date with the foundation of the college whose name it bears. Although the principal of St Leonards did not always officiate as minister of the parish—and in the instance of Mr George Buchanan, was not even a clergyman—it is certain, that for some time before the Revolution, the two offices were held by the same person; and ever since that period the principal of the college has been a clergyman, and the minister of this parish. The chapel of St Salvator's college is used as the parish-church; the old parish-church having been long in ruins; sittings 312. Minister's stipend £152 1s. 9d.; with a glebe of the annual value of £25. There is no parochial school. Population of this parish, as distinct from that of St Andrews, in 1801, 363; in 1831, 482. Houses 77.

The city of ST ANDREWS is situated in N. lat. 56° 19′ 33″, and W. long. 2° 50′; 39 miles north-north-east of Edinburgh, upon a rocky ridge projecting into the sea, at the bottom of the bay to which it gives name. This ridge, washed by the waves on the east and north, and terminating towards the sea in an abrupt and high precipice, gives the city, to a traveller approaching from the west, an appearance of elevation and grandeur. Approaching along the road from Cupar and Dundee by the Gair-bridge, we have a fine prospect of the city at the distance of some miles. On the left the

eye ranges over the vast sweep of the bay of St Andrews, and the coast of Angus as far as the Redhead; on the right rises the richly wooded bank of Strathtyrum; while the venerably majestic towers and numerous spires of St Andrews, shooting into the air, over the horizon line, directly before us, combine to form a finely varied and imposing scene, especially at that fair hour

> "When morning runs along the sea
> In a gold path."

The city commands a fine and open prospect of the German ocean towards the north-east; and the view on the opposite quarter is bounded by a curvilineal range of hills running from north to south-east, and cultivated to their summits. The road from Crail —or the coast-road, as it is called—conducts us to a view greatly admired by some, and indeed perhaps preferable to any other of St Andrews, for the scenery is here softened and improved by gardens and fruit-trees, amid which the houses lie half-concealed, seeming to retire as it were into the shade: we have, at the same time, a fine prospect of the harbour, and of the ruins of the monastery and the cathedral. Some, however, prefer the view of St Andrews from the side of Mount-Melvil, or the south-west prospect of it, on the road from Anstruther, to either of the two we have just described. From this point the city appears still more closely embosomed in gardens and plantations, above which numerous spires and pinnacles shoot up, conferring on it "a kind of metropolitan look." The city is a mile in circuit, and contains three principal streets, —South-street, Market-street, and North-street,— which are lighted with gas, and intersected by others of less dimensions. These principal streets do not lie exactly parallel to one another, but diverge in a westerly direction from the cathedral, like spokes from the centre of a wheel. There was formerly another street, called Swallow-street, which lay farther to the north, now converted into a public walk, and known by the name of the Scores. The castle stood on the north of Swallow-street, 300 yards distant from the cathedral. St Salvator's, called also the Old or the United college, is on the northern side of the town, between North-street and the Scores; St Mary's, or the New college, directly opposite to it, on the south side of South-street. The buildings belonging formerly to the third college, or St Leonard's, are towards the east near the ruins of the monastery. On the site of the Blackfriars monastery a splendid range of buildings has been erected for the Madras college, to be afterwards noticed. The population of the city, in 1801, was 3,263; in 1831, 4,462. St Andrews was created a royal borough in 1140; and a city or archbishop's see in 1471. As a royal borough, it is now classed with Cupar, Easter and Wester Anstruther, Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, in returning one member. The parliamentary constituency, in 1837, was 250; the municipal, 180. The total parliamentary constituency of the St Andrews district of burghs, in 1837, was 707. The first member elected under the Reform act was Andrew Johnston, Esq. of Rennyhill, who continued to represent the burghs till 1837, when Edward Ellice, Esq., a well-known reformer, was elected by 290 votes; his opponent, T. Macgill, Esq., polling 261 votes. The city of St Andrews is governed by a provost, dean of guild, four bailies, and 23 councillors. The revenue of the borough, in 1832, was £1,030, of which £384 arose from rents, and £210 from feu-duties. The expenditure, in the same year, was £1,021. The amount of debt then due by the town was £4,662. In 1837–8, the revenue was £1,466. The magistrates and council have the patronage of the second charge in St Andrews parish-church; they were also patrons of the town-schools, but have transferred this right to Bell's trustees. The number of burgesses, in 1832, was 213, of whom 25 were non-resident. In 1832, there were 313 houses of £10 and upwards rental in the burgh. Assessed taxes £824. St Andrews has no manufactures worth notice with the exception of that of golf-balls. The bank of Scotland has a branch here. There is a fair for lintseed and general business held here on the 2d Thursday in April; and for cattle and hiring on the 1st of August, and 30th of November; all O. S.

St Andrews was in the meridian of its glory in the 15th and beginning of the 16th centuries. Merchant-vessels were then accustomed to resort to it, not only from the opposite ports of Holland, Flanders, and of France, but from all the other trading-kingdoms of Europe. At the great annual fair, called the Senzie market—which was held within the priory in the month of April—no fewer than from 200 to 300 vessels were generally in the port. In 1656, Tucker describes this town as "a pretty neat thing, which hath formerly been bigger, and, although sufficiently humbled in the time of the intestine troubles, continues still proud in the ruines of her former magnificence, and in being yett a seate for the muses." At this period only one vessel of 20 tons burden belonged to the port; and at present it possesses only two small vessels. It appears by the tax-roll of the royal burghs, that in 1556 the land-tax of St Andrews amounted to £410; but in 1695 only to £72. In 1805, it was fixed at £27 6s., at which it still remains. After the Reformation, this city fell gradually into decay; and the description given of it by Dr Johnson—in 1773, at the period perhaps of its greatest depression—is still, we are sorry to say, but too applicable, although of late years a considerable number of new and elegant houses have been erected. "The city of St Andrews," says the learned doctor, "when it had lost its archiepiscopal pre-eminence, gradually decayed: one of its streets is now lost, and in those that remain, there is the silence and solitude of inactive indigence and gloomy depopulation." A recent learned and noble traveller, however, assures us that "no one can pretend to have seen Scotland, in the sense in which the expression is commonly used by travellers, who has not visited St Andrews. Yet few, of the myriads of tourists who flock to that country, have enjoyed this gratification. The picturesque situation of the city; the extent, diversity, and grandeur of the remains of its ancient secular and ecclesiastical establishments; the importance of the events which they attest; the celebrity which it has derived from the records of historians, and the descriptions of topographical writers, in vain allure them from the more beaten tracks. So rarely are they seen within the deserted streets of St Andrews, that no coach runs directly to it; and the only public accommodation provided for them on their arrival, is a miserable little inn, or rather pot-house. [This was written, be it remembered, in 1829.] This want of curiosity or of good taste is easily explained, —St Andrews affords no thoroughfare: its inhabitants do not attract strangers by their industry, wealth, or gaiety: and the monuments of its former greatness, from which it derives its importance, have not borrowed adventitious and imaginary interest from the illusions of genius. Whilst a tale of gramary, or love, will draw thousands to Melrose or Loch Katrine, few are willing to read the history of Popish ascendency, or Protestant reformation, amidst the ruins of St Andrews. Yet what expectation can be more unfounded, than that of realizing more completely a fictitious transaction, by repairing to

the supposed scene of its occurrence? A visit, even by moonlight, to Melrose, instead of bringing more fully before us the vision which the very mention of this storied pile suggests to the fancy, dissolves it at once, by subjecting it to the touchstone of truth; while the scene of real events, whether domestic, heroic, or sacred, awakens all the emotions which belong to it. 'That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force on the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer amid the ruins of Iona.'"*—[See Lord Teignmouth's Sketches, Vol. II. pp. 130, 131.]

The original name of this city was Mucross, *i. e.* 'the Promontory of boars;' from *muc*, a sow or boar, and *ross*, a point, promontory, or peninsula.† But St Regulus, or St Rule, a monk of Patras, a city in Achaia, where the bones of St Andrew were kept, having been warned in a vision to take some of these precious relics, and carry them with him to a distant region in the west, obeyed the command, and about the year 365 landed in this neighbourhood, and having been successful in converting the Picts, Hengustus, or Hungus, the king of the country, changed the name of Mucross into that of Kilrymont, *i. e.* Cella regis in monte, or 'the Chapel of the King on the Mount;' having given to Regulus and his companions a piece of ground adjoining the harbour, on which he also erected a chapel and tower in honour of the monk, and bearing his name. The exemplary virtues of Regulus and his companions—legendary history goes on to say—drew a great resort of people to his chapel; and the name of the city was soon changed from Kilrymont to Kilrule, *i. e.* 'the Cell or Church of Regulus,' which name is still retained in Gaelic. Dr Jamieson thinks it highly probable that such a gift was made by Hungus. "For," says he, "it appears indisputable, that, about the year 825, he founded a church at Kilrymont; which henceforth received the name of the apostle to whom it was dedicated. Sibbald views this gift of the Pictish king as meant for the benefit of the Culdees. But we have more direct evidence. For, as Martine speaks of 'Baronia Caledaiorum infra Cursum Apri,' or 'the Barony of the Culdees below the Boar's raik,' the extracts bear, that this was given by King Hungus to St Rule. Yet we learn, from the same source of information, that this tract was afterwards taken from the Culdees; and given, first to the bishop, and then to the prior and canons regular of St Andrews: 'so that,' as Sir James Dalrymple observes, 'this place appeareth to have been one of the ancient seats of the Culdees.' In the tenth century, such was their celebrity at St Andrews, that King Constantine III. took up his residence among them, and A. 943, died a member of their society; or, as Wyntown says, abbot of their monastery:

> Nyne hundyr wyntyr and aucht yhere,
> Quhen gayne all Donaldis dayis were,
> Heddis sowne cald Constantine
> Kyng wes thretty yhere: and syne
> Kyng he sessyd for to be,
> And in Sanct Andrewys a *Kylde*.
> And there he lyvyd yheris fyve,
> And Abbot mad, endyd his lyve.
> *Cronykil*, B. vi. c. x.

It is also believed that an Irish king attached himself to this religious body. For we learn from the Ulster Annals, that A. 1033, Hugh Mac Flavertai O'Nell, king of Ailech, and heir of Ireland, 'post penitentiam mort. in St Andrewes eccl.'" [History of the Culdees, p. 148.] The walls of St Rule's chapel, and a tower, still remain: though these are not probably the relics of the original building. The tower is a square of 20 feet on the side, and about 108 feet high, without any spire; the outside, from top to bottom, is of thin ashler work; the arches of the doors and windows are semicircular. The tower was covered with a flat roof and parapet, at the expense of the Exchequer, towards the end of last century; and a turnpike stair reared within leading to the top, from which there is a fine prospect. The name, Kilrule, continued in use till the 9th century, when the Picts were finally vanquished by the Scots, who changed the name to St Andrews.

The cathedral of St Andrews is supposed to have been founded in the year 1159; but a period of 160 years elapsed before its completion, in 1318. It was demolished in June, 1559, by a mob, inflamed by a sermon of John Knox's, wherein "he did intreet (treat of) the ejectioune of the byers and the sellers furthe of the temple of Jerusalem, as it is written in the evangelists Matthew and Johne; and so applied the corruptioune that was then to the corruptioune in the papistrie; and Christ's fact to the devote (duty) of thois to quhome God giveth the power and zeill thereto, that as weill the magistrates, the proveist and baillies, as the commonalty, did agree to remove all monuments of idolatry: quhilk also they did with expeditioune." Such indeed was their expedition, that this noble edifice, the labour of ages, was demolished in a single day.‡ "While entire, the cathedral church," says Mr Grierson, "had five pinnacles or towers, and a great steeple. Of the towers, two stood on the west gable, two on the east, and one on the south end of the transept or cross-church. Two of these towers, with the great steeple over the centre of the church, have long since disappeared. Three of the towers yet remain, the two on the east gable, which is still entire, and one of those on the west. The other, it is said, fell about two hundred years ago, immediately after a crowd of people had passed from under it in returning from an interment. Large fragments of it still remain, which show the goodness of the cement with which the stones have been joined together. The towers are each 100 feet high from the ground to the summit, and they rose considerably above the roof of the church. The two eastern ones are joined by an arch or pend,

* His lordship seems here labouring a point to little purpose. No one will feel disposed to deny that St Andrews is a most interesting and venerable locality, or envy the man who can find little pleasure in musing on its past glories and magnificence,—the story of centuries dead and gone,—though there may be little in its external scenery, with the exception of its crumbling ruins, to take a strong hold of the imagination or the feelings. But why attempt to decry the charms of other scenery, founded as well on poetical associations as on the fine features of Nature,—scenes redolent not merely of grandeur and beauty, but—thanks to our unmatched minstrel—of deep thought and rich imagination? It seems but an ungrateful return to one who has, in so many instances, rendered every portion of a glorious landscape doubly glorious and eloquent,—who has added to the highest poetry of the material world, a something higher still, in

> "the gleam,
> The light that never dies on sea or land,"

to insinnate that with respect to the scenery of his matchless poems and romances the real truth and the ideal do not easily blend together in our conceptions.

† The village of Boarhills, in what was originally called the Boarchase, a tract of country stretching from Fifeness to the neighbourhood of St Andrews, retains the original name of the district, as translated into the dialect of later inhabitants; and the arms of the city are a boar leaning against a tree.

‡ Tennant, the author of 'Anster Fair,' in a clever though less-pleasing and less-successful poem, entitled 'Papistry Storm'd,' [Edin. 1827, 12mo.,] has sung in quaintest dialect, and with all the facetious strength, fluency, and vivacity, which he attributes to the vernacular idiom of Scotland:

> "the steir, strabush, and strife,
> Whan, bickerin' frae the towns o' Fife,
> Great bangs of bodies, thick and rife,
> Gaed to Sanct Androis town,
> And, wi' John Calvin i' their heads,
> And hammers i' their hands and spades,
> Enrag'd at idols, mass, and beads,
> Dang the Cathedral down.

forming the great east light of the church, till they rise above the height of the roof; and it is evident that the western ones have been in the same state when entire. From each of these towers, to within the church, opened three several doors into so many galleries along the walls; which galleries were supported by pillars, 16 in number on each side, and at the distance of 16 feet from the wall. All that now remains of this once magnificent pile, is the eastern gable entire, as has been said, half of the western, the south side-wall from the western gable till it join the transept, a length of 200 feet, and the west wall of the transept itself on the south side of the church. The rest is entirely gone, 'every man,' as Dr Johnson expresses it, 'having carried away the stones who imagined he had need of them.' From the length of time which elapsed during its erection, and the varying tastes of the ages in which it was built, we might be led to conclude beforehand that there would be found in it different styles of architecture, and the conjecture is confirmed by the appearance of what remains. For on the east gable there is to be seen the Gothic mixed with the Saxon; and in the part of the south side-wall which still subsists, we have ten windows, six of which, namely, those toward the west, are Gothic, and the other four Saxon. The Barons of exchequer, in 1826, caused the interior of the cathedral to be cleared out, and various repairs to be executed with the view of preserving this venerable relic of long-past centuries, which

"But for that care, ere this had past away."

The Crown lands are now the property of the university, having been very recently purchased by that body from the Crown for £2,600, with the view of forming a botanical garden and observatory, and preserving the venerable ruins from further dilapidation.

In the vicinity of the cathedral stood the priory, or Augustine monastery, founded by Bishop Robert in 1144. John Hepburn, prior of St Andrews, about the year 1516, surrounded the monastery on the north, east, and south sides with a magnificent wall, which is still pretty entire, and is nearly half-a-mile in extent. It is about 22 feet high, and 4 feet thick; and incloses a space of about 18 acres. But of all the various buildings which once occupied this sacred inclosure, only a few vestiges now remain. Near the present grammar-school stood a monastery, which Grose, in his Antiquities, assigns to the Dominicans; but Keith informs us that it was a convent of Observantines. A Dominican convent, we know, was founded in St Andrews by Bishop Wishart in 1274, and an Observantine establishment by Bishop Kennedy, 150 years later. "The only part which now remains of the buildings of the convent beside the grammar-school," says Mr Grierson, writing in 1807, "is a fragment, with an arched roof in the Gothic style, extremely elegant in appearance, and supposed to have been the chapel. It strikes one as decidedly the most beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture now to be seen at St Andrews." This fragment is now enclosed within the grounds of Madras college, and its preservation will, we doubt not, be an object of solicitude to the trustees of that noble institution. Besides St Rule's, and the cathedral, Martine, in his 'Reliquæ Divi Andreæ,' written in 1685, mentions, as having been in some sort discernible in his time, fourteen different buildings: among which were the prior's house, commonly called the Old inn, which stood to the south-east of the cathedral; the cloisters, which lay west from the prior's house, separated from it only by the dormitory. In this quadrangle was held the great fair called the Senzie market, which began in the 2d week after Easter, and continued for 15 days. The refectory or dining-room, was in length 108 feet, and in breadth 28. It is now a garden; in Martine's time it was a bowling-green. Fordun relates, that Edward I., in 1304, stripped all the lead off this building to supply his battering-machines in a projected siege of Stirling. The New inn, the latest built of all the edifices in the monastery before the Reformation, is said to have been erected on the following occasion. James V. having married the Princess Magdalene, the only and lovely daughter of Francis I. of France, in 1537, the young queen, being of a delicate constitution, was advised by her physicians to reside here for the benefit of her health. The New inn was, in consequence, built for the purpose of accommodating her majesty; and was erected, we are told, with such rapidity, that it was begun and finished in a single month! The queen, however, never enjoyed it, for she died at Holyroodhouse, on the 7th of July, six weeks after her arrival in Scotland. The New inn was the residence of the archbishops after the annexation of the priory to the archbishopric in 1635.—The Kirkheugh, or St Mary's church, no longer exists. Martine says, that in his time the manse of the provost of Kirkheugh was still standing, "on a little height above the shore of St Andrews, now in no good repair;" and that "a little north from it were to be seen the ruins of old buildings, which were the chapel itself." Upon this his editor, in the year 1797, has the following note: "Very little now remains of these buildings, viz., a single gable with a door in it. But whether these are the ruins of the manse or of other houses cannot now be known."

The castle of St Andrews was founded towards the conclusion of the 12th century, by Roger, bishop of the diocese, and son of Robert, third earl of Leicester. It stood upon a point of land projecting towards the sea, on the north side of the town, about 250 yards to the north-west of the cathedral. It was enlarged and repaired betwixt the years 1318 and 1328. In 1336, Edward III. placed a garrison in it to command the town and neighbouring country. On his return into England, however, a few months after, the regent, Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, in conjunction with the earls of March and Fife, besieged this stronghold, reduced it in the space of three weeks, and entirely demolished it a short time after. Bishop Trail repaired the castle towards the end of the 14th century, and died in it in 1401. James III. was born in the castle, as appears by the golden charter of the see granted to Bishop Kennedy; and it continued to be the episcopal palace till the murder of Beaton in 1545. Detached from the town, and bounded on two sides by the sea, the ruins of the castle now serve as a useful land-mark to mariners. The sea washes the rock on which it is built on the north and east sides, and has in some places undermined its walls, a considerable part of which fell in consequence of this in December 1801. Martine says, that in his time there were people living in St Andrews who remembered to have seen bowls played on the flat ground to the east and north of the castle; the ocean, therefore, must have made great encroachments on this part of the coast. It has recently swept away the curious cave known as Lady Buchan's cave, on the shore between the harbour and the castle. Every winter huge masses of the promontory are broken down and carried away by the tide.

The University of St. Andrews is the oldest in Scotland, having been founded in 1411 by Henry Wardlaw, bishop of the diocese, who obtained the sanction of papal confirmation from Benedict XIII., in 1413. The success of the original institution led to the foundation of St. Salvator's college, about the year 1455, by James Kennedy, Bishop of St. An-

drews; St Leonard's college, founded by Prior Hepburn, 1512; and St Mary's, founded by Archbishop Beaton, in 1537. In each of these colleges were lecturers in theology, as well as in philosophy, languages, &c. In the reign of James VI. 1579, under the direction of George Buchanan, these establishments were new modelled, and St Mary's college appropriated to the exclusive study of theology; it is therefore distinguished by the name of the Divinity college, or the New college. In 1621, an act was passed re-establishing, in all their articles, the first foundations of the colleges, but still assigning to St Mary's the department of theology. In 1747, on a petition from the masters of St Salvator's and St Leonard's, these two colleges were united into one society, under the designation of the United college. "The statute ordained, among other things less worthy special notice, that the United college shall consist of one principal, one professor of Greek; three professors of philosophy; whereof one is to be professor of logic, rhetoric, and metaphysics, another to be professor of ethics and pneumatics, and the third to be professor of natural and experimental philosophy; one professor of humanity; one professor of civil history, in place of the suppressed humanity professorship of St Salvator's college; one professor of mathematics, and a professor of medicine; 16 bursars on the original foundations; together with such as have been since or may hereafter be added, and the necessary servants: that the whole funds already or to be appropriated for the payment of he salaries of the principal and professors (all specially fixed by the act), shall be joined into one common stock, and be levied and received for their use, by such factor or steward as they shall from time to time appoint: that the patronage of the principalship and of the professorship of mathematics shall belong to the Crown; of the professorship of civil history to the Earl of Cassillis; of the professorship of humanity to Scott of Scotstarvet; of the professorship of medicine to the university, to be exercised as formerly; of the remanent professorships to the principal and professors of the United college, to be determined by comparative trial, in such form and manner as was usually observed in former times; of the bursaries to the same body, to be bestowed as before the Union; the whole being a well-timed and judicious piece of legislation, which by raising the condition of the collegiate body, secured to it in some degree superior qualifications, and which, though bestowing, after all, only a very moderate endowment on the chairs of the seminary, has in fact filled them, since the date of it, with talents and attainments of the most respectable order, and the highest usefulness." The university commissioners, whose report we are now quoting, add: "It is pleasant to be enabled to state, that the members of the Senatus Academicus themselves have, on every occasion on which they could act with effect, manifested the utmost zeal in the cause of literature and science, and for the efficency and fame of their university. In 1811, their medical chair, which it would appear had never become effective, engaged their attention; and in consequence of authority vested in them by its munificent founder, the Duke of Chandos, to form such regulations and statutes as might tend to the promotion of its object, they resolved that it should be a chair for instruction in the principles of medicine, anatomy, and chemistry, and that the holder of it should be an efficient professor, teaching two very important branches of medical science, chemistry and chemical pharmacy. They made at the same time certain arrangements for creating a fund, to meet the expense of a chemical apparatus and class experiments; and ever since that time, the prescribed branches have been taught every session with great ability, and to a respectable class. About 1818–19, a class for political economy was opened by the professor of moral philosophy, and the lectures on the subject have been so attended of late, as to show that the science is growing at St Andrews, as elsewhere, into estimation and request. In the session of 1825–6, the United college originated a lectureship for natural history, and to promote the permanency and success of the measure, they voted 25 guineas from their revenue, as an annual salary to the lecturer. Some bequests of specimens have given a beginning to a museum, and the subjects of the science, having excited great interest among the students, there is a fair prospect that the lectureship will, in the hands of able and zealous lecturers, become a popular and useful institution, and thus exalt the reputation, and augment the attendance of the seminary to which it belongs." The revenue of the university, as distinct from the two colleges, does not exceed £300, and is chiefly appropriated to the support of the university library. The income of the United college, in 1774, was £1,727; in 1823, £3,020. The salary of the principal, in 1824, was £342; of each of the four foundation-professors, £254; of each of the professors of humanity, civil history, and medicine, £140; of mathematics £245. The number of bursaries belonging to the United college is 55, of which 7 are between £20 and £25 each, being the highest in value. The annual amount of grants from the Crown is £297. The United college holds the patronage of Denino, Kemback, Kilmeny, and Cults, and alternately with another patron, Forteviot. The number of students attending the United college averages about 200. The buildings of St Salvator's college form a magnificent square, ornamented by a handsome spire 156 feet high. Through a portal directly under this spire we enter a quadrangular court, 230 feet long, and 180 broad, decorated by piazzas on the opposite side. On the right, as we enter, stands the chapel, a handsome edifice, with a Gothic front. In the chapel is an elegant tomb, erected by Bishop Kennedy, the founder, for himself. "It is a piece of exquisite Gothic workmanship; and though much injured by time and accidents, is still sufficiently entire to show the fine taste of the designer. It stands on the north side of the church, opposite to where the altar formerly stood, and where the pulpit now stands. An epitaph is easily discernible upon it, consisting of two lines, but so much defaced as to be altogether illegible. The top was ornamented by a representation of our Saviour, with angels around, and the instruments of the passion. The bishop died in 1466, and was embalmed with spices and buried in this tomb. Within it, and according to tradition about the year 1683, were discovered six magnificent maces, which had been concealed there in troublesome times. Three of these maces are kept in this college, and shown as curiosities to strangers; and one was presented to each of the other three Scottish universities, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. One of the maces is very superior in elegance and value to the rest, and is the original, of which the others are only copies. It is of beautiful Gothic workmanship. The bishop seems to have copied it in the architecture of his tomb." The roof of the church, which was of beautiful Gothic architecture, having become apparently insufficient, it was judged necessary to pull it down, and to substitute another in its place. In doing this, the architect unfortunately suffered the beautiful tomb of Kennedy to be greatly injured and defaced.

St Leonard's college obtained its name from its vicinity to St Leonard's church. "It appears,"

says a modern author, "from the foundation-charter, that there had been an hospital in the same place for the reception and entertainment of pilgrims of different nations, who crowded to St Andrews to pay their devotions to the arm of St Andrew which wrought a great many miracles. At length, however, the saint's arm being tired with such laborious sort of work, or thinking he had done enough, the miracles and the conflux of pilgrims ceased, and the hospital was deserted. The prior and convent, who had been the founders and were the patrons of the hospital, then filled it with old women; but these old women produced little or no fruit of devotion, and were turned out. The prior and convent, having repaired the church and hospital of St Leonard, next resolved to convert them into a college, to consist of a master or principal, four chaplains, two of whom were to be regents, and twenty scholars, who were first to be taught the languages and then the liberal arts and sciences; six of them, who were thought most fit, were also to apply, with great ardour and vehement reading,—'continuo studio et lecturâ, vehementi opera,'—to the study of theology under the principal. Such of these scholars as were found fittest for it, were also to be taught music, both plain song and descant. The foundation-charter to this purpose, was executed by the archbishop, the prior, and chapter, at St Andrews, August 20, 1512. By another charter, the prior and chapter endowed this college with all the houses, lands, and revenues which had belonged to St Leonard's hospital." Both these charters received the royal confirmation in the year On the union of this college with St Salvator's, the buildings of it were sold and converted into dwelling-houses, to which purpose such of them as now remain are still applied. It stood on the south-east side of the town, adjoining to the monastery. The ruins of the church of St Leonard are accounted a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. Into this church, it seems, Dr Johnson could obtain no admission. He was always, he says, prevented by some civil excuse or other; and he loudly complains of its having been applied to the profane purpose of a green-house. It is now entirely unroofed. A little way to the east of it, and on the right, as we proceed from the principal gate of the abbey to the shore, stands an aged sycamore, which, the same traveller informs us, was the only tree he had been able to discover in the county "older than himself." It is now commonly known by the name of Dr Johnson's Tree.

St Mary's college was originally projected by Archbishop James Beaton, uncle and immediate predecessor to the famous cardinal of that name. We are informed, that in the year 1537, "he augmented the seminary called the Pedagogy, by a variety of endowments, and afterwards converted it into St Mary's college: that he had determined to pull down the buildings of the above-mentioned seminary, which were become old and infirm, and inconvenient for the studies of the youth, and to erect from the foundation others in a more magnificent style, but was prevented by death. He built, however," says our authority, "several parts, and completed some that had been begun by others. His successor and nephew, the cardinal, proposed to follow out his uncle's plans, and had made some progress in the undertaking when he was assassinated in the castle. Having demolished a set of old buildings, he laid the foundation of what was intended to be a handsome church, within the college, but this was never finished." In 1553, Archbishop Hamilton gave a new establishment to this college, according to which it was to consist of 36 persons: viz., a prefect, a licentiate, a bachelor, a canonist, 8 students of theology, 3 professors of philosophy, 2 of rhetoric and grammar, 16 philosophy students, a provisor, a janitor, and a cook. The income of this college on an average of 7 years preceding 1826, was £1,076. The principal has a salary of £238; the professor of divinity, of £231; the church-history professor, £286; and the Hebrew professor, £211. By the charters of foundation, the right of patronage of the parishes of Tynningham, Tannadice, Inchbroyack or Craig, Pert and Laurencekirk, was vested in St Mary's college. Pert is now united to Logie, and the crown and college present to that united parish alternately. The patronage of Tynningham was sold by the college to the Earl of Haddington, in the year 1760, but the college is still in possession of the other patronages. In the year 1803, the college obtained the right of patronage to the church of Tweedsmuir; and it would appear from the evidence, that it was granted to the college by the late Mr Scott, of Dunninald. There are 17 bursaries, the total annual income of which averages £199. The average number of students is about 80. The buildings of this college stand on the south side of South-street, forming two sides of a quadrangle. On the west are the teaching and dining-halls, both upon the first floor; and immediately below is the prayer hall, in which the students used to assemble twice every day, viz., at nine in the morning, and at eight at night, for public prayers. The evening-service was abolished some years ago. The north side of the quadrangle is formed by the principal's house, and other buildings formerly laid out in lodging-rooms for students, with the porter's house over the gateway. Contiguous, towards the east, is the University library, containing 35,000 volumes, and forming in continuation with these buildings, part of the south side of South-street.

The Madras college was founded by the Rev. Dr Andrew Bell, one of the prebendaries of Westminster, and the founder of the Madras system of tuition, who died at Cheltenham, in January, 1832. Dr Bell was a native of St Andrews, and, among other splendid bequests for the purposes of education in Scotland, left a sum of £50,000 in trust, for the purpose of founding a seminary within the city of St Andrews, with which the English and grammar-schools are now incorporated. The buildings are in the Elizabethan style, and form a handsome quadrangle, with a court within. In May, 1836, the number of pupils attending the Madras college was 798. The branches taught are English, Greek, and Latin, arithmetic, mathematics, geography, writing, drawing, French, German, and Italian, and church-music. The trustees are the provost of the city, the two parish-ministers, and the sheriff-depute of Fife. The lord-lieutenant of Fife, the lord-justice-clerk of Scotland, and the episcopal bishop of Edinburgh, are patrons and visitors of the college.

St Andrews is a place of great antiquity, and has been the scene of some of the most memorable events recorded in Scottish history. We have already noticed several of the most memorable facts in its early annals; and will now supply a few additional historical notices to complete our sketch of the civil and the ecclesiastical history of this city. In 1298, Edward I., after defeating Wallace at Falkirk, sent a division of his army across the Forth to punish the men of Fife for the aid they had given Wallace. They found St Andrews deserted of its inhabitants, and "wasted it full plaine." In March 1309, Robert Bruce convened his first parliament here, who recognised his title to the crown, by a solemn declaration. In the 15th and 16th centuries the sanguinary temper of its ecclesiastics was often fearfully displayed. In 1407, John Resby, an Englishman, was

burnt alive in this "town of monks and bones," for disseminating the doctrines of Wickliffe; and about twenty-four years afterwards, Paul Craw, a Bohemian, suffered the same fate, for propagating the tenets of Jerome and Huss. On March 1st, 1527, Patrick Hamilton, abbot of Ferne in Rossshire, a young man of great accomplishments, and related to some powerful families, being the son of Sir Patrick Hamilton of Kincavil, and Catherine, daughter of the Duke of Albany, and a nephew of the Earl of Arran, was burnt before the gate of St Salvator's college. Not many months after, a man of the name of Forrest was led to the stake for asserting that Hamilton died a martyr. On the 28th of March, 1545, the sainted Wishart was burnt before the castle, then the archiepiscopal palace of the ferocious Cardinal Beaton, under circumstances of peculiar barbarity. The front of the great tower was hung, as for a festival, with rich tapestry; and cushions of velvet were laid in the windows for the cardinal and prelates to repose on, while they feasted their eyes and glutted their fury with this most inhuman spectacle. The cardinal was so infuriated against the noble confessor that he forbade, by proclamation, the inhabitants of St Andrews to pray for him, under pain of the severest ecclesiastical censures; and, in his haste to get his victim put out of the way, the civil power was not consulted at the trial. But the avenger of blood was nigh at hand. By his unbounded ambition, relentless cruelty, and insupportable arrogance, Beaton had raised up against himself a host of enemies, who had even before Wishart's arrest and execution determined on his destruction. A conspiracy was formed against his life, at the head of which was Norman Lesley, Master of Rothes, his uncle John Lesley, and Kirkaldy of Grange. With fourteen associates, they assembled in the church-yard, on Saturday the 29th of May 1545, at 3 o'clock in the morning; and having gained admittance into the castle—which was then repairing—by small parties at a time, they turned the servants out, to the number of 150; and then proceeding to the cardinal's room, forced open the door, which their wretched victim had barricaded from the inside, and rushing upon him, stabbed him repeatedly with their daggers. But Melville, a milder fanatic, who professed to murder, not from passion, but religious duty, reproved their violence: "This judgment of God," said he, "ought to be executed with gravity, although in secret;" and presenting the point of his sword to the bleeding prelate, he called on him to repent of his wicked courses, and especially of the death of the holy Wishart, to avenge whose innocent blood they were now sent by God. "Remember," said he, "that the mortal stroke I am now about to deal, is not the mercenary blow of a hired assassin, but the just vengeance which hath fallen on an obstinate and cruel enemy of Christ and the Holy Gospel." On his saying this, he repeatedly passed his sword through the body of his unresisting victim, who sunk down from the chair to which he had retreated, and instantly expired. The conspirators then brought the body to the very window in which Beaton had a little ago sat with so much unfeeling pride to witness the burning of Wishart, and exposed it to the view of the people with every mark of contempt and ignominy. Balfour says, that the cardinal's corpse, "after he had lyne salted in the bottom of the sea-tower within the castell, was some 9 months thereafter taken from thence, and obscurely interred in the convent of the Black friars of St Andrews, in anno 1547." John Knox, after having, as he expresses himself, "written merrily" upon the subject, informs us, that "as his funeral could not be suddenly prepared, it was thought best to keep him from spoiling, to give him great salt enough, a cope of lead, and a corner in the sea-tower, (a place where many of God's children had been imprisoned before) to wait what exequies his brethren the bishops would prepare for him." Language such as this can hardly fail to inspire disgust: but the following lines of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, express, perhaps with tolerable accuracy, the sentiments with which the most judicious individuals amongst the reformers at that time regarded the cardinal's murder·

> 'As for the cardinal, I grant,
> He was the man we well might want;
> God will forgive it soon.
> But of a truth, the sooth to say,
> Although the loun be well away,
> The deed was foully done."

The conspirators were shortly after joined by 120 of their friends, and held out the castle for more than a year; but at last capitulated to Leo Strozzi, prior of Capua, a knight of Rhodes, who entered the bay with a squadron of 16 galleons, and speedily effected a breach in the walls. In April, 1558, Walter Mylne, priest of Lunan, near Montrose, an infirm old man, above 80 years of age, was burnt at St Andrews for the crime of heresy. So strongly was the resentment of the populace expressed on this occasion, that he was the last victim of popish cruelty in Scotland. It was at St Andrews, in June 1583, that James VI. found means to make his escape from the state of captivity into which he had been brought at Ruthven, and detained for nearly a twelvemonth by the Earls of Mar, Gowrie, Glencairn, and others. The king having got permission from these noblemen, who then attended him at Falkland, to pay a visit to his uncle the Earl of March, who resided in the monastery of St Andrews, went to view the works of the castle a short time after his arrival. He entered the fortress accompanied by the governor, to whom he had confided his intentions; but was no sooner in than he commanded the gates to be shut, and admission refused to the party who had attended him from Falkland. Having thus recovered his liberty, he was soon joined by the well-affected part of his nobility; and a proclamation was forthwith issued by him, "commanding all the lieges to remain quiet, and discharging any nobleman or gentleman from coming to court accompanied by more than the following number of attendants: viz. fifteen for an earl, fifteen for a bishop, ten for a lord, ten for an abbot or prior, and six for a baron, and these to come peaceably under the highest penalties." In 1609, St Andrews was the scene of a state-trial: that of Lord Balmerinoch, secretary of state to James VI. His crime was the having surreptitiously procured the king's signature to a letter addressed to the pope; and being found guilty by a jury of fifteen of his peers, he was sentenced to have his hands and feet cut off, and his lands and titles forfeited. The first part of the sentence was remitted by the intercession of the queen; but he died a short time after, in his own house, of a broken heart. In 1617, James VI. having, from what he himself calls "a salmon-like instinct to see the place of his breeding," paid a visit to Scotland. and convened an assembly of the clergy, both ministers and bishops, at St Andrews. He addressed them in a speech of considerable length, in which he proposed the introduction of episcopacy, and upbraided them with what he called "having mutinously assembled themselves, and formed a protestation to cross his just desires." James was the last monarch who ever honoured St Andrews with his presence. During the troublesome times which followed his death in 1625, while his son and grandsons successively filled the throne, and endeavoured to follow out his plans in the establishment of the episcopal religion in Scotland, this city, as being the seat

of the chief ecclesiastical power, was frequently involved in trouble. The murder of Archbishop Sharp, in the neighbourhood of St Andrews in 1679, will be found detailed in our article, MAGUS MOOR. The history of the city of St Andrews since that period presents nothing sufficiently remarkable for notice in this brief chronicle. We shall now sketch the history of the see.

Kenneth III. translated the metropolitan episcopal see of Scotland from Abernethy to St Andrews. Malcolm III. styled the bishop of St Andrews 'Episcopus Maximus,' or Chief Bishop, and assigned to him the oversight of Fife, Lothian, Stirlingshire, the Merse, Angus, and the Mearns. He also conferred upon him the lordship of Monymusk. Alexander I. bestowed upon the see of St Andrews the famous track of land called the Cursus Apri, or Boar's chace, of which it is not now possible for us to assign the exact limits; but "so called," says Boece, "from a boar of uncommon size, which, after having made prodigious havoc of men and cattle, and having been frequently attacked by the huntsmen unsuccessfully, and to the imminent peril of their lives, was at last set upon by the whole country up in arms against him, and killed while endeavouring to make his escape across this track of ground." The historian farther adds, that there were extant in his time manifest proofs of the existence of this huge beast; its two tusks, each sixteen inches long and four thick, being fixed with iron chains to the great altar of St Andrews. According to the best authorities, there were thirty-three successive prelates in St Andrews before the see was elevated to the dignity of an archbishopric, in 1471. Nevill, archbishop of York, having revived a claim of superiority over the Scottish clergy, which had already been productive of much ill-will betwixt the two countries, the pope, to silence the pretensions of York for ever, granted a bull erecting the bishopric of St Andrews into an archbishopric, and subjecting to it the other dioceses of the church of Scotland. The prelate, in whose favour this bull was obtained, was Patrick Graham, formerly bishop of Brechin, and brother, by the mother's side, to the celebrated James Kennedy his immediate predecessor. Graham, along with the primacy, obtained the power of a legate from the pope, for the reformation of abuses, and correcting the vices of the clergy. But he does not appear to have been aware of the difficulties he had to encounter here, for the clergy, with one consent, set themselves in opposition to him, and had influence enough to destroy his credit even with the pope himself. They accused him to his holiness of schism, and other enormous crimes, and prevailed so completely as to get him degraded from his office. "The nobility and courtiers also," says Spottiswood, "became his most violent opponents, insomuch that he was suspended by the king, excommunicated by the pope, expelled from his see, and, at the end of thirteen years from the date of his election, died in a state of imprisonment in the castle of Lochleven." The dioceses subject to the archbishop of St Andrews, after the advancement of the see of Glasgow to the same dignity, were the following nine: Dunkeld, Dumblane, Brechin, Aberdeen, Moray, Ross, Caithness, Orkney, and, after its erection in the reign of Charles I., Edinburgh. The province of the see of Glasgow included the three dioceses of Galloway, Argyle, and the Isles. The following is a list of the successive bishops and archbishops of St Andrews:

Fergustus 721.
Hadrianus, or Adrian, elected 840, killed by the Danes 872.
Kellach I.
Malisius, or Malvesius I., died in 970.
Kellach II. died 996.
Malmore.
Malisius II. died 1031.
Alwinus, from 1031—1034.
Maldwin, 1034—1061.
Tuthaldus, 1061—1065.
Fothaldus, 1065—1077.
Gregorius, bishop-elect.
Catharus.
Edmarus.
Godricus.
Turgot, died 1115.
Eadmerus, elected in 1120.
Robert, founder of the priory, elected in 1122, died in 1159.
Arnold, founder of the Cathedral, died in 1162.
Richard, chaplain to Malcolm IV., died in 1177.
John and Hugh, a double election.
Roger, who built the castle, died in 1202.
William Malvoisine, chancellor of the kingdom, died 1233.
David Bernham.
Abel.
Gameline, chancellor.
William Wishart, died 1279.
William Fraser, chancellor.
William Lamberton, died 1328.
James Bene, died 1332.
*Vacancy of nine years.*
William Landal, died in 1385.
Stephen de Pay.
Walter Trail, repaired the castle, died 1401.
Thomas Stewart.
Henry Wardlaw, founder of the university, consecrated in 1403, died 1440.
James Kennedy, founder of St Salvator's college, died 1466.
Patrick Graham, the first archbishop, died 1478.
William Schives, died 1496.
James Stuart, chancellor, died in 1503.
Alexander Stuart, chancellor, killed at Flodden 1513.
Andrew Foreman, died 1522.
James Beaton, chancellor, died in 1539.
David Beaton, cardinal and chancellor, assassinated in 1545.
John Hamilton, hanged at Stirling in 1570.
John Douglas, the first Protestant bishop, consecrated in 1571, died 1576.
Patrick Adamson, died 1591.
*Vacancy of fifteen years.*
George Gladstanes, died 1615.
John Spottiswood, chancellor, the historian, died 1639.
James Sharp, assassinated in Magus-muir in 1679.
Alexander Burnet, died in 1684.
Arthur Ross, deprived of his office at the Revolution in 1688, died in 1704.

It appears that the bishops of St Andrews had the power of coining money. But "the tradition goes," says Martine, "that they could not coin above a groat-piece; but this," continues he, "may be allowed to be a mere conjecture, for the German bishops, who coin, are not so restricted and limited. For proof that sometimes this privilege has been in use, I have seen copper coins bearing the same *mond*, chapleted about and adorned with a cross on the top, just in all things like the *mond* set by Bishop Kennedy in sundry places of St Salvator's college, both in stone and timber, and the same way adorned, with a common St George's cross on the reverse. The circumscriptions are not legible. And some think that the magistrates of St Andrews, keeping in their charter-chest some of these pennies, have done it in honour of their Overlord, and for an instance and remembrance of his royal privilege, which no subject in Britain has beside." As the city of St Andrews lay wholly within the archbishop's regality, he was superior of all its property in land. He was 'Conservator privilegiorum Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ,' guardian of the privileges of the church of Scotland, and constant chancellor of the university *ex officio;* but he was in many cases also promoted to the dignity of lord-high-chancellor of Scotland; and it was his privilege, in general, to officiate at the coronation of the kings. Godricus, bishop of this place, crowned King Edgar, son of Malcolm Canmore; and Charles I. was crowned by Spottiswood in 1633. The archbishop was, by act of parliament, in the time of Charles II. constituted perpetual president of the general assembly of the church of Scotland; and he sat in parliament as a temporal lord in all the following capacities: "As Lord-Archbishop of St Andrews; Primate of the Kingdom; first of both states, Spiritual and Temporal; Lord of the Lordship and Priory of St Andrews; Lord Keig and Monymusk; Lord Byrehills and Polduff; Lord Kirkliston, Lord Bishopshire, Lord Muckhartshire, Lord Scotscraig, Lord Stow, Lord Monymail, Lord Dairsie, Lord Angus, Lord Tyningham, and Lord Little Preston;" he also took precedency of all noblemen whatever in the kingdom. When the privy council, in 1561, passed the famous act enjoining all beneficed persons to give in an exact account of the rental of their benefices, Hamilton, archbishop of St Andrews, gave in the following account of his:

| In money | | | | £2,904 7 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Chald. | Boll. |
| Wheat | . | . | 30 | 9 |
| Bear | . | . | 41 | 10 |
| Oats | . | . | 67 | 0 |

Mr Grierson estimates this revenue at £4,784 present currency. "And if," he says, "we add to this sum the value of the priory, and other alienations which had before this time taken place, we shall be led to think that the income of the prelates of St Andrews, when in their most flourishing condition, could not be much less in value than £10,000, that is, than that sum would have been in 1805. The first great alienation of the revenues of this see was the foundation of the priory in 1120; the second, the erection of the hospital of Lochleven, or Scotland Well, in 1230; the third, the foundation and endowment of St Salvator's college by Bishop Kennedy in 1455; the fourth, the disponing of Muckartshire by Schives to the Earl of Argyll, to engage that earl to assist him in his dispute with the bishop of Glasgow; the fifth, the erection of St Mary's college by the archbishops Stuart and the two Beatons; and the sixth, the act of annexation in 1587, by which this see, with all the other church-benefices in the kingdom, was annexed to the Crown, and the rents and revenues of it disponed to the Duke of Lennox by James VI., excepting only a small pittance, reserved as barely sufficient for the subsistence of Archbishop Adamson. It is true, this act of annexation was repealed in 1606; but in the act repealing it, and restoring the revenues of the see, there were a number of important reservations made which prevented it from attaining its former riches. The erection of the bishopric of Edinburgh, in 1633, was another great loss; for all the lands and churches, south of the Forth, belonging to the archbishopric, were now disunited from it, and conferred upon the new see. Yet the loss of these was in some measure compensated by the bounty of Charles I., who having, two years after, purchased the priory from the Duke of Lennox, to whom it had been gifted by James VI., disponed this benefice to the archbishopric in lieu of the loss it had sustained. Such were the most important changes, losses, and revolutions, which this see, in the course of five centuries, from time to time underwent." The number of monks in the priory at the Reformation was, according to Martine, thirty-four, besides inferior servants; and of these thirty-four, "fourteen," says he, "turned preachers, at certain kirks of the priory, and some continued about the monastery till their death." The priories of May, Pittenweem, Lochleven, and Monymusk—of all which monasteries the monks were also Augustinians—were dependent on the priory of St Andrews. The revenues of it in Martine's time, consisted, he tells us, in "silver, feu-duties, rentalled teind-bolls, tack teind-duties, capons, poultry, and small sums in the name of kain; the houses and yards within the precincts of the monastery; the teinds of the 480 acres of land on the south side of the town, now called the Prior acres, formerly the convent's glebe; and the privilege of having the teind sheaves led into the priory barn by the heritors and tenants themselves. The yearly rent," he continues, "of the priory is at present as good as that of the archbishopric, if not better; and within a few years, at the falling of some tacks, it will be much better." When the act of council, in 1561, passed for the assumption of the revenues of all the church-benefices, that a third part of their value might be applied to the maintenance of the ministers of religion, and the remaining two-thirds to defray the expenses of the king's household, the rental of the priory of St Andrews was found to be as follows:

| In money | . | . | . | £2,237 18 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Chald. | Boll. |
| Wheat | . | . | 38 | 1 |
| Bear | . | . | 132 | 7 |
| Meal | . | . | 114 | 3 |
| Oats | . | . | 151 | 10 |
| Beans and pease | | . | 5 | 7 |

The following parish churches belonged to the priory and paid tithes to it: viz., the Trinity church of St Andrews, now the town-church, Leuchars, Forgan, Cupar, Dairsie, Lathrisk, Kilgour, Scoonie, Kennoway, Markinch, Eglesgreig, Fordun in the Mearns, Bourthie, Nigvie and Tarlane, Dull in Athole, Longforgan, Rossie in Gowrie, Inchture, Fowlis, Portmoak, Abercrombie, Linlithgow, Haddington, Binning, and Preston. The vicarage was annexed to the archbishopric in 1606; but was assigned afterwards by the archbishop to the newly erected parish of Cameron, that parish having been detached from the too extensive parish of St Andrews, and having no legal maintenance belonging to it.—The provostry of Kirkheugh was a convent of seculars, governed by a præfectus, or provost, and unquestionably the most ancient religious establishment of any in this place. It is believed by some to have been founded by St Regulus himself, and to be the same with the institution which went by the name of 'Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ de rupe,' or St Mary's church on the rock, and of which the chapel stood on a rock now covered by the sea at high water, and which still goes by the name of the Lady-craig, situated near the extremity of the present pier. There was also a chapel, called 'Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ,' on the hill above the harbour.—In June, 1841, her Majesty's Attorney-general, Sir John Campbell, Knt., on succeeding Lord Plunkett as Lord-chancellor of Ireland, was elevated to the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Campbell of St. Andrews.

ST ANDREWS. See DEERNESS, DUNDEE, DUNFERMLINE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, GREENOCK, LHANBRIDE.

ANGUS, the ancient name of FORFARSHIRE: which see. At a very early period the name Angus was given to the district of country lying between the North Esk on the north, and the Tay and Isla on the south. It is thought by some antiquaries to have been so called from Angus, a brother of Kenneth II., on whom this district was bestowed by Kenneth after his conquest of the Picts. Others think that the hill of Angus, a little to the eastward of Aberlemno church, was, in ancient times, a noted place of rendezvous on occasions of great public gatherings; and that the name was ultimately extended to the surrounding country. It seems more probable that the hill itself derived its name from the district.—The How or Hollow of Angus is a finely diversified valley in the northern part of Forfarshire, extending above 30 miles in length, from the western boundary of the parish of Kettins to the mouth of the North Esk; its breadth varies from 4 to 6 miles.—The earldom of Angus now belongs in title to the Duke of Hamilton. It was in the line of Douglas previous to 1329; and it has been ascertained by Mr Riddell that it again came into the old line of Douglas by a natural son of William, first Earl of Douglas.—The synod of Angus and Mearns comprehends the presbyteries of Meigle, Forfar, Dundee, Brechin, Arbroath, and Fordoun.

ANN'S (ST). See GLASGOW.

ANNAN, a parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, on the northern shore of the Solway frith, along which it extends above 3 miles. It is about 8 miles in length, and from 1 to 4½ in breadth

containing 11,100 imperial acres; bounded on the north by Hoddam and Middlebie parishes; on the east by Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and Dornock; on the south by the frith of Solway; and on the west by Cummertrees. The surface is comparatively level, with a declination towards the south. Woodcock-air is the highest elevation. It is a conical shaped hill, clothed with wood, and rising to an altitude of 320 feet above sea-level. The shores are flat and sandy. The soil is generally a rich clay. There are extensive tracts of heath-covered moorland towards the east of the town of Annan. The banks of the Annan, and the elevated parts of the parish, are ornamented with belts of planting. There is a salmon fishery at the mouth of the river. The turnpike roads from Dumfries to Carlisle, and from Annan to Edinburgh, intersect the parish. Population of the parish and town, in 1801, 3,341; in 1831, 5,033. By a survey of the parish-minister in 1835, the population was then estimated at 5,613, of whom 3,951 belonged to the established church. Houses 808. Assessed property £12,800. In 1836, a portion of this parish, comprehending the village of Bridekirk, and a population of 765 souls, was annexed to the new *quoad sacra* parish of BRIDEKIRK: which see. Minister's stipend £279 2s. 4d., with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £30. Unappropriated teinds £191 15s. Church built in 1790, and recently repaired; sittings 1,200. Patron, Mr Hope Johnstone.—An United Secession congregation was established in Annan in 1805. Church built in 1834–5; sittings 746. Minister's stipend £110, with manse and garden.—A Relief congregation was established in 1833. Church built in 1834–5; sittings 639. Stipend £100.—A Roman Catholic chapel was opened in 1839.—There are 3 parochial schools; and 19 schools not parochial. The master of the burgh parish-school has a salary of £32 10s.; with about £40 school-fees, and £12 other emoluments: the salaries of the other two parish schoolmasters are £10 each, with about £20 of fees. Annan parish is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries. It was formerly a rectory.

ANNAN, a royal burgh in the above parish, and the capital of Annandale, is 15½ miles east by south of Dumfries; 8½ west of Gretna-green; 12 south of Lockerby; and 79 from Edinburgh. It is situated on the left bank of the river Annan, near its discharge into the frith of Solway. It is one of the most ancient towns in Scotland, having received its first charter from Robert Bruce. The subsisting charter was granted by James VI., in 1612; but it had previously been erected into a burgh by James V., in 1538. The houses are neat and well-built of good freestone, and the town has been considerably improved of late years; several new streets having been opened, and a number of new houses built. At the east end of the town is the parish-church; and at the other extremity are the town-house and markets. There is a bridge of 3 arches over the river at the west end of the High-street; from this bridge, a street conducts to the New Quay, about 1,000 yards lower down the river. The academy, erected in 1820, in Ednam-street, is a large building, with apartments for the rector. Annan formerly carried on a considerable trade in wine, and exported nearly 15,000 bolls of corn; ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent; and there is a small cotton-mill and rope-works. A considerable quantity of coarse ginghams are manufactured for Carlisle. Hand-loom weavers make about 6s. per week; 35 years ago they might make 35s. Bacon and hams are extensively cured here and exported to Newcastle and London; and fat cattle are exported to Liverpool. The Commercial bank, the British linen company, and the Southern bank of Scotland, have branches in Annan. Hiring-markets are held on the 1st Thursday in May, and 3d Thursday in October. The weekly market-day is Thursday. The mouth of the river forms a good natural harbour, having from 12 to 13 feet water in the lowest tides, and from 18 to 20 in the lowest spring-tides. In 1833, there were 33 vessels, measuring 2,264 tons, belonging to this port. Annan is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, a dean-of-guild, and 15 councillors. It possesses extensive burgh-roods and commonties, the latter of which have been divided, and are in a state of improvement. Its revenue, arising from rents, fisheries, tolls, and feu-duties, amounted, in 1833, to £670; its debts to £4,500; its expenditure in ordinary to £437. In 1837, the corporation revenue was £644. The real rent of the old royalty was, in 1833, about £11,861; and of that part of the burgal property within the parliamentary bounds £8,000. The ancient royalty comprehends a district of above 5 miles in length; the parliamentary line has greatly limited the burgh. The magistrates hold no patronage; and there is no guild or incorporation. The parliamentary constituency, in 1832, consisted of 170. The amount of assessed taxes payable from the burgh is £381 9s. 6d. Annan joins with Dumfries, Lochmaben, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright, in sending a member to parliament. The municipal and the parliamentary constituency, in 1837–8, was 176. The population of the town is about 4,500. Annan was the birth-place of the late Rev. Edward Irving.

ANNAN (THE), a river of Dumfries-shire, flowing through the centre of the county from north to south. It rises among the high mountains and fells in which the shires of Dumfries, Lanark, and Peebles, touch each other; but its chief feeders flow from the southern and western base of the mountain which gives name to the Hartfell group, which is in the parish of Moffat, on the borders of Peebles-shire, and has an elevation of 2,635 feet. These feeders flow south-west, and successively discharge themselves into a stream holding a course nearly direct south from Corehead to Bridgend. At the latter place, the stream, now of considerable volume, inclines a little towards the east, and forming the boundary betwixt the parishes of Kirkpatrick-Juxta and Moffat, passes the village of Moffat, below which it receives in succession, a stream descending from Snawfell, and the Frenchland burn, both coming from the north-east; and about 2½ miles below, is joined by Moffat water coming from the north-eastern, and Evan water descending from the north-western, extremity of the parish. These two tributaries unite with the Annan on opposite sides, at one point, at an elevation of about 350 feet above sea-level. Its next important tributary is Wamphray water, coming from the north-east, soon after receiving which, its course becomes very meandering, though still bearing southwards. A little below Applegirth kirk it receives an important tributary from the north-west, in Kinnel water; at the southern extremity of Dryfesdale parish, of which it forms the western boundary, it bends eastwards to St Mungo kirk. At the south-eastern extremity of St Mungo parish, it receives the Milke water, from its junction with which its course is south-east, to its junction with the Mein water, in the parish of Hoddam. From this latter point its course is nearly south to the town of Annan, whence its estuary sweeps in a south-west and then south-east direction into the upper part of the Solway frith. Its total length of course is about 30 miles. Its general character, in the lower part of its course, is that of a gently flowing pastoral stream, which is perhaps indicated in its name *Amhann*, in

Gaelic, signifying the slow-running water. Allan Cunningham styles it 'the silver Annan.' In the ballad of 'Annan Water,' [Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, Vol. III. p. 284, Cadell's edn.] it is styled 'a drumlie river;' but this was during a spate, the tragical consequences of which are commemorated in the ballad; and the editor informs us that when

'Annan water's wading deep,'

that river and the frith into which it falls are the frequent scenes of tragical accidents.

ANNANDALE, the vale or basin of the above river, and a stewartry or district of Dumfries-shire. Professor Jamieson is of opinion that Annandale must have been, in ancient times, the bed of an inland lake. It is a fertile tract of country, about 30 miles long, and from 15 to 18 broad. It is bounded on the west by Nithsdale; and on the east by Eskdale, and includes 20 parishes. From its vicinity to the borders, and the continual predatory excursions to which it was exposed, the greater part was long uncultivated and common; but it has assumed a very different appearance since the beginning of last century. There are several lakes in this district. Coal and lime are wrought in it. Annandale was anciently a part of the Roman province of Valentia; it afterwards, by a grant from David I., soon after his accession to the throne, in 1124, to Robert de Brus, son of one of William the Conqueror's Norman barons, with whom David had formed a friendship while at the court of Henry I. of England, became a lordship under the Bruces, who took their title from it.* About the year 1371, upon the demise of David II., it fell into the hands of Randolph, Earl of Moray, regent during the minority of David; and, with the hand of his sister Agnes, it went to the Dunbars, Earls of March. After their forfeiture, it fell to the Douglasses, who lost it by the same fate. It now belongs chiefly to the Earl of Hopetoun. It formerly gave the title of Marquis to the gallant border-family of Johnstone. The lineal heirship of this title became extinct, on the death of George, 3d marquis, in 1792. There are now several claimants for the title. Lochmaben castle was the principal fort in this district; and was deemed almost impregnable. From having been a Roman province it abounds with Roman stations and antiquities. Part of Severus's wall, the camps of Birrens and Brunswark, and the remains of a great military road, are still visible in this district. The ruins of the large quadrangular fortress of Auchincass, on Evan water, once the seat of the regent, Randolph, cover an acre of ground, and still convey an idea of the strength and extent of the building. The castles of Hoddam and of Comlongan are also in tolerable preservation. See Dumfries-shire, and Lochmaben.

ANNAT (The), or Cambus, a rivulet in the parish of Kilmadock, Perthshire, which rises in a hill in the north-west corner of the parish, and runs into the Teith about a mile above Doune. It is remarkable for numerous cascades.

ANNOCK (The), a small river in Ayrshire, which rises in the parish of Stewarton, and falls into the Irvine, a little above that town, after a course of about 12 miles.

ANSTRUTHER-EASTER, a parish and royal burgh, in the county and synod of Fife, and presbytery of St Andrews, on the coast of the frith of Forth, between Kilrenny on the east, and Anstruther-Wester—from which it is divided by a small rivulet, called the Drill or Dreel burn, descending from the high lands of Carnbee—on the west. The three burghs form as it were one narrow town stretching along the shore of the frith. Previous to the year 1634, the town and barony of Anstruther was in the parish of Kilrenny; but though the church was at Kilrenny, the minister resided at Anstruther, and was styled the minister of that town. In the above-mentioned year, the town of Easter Anstruther was erected into a separate charge, and a church built, which was thoroughly repaired in 1834. Stipend £131 15s., from the tithes of fish, a grant of part of the bishop's rents, and some money mortified for that purpose, with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £25. The manse is a singular old building. Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart., is the patron. There are a Burgher, an Independent, and a Baptist congregation in the parish.—The parish-school is attended by about 120 children. Master's salary £5 6s. 8d., with from £40 to £50 fees. In 1744, the population was 1,000; in 1801, 969; in 1831, 1,007. Houses 179. Assessed property, £2,410. Anstruther-Easter was erected into a royal burgh by James VI., in 1583; but holds feu of the family of Anstruther. It is governed by a council of 19, including 3 bailies, and a treasurer. The revenue, in 1833, was £78; expenditure £93; debt £485. The only taxes levied are the government cess, and the customs and shore dues. There is a good harbour here, which, by an outlay of £2,000, might be made capable of admitting vessels drawing 16 feet water. In 1710, Anstruther, which formerly was a creek of Kirkcaldy, was made a port, and a custom-house established here. In 1753, a new quay was built; and, to defray the expense, an act of parliament was procured laying a tax of two pennies Scots upon every pint of ale brewed or sold in the burgh. In 1768, the tonnage belonging to Anstruther-Easter was 80 tons; in 1793, it was 1,400; in 1837, it was only 964 tons. There is some coasting-trade. The principal articles of export are grain and potatoes, and salted cod. A weekly corn-market is held on Saturday. The National bank has a branch here. Anstruther-Easter and Wester join with Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, Pittenweem, and St Andrews, in returning a member to parliament. The parliamentary and the municipal constituency, in 1837-8, was 48. Anstruther-Easter is the birth-place of the Rev. Dr Chalmers, and of Professor Tennant of St Andrews, who has sung the humours of 'Anster Fair' with excellent jocularity and a genius worthy of a higher subject.

ANSTRUTHER-WESTER, a small parish and

* Much confusion prevailed among our historical writers as to the genealogical relations of the family of Bruce, until Chalmers, in his 'Caledonia,' and Kerr, in his 'History of Scotland during the reign of Robert I.' pointed out the existing discrepancies, and traced the descent of this illustrious line. Robert de Brus entered England with William, duke of Normandy, in 1066; his son, of the same name, who is frequently confounded with him, received a grant of the lordship of Annandale as above mentioned; but immediately before the battle of the Standard, in 1138, he renounced his allegiance to David I., on finding himself unable to persuade the Scottish king to enter into terms of peace with England. He died on his paternal English estate of Gysburn in Yorkshire, in 1141, and was succeeded in his English estates by his elder son, the ancestor of the English Bruces of Skelton. Robert Brus, his younger son, is said to have received the transfer of Annandale from his father immediately before the battle of the Standard, and to have borne arms against the English in that engagement. This 3d Robert lived in the reigns of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion. His son, the 4th Robert, married Isabel, a natural daughter of William the Lion. He died in 1191, and was succeeded in the lordship of Annandale by his son William, who died in 1215. Robert the 5th of the name, married Isabel, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntington, who was the younger brother of William the Lion, thus introducing the legitimate royal blood of Scotland into the family of Bruce. The 5th Robert Bruce died in 1245, and was succeeded by the 6th of the name, who married a daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. He opposed the Cumyn influence in the affairs of Scotland; and at the age of 81 engaged in the competition for the Crown of Scotland; but ultimately resigned his rights in favour of his son Robert, Earl of Carrick. He died in 1295. His son accompanied Edward of England to Palestine in 1269, and soon after his return, married Margaret, Countess of Carrick in her own right, by whom he had five sons and seven daughters. The eldest son of this marriage was The Bruce.

royal burgh in the county and synod of Fife, and presbytery of St Andrews. The parish is of a very irregular form. It contains about 600 acres of arable land, and about 9 or 10 acres of common, on which the burgesses have the privileges of pasturage and of casting turf. It is bounded on the south by the frith of Forth, along which it extends for about half-a-mile; on the east by Anstruther-Easter; on the north by Carnbee and Kilrenny; and on the west by Pittenweem. In the rivulet which divides the two Anstruthers, it is said there was once a considerable salmon-fishery, whence the arms of the town, bearing three salmon crossed, are supposed to be derived. The parish-church appears to be a very ancient building, from the remains of a large choir, and the Gothic structure of the steeple. Sir W. C. Anstruther of Anstruther, Bart., is patron of the parish, which was formerly a vicarage belonging to the priory of Pittenweem. Stipend £142 5s. 6d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £22 10s. The valued rent of the parish is £1,185 Scots. The rent of land towards the end of last century was from 21s. to 30s. per acre; in the Statistical report of 1838, it is stated that the average rent per acre is 70s. Population in 1801, 296; in 1831, 430. Houses 65; number rented at £10 and upwards, 24. Anstruther-Wester was created a royal burgh by James VI., in 1587. The affairs of the burgh are managed by a council of 15, including 3 bailies, and a treasurer. The burgh-property consists of the town's common, customs, and shore-dues, teinds of the white-fish and herrings brought into the harbour, and the iron-stone and sea-ware found on the shore. Revenue, in 1832, £69. Expenditure £79. There is no debt due by the burgh. The magistrates and minister have the presentation of a bursar to the United college of St Andrews. There is no burgh-school, but the parish-school is situated within the burgh, and is attended by about 130 children. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £75 of fees. "The town of Anstruther, and many others on this coast," says the Rev. James Forrester, in the first Statistical account of the parish, in 1793, "suffered much in the civil wars, in the reign of Charles I., both by sea and land. They were zealous covenanters, and there are few old inhabitants of the parish who do not talk of some relations that went to the battle of Kilsyth, in 1645, and were never afterwards heard of. Anstruther shared the fate of its neighbours, about the year 1670, by an inundation of the sea, which destroyed or choked up the harbour, washed away the bulwarks, and rendered many of the houses unsafe to dwell in. An inundation of a similar kind happened about the end of last century, when about a third of the town seems to have been destroyed. A long street, called the Fore-street, was totally destroyed; scarce a vestige of it now remains. The rock on which the town-house once stood, is covered by the sea every spring-tide, and every tide the sea washes the street, where the principal houses of the borough were situated. The old people date the decay of the towns on this coast to the Union with England. It is evident that that event did undoubtedly give a great shock to the trade of these towns. Their staple commodities were malt, herrings, and cod. Before the Union, there were 24 ships belonging to Easter and Wester Anstruther, and 30 boats employed in the fishery; in 1764, there were only two ships, each 40 tons burden, and three fishing-boats belonging to Anstruther-Easter, and one of 20 tons, and two fishing-boats to Anstruther-Wester." Anstruther-Wester is united to Anstruther-Easter by a good bridge over the Dreel burn. At the west end of the town, there is a large mound, called the Chesterhill, in the middle of which is a fine well.—South-east from Anstruther-Wester, and 6 miles distant from it, in the mouth of the frith of Forth, is the isle of May; which, after the desolation of the abbey of Pittenweem, was generally supposed to belong to the parish of Anstruther-Wester, and in consequence was annually visited by the minister of Anstruther-Wester, while it was inhabited by 14 or 15 families. But it is also claimed as belonging to Crail parish. See ISLE OF MAY.

ANTONINUS'S WALL. In the year 78 of the Christian era, Agricola took the command in Britain, but he did not enter North Britain till the year 81. The years 79 and 80 were spent in subduing the tribes to the south of the Solway frith hitherto unconquered, and in the year 81 Agricola entered on his fourth campaign by marching into North Britain along the shores of the Solway frith, and overrunning the mountainous region which extends from that estuary to the friths of Clyde and Forth, the Glotta and Bodotria of Tacitus. He finished this campaign by raising a line of forts on the narrow isthmus between these friths, so that, as Tacitus observes, "the enemies being removed as into another island" the country to the south might be regarded as a quiet province. The future operations of this general will be found detailed in the articles GALLOWAY, CARNOCK, LOCH ORE, and ARDOCH. Little is known of the history of North Britain from the time of Agricola's recal till the year 138, when Antoninus Pius assumed the imperial purple. That good and sagacious emperor was distinguished by the care which he took in selecting the fittest officers for the government of the Roman provinces; and his choice, for that of Britain, fell on Lollius Urbicus, a man who united talents for peace with a genius in war. After putting down a revolt of the Brigantes in South Britain in the year 139, this able general marched northward the following year to the friths, between which he built a wall of earth on the line of Agricola's forts. Capitulinus, who flourished during the third century, is the first writer who notices this wall, and states that it was built in the reign of Antoninus Pius, but he gives no exact description of it. The wall or rampart extended from Caeridden on the frith of Forth to Dunglass on the Clyde. Taking the length of this wall from Old-Kilpatrick, on the Clyde, to Caeridden on the Forth, its extent would be 39,726 Roman paces, which agree exactly with the modern measurement of 36 English miles, and 620 yards. This rampart, which was of earth, and rested on a stone foundation, was upwards of 20 feet high, and 24 feet thick. Along the whole extent of the wall there was a vast ditch or *prætentura* on the outward or north side, which was generally 20 feet deep, and 40 feet wide, and which, there is reason to believe, might be filled with water when occasion required. This ditch and rampart were strengthened at both ends, and throughout its whole extent, by one and twenty forts, three being at each extremity, and the remainder placed between, at the distance of 3,554½ yards, or something more than 2 English miles from one another; and it has been clearly ascertained that these stations were designedly placed on the previous fortifications of Agricola. Its necessary appendage, a military road, ran behind the rampart from end to end, for the use of the troops and for keeping up the usual communication between the stations or forts. From inscriptions on some of the foundation-stones, which have been dug up, it appears that the second legion, with detachments from the sixth and the twentieth legions, and some auxiliaries, executed these vast military works, equally creditable to their skill and perseverance. Dunglass near the western extremity, and Blackness near the eastern extremity of

the rampart, afforded the Romans commodious harbours for their shipping, such as they enjoyed, while they remained in North Britain, at Cramond. This wall is called in the popular language of the country Grime's Dyke, the etymology of which has confounded antiquarians and puzzled philologists. In British speech and in the Welsh language of the present day the word *grym* signifies strength; but whether the appellation which the wall now receives is derived from such a root seems doubtful. Certain it is, that the absurd fiction of Fordun, Boyce, and Buchanan, who derive the name from a supposititious person of the name of Grime and his Scots having broke through this wall, has long been exploded, with many other fictions of the same authors.

ANWOTH, a parish in the county and presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. It is about 6½ miles long, from north-east to south-west; and 3½ broad. It is bounded on the north and east by the parish of Girthon, from which it is divided by the river Fleet; and on the west by the parish of Kirkmabreck. The sea-shore, which bounds the parish on the south, for about 2½ miles from the mouth of the Fleet to the confines of the parish of Kirkmabreck, is generally flat and rocky, though in one place it is bold and elevated. Towards the northern part of the parish, the surface becomes broken and barren, rising into numerous hills of small elevation. Along the banks of the Fleet, and to some distance from it, there is a considerable quantity of natural and planted wood. The total area is about 9,000 acres, of which about one-third is arable. The Fleet is navigable for small vessels as far as Gatehouse: see article FLEET. The most remarkable hill in this parish is Cairnharrah, which is situated partly in this parish, and partly in Kirkmabreck. It is elevated above the sea about 1,100 feet; and is the highest ground in this part of the country, Cairnsmuir excepted. It commands an extensive view of the adjacent country, the shire of Wigton, the Isle of Man, a part of Cumberland, and even of the high land on the coast of Ireland. Population, in 1801, 637; in 1831, 830, of whom about 40 were dissenters. Houses 126. Assessed property £4,748. About 450 of the inhabitants live in the country part of the parish, and the rest in the village of Anwoth, which is built on the Fleet, opposite to Gatehouse, and being connected with it by a bridge is considered as part of the same village. Minister's stipend £247 10s. 7d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £10. Unappropriated teinds £41 18s. 1d. Church built in 1826; sittings 400. Patron, Sir David Maxwell, Bart. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £20 fees. Average number of scholars 80. There are two small private schools.—There are two old buildings in the parish, the tower of Rusco, and castle of Cardoness. Both these fortalices stand on the banks of the Fleet; the former about 2½ miles above where the river ceases to be navigable, and the latter 1 mile below that point, on a tongue of land, looking towards the bay at the mouth of the river.—The Rev. Samuel Rutherford, author of a valuable volume of Letters on Practical religion, and various popular devotional pieces, was minister of this parish; and a monument, in the form of an Egyptian obelisk, 55 feet in height, and wholly composed of granite, is about to be erected to his memory by his admirers, on a hill a little to the north-east of the farm-house of Boreland, whence it will be distinctly seen from the military road betwixt Gatehouse and Portpatrick.

APPIN, an extensive district of Argyleshire, above 50 miles in length, and from 10 to 15 broad; comprehending the Airds, the strath of Appin, Glen Duror, Glen Creran, Kingerloch, and Glencoe; extending along the eastern side of Loch Linnhe, and belonging ecclesiastically to the parish of Lismore and Appin. See LISMORE. Appin is one of the most interesting districts in the Highlands; presenting a deeply indented and finely diversified coast sprinkled with islands; while the interior is intersected with deep glens and rushing streams, and rich in the most magnificent varieties of mountain and lake scenery. Appin was the country of the Stuarts, "the unconquered foes of the Campbell," in feudal times. The Ettrick Shepherd, in a fine ballad entitled 'The Stuarts o' Appin,' thus alludes to its departed glories:

"I sing of a land that was famous of yore,
The land of Green Appin, the ward of the flood;
Where every grey cairn that broods over the shore,
Marks grave of the royal, the valiant, or good;
The land where the strains of grey Ossian were framed,—
The land of fair Selma, and reign of Fingal,—
And late of a race, that with tears must be named,
The Noble Clan Stuart, the bravest of all.
Oh-hon, an Rei! and the Stuarts of Appin!
The gallant, devoted, old Stuarts of Appin!
Their glory is o'er,
For the clan is no more,
And the Sassenach sings on the hills of green Appin."

APPLECROSS,* a very extensive parish in the county of Ross, lying between Loch Torriden and Loch Carron. Its outline is irregular, being frequently intersected by arms of the sea, the principal of which, besides the two lochs already mentioned, are Loch Achrakin, Applecross bay, Loch Toskig, and Loch Kishorn. In the centre of one of its most populous districts are a few farms belonging ecclesiastically to the parish of Loch Carron. The extent of sea-coast, in a direct line, is upwards of 20 miles; but following the shore in all its curves and windings, it cannot be under 90 miles. Though the coast is in some places high and rocky, yet, in many parts, it is flat and sandy; and the general character of the whole—as of most districts of old red sandstone formation, which is the prevalent geological character of the parish—is monotonous and dreary. The course of the tides is all along from the north. The general appearance of the parish is rocky and mountainous; yet amidst these hills, covered only with wild coarse grasses and heath, and indescribably dreary to the sight, occur valleys, both beautiful and fertile, but in many instances almost inaccessible. When the first Statistical account of this parish was written, towards the close of last century, it was stated that there was neither public road nor bridge from one extremity of it to the other; and that the traveller was guided by the season of the year, in determining what course to take over the rugged hills, rapid waters, and deep and marshy moors of this district. This state of things is now greatly amended. A good and direct road runs between Applecross and Shieldag on Loch Torriden, a distance of 13 miles; and there are also good roads from the village of Loch Carron, at the head of Loch Carron both to Applecross, a distance of 20 miles, and to Shieldag, a distance of 15. Grazing-farms are numerous but small. The number of acres under cultivation does not exceed 2,000, while nearly 300 square miles are unfit for cultivation. Black cattle is the great article from which the farmer principally derives his emolument and the landlord his rent. Herring shoals occa-

* Applecross is a fanciful designation given to this parish by the proprietor of the Comaraich estate, at the time of its erection into a separate charge. In commemoration of this event five apple trees were planted cross ways in the proprietor's garden; and they have since been perpetuated by his successors. The ancient and only name by which this parish is known in the language of the country is *Comrich*, or *Comaraich*, a Gaelic word signifying 'a place of protection;' a designation implying the immunity of the place in ancient times, this having been the seat of a cloister, and, as such, an asylum for all who fled to it for protection.

sionally frequent the bays, creeks, and harbours, of this district. The rivers, though small, are very rapid, and abound with trout; the stream of Firdon, and the river of Applecross, contain salmon; there are salmon-fishings at Torriden and Balgie; and fishing is much pursued on the coasts of this parish. Kelp, prior to the American war, was extensively manufactured here, and sold at £3 10s. the ton; the price afterwards fluctuated between £5 5s. and £4 15s., and there were about 50 tons annually brought to market. This manufacture, however, no longer exists. In the district of Kishorn there is a copper-mine, which Williams, in his 'Mineral Kingdom,' considered as equally rich with any in Great Britain. On the south side of the bay of Applecross, close by the shore, there is a lime-stone quarry of an excellent quality. There are some natural woods of fir, birch, and hazel, in different parts of the parish. The ordinary fuel is peat. There are three proprietors: viz. Mackenzie of Applecross, the principal heritor; Mackenzie of Seaforth, and Sir F. Mackenzie of Gairloch, Bart. "Every man," says the Statistical reporter in 1792, "is the architect of his own house; and though there be a few nominal shoemakers, scarcely a boy of fifteen but makes his own brogues. There are several boat-wrights and weavers; the former are generally maintained by their employers, and paid by the piece; the latter make their demand in money, but are paid in meal, at the conversion of half-a-merk Scotch the peck. There are three smiths—when no private stipulation takes place—for the farm-work; they are paid in meal, by an immemorial assessment on the different farms. Anciently they had the head of every cow that was slaughtered in the parish,—a privilege they still claim, but it is rarely complied with." We should suppose this claim is never even advanced now; but it is a curious relic of days less-acquainted with the marvellous properties of a circulating medium than our own. The wages of domestic servants, for the year, at the last mentioned period, were from £2 to £3 sterling, for men; and from 10s. to £1 sterling for women; the Statistical reporter of 1836 states, that they are usually £8 for ploughmen, and from £2 10s. to £3 for female servants. The population of the parish, in 1801, was 1,896; in 1831, 2,892. Houses 542. Assessed property £3,050.—The parish is in the presbytery of Loch Carron, and synod of Glenelg. It is divided into three districts, each of which is separated from the others by a ridge of hills. In the districts of Lochs and Tirdon, the minister officiates once a quarter; and the minister of Shieldag officiates in the district of Kishorn once a month. The parish-church stands in the district of Applecross; it was built in 1817; sittings 600. Stipend £158 6s. 5d., with a manse, and a small glebe. The patronage is in the Crown. A government-church was erected at Shieldag in 1827: the parochial school is fixed at Applecross. The schoolmaster's salary is £25, with £4 10s. fees. There are also schools at Shieldag, Torriden, Kishorn, and Badanvougie, each attended by about 50 scholars. "There are trunks of trees found at a considerable depth under ground, where there is no vestige of any kind of wood remaining; many of them have visibly suffered by fire, which the traditional history of the country reports to have been occasioned by the Danes burning the forests. Close by the parish-church, are the remains of an old religious house, where the standard and soles of crucifixes are still to be seen. It was richly endowed with landed property, which tradition relates to have been conveyed, by the last popish missionary in the place—known by the designation of the Red Priest of Applecross—to his daughter." [Statistical Report, 1792.]

APPLEGARTH, or Applegirth, a parish in the stewartry of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. The Annan divides it, on the west, from the parishes of Lochmaben and Johnston; on the north it is bounded by Wamphray; on the north-east and east by Hutton; and on the south by Dryfesdale parish. Its greatest length, from south to north, is about 6 miles; its greatest breadth, from west to east, in the southern part of the parish, is about 5 miles. The distance of the kirk-town from Dumfries is about 11, and from Annan about 12 miles. The great turnpike road from Carlisle to Glasgow and Edinburgh passes through the parish, from south to north. Dr. Singer estimates the superficial area of this parish at 17½ square miles, or 11,500 acres; of which about 400 are under wood, and 7,400 are cultivated. The soil in this parish, in general, is good, especially upon the banks of the Annan and the Dryfe. The highest elevation in the parish is Dinwoodie hill, 736 feet above sea-level. The manse of Applegarth, in the south-west extremity of the parish, on the east bank of the Annan, is 180 feet above sea-level. [Statistical report, 1834.] There are six heritors in the parish. The valued rent is 6,725 merks; the real rent was estimated, at the end of last century, at between £2,800 and £3,000 sterling. Population, in 1801, 795; in 1831, 999. Houses 151. Assessed property £8,595.—This parish is in the synod of Dumfries, and presbytery of Lochmaben. Stipend £250 5s., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 10s. Unappropriated teinds £244. The manse is an old house, built upwards of 60 years ago. The church was built in 1761. It is generally supposed that there have been two old parishes successively annexed to Applegarth, viz. Sibbaldbie and Dinwoodie, or Dinwiddie. It is not certain, however, whether Dinwoodie was ever a distinct parish or not; it rather appears to have been a chapelry to Applegarth. Sibbaldbie was a distinct parish, and was annexed in 1609. There are still some remains of its church. Sir William Jardine, Bart., and Johnstone of Annandale, are the patrons. There are two parochial schools, attended by about 100 children. Chalmers, in his Caledonia, informs us that on the 7th July, 1300, Edward I., who was then at Applegarth, on his way to the siege of Caerlaverock, made an oblation at the altars of St. Nicholas and Thomas à Becket, in Applegarth church. There are no authentic traces of this church now visible. There is a noble ash-tree in the church-yard of Applegarth, upwards of 14 feet in circumference near the root.

ARASAIG, or Arisaig, a district in the parish of Ardnamurchan, on the western coast of Inverness-shire, and the name especially of a promontory in the district, lying between the two inlets of the sea, Lochnanuagh on the south, and Lochnagaul on the north, immediately opposite the southern extremity of the isle of Eig, from which it is distant 6½ miles. There is an excellent and beautiful road from the village of Arasaig, on the northern shore of Lochnagaul, to Fort William, passing the head of Loch Aylort, and Loch Shiel, and running along the northern shore of Loch Eil, a total distance of 40 miles. There is a ferry from Arasaig to Skye, which however is now little used, that of Kyle Rhea being generally preferred. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at the village of Arasaig.

ARAY (The), or Ary, in Gaelic Aoreidh, a small but beautiful stream flowing into Loch Fyne, between the town of Inverary and the neighbouring hill of Dunyqueaich. It rises near Loch Awe, and flows south. Its course is about 9 miles in length, over a rocky bed, and frequently under rugged cliffs, or between banks finely wooded with oak and birch. The road from Inverary to Oban skirts its course, throughout its whole length; and

the road around the head of Loch Fyne to Cairndow is carried over the stream, at its confluence with the loch, by a bridge. The first striking scene upon this stream, tracing its course upwards, is the romantic fall of Carlonan linn, which occurs at a point where the river is shut in by thick woods and rocky banks. About 2½ miles from Inverary is another considerable fall; and half-a-mile farther is the finest cascade in the river, the fall of Lenach-Gluthin, where the stream rushes, "with many a shock," over a broken and precipitous rock. It is supposed that the Aray takes its name from these falls, *Aoreidh*, in Gaelic, signifying 'unsmooth.' Skrine calls it 'the furious Aray.' As we ascend the glen of the Aray, the stream "changes temper" and dwindles into a burn flowing between bare mountain-ridges. Gilpin, who passed through Glen Aray in 1776, was greatly delighted with the forest-scenery here.

ARBIRLOT, in old writings, ABERELLIOT, a parish in the county of Forfar, presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. It is about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; and is bounded on the north by the parishes of St. Vigeans and Carmylie; on the east by Arbroath; on the south by the sea; and on the west by Panbride parish. The extent of sea-coast is about 3 miles, for the most part flat and sandy. The greater part of this parish is gently undulated; yet the hills are neither very high nor rocky, but are in general green, and capable of cultivation. Estimating the superficial area of the parish at 5,000 acres, about one-fifth is uncultivated, and the average rent of the cultivated land is 18s. per acre. The principal crops raised in this parish are oats and barley; but a considerable quantity of wheat is also grown. In the year 1790, there were 97 acres of ground within the bounds of this parish sown with linseed, which in general succeeded well. This branch of farming does not now attract much attention. The yearly wages of men-servants, in the different branches of husbandry, in the year 1793, were from £7 to £8; and of women-servants, from £3 to £4; the wages of a day-labourer were 6d. when the employer furnished him with provisions; and when he victualled himself, from 1s. to 15d. Farm-servants now obtain about £20 per annum; day-labourers 1s. 6d. per day; and female-labourers 8d. The return to the inquiry made by Dr. Webster, in 1755, respecting the population of this parish, was 865. In 1801, the population was returned at 945; and in 1831, at 1,026. Houses 215. Assessed property £1,092. The water of Elliot, which runs through this parish, from north to south, has its source in the parish of Carmylie, about 3 miles from the town of Arbirlot. It was once noted for trouts of a peculiar relish. Kelly castle, which is built upon a rock on the side of this stream, is seen to great advantage on the road betwixt Arbroath and Arbirlot. Neither the period when the castle of Kelly was built, nor its proprietors, through a long series of ages, can now be traced; tradition, however, relates that one Ouchterlony, laird of Kelly, was active in demolishing the abbey at Aberbrothock. The modern house of Kelly, in the vicinity of the castle, was razed about seven years ago. The whole parish is the property of Earl Panmure. The valued rent is £4,266 13s. 4d. Scotch: the real rent is about £15,000.—The stipend of the parish-minister is £184 4s. 5d., with the addition of a manse, a garden, and a glebe of 4 acres. The Crown is patron. The kirk was rebuilt in 1832; sittings 639. There are only a few Seceders in the parish. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34 4s., with £14 fees. In 1628, 8 bolls of meal were mortified by Alexander Irvine of Drum, then proprietor of Kelly, in favour of the schoolmaster of Arbirlot. There are two private schools.—About half-a-mile from Arbirlot is a mineral spring, called Wormy-hills well. "It is deservedly esteemed," says the Statistical reporter of 1791, "on account of its medicinal virtue; and being within 200 yards of the sea, persons attending it have the benefit of sea-bathing, which, of late years, has been much recommended by our best physicians." It is reported that a road was made through part of this parish by Hector Boethius, the Scottish historian which still bears his name, though somewhat corrupted, in the name Heckenbois-path. The turnpike road from Arbroath to Dundee runs 4 miles through this parish.

ARBROATH, or ABERBROTHWICK, a partly landward, partly town-parish, in the county of Forfar; being, it is supposed, an erection out of the parish of St. Vigeans, of the town and royalty of Arbroath, into a separate parish about the year 1560. In 1836, the Abbey parish of Arbroath was disjoined *quoad sacra* from that of Arbroath. In 1838, a similar disjunction or erection of Ladyloan parish took place. Both these parishes are almost wholly urban. The old parish is bounded on the north by St. Vigeans parish; on the east by the German ocean; on the south and west by Arbirlot parish. The extent of sea-coast is about 1½ mile; the superficial area is 1,820 English acres. Average rent of land 55s. per acre. Around the town the soil is rich and fertile; but towards the north-west there is a considerable extent of what was formerly moor-ground, the property of the community, and once covered with fir-plantations, but which having being fued out is now in a state of cultivation, and interspersed with villas. The Brothock, or Brothwick, a small stream rising in the parish of Kirkden, near the north-west boundary of St. Vigeans parish, flowing south-east through that parish, and the town of Arbroath, and falling into the German ocean after a course of about 6 miles, gives name to the parish. The water-power furnished by this stream, and its application in creating steam-power, has led to the establishment of numerous manufactures for weaving, spinning, flax-dressing, and bleaching. About a mile westward of the town is a strong chalybeate spring. Population of the parish, as distinct from the town, in 1801, 4,943; in 1831, 6,943; in 1841, 8,707.—The parish of Arbroath is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, since 1715, the Crown. Minister's stipend £219 12s. 6d., with an allowance of £4 8s. 11d. for manse and glebe. Unappropriated teinds £125 12s. 11d. Church enlarged in 1764; sittings 1,390. The minister has an assistant who receives a salary of £75.—The United Secession congregation was established in 1782. Church built in 1791, and enlarged in 1824; sittings 714. Minister's stipend £105, with manse and garden.—The Independent congregation was established about the year 1,800; church built in 1816; sittings 500.—A Baptist congregation, established in 1808; meets in the Mechanics' reading-room.—An Episcopalian congregation has long existed here; chapel built in 1791, and enlarged in 1841; sittings 390; minister's stipend £122, with a garden and £11 for a house.

The parish of ABBEY, erected under the authority of the General Assembly in February, 1836, has a population of about 1,960. The church was built in 1796–7, and originally formed a chapel-of-ease within the town of Arbroath; sittings 1,281; minister's stipend £100.—The Relief congregation in this parish, formerly connected with the Relief Methodists, has a place of worship, built in 1826; sittings 572; stipend £120.—The United Secession congregation in this district of the town was formed in 1815;

church erected in 1812; sittings 630.—There is a Berean congregation, originally formed in 1780, in this parish.

The royal borough of ARBROATH is chiefly situated in the parish of Arbroath, but the town now extends considerably beyond the royalty into the parish of St. Vigeans; and a part of the parish, on the north side, termed the Abbey lands, is without the royalty. The town is 17 miles east by north of Dundee; 12¾ west by south of Montrose; 15 south-east of Forfar; 13¾ south of Brechin; and 56 north-north-east of Edinburgh. It is on the estuary of the Brothock, in a small plain surrounded on the west, north, and east sides by eminences in the form of an amphitheatre, which command an extensive prospect of the friths of Tay and Forth, the Lothian hills, and the elevated parts of Fifeshire. The town has greatly extended of late years. Formerly it consisted of one street, nearly a mile in length, running north and south from the sea, and another on the west side of smaller extent: both these being intersected by cross streets. To the eastward, and within that part of the parish called the Abbey lands, there are two handsome streets. On the west side of the Brothock, and locally in the parish of St. Vigeans, there are also several neat streets, forming a suburb of considerable size. The town was lighted with gas in 1826. The town-house, containing a town-hall, town clerk's office, register-rooms, &c., is a handsome edifice, erected in 1808–9. The academy was built in 1821 at a cost of £1,600. A handsome building, to the westward of the town-house, was erected in 1842 for a prison and police office. In 1797 a public library was established, which now contains a collection amounting to above 7,000 volumes. There is a signal tower here which communicates with the Bell-rock lighthouse, at the distance of 12 miles. [See article BELL-ROCK.] The port of Arbroath is of great antiquity; but its situation was, in ancient times, more to the eastward than at present. The site of the ancient harbour is still named the Old Shore-head; and an agreement is extant between the abbot and burghers, in 1194, concerning the making of the harbour. Both parties were bound to contribute their proportion; but the largest fell to the share of the abbot, for which he was to receive an annual tax payable out of the borough-roods. A new harbour was built about the year 1725. It is small, but can be taken by vessels in a storm, when they cannot enter any of the neighbouring ports. It is entirely artificial, but well-sheltered from the sea by a long pier erected in 1788; the inner harbour is secured by wooden gates. It admits vessels of 200 tons at spring-tides; but, at ordinary tides, only vessels of 100 tons can enter. It was formerly defended by a battery erected in 1783, but the fortification is now dilapidated, and the guns have been removed. A new harbour and break water, under the authority of an act of parliament, 2° Victoria, cap. 16, was commenced in 1841. The administration of this harbour is vested in commissioners, to whom the property of the old harbour, and the shore-dues, have been transferred on payment to the community of £10,000 in name of compensation. The works are expected to be completed in 1843–4, and the expense is estimated at £40,000. These improvements will enable vessels of 400 tons to enter the harbour at spring-tides. The shore-dues for the year 1841, exceeded £3,300. The tonnage of the vessels belonging to the port is now about 9,000 tons; in 1791, it was 4,000 tons.

The town of Arbroath shared the fate of its abbey—as afterwards related—till about 1736, when its commerce began to revive. At that time a few gentlemen of property engaged here in the manufacture of osnaburghs and brown linens, which succeeded well, and is still the principal branch of manufacture. There are about 2,000 hand-looms employed on linen. Canvass weavers earn from 8s. 6d. to 11s. per week. The principal market for these goods is England. In 1806, there were stamped 1,484,425¼ yards of cloth, valued at £83,454 15s. 9d. sterling. There are now 16 mills for spinning yarn in the town and suburbs. Arbroath is undoubtedly a royalty of very ancient erection. It was probably erected into a royal borough by William the Lion, about the year 1186; but this cannot exactly be ascertained owing to the loss of the original charter, which was taken by force out of the abbey—where it was lodged in the time of the civil wars, during the minority of James VI.—by George, Bishop of Moray. It was, however, confirmed in its privileges by a charter of *novodamus* from James VI. in 1599. It was formerly governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 15 councillors, and has 7 incorporated trades. The magistrates and council are now elected according to the provisions of 3° and 4° William IV. The council consists of 17 members. In 1834, about 6,650 of the population were within the royalty, and 4,587 persons inhabited houses in streets without the royalty. The property of the town, consisting of common lands, houses, mills, harbour, feu-duties, entries, customs, and imposts, was recently valued at £35,874; but the parliamentary commissioners were of opinion that this was too high. The revenue, in 1788, was £864; in 1832, £2,922; the average annual expenditure for 20 years preceding 1832, had been £2,940; and the debt was £17,967. The revenue, in 1837–8, was £3,859; in 1840–41, £2,586; in 1841–2, £1,692. In 1811, the population, including that part of the town situated in the parish of St. Vigeans, was 9,000; in 1831, 13,795; in 1841, 14,576. In 1821, the number of houses within burgh was 1,739; in 1831, 2,360; in 1841, 3,380. Assessed property, in 1815, £22,858. The government cess, levied in 1832, was £105 2s. 6d. Its fairs are on the 31st January, 3d Wednesday of June, and 18th July. Arbroath unites with the boroughs of Forfar, Montrose, Inverbervie, and Brechin, in sending a representative to parliament. The population of this parliamentary district, in 1841, was 43,172; houses 8,762. The parliamentary constituency of Arbroath, in 1837, was 452; the municipal 245. In 1842, the parliamentary constituency had decreased to 411; the municipal was 263.

The glory of Arbroath, in former times, was its abbey, the venerable ruins of which are still much admired by travellers. It was founded about 1178 by William I., and dedicated to the memory of Thomas-à-Becket. Its founder was interred within it; but there are no authentic remains of his tomb. It is probable, however, that it was near the great altar, in a spot now walled in as a private burial-place. The monastery of Arbroath was one of the richest in Scotland, and its abbots were frequently the first churchmen of the kingdom. Cardinal Beaton was the last abbot of this establishment, at the same time that he was archbishop of St. Andrews. The monks were of the Tyronensian order, and were first brought from Kelso. A charter is still extant from John of England, under the great seal of that kingdom, by which the monastery and citizens of Aberbrothock are exempted "a teloniis et consuetudine," in every part of England, except London and Oxford. This abbey was also of considerable note in Scottish history, particularly as the seat of that parliament which, during the reign of King Robert Bruce, addressed the celebrated manifesto to the Pope. After the death of Beaton, the abbey felt the destructive rage of the Reformers. The last commendatory abbot of

Aberbrothock was John Hamilton, second son to the duke of Chatelherault, who was afterwards created Marquis of Hamilton. The abbey was erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of James, Marquis of Hamilton, son to the former, upon the 5th May, 1608. It afterwards belonged to the Earl of Dysart, from whom Patrick Maule of Panmure, gentleman of the bed-chamber to James VI., purchased it. with the right of patronage of all the parishes thereto belonging, thirty-four in number. The abbots of this place had several special privileges. They were exempted from assisting at the yearly synods; and Pope Bennet, by his bull, dated at Avignon, grants to John, Abbot of Arbroath, the privilege of wearing a mitre and other pontifical ornaments. The ruins of the abbey are "most deliciously situated," and strikingly picturesque. Pennant, who visited Arbroath in 1772, thus describes them: "The abbey was once enclosed with a strong and lofty wall, which surrounded a very considerable tract. On the south-west corner is a tower, at present the steeple of the parish-church; at the south-east corner was another tower, with a gate beneath, called the Darn-gate, which, from the word *darn*, or private, appears to have been the retired way to the abbey. The magnificent church stands on the north side of the square, and was built in the form of a cross. On the side are three rows of false arches, one above the other, which have a fine effect, and above them are very high windows, with a circular one above. In April last, a part adjoining to the west end fell suddenly down, and destroyed much of the beauty of the place. The length of the whole church is about 275 feet; the breadth of the body and side-aisles, from wall to wall, 67; the length of the transept 165 feet, the breadth 27. It seems as if there had been three towers; one in the centre, and two others on each side of the west end, part of which still remains. On the south side, adjoining the church, are the ruins of the chapter-house. The lower part, which is vaulted, is a spacious room well-lighted with Gothic windows. Above is another good apartment. The great gate to the abbey fronts the north. Above the arch had been a large gallery, with a window at each end. At the north-west corner of the monastery stand the walls of the regality prison, of great strength and thickness. Within are two vaults, and over them some light apartments. The prison did belong to the convent, which resigned this part of its jurisdiction to a layman, whom the religious elected to judge in criminal affairs. The family of Airly had this office before the Reformation, and continued possessed of it till the year 1747, when it was sold and vested in the Crown with the other heritable jurisdictions. In the year 1445, the election of this officer proved fatal to the chieftains of two noble families." The convent had that year chosen Alexander Lindsay, eldest son of the Earl of Crawford, and commonly known by the appellation of The Tiger, or Earl Beardy, to be the baillie, or chief-justiciar of their regality; but he proved so expensive by his number of followers and high way of living, that they were obliged to remove him, and appoint in his place Alexander Ogilvie of Innerquharity, nephew to John Ogilvie of Airly, who had an hereditary claim to the place. This occasioned a cruel feud between the families; each assembled their vassals; and "there can be little doubt," says Mr. Fraser Tytler, "that the Ogilvies must have sunk under this threatened attack, but accident gave them a powerful ally in Sir Alexander Seton of Gordon, afterwards Earl of Huntly, who, as he returned from court, happened to lodge for the night at the castle of Ogilvie, at the very moment when this baron was mustering his forces against the meditated assault of Crawford. Seton, although in no way personally interested in the quarrel, found himself, it is said, compelled to assist the Ogilvies, by a rude but ancient custom, which bound the guest to take common part with his host in all dangers which might occur so long as the food eaten under his roof remained in his stomach. With the small train of attendants and friends who accompanied him, he instantly joined the forces of Innerquharity, and proceeding to the town of Arbroath, found the opposite party drawn up in great strength on the outside of the gates." As the two lines approached each other, and spears were placing in the rest, the Earl of Crawford, anxious to avert it, suddenly appeared on the field, and galloping up between the two armies, was accidentally slain by a soldier. The Crawfords, assisted by a large party of the vassals of Douglas, and infuriated at the loss of their chief, thereupon attacked the Ogilvies with a desperation which soon broke their ranks, and reduced them to irreclaimable disorder. Such, however, was the gallantry of their resistance, that they were almost entirely cut to pieces. Nor was the loss which the Ogilvies sustained in the field their worst misfortune; for Lindsay, with his characteristic ferocity, and protected by the authority of Douglas, let loose his army upon their estates, and the flames of their castles, the slaughter of their vassals, the plunder of their property, and the captivity of their wives and children, instructed the remotest adherents of the justiciar of Arbroath, how terrible was the vengeance which they had provoked.—The revenues of this abbey at the Reformation were as follow: money £2,553 14s.; wheat 30 ch. 3 bolls, 3 fir. 2 pecks; bear 143 ch. 9 bolls, 2 pecks; meal 196 ch. 9 bolls, 2 fir.; oats 27 ch. 11 bolls; salmon 37 bar. and 2 bar. grilses: omitted capons, poultry, grassums, dawikis, and all other services and duties: to this is also to be added the teinds of the kirks of Abernethy, Tannadice, and Monifieth. While some workmen were employed in 1835, in clearing out the rubbish from the ruins of the abbey, they came upon a stone coffin containing the skeleton of a female which had been carefully enveloped in a covering of leather. This must have been some lady of rank in her day, and the good folks set it down as the remains of the Queen of William the Lion, who, as well as her husband, the founder of the abbey, was interred here.

During the war, in 1781, this coast was annoyed by a French privateer, named the Fearnought of Dunkirk, commanded by one Fall. On the evening of the 23d of May, he came to anchor in the bay of Arbroath, and fired a few shot into the town; after which he sent a flag of truce on shore, with the following letter:

"*At sea, May twenty-third.*

"Gentlemen, I send these two words to inform you, that I will have you to bring to the French colour, in less than a quarter of an hour, or I set the town on fire directly; such is the order of my master the king of France I am sent by. Send directly the mair and chiefs of the town to make some agreement with me, or I'll make my duty. It is the will of yours.

"To Monsieurs Mair of the town called Arbrought, or in his absence, to the chief man after him, in Scotland."

The worthy magistrates, with a view to gain time to arm the inhabitants, and send expresses for military aid, in the true spirit of subtile diplomacy, gave an evasive answer to Monsieur Fall's letter, reminding him that he had mentioned no terms of ransom, and begging he would do no injury to the town till he should hear from them again. Upon this Fall wrote a second letter to them in the following terms:

"*At sea, eight o'clock in the afternoon.*

"Gentlemen, I received just now your answer, by which you say I ask no terms. I thought it was useless, since I asked you to come aboard for agreement. But here are my terms. I will have £30,000 sterling at least, and 6 of the chiefs men of the town for ostage. Be speedy, or I shoot your town awa

directly, and I set fire to it. I am, gentlemen, your servant. I sent some of my crew to you; but if some harm happens to them, you'll be sure will hang up the main-yard all the preseners we have aboard.

"To Monsieurs the chiefs men of Arbrought in Scotland."

The magistrates having now got some of the inhabitants armed, and their courage further supported by the arrival of some military from Montrose, set Fall at defiance, and "ordered him to do his worst, for they would not give him a farthing." Whereupon, says the worthy historian of this memorable transaction in the annals of Arbroath, terribly enraged, and no doubt greatly disappointed, he began a heavy fire upon the town, and continued it for a long time; but happily it did no harm, except knocking down some chimney-tops, and burning the fingers of those who took up his balls, which were heated.

ARBROATH AND FORFAR RAILWAY. This railway commences at the harbour of Arbroath, and, passing through the valley of the Brothock, and the upper part of the valley of the Leman, and skirting the lochs of Balgavies and Rescobie, terminates in the Playfield of Forfar. Its length is 15½ miles, with a rise of 220 feet. Expense £136,000. It is merely a single line, but with frequent passing-places. The act of parliament for this undertaking, 6° William IV., cap. 34, was obtained in May 1836. A supplementary act was obtained in April 1840, 3° Victoria, cap. 14. Under these acts the railway company have a fixed capital of £120,000, with power to borrow £40,000 in addition. About five miles of the railway were opened for traffic on 3d September, 1838; and the whole line on the 2d of January, 1839. There are six intermediate stations between the terminal stations: viz., Colliston, Leysmill, Friockheim, Guthrie, Auldbarr road, and Clocksbriggs. The population of the eight parishes through which the railway passes, including the towns of Arbroath and Forfar, is about 35,000. The effects on the district of this cheap and speedy means of communication have been remarkable, and furnish a striking example of the utility of railways, and the great comfort and accommodation they afford to the public. Previous to 1839 there was not a stage-coach or conveyance of any kind for passengers between Arbroath and Forfar. The first year the railway was opened, there were conveyed upon it 98,513 passengers; and from the 2d of January, 1839, to the 5th of November, 1842, the number conveyed upon it amounted to 376,167. The goods conveyed during the same period amounted to 207,806 tons. The trains, which are drawn by locomotive engines, make four trips daily in summer, and three in winter. They are composed of passenger-carriages and waggons with goods. Passengers' fares, in 1842, were as follows: 1st class, 2s. 3d.;—2d class, 1s. 9d.;—3d class, 1s. 3d. The charges for goods are equally moderate.—There are extensive stone and pavement quarries on the line, especially at Leysmill, on the property of William T. Lindsay Carnegie, Esq. of Spynie and Boysack, to whose public spirit and energy of character the establishment of the Arbroath and Forfar railway in a great degree owes its existence. There is, also, a railway from Arbroath to Dundee, 16¾ miles in length: see article DUNDEE AND ARBROATH RAILWAY. These railways connect together, and may be considered as one railway extending from Dundee to Forfar.

ARBUTHNOT, a parish in the south-east part of the county of Kincardine. It is nearly of a triangular form, with the exception of a small district on the south-west side, which forms a projection southward of the water of Bervie, which, except at this point, divides it from the parishes of Bervie and Garvock. Upon the west it is bounded by the parishes of Fordoun and Glenbervie, or the great hollow of the Mearns, the Bervie and the Forthy forming the dividing line on this side; and on the north-east and east it is bounded by the parishes of Dunottar and Kinneff. The surface presents two rising grounds or ridges, with hollows or valleys betwixt them and the boundaries of the parish on each side, where the ground again rises to still greater height, but in no quarter does the rise much exceed 600 feet. The narrow valley in which the Bervie runs is highly picturesque and beautiful, containing the mansions of Arbuthnot and Allardyce, with the church situated between them. Within this parish there are several freestone quarries of excellent quality. In one spot there is a trap-rock full of pebbles, with some green jasper of considerable beauty; on the south side of the Bervie, nearly opposite the church, a vein of manganese occurs. No coal nor limestone have been discovered; but some chalybeate springs indicate the presence of iron. The proprietors are five in number. By a map of the county, executed in 1774, it appears that there are in this parish 7,785 Scotch, or 9,893 English acres, of which about two-thirds are cultivated; and about 300 acres are under wood. The Statistical reporter, in 1838, states that the average rent of the arable lands is only 18s. per acre; and that the real rental is about £6,200. The ordinary wages of a farm-servant, or ploughman, was, in 1796, from £8 to £10 per annum; they now receive from £11 to £13. The wages of female farm-servants was, in 1796, from £3 10s. to £4; they are now from £4 to £5 10s. Tradesmen's wages, such as masons and carpenters, was, at the former date, 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. per day; they now receive 2s. Population, in 1801, 942; in 1831, 944. Houses 187. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,772.—This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Viscount Arbuthnot is patron. Minister's stipend £225 0s. 9d.; with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £9. The church, which is on the northern bank of the Bervie, about 2 miles north-east of the town of Bervie, is a very ancient fabric, but in good repair; sittings 440. Adjoining to the church is an aisle of beautiful workmanship, which was built by Alexander Arbuthnot, designed, in the appendix to Spottiswood's History, brother to the baron of Arbuthnot, and parson of Arbuthnot and Logie-Buchan. He was elected the first Protestant principal of King's college, Aberdeen, in 1569. The lower part of this aisle was intended and has been used as a burial-place for the family of Arbuthnot. In the upper part was a well-finished apartment filled with books chiefly in divinity, bequeathed by the Rev. John Sibbald, one of the ministers of Arbuthnot, for the use of his successors, but which have all disappeared.—The schoolmaster's salary is £34 4s. 4½d., with about £10 fees; pupils average 40. There are three small private schools in the parish.—The family of Sibbalds of Kair, one of the most ancient in the county, possessed very extensive property here. Among the last of this family was Dr. David Sibbald, who having been preceptor to the duke of Gloucester, son to Charles I., suffered much on account of his loyalty in the civil wars, was imprisoned in London, and had his estate forfeited. He lived, however, to witness the restoration of Charles II., and died in his own house of Kair, in 1661. The celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot, physician to Queen Anne, had his birth and early education in this parish. He was son to Alexander Arbuthnot, minister here, who was deprived for nonconformity in the year 1689. Dr. Arbuthnot received the first part of his education at the parish-

school of Arbuthnot, whence he and his elder brother Robert, afterwards a banker at Paris, removed to Marischal college of Aberdeen, about the year 1680. This parish gives the title of viscount to the ancient family of Arbuthnot. The principal mansions in the parish are the modern house of Kair in the south-west corner of the parish; Arbuthnot house about 2 miles further down the course of the Bervie; and Allardyce house, near the church.

ARCHAIG (Loch), a beautiful sheet of water in the parish of Kilmallie, Inverness-shire, about 16 or 17 miles in length, and from 1 to 1½ in breadth. It is only about 2 miles distant from the south-west extremity of Loch-Lochy, and about 10 miles from the Neptune inn at the western end of the Caledonian canal. This loch presents one of those many spots of surpassing beauty which are so numerous in Scotland, and yet so little known: hundreds of tourists pass within a very short distance of this loch every season without one paying it a visit; and if the masters of the steam-boats which ply on the canal are aware of its existence at all, they are utterly ignorant of its picturesque and romantic beauty. Even Macculloch, indefatigable as he was in his researches, omitted visiting this enchanting spot. "It is said," he tells us, "that Loch-Arkeg is a picturesque lake, though unknown; which seems probable from the forms of the hills, and the nature of the country. But on this I must confess ignorance, and plead misfortune, not guilt; the flight of what never ceases any where to fly—time; and the fall of what seldom ceases here to fall—rain." The opening of the glen of Archaig is divided by a ridge of hills into two valleys of unequal breadth. This ridge commences near the farm of Clunes, rising in little round knolls crowned with wood, which gradually increase in height as they penetrate the glen, till they terminate abruptly in a lofty wooded precipice, the base of which is washed by the waters of the lake. In the southern—which is the broadest of these divisions—are situated the pleasure-grounds and house of Achnacary, the family-mansion of Cameron of Lochiel. Through the other, which is called Mil-dubh, or 'the dark mile,' there is a road to the shores of the lake. The lake may be approached by either of these openings, but the scenery of the latter is the most picturesque and romantic. Indeed, we know of hardly any place which can be put in competition with the Mil-dubh. It is a narrow, wooded pass, bounded on the one hand by the ridge already mentioned, which separates it from Achnacary; and on the other by a lofty barrier of almost perpendicular rocks. Great masses of these immense rocks have fallen down in various places, and now form small hills at the base of the precipices from which they have been detached. The whole pass is covered with trees—chiefly pine and birch—from its very bottom to the top of the mountains on both sides. Even the perpendicular barrier of rock on the north is covered with wood to the summit. Every interstice or opening in the rock seems to give root to a tree; and so much is this the case, that in many places the rocks are completely hid by the leafy screen which covers and ornaments them; yet a great deal of the wood which once occupied this pass has been cut down, and it has consequently lost something of the dark look which it formerly had, and which gave rise to its name. Indeed, it may be questioned whether the effect has not been increased by removing part of the wood. The numerous partial and varied lights which have thus been let in upon the scene, the exposure of the rocks which has been made in various places, and the shadowy gloom preserved on others, give a life and character to the pass of the Mil-dubh which is inexpressibly enchanting. The glen of Achnacary is also fine, though of a different style of beauty. The scenery is here of a more open character,—but still beautifully wooded, and more cultivated. The tourist will do well to visit both places, but he should most certainly approach Loch-Archaig by the pass of the Mil-dubh. By this road the lake is entirely hid till the traveller is close upon it. After penetrating through the pass, and just before entering on the lake, a small stream, falling over the rocks to the north, forms a pleasing cascade finely fringed with trees and underwood which overhang and almost dip into its waters. Immediately afterwards the lake begins to appear, small apparently at first, but gradually enlarging as we advance. Ascending a small hill a short way up its northern shore, its whole extent is opened up, stretching far to the west, and surrounded with dark and lofty mountains,—its shores richly wooded, and indented by winding bays and jutting promontories. Two or three small islands speck its bosom, and immediately opposite, on the southern shore, a dark forest of natural pine trees of great size frowns over it. Looking to the east, across the lower portion of the lake, we have the opening of Achnacary, with its house and pleasure-grounds; and in the distance, the waters of Loch-Lochy, with the mountain-barrier on its opposite shore. Altogether, Loch-Archaig affords scenery of the finest description, and it is questionable if it is excelled, or even equalled, by any of our Scottish lakes. The shores of this romantic lake more than once gave shelter to Prince Charles after his discomfiture at Culloden. A few days after that fatal encounter, he lodged at the house of Donald Cameron of Glenpean, on this lake. After his return from the islands, he and Donald Cameron slept for some hours on the top of a mountain called Mamnan-Callum, on the shores of this lake, within sight of the encampment of his pursuers, which was not above a mile distant. Here they arrived in the morning, and remained till evening watching the motions of their enemies; at night-fall they betook themselves to Corrie-nan-gaul, in Knoidart, in which latter district he wandered for some time. Again, however, he was hunted by his ruthless pursuers towards Lochaber; and again the shores of Loch-Archaig afforded him shelter. Cameron of Clunes, the ancestor of the present possessor of that farm, being himself in peril, had erected a hut on a hill, called Tor-a-muilt, or 'the Wedder's hill,' at the bottom of Loch-Archaig. To this place the prince was taken by Clunes, and here he lurked securely, though in the immediate neighbourhood of his foes, for several days. At this period Charles is described as wearing a shirt extremely soiled, an old tartan coat, a plaid, and a philabeg. He was bare-footed, and had a long beard. In his hand he usually carried a musket, and he had a dirk and pistol by his side. A few years ago, an ancient claymore, much injured with rust, was found near the site of this hut, which, in all probability, had belonged to Charles, or some of his friends. It was on the shores of Loch-Archaig that Munro of Culcairn was shot by an exasperated Highlander, shortly after the suppression of the Rebellion; and it reflects infinite credit on this people, that notwithstanding all the calamities they suffered, this is the only instance of assassination which can be brought against them. Mr. Chambers [History of the Rebellion in 1745, vol. ii. p. 139.] has erred in several particulars in his account of this affair. The perpetrator was not a servant of Glengarry, but one of the clan Cameron, who resided on Loch-Archaig; his name was Dugald Roy Cameron, or, as he is still styled in tradition, Du Rhu. It is well-known that an order was issued to the Highlanders to deliver up their arms after the Rebellion. Dugald willing to make

his peace with the government, sent his son to Fort-William with his arms, to be delivered up. The young man when coming down Loch-Archaig was met by an officer of the name of Grant, who was conducting a party of military into Knoidart. This monster immediately seized the young man, and notwithstanding his statement as to the object of his going to Fort-William, ordered him to be shot on the spot. His father, fired at this savage deed, swore to be revenged, and learning that the officer rode a white horse, watched his return behind a rock, on a height above Loch-Archaig. Major Munro had unfortunately borrowed the white horse on which Grant rode, and he met the fate which was intended for another. Dugald Roy escaped at the time, and afterwards became a soldier in the British service.

ARCLET (Loch), a small gloomy-looking sheet of water in the north-west corner of the parish of Buchanan in Stirlingshire, and bordering on Aberfoyle parish. A stream flows out of its western side into Loch Lomond at Inversnaid; while the sources of the Forth are within half-a-mile of it on the south; so that it appears to lie on the dividing ridge betwixt the waters of the two friths. The road from Inversnaid to Loch Katerine passes on the southern side of the loch, which is wholly destitute of picturesque features.

ARD (Loch), a beautiful sheet of water in the parish of Aberfoyle, at the eastern base of Ben-Lomond. By a mountain-road, which is often travelled, it is about 7 miles distant from the Trosachs. The distance from Glasgow to Aberfoyle is about 30 miles, and from the parish-church to the entrance of the lake, a mile. There are in fact two lakes, which are separated from each other by a stream about 200 yards in length; but the lower lake is of small extent, its length being scarcely a mile, and its breadth about half-a-mile. The upper lake is 5 miles in length, and 2 miles broad. The valley of Aberfoyle, with its varied rocks and precipices, and its river winding amid pleasant meadows and richly wooded hills, is very beautiful; but Loch-Ard, with its adjoining scenery, is the object of greatest interest in the district, and yields to none of the Scottish lakes in picturesque beauty and effect. The traveller, leaving Aberfoyle, after a walk of about a mile, arrives at the opening of the lower lake, the view of which is uncommonly grand. Far in the west Ben-Lomond raises his huge and lofty form amid the clouds; while in nearer prospect are beheld gentle rising grounds covered to their summits with oak trees and waving birch. In front, are the smooth waters of the lower lake; its right banks skirted with extensive woods which cover the adjoining mountains up to half their height. This, with the nearly inaccessible tract which lies to the westward, is what is called the Pass of Aberfoyle, and anciently formed one of the barriers between the Highlands and the Lowlands. This pass has been the scene of many fierce encounters in former times; in particular, one took place here between the Highlanders and the troops of Cromwell, in which the English soldiers were defeated. Advancing up the pass, the traveller arrives at the upper portion of the lake. A fine view of it is obtained from a rising ground near its lower end, where a footpath strikes off the road into the wood that overhangs the stream, connecting the upper with the lower lake; or a still finer, perhaps, from a height about 2 miles up the eastern side of the lake, a little way below what is called the Priest's point, or craig. Here the lake is seen almost in its whole expanse,—its shores beautifully skirted with woods, and its northern and western extremities finely diversified with meadows, corn fields, and farm-houses. On the opposite shore, Ben-Lomond towers aloft in form like a cone, its sides presenting gentle slopes towards the north-west and south-east. A cluster of rocky islets, near the opposite shore, lend their aid in ornamenting the surface of the waters of the lake; and numerous rocky promontories and sheltered bays with their waving woods increase the effect of the scene. A small wooded island, seen near the opposite shore, on the right side, is Duke Murdoch's isle. On this islet Murdoch, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland during the captivity of James I. in England, erected a tower or castle, the ruins of which still remain; and tradition reports, that it was from hence he was taken previous to his execution at Stirling. On the shores of Loch-Ard, near a ledge, or rather wall of rock, about 30 feet in height, there is a singular echo which repeats a few words twice over.

ARDARGIE, a small village in the shire of Perth, and parish of Forgandenny, situate upon an eminence above the river May, among the Ochills.

ARDAVASAR BAY. See Sleat.

ARDBLAIR, an ancient mansion in the parish of Blair-Gowrie. It is one of those ancient massive-looking structures which partake, in a nearly equal degree, of the gloomy, frowning, suspicious-looking style of the olden time, and the more open and commodious fashion of our own days. The castle is one of the family-seats of Mr. Blair Oliphant of Gask and Ardblair, but it is now occupied by the tenant of the adjoining farm. On the south side of the house lies the moss of Ardblair, a tract of some 20 or 30 acres, covered with reeds and pools.

ARDCHATTAN, a district of Argyle, consisting *quoad civilia* of the two united parishes of Ardchattan and Muckairn, anciently called Ballebhodan and Kilespickarrol,—the latter denoting the burial-place of Bishop Cerylus or Cerullus, and the former signifying St. Bede's town or place of residence. The walls of a small church, supposed to have been built by St. Bede, still remain entire, having withstood the storms and tempests of several centuries. The united parish is an immense district extending above 30 miles in length, and being from 15 to 20 in breadth at an average. It stretches along the southern shore of Loch Creran, and on both sides of Loch Etive; but the parish of Muckairn, on the southern side of Loch Etive, was again disjoined from it *quoad sacra* in 1829. See Muckairn. The surface is for the most part mountainous, intersected with streams of water, and highly diversified with heights and hollows. There are several rivers abounding with excellent trout in the district; the most considerable are the Awe, the Kinloss, and the Etive. Near the mouth of the former is a valuable salmon-fishing. The most remarkable hill is Ben-Cruachan, which is in the centre of the parish, and 13 or 14 miles in circuit at the base. See article Ben-Cruachan. The district abounds with natural wood; and there are a few plantations of pines and Scotch firs. Every cutting of the woods is supposed to yield the proprietors no less than £15,000 or £16,000 sterling. They consist of ash, birch, hazel, and alder, but chiefly oak. Roes and fallow-deer run wild in the woods; and there is a forest in Glenetive pretty well-stocked with red deer. Foxes, hares, wild-cats, pole-cats, martins, weazels, otters, badgers, black-cocks, moorfowl, ptarmigans, partridges, plovers, eagles, and hawks, are found here. The soil is generally light and dry, and when properly cultivated, and allowed time to rest, produces excellent crops of oats, barley, and potatoes. About 1753, a company from Lancashire erected a furnace for casting pig-iron at Lorn-Quarnan in Muckairn, and obtained a long lease of several farms for rearing wood and grazing their work-horses. In 1831, this com-

pany employed 68 men in cutting and charring wood for their works. The number of horses, including breeding-mares, in the district, in 1792, amounted, at the lowest computation, to 450. Their price, it was then stated, had advanced considerably within these few years, as they then cost from £10 to £12. The number of black cattle in the parish, at the same date, was from 2,600 to 2,800; and they generally brought from £4 to £6 per head. The sheep amounted to between 28,000 and 30,000, and sold from 10s. to 40s. per head. "All kinds of provisions," says the Statistical reporter in 1792, "are considerably increased in price. As there is no public market, every family must provide their own necessaries. A fat cow for slaughter, which 30 years ago could be bought at £2 10s., now costs £6; wethers, butter, cheese, geese, and hens, in proportion. Meal, at an average, is 16s., barley 21s per boll, at least. The day-wages of men-labourers are 1s. without victuals; of masons 1s. 6d., and of wrights 1s. 6d. Men-servants get from £6 to £8 per annum; and female ditto, from £3 to £3 10s." The valued rent is £587 7s. 4d. Scots. The real rent was supposed, in 1792, to be between £4,000 and £5,000 sterling, exclusive of the cutting of the woods and the kelp-shores. The largest estate, that of Barcaldine, is about 12 miles north-east from Oban, 28 miles south-west from Fort-William, and the like distance north-west from Inverary. It is situated on Loch Creran, and comprehends the whole of the southern banks of Loch Creran, a stretch of about 12 miles of coast, while at one point on the south it nearly reaches Loch Etive. This estate contains 10,741 acres Scots, or 13,546 imperial; but a large addition may be made on account of the great inequality of surface throughout, particularly on the hills and woods, so that the true extent of surface-measure may fairly be taken at upwards of 15,000 imperial acres. The rental, including the value of the sheep-farms and the wood-cuttings, was estimated, in 1835, at nearly £2,700. According to Dr. Webster, the number of inhabitants in the united parishes amounted, in 1755, to 2,195; in 1801, it was 2,371; and in 1831, 2,420, of whom 1,650 belonged to Ardchattan, and 770 to the district of Muckairn. Houses 442, of which 155 were in Muckairn. Assessed property £12,593.—The parish of Ardchattan is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. By decreet of locality, in 1817, the whole valued teinds of Ardchattan and Muckairn were granted to the minister of Ardchattan. Stipend £283 3s. 2d., with a manse, and glebe of the annual value of £8. There are three places of worship, Ardchattan, Muckairn, and Inverguesechan in Glenetive: at the last place there is a missionary, who preaches alternately with the missionary of Glenco and Glencreran. Campbell of Lochnell is patron. A new and more centrically situated church was opened in Ardchattan parish, in July 1836; sittings 450; both the old and new churches are situated close upon the northern shore of Loch Etive, the former 10 miles, and the latter 8 from the western boundary, and 30 and 32 miles respectively from the north-eastern boundary. There are two parochial schools, one in Ardchattan and the other in Muckairn. The salary of the schoolmaster of Ardchattan is £29 16s. 7¼d., with about £11 school-fees. Number of pupils average 40. There are also two schools in this district supported by the General Assembly, and attended by about 180 children. There are a parish-library, and two itinerating libraries. A school is established in the lower part of Ardchattan parish by the society for propagating Christian knowledge, with a salary of £13 sterling; and the schoolmaster's wife has from the society £3 sterling, for teaching young girls to spin, and knit stockings. There are, besides, 3 or 4 private schools in remote parts of this district, supported by the neighbouring tenants whose children have not access to the public schools. The number of scholars at all these, at the lowest calculation, amounts to 200 in winter. On the north side of Loch Etive, 10 miles distant from Dunstaffnage, was a priory of the monks of Valliscaulium, founded in the year 1230, by Duncan Mackoul—ancestor to the Macdougals of Lorn. Some of the walls of the old priory are still standing. "The proprietor's dwelling-house," we are told, "was formerly a part of the monastery, and his offices occupy great part of the ground on which it stood. What now remains of the priory is converted into burying-ground." In the walls are two stone coffins in niches, one of which is ornamented "with a font, and an inscription in the Runic character." [Statistical account, 1792.] We are informed by some of our writers, that Robert Bruce held a parliament here, when he retired into this district after his defeat in the battle of Methven. But, as Pennant has remarked, it was "more probably a council," as "he remained long master of this country, before he got entire possession of Scotland." The common language is the Celtic: the names of all the farms are derived from it, and are in general descriptive of their situations. Loch Etive, which divides Ardchattan from Muckairn and two other parishes, is a navigable inlet of the sea, 15 miles in length, but of unequal breadth. See article ETIVE (LOCH). The valley of Eta is famous as having been the residence of Usnath, father of Nathos, Althos, and Ardan; the first of whom carried off Darthula, wife of Conquhan, King of Ulster, which is the subject of a beautiful poem of Ossian. There is a small island, with some vestiges of a house upon it in Loch Etive, which goes by the name of *Elain Usnich*, or 'the island of Usnath;' and on the farm of Dulness, in Glenetive, is a rock rising in the form of a cone, and commanding a romantic prospect, which to this day retains the name of *Grianan Dearduil*, 'the basking-place of Darthula.' See, in addition to articles above referred to, articles BERREGONIUM, and CONNAL.

ARDCLACH, a parish in the county of Nairn, bounded by Auldearn, Nairn, Cawdor, Moy, Duthil, and Edinkelly parishes; about 10 or 12 miles long, and between 7 and 8 broad. It is intersected by the Findhorn river, which is here rapid, and frequently impassable, excepting at the bridges. In 1809 the parliamentary commissioners authorized the execution of a road from Relugas, along the eastern side of the Findhorn, to join the old military road from Fort George to Edinburgh, through Strathspey and Braemar, near Dulsie bridge, and thus connect Forres with the Aviemore road and the south of Scotland. A branch-road falls into this at Tominarroch, half-way between the bridge at Relugas and Dulsie bridge, connecting it with Nairn. The distance of the kirk of Ardclach from Nairn by this branch-road is about 9 miles. The valley of the Findhorn here presents very beautiful scenery. "The whole country for several miles eastward is composed of a highly crystalline porphyritic granite, displaying, in some instances, faces of a hard columnar rock, which confine the waters of the Findhorn to a deep, narrow, and irregular channel; and in other places giving rise—from a tendency in their masses to exfoliate and decompose—to open holms and smooth grassy banks. All the varieties of hardwood characteristic of the course of Scottish rivers are seen in rich profusion on both sides of the stream; while the adjoining hills also exhibit a few scattered remnants of the ancient pine forests which formerly covered the country. Towards the east, the eye is attracted by the bright light green masses of the oak and birchen copses o

Tarnaway and Relugas, which form the outer fringes of the more sombre pine woods. About a mile below Dulsie, a beautiful sequestered holm greets the traveller, encircled with terraced banks and birchen bowers; and in the centre of which rises a small cairn, with an ancient sculptured tablet, about eight feet high, and half as broad, standing at one end of it, and having a rude cross and many Runic knots still discernible on its surface. Tradition calls it the stone of memorial of a Celtic princess, who perished in the adjoining river, while attempting to ford it on horseback with her lover, a Dane. Immediately behind this spot, the high promontory of Farness rises nearly 200 feet above the river, the direct course of which it has shifted, and confined to a deep winding chasm of at least 3 miles' circuit." [Andersons' Guide, pp. 132, 133: edn. 1834.] See article DULSIE. This parish is a mountainous district, covered with heath, and furnishes little of any other kind of pasture. There is a considerable quantity of wood in it, chiefly consisting of firs, birch, alder, hazel, ash, and some oaks. The woods and hills abound with moor-fowl, wood-cocks, partridges, hares, and foxes, and some deer are found. The otter and wild cat are sometimes seen. The Statistical reporter of 1792, stated that the method of labouring pursued here seemed to have undergone "little alteration for centuries back. The farmers use the small Scotch plough drawn by four or six black cattle and two small horses, or by four horses and four black cattle." This mode of ploughing is now disused, and the agriculture of the district greatly improved. The rental produced before the court of teinds, in 1786, was 283 bolls victual, and £543 8s. 5d. in money. Since that period, there has been a great increase of rent in the parish. There are about 2,000 acres of arable land, and 4,000 acres of moss and moor, a very small part of which seems to be improvable for corn-lands, in this parish. Population, in 1801, 1,256; in 1831, 1,270. Houses 295. Assessed property £2,566.—This parish is in the presbytery of Nairn, and synod of Moray. Patron, Brodie of Letham. Stipend £248 1s. 1d. The church is said to have been built in 1626, and was rebuilt about 1760. Schoolmaster's salary £36 7s. 2d., with £4 10s. fees. Average number of scholars 20. There are two private schools in the parish attended by about 30 children each.

ARDEONAIG, or LOCH TAYSIDE, a mission under the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, which was divided as a separate charge from the parishes of Killin and Kenmore, in Perthshire, by authority of the presbytery of Dunkeld, about 1786, and consists of portions of these two parishes. Its greatest length is 7 miles; greatest breadth, 4. Population, in 1831, 650. Church built by the Marquis of Breadalbane, in 1822; sittings 650. Minister's stipend £60, with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £12.

ARDERSIER, written ARDNASEER in some charters, a parish of Inverness-shire. According to tradition, it obtained its name from a number of carpenters having been drowned in the ferry opposite Ardersier point, in the year in which the cathedral at Elgin, and that at Fortrose, were built.* The parish is 2½ miles in length, and its breadth is nearly the same. It is bounded by the parish of Petty on the west and south; by the parish of Nairn on the east, and by the Moray frith on the north. Population, in 1801, 1,041; in 1831, 1,268. Houses 271 Assessed property £1,275. The district in general is very fertile. The shore is sandy and flat, which is the character of the whole of this side of the Moray frith from Inverness to Nairn. The rental of the parish, including the farm sold to government when the garrison of Fort-George was built, was £365 in 1792; the rent of the garrison-farm was £50. At that period nearly the whole parish was in the possession of one farmer, but the greater part was subset by him in small farms of from 20 to 30 acres. There were scarcely any enclosing-walls known except a few rudely constructed of feal or earth.—This parish is in the presbytery of Nairn, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Cawdor. The church and manse were represented, in the first Statistical report, as having been built with clay in 1769. The stipend is £158 6s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary £36, with £20 fees. There are two private schools. The Gaelic and English languages are spoken here equally well. The roads are exceedingly good. Where this parish is divided from that of Nairn, there is a stone about 6 feet high, and 3 broad, called the Cabbac stone, which, tradition says, was erected over a chieftain who fell in an affray about a cheese, in the town of Inverness. The whole parish is the property of the Earl of Cawdor, and was a part of the lands of the Bishop of Ross, with some temple-lands formerly belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The territory which constitutes the precinct of the Fort, was purchased by government about the year 1746. See article FORT-GEORGE. Near to Ardersier—which is situate on the southern shore of the Varar—a very curious Roman sword and the head of a spear were discovered.

ARDGOUR, or ARDGOWER, a district in the shires of Argyle and Inverness; bounded on the north-west by Loch Shiel, and on the north and east by Loch Eil. There is an excellent road from Loch Moidart to the Corran of Ardgour; and from the latter place there is a ferry across Loch Eil to the military road from Fort-William to the Low country. See articles LOCH SHIEL and LOCH EIL. In 1829 a church was erected here by the parliamentary commissioners. See article BALLACHULISH.

ARDINTENNY, a pleasant little hamlet, in the parish of Strachur, Argyleshire, on the west side of Loch Long, 4 miles from Strone ferry, and about 3 from Loch Eck, to which there is a road by Cuills and Taynforlin.

ARDLAMONT, a headland of Argyleshire, between the kyles of Bute and the mouth of Loch Fyne. It is 6 miles north-east from Skipnish, the opposite point on the western side of the loch.

ARDMADDY, in Nether Lorn, at the southern entrance of the singularly intricate and narrow channel, or kyle, between the island of Seil and the mainland of Argyleshire. There is a small bay here, the shores of which are bold, and finely wooded. Pennant was hospitably received at Ardmaddy house, and has thrown his reflections on the condition of the Highland peasantry into the form of a vision with which he represents himself as having been favoured here. [See Second Tour, in Kerr's Collection of Voyages and Travels, vol. iii. pp. 357—360.] A quarry of white marble veined with red exists here.

ARDMEANACH, or THE BLACK ISLE, a peninsular district of Cromartyshire, bounded on the north-west and north by the Cromarty frith; on the east by the Moray frith; on the south by Loch Beauly; and on the west by the vale of the Conan. It comprises 8 parishes; and receives its English name from its bleak, moorland character. It is now, however well-intersected by roads.

* In the Gaelic language, *saor* signifies 'a carpenter,' and *ard*, 'high.' That part of the parish approaching the coast is high, rising in some places to 300 feet; and it may therefore have received its name from such an accident; "but it is fully as natural to conclude," says the first Statistical reporter, "that it obtained its name from its high situation, and that *Ard-na-saor* is a corruption of *ard'n Fhaobhair*, which signifies 'the high edge,' or 'height of the edge,' *i. e.* of the hill."

ARDMHERIGIE. See LAGGAN (LOCH).

ARDNAMURCHAN, a bold promontory in the district of Morvern, Argyleshire; the most western point of the mainland of Scotland, in N. lat. 56° 45′, W. long. 6° 8′ 30″. It forms the northern point of the mouth of Loch Sunart; and is 10 miles distant from the north-eastern extremity of the island of Coll, and 7 from the island of Muck. The shores here are rugged and uninteresting; and the interior from the Point to Strontian, a distance of about 25 miles, mountainous, bare, and wild.

ARDNAMURCHAN, or AIRD-NA-MOR-CHUAN, *i. e.* 'The Point of the Great Seas,' a parish partly in the shire of Argyle, and partly in that of Inverness. It is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. The population of this parish, chiefly composed of small tenants and poor crofters, was as follows:

| | 1801. | 1811. | 1831. |
|---|---|---|---|
| That part, which is in the shire of Argyle | 2664 | 2827 | 3311 |
| That part, which is in the shire of Inverness | 2165 | 2324 | 2358 |
| | 4829 | 5151 | 5669 |

The labourers not agricultural are employed in making kelp, fishing, and in driving black cattle to the South country markets. Houses in Argyleshire 589; in Inverness-shire 397. The headland above described gives name to the parish. It appears, that, in the year 1630, the western or peninsular portion of the district formed a separate parish called Kill-Choan, from a church of that name dedicated to St. Coan; the remaining districts of the present parish of Ardnamurchan formed a second parish, under the name of Eileinfinnan or Island Finan, from a beautiful little island in Loch Sheil, then the residence of the minister, and site of the principal church. In still more ancient times, the two most northern districts probably formed a third parish, named Kill-Maria, or Kilmarie, after a church—some vestiges of which still remain at Keppoch in Arisaig—dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It has again been divided into three parishes by the erection of the Government-church districts of Acharacle and Strontian into *quoad sacra* parishes. Within the limits of this extensive parish are comprehended five several districts, or countries, as they are here called, viz.: 1st, ARDNAMURCHAN PROPER, or the parish of Kill-Choan, which is 16 miles in length, and 4½ miles in its mean breadth;—2d, SUNART, which is 12 miles by 6;—3d, MOIDART, which is 18 miles by 7;—4th, ARISAIG;—and, 5th, SOUTH MOR'AR. The two first of these districts are in the shire of Argyle; they join at Tarbert in an isthmus of about 2 miles in breadth, extending from Salen, a creek on the north side of Loch Sunart, to Kinira bay; and extend in one range from east to west. The others are in the shire of Inverness, and lie parallel to each other and to Sunart, from which Moidart is separated by Loch Sheil; the river Sheil being the boundary between the north-east corner of Ardnamurchan Proper, and the south-west of Moidart, for about 3 miles, to its fall into the sea at Castle Tioram. The greatest length of the entire parish, calculating by the nearest road, is not less than 70 miles; its greatest breadth 40. It is calculated to contain 273,280 acres of land and water; of which, it is believed, about 200,000 acres are land. It consists, principally, of moors, and mountains, and hills, in general more rugged and precipitous than of great elevation, the highest not exceeding 3,000 feet. There is a considerable extent of oak-coppice on the shores of Loch Sunart. Ardnamurchan and Sunart belong to Sir James Milles Riddell, Bart.:—great part of Moidart, and all Arisaig, belong to Macdonald of Clanranald. Mingary castle, now Castle Riddell, is ruinous. Castle Tioram was burned in 1715, since which time it has been in ruins. The houses of Kinloch-Moidart (since rebuilt in an elegant style by Colonel Donald Macdonald), and Mor'ar, together with every hut which they could discover, were burned by the king's troops in 1746, who also destroyed all the stock of cattle. The annual produce of the fisheries on the coast was computed, in 1800, at £240. This huge parish is now separated into two divisions,—northern and southern,—by *quoad sacra* parishes, which interpose between each division a space of fully 20 miles. The southern division contains the parish-church, and is 12 miles long by 6 broad; the northern, or Arisaig, is 24 miles by 15, and is chiefly inhabited by Roman Catholics. See ARISAIG. The present parish-church was built in 1830; sittings 600. Stipend £228 4s. 4d., with a manse and glebe, and fuel. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster in Ardnamurchan is £16 13s. 4d. The Society for propagating Christian knowledge allow to a schoolmaster in Sunart £12 10s., and to a sewing-mistress there £2; and also to a schoolmaster in Arisaig, and South Mor'ar £16: the perquisites of the masters are inconsiderable. The lead mines at Strontian are carried on by an English company, and annually produce about £4,000: a new mineral was discovered here, which is distinguished by the title of Strontites; its chemical qualities are ably described by Mr. Kirwan, in the 5th volume of the Transactions of The Royal Irish Academy. An excellent road has been made through this extensive district, from Loch Moidart to the Corran of Ardgour, under the auspices of The Parliamentary commissioners and the several great landed proprietors; but communication is still much impeded by bridgeless rivers, marshy ground, and want of roads. Fairs are holden on the 19th of May, and 15th of October.

ARDOCH, a village in the parish of Muthill, Perthshire; 4½ miles south-west of Muthill; now more commonly called Braco, from the estate off which it is feued. Population about 400. A chapel-of-ease was erected here in 1780; and the district, including some portions of the parishes of Dunblane and Blackford, has been erected into a *quoad sacra* parish, with a population of 1,535. There are also a United Secession church, situated about 1½ mile south of Ardoch, and two schools, in this district.—Ardoch is celebrated for its Roman camp, which is regarded by antiquaries as the most perfect specimen of the kind now extant in Britain. It is situated on an eminence close on the north side of—or rather intersected by—the high road from Crieff or Muthill, to Stirling; and is thus described in the first Statistical report: "The situation of the camp at Ardoch gave it many advantages; being on the north-west side of a deep moss that runs a long way eastward. On the west side, it is partly defended by the steep banks of the water of Knaick; which bank rises perpendicularly between forty and fifty feet. The north and east sides were most exposed; and there we find very particular care was taken to secure them. The ground on the east is pretty regular, and descends by a gentle slope from the lines of fortification, which, on that side, consist of five rows of ditches, perfectly entire, and running parallel to one another. These altogether are about fifty-five yards in breadth. On the north side, there is an equal number of lines and ditches, but twenty yards broader than the former. On the west, besides the steep precipices above mentioned, it was defended by at least two ditches. One is still visible; the others have probably been filled up, in making the great military road from Stirling to the North. The side of the camp, lying to the southward, exhibits to

the antiquary a less pleasing prospect. Here the peasant's rugged hand has laid in ruins a great part of the lines; so that it may be with propriety said, in the words of a Latin poet, 'Jam seges est, ubi Troja fuit.' The area of the camp is an oblong of 140 yards, by 125 within the lines. The general's quarter rises above the level of the camp, but is not in the centre. It is a regular square, each side being exactly twenty yards. At present it exhibits evident marks of having been enclosed with a stone wall, and contains the foundation of a house, ten yards by seven. That a place of worship has been erected here, is not improbable, as it has obtained the name of Chapel-hill from time immemorial." The reporter goes on to state that there are other two encampments adjoining having a communication with one another and containing above 130 acres of ground. These, he thinks, were probably intended for the cavalry and auxiliaries.

ARDROSSAN, a parish in the district of Cunningham, on the coast of Ayrshire; bounded on the north-west by West Kilbride parish; on the north-east by Dalry; on the east and south-east by Kilwinning and Stevenston; and on the south-west by the frith of Clyde. Its greatest length is 6 miles; and greatest breadth, 3¼. Population, in 1755, 1,297; in 1801, 1,846; in 1831, 3,494; in 1841, 4,947, whereof 2,806 belonged to that part of the town of Saltcoats which lies within this parish. Houses in 1841, 984, whereof 616 were in the town of Saltcoats. Property assessed to income-tax in 1842–3, £16,744; whereof £5,000 was on railways; £4,448 on lands; and £3,499 on houses.

The extent of sea-coast is about 4 miles. The north-west quarter of the parish, between Ardrossan and Kilbride, is hilly; the highest hill in this quarter is Knockgeorgan, or Knockgargon, which rises 700 feet above sea-level. The principal streams are the Munnock or Caddel-burn, which rises in Kilbride, and flows eastward into the Gaaf; and the Stanley and Monfode burns which flow southwards into the sea near Ardrossan. The soil is in general light and fertile. Aiton estimates the area of the parish at 9,000 Scots acres, and the real rent, in 1809, at £6,098. The Statistical reporter, in 1837, estimates the area at only 5,520 Scots acres; and the real rent at £7,800, being an average of 30s. per acre.—The parish is intersected by three main lines of road; two of which run between Dalry and Ardrossan, and Dalry and Saltcoats, while the third, or coast-line, connects Saltcoats and Ardrossan.—A railway from Ardrossan to Kilwinning was opened in 1832. This railway was executed by the projectors of the Glasgow and Ardrossan canal. As originally executed it was a single line worked by horses, extending 5½ miles, with branches of about 6½ miles. This line, improved and doubled, now forms a locomotive engine line; and the railway distance from Glasgow to Ardrossan, is 31½ miles. In 1846, an act was obtained for making a railway from the Glasgow, Barrhead and Neilston railway to the town of Kilmarnock, and thence to Ardrossan harbour. It is understood that this company—which is in connexion with the Caledonian line—has purchased the Ardrossan railway and harbour. The distance to Glasgow by this line will be about 2½ miles less than by the present Ayrshire line.—Saltcoats is the post-town.

The parish of Ardrossan is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. It is a landward parish, comprising part of the towns of Saltcoats and Ardrossan, and including *quoad sacra* the estate of Boydstone in Kilbride. By a census, taken in 1836, the population was returned at 3,834, of whom 2,170 belonged to the established church; 2,330 resided in the town of Saltcoats, and 885 in that of Ardrossan. The parish-church was formerly at Ardrossan, but is now at Saltcoats. It was built in 1773; sittings 840. Minister's stipend £261 1s. 3d.; with a manse and glebe. Unappropriated teinds £676 11s. 11d. A Gaelic church has been erected at Saltcoats for the benefit of the Gaelic population of Ardrossan and Stevenston, whose number, in 1835, amounted to 748, most of whom were natives of Arran. This church cost £946, and has 720 sittings.—There are two Secession churches in the town of Saltcoats, of which the 2d is in the parish of Ardrossan. There are 9 schools in the parish, 6 of which are in Saltcoats, 2 in Ardrossan, and one in the country. The salary of the parish-schoolmaster is £34 4s. 4½d., with school-fees to the amount of £25, and a house and garden. Average number of pupils 60; at the other eight schools, about 450.

The town of SALTCOATS—of which, as has been stated, a part is in this parish—will be described in a separate article.—The sea-port of Ardrossan was founded by the late Earl of Eglinton, but a fishing-village had existed on the spot from time immemorial. A circular pier, 900 yards in length, covers the harbour on the south and west; while the Horse isle—a rock presenting about 12 acres of good pasture—shelters it on the north-west; and the isthmus of Kintyre, and the island of Arran, protect the channel from the violence of the Atlantic storms. According to the original plan, the basin or wet dock was to be of dimensions sufficient to contain from 70 to 100 large vessels, and the pier was to be extended to the Grinan rock. On the death of the late Earl the works were suspended, after an expenditure of above £100,000 on them; and, in 1815, Messrs. Telford and Rennie reported that it would require a further expenditure of £300,000 to complete them. The position which this harbour occupies is very favourable, being situated at the mouth of the Clyde, and, as we have seen, within thirty miles by railway of Glasgow. The passage from Ardrossan to Belfast is from six and a-half to seven hours, so that the whole time required to travel from Glasgow to Belfast need not exceed eight hours. From Ardrossan to Fleetwood on the Lancashire coast, the voyage is frequently accomplished by iron steamers of about 700 tons burthen and 350 horse-power in from 12 to 13 hours. Ardrossan is likewise within a few hours' steam-voyage of the greater part of Argyleshire, and within a day's voyage of the south-west part of Inverness-shire. There are daily steamers to Glasgow and the intervening coast-towns, and also to Arran.—The attractions of Ardrossan as a bathing-place are very considerable. An elegant crescent has been partially executed, and several handsome villas have been erected in front of the bay. The hotel is a handsome building. The distance of Ardrossan from Glasgow, by land, is 28 miles.—Fairs are held here on the Tuesday before Ayr July fair, and on the fourth Thursday in November, and in 1846, the first of a projected series of annual sheep, wool, and cattle trysts, was held here on the 6th and 7th of July.

ARDRISHAIG, a village of Argyleshire, in the *quoad sacra* parish of Lochgilphead, at the eastern entrance of the Crinan canal. It is distant 2 miles from the village of Lochgilphead and has a population of about 300 souls. On Wednesday, August 18th, 1847, the Queen and Prince Albert landed here, in their voyage from Inverary to Inverness-shire, and were welcomed by an immense and enthusiastic concourse of people. From the quay the royal party proceeded by a road about 200 yards in length, specially constructed for the occasion, and leading between a double row of trees, to the canal bank, where the royal barge was in waiting; and having arrived at the western terminus of the canal, immediately went on board the Victoria and Albert yacht, which having rounded the Mull of Kintyre, lay at anchor in Crinan bay.

ARDSHIEL, the seat of a chief cadet of the Stewarts of Appin, on the southern shore of the Linnhe-loch, near Kentalen bay, and about 3 miles from Ballahulish ferry at the mouth of Loch Leven. "Stewart of Ardshiel was among the foremost who espoused the cause of Prince Charles in 1745; and,

like many of his brother-outlaws, had to consult his safety by retiring to a remarkable cave in this neighbourhood. The mouth of the cavern is singularly protected by a waterfall which descends like a crystal curtain in front of it, but through which no traces of such an excavation are perceptible.

ARDSTINCHAR (THE), or STINCHAR, a river of Ayrshire of considerable size, which takes its rise in the moorish parts of Carrick, in the parish of Barr, about 12 miles above Colmonell. It has a rapid south-west course, through a fine glen, or strath rather, for 26 or 27 miles, till it falls into the Atlantic, at Ballantrae, near which village and close upon the river are the remains of the castle of Ard-Stinchar, once the seat of the Kennedies of that ilk. From its situation in a narrow pass commanding two entrances into Carrick,—that along the shore, and that which leads up the river and across the country to Girvan,—this fortalice must have been of considerable importance in remoter ages. Several streams or rivulets fall into the Ardstinchar, particular the Ashill, the Dusk, the Muick, the Fioch, the Tig, and the burn of Lagan or Aucharran, near Ballantrae.

ARDTORNISH. See ARTORNISH.

ARDVERIKIE, a shooting-lodge, built by the Marquis of Abercorn, on the banks of Loch-Laggan in Inverness-shire, which has obtained great and unexpected notoriety from having been occupied by Her Majesty and suite for a few weeks in the months of August and September, 1847. It occupies a green flat at the head of a little bay formed by one of the wooded promontories which jut into the loch. It was erected by the Marquis about 1840; and is a plain unostentatious building, rather irregular in its construction,—the windows, roof, and chimney-stalks a good deal in the cottage-style, and the whole suiting pretty closely one's idea of what quarters for the accommodation of a large shooting-party ought to be. The lodge is built close to the loch, the water flowing up almost to the walls on three sides of the building. For a shooting-box, as we have before remarked, the house is remarkably large and commodious. It has the appearance of being built at different times, as convenience dictated, one addition succeeding another, until, in the course of time, as might be supposed, an originally small square cottage had swelled out and covered the whole promontory. Its narrow windows—one hundred in number, and each of the front windows surmounted with a deer's head and antlers—add to the impression that the lodge is an antique structure, but in reality it is quite modern, and the masonry, though not the architecture, bears the stamp of yesterday. The gardens attached to the lodge are extensive and well managed, producing all the fruits and flowers of the country, and a fine lawn, with clumps of trees, gives a baronial aspect to the spot. A number of marquees were placed on the green, at proper distances from the lodge, in order to accommodate the servants of the royal visitors.—The interior of the lodge corresponds pretty closely with its external appearance,—the rooms being more comfortable than spacious, and their chief decoration being the antlers of deer shot in the surrounding forest. On the bare walls of two of the principal apartments are roughly sketched, by the masterly hand of Landseer, several of his best known and finest productions, and among them 'The Challenge,' and 'The Stag at Bay.' There is a splendid collection of stags' heads in the long corridor from which the rooms on the ground-floor are approached. Many of these have thirteen and fourteen points; the greater number are royal heads, and to none would the most experienced or successful deer-stalker take exception. The ornaments of the corridor are also those of the bed-rooms above stairs, in each of which, placed directly above the chimney-piece, the highly polished *os frontis* of a deer, surmounted by a pair of branching antlers, invites the wearied sportsman to dream of the adventures which await him among the corries and passes of the forest next morning.—The surrounding scenery is quite in keeping with the style of the lodge and its internal arrangements. The loch in front is a sheet of water about eight miles in length, with less than the usual complement of islands on its surface, and possessing nothing in its appearance which raises it above mediocrity among the list of Highland lakes. See LOCH-LAGGAN. Yet, apart from scenic effect, it is not without claims to consideration, for it abounds with quantities of the finest black trout; and of the three little islands which stud its surface, the two nearest the lodge have traditional associations which invest them with no common interest. On one of these, called Eilan-an-Righ—'the King's Island'—are still visible from the windows of the lodge some remains of rude masonry which the country-people say mark the residence of the ancient kings of Scotland, when they came to hunt in the adjoining forests; and quite close to it is Eilan-an-Conn—'the Dogs' Island'—which, as the name implies, was used by these barbaric and sporting monarchs as a kennel. The Gaelic name of the spot on which the lodge stands connects these loose traditions with a very ancient and obscure portion of Scottish history, for Ardverikie means, it is said, 'the residence of Fergus.' There is, however, very fair ground for believing that the district of country now occupied by the Marquis of Abercorn as a deer forest, was in former times a favourite hunting-ground with the Scottish kings. A mound is pointed out in the garden round the lodge covered with fox-gloves, dockens, waving goose-grass, thistles, and a variety of other weeds, beneath which the dust of Fergus and four other monarchs is said to repose; and really the place looks genuine enough. We prefer, however, relying upon the fact that the surrounding country has for time immemorial contained the most favourite haunts of the red deer, and that in those wild times when the Majesty of Scotland harboured principally in Inverness-shire, their hunting propensities would naturally lead them to the banks of Loch-Laggan.—The scenery about Ardverikie lodge is almost entirely destitute of those abrupt and massive features, and that bold outline, which give to the Lochaber hills so noble and prominent a character; nor has it the bleak, deserted, solitary appearance of the moors which occupy the east of Badenoch; but the land slopes gently up on each side of the loch, in gradually ascending heights clothed a good way from the water's edge with birch, hazel, aspen, and mountain-ash,—the natural growth of the country,—and opening as it ascends into spacious corries. Smooth summits of plain unpretending outline terminate the view, which has, in fact, little except its natural and unadorned character to recommend it. Her Majesty, however, could see from the windows of the lodge patches of snow still lingering on Corarder; and the unassuming grace of the woods, the brilliant verdure in which the bracken clothe the whole scene, the unsophisticated air of everything around, might not prove unacceptable after the stately magnificence of Windsor-Park and the elaborate agriculture of the Home-Farm. With respect to the forest, it is as yet almost in its infancy, for though in former times the number of deer on it was very great, the introduction of sheep into this part of the country about sixty years ago drove them off to seek for cleaner pasture and more secure resting-places. The ground which the lodge occupies has been rented from Macpherson of Cluny, the proprietor, by the Marquis of Abercorn, on a long lease. Its extent may be estimated from the fact that it has a circumference of forty miles and embraces within its ample space, besides the large grazing-farms of Galovy and Camdanoch, Benalder, with its numerous corries. The Marquis, upon obtaining his lease, threw the farms once more into forest, and introduced new herds of deer. It is said that not less than from 9,000 to 10,000 sheep could be kept on this extent of land, which is famous for the richness of its pasture—has now, after a very few years' preservation, a stock of more than 2,000 red deer—a number which, surrounded as it is by the forests of Mar, Athole, Breadalbane, Gaick, the Monadh-Liadh, and Invereshie, must rapidly increase its present numbers.—Ardverikie is about 3 miles from Fort William, 16 from Dulmhenny, the nearest post, and 10 from the parish-church of Laggan. The road from Fort William to Laggan crosses the mouth of Glennevis and passes the old castle of Inverlochy, still pretty entire. Running through Torlundy-moss, at the base of Ben-Nevis, it proceeds through a country little cultivated, but apparently susceptible of much improvement. Only here and there occurs a rig of corn or of potatoes, with a straggling cot-house nestled in a forest of peat-stacks. At Spean-bridge, 9 miles on the way, the road enters Glen-Spean. From Spean, as far as Tullish, the strath is well-cultivated. The Spean winds through a rocky channel, occasionally hidden by groves of birch and oak. Bounded on the north by the hills of Aonavitie and Reinamagach, and on the south by the high hills of Unachan, Lianachan, and Ben-Chinaig, Strathspean presents a landscape not often surpassed in beauty. From Tullish the road passes through a district exceedingly barren: grey rocks and patches of luxuriant heather, thrown about and intermingled as if from the hand of a sower, form the basework of the scenery. In a drive of 9 miles some three houses only are to be seen, and two of the three are shepherds' boothies. A mile or two from the west end of Loch-Laggan, the road enters Badenoch. The drive along the north shore is most delightful. The hills slope abruptly down to the lake, and for several hundred yards up, the hill-sides are covered with wood-ing birches, fantastically shaped oaks, and mountain-ashes.

ARGYLE, or ARGYLL, an extensive shire, [illegible] the western coast of Scotland. It comprehends several large islands, as well as a considerable portion of the mainland. The latter part is of a very irregular figure; and is bounded on the north by Inverness-shire; on the east by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, and the frith of Clyde; on the south and west by the Irish sea and the Atlantic ocean. According to Playfair, it lies between 55° 15′ and 56° N. latitude; and 4° 32′ and 6° 6′ W. longitude; and extends 90 miles from north to south; and, in some places, upwards of 40 miles from west to east. Its area, according to the same authority, is about 2,4[illegible] square miles, or 1,536,000 English acres, exclusive of its islands. But this county is intersected by many inlets of the sea, and has as yet been so imperfectly surveyed, that no correct estimate can

formed of its extent. Dr. Smith, in his 'Agricultural Survey of Argyleshire,' estimates its utmost length, viz., from Loch Eil to the mull of Kintyre, at 115 miles; and its breadth from Ardnamurchan to the source of the Urchay, or Orchy, at 68 miles. He also estimates the superficial area, exclusive of the islands, at 2,735 square miles; while Sir John Sinclair has calculated it at only 2,260 square miles. The islands belonging to this shire have a joint superficial area, according to Dr. Smith, of 1,063 square miles; and, according to Sir John Sinclair, of 929 square miles; making a total area, according to the former, of 3,798: and, according to the latter, of 3,189 square miles, or 2,002,560 English acres, being one-tenth of the whole surface of Scotland. These admeasurements must be regarded of course as mere approximations to the actual area both of mainland and islands; nor until the Trigonometrical Survey of Scotland is published is it worth while to attempt their rectification from existing materials.

The surface of this highly romantic region consists alternately of bleak barren moorlands, rugged chains of mountains, deep glens, winding inlets of the sea, and extensive sheets of inland water. The north-east division is peculiarly bleak, rugged, and mountainous, but interspersed with narrow and sheltered glens; the western section is very irregular in its outline, and deeply indented by large bays or lochs. The greater proportion of what may be called arable land is composed of the level tracts along the coasts. About one-eighth part of the surface is under cultivation.—The soil, according to Playfair, consists of the following varieties: "1. Gravel mixed with vegetable mould, occurring chiefly in the more lofty mountains, and along the banks of the rivers which have their sources in these mountains. 2. Peat-moss, occupying the extensive moors and low grounds, from which the water does not flow freely. 3. Decayed limestone. 4. Decayed slate mixed with coarse limestone. Of the two last, the former is a light soil, the latter more stiff; but both are fertile, and found in tracts not greatly elevated above the level of the sea. They form the great mass of the soil in the fertile districts of Mid-Lorn, Nether-Lorn, Craignish, &c. 5. A barren sandy soil, originating from freestone, or micaceous schistus, prevalent in the westerly parts of the mainland, and in some of the islands. Besides these, other kind of soil are found in this county; and sometimes several species graduate insensibly into one another. In general a light loam mixed with sand, on a bottom of clay or gravel, prevails. On the acclivities of the hills, the most common soil is a light gravel on till. In the lower grounds, there is sometimes a mixture of clay and moss, and sometimes a coat of black mossy earth. The soil appropriated to pasture is partly dry, and partly wet and spongy; a considerable proportion of what is either flat or hilly is covered with heath. The summits of the highest hills are generally bare and barren rocks."—Lime is found in every part of the county. In Lismore, the lime forms a durable cement under water. In Easdale and Balahulish are quarries of excellent blue slate. Marble exists in various quarters; and granite is quarried near Inverary. Veins of lead are frequent in the limestone and other strata; mines of this metal are wrought at Strontian, at Tyndrum, and in Isla; in the latter island a vein of copper is also wrought, and the same mineral has been found at Kilmartin. There is abundance of plum-pudding stone at Oban, Dunstaffnage, and northwards along the coast. The species of earth, called strontites, or strontian, was first discovered in the district of Ardnamurchan in 1791. Coal is wrought near Campbelton, and also in the island of Mull. Granite forms the great mountain-masses in the north-east part of the county, but mica-slate predominates in the geological features both of the mainland and isles. An extensive tract of porphyry occurs on the north side of Loch Fyne; floetz-trap prevails in a few districts.

The principal mountains are Ben-Cruachan, 3,669 feet; Ben-More in Mull, 3,168 feet; Cruach-Lussa, 3,000 feet; Beden-na-Bean, near Loch Etive, 2,720 feet; the Paps of Jura, 2,580 feet; Buachaille, 2,537; Ben-na-hua, 2,515 feet; Ben-Arthur, or the Cobbler, 2,389 feet; Ben-More in Rum, 2,310 feet; and Ben-Tarn, 2,306 feet.—The principal streams are the Urchay or Orchy, and the Awe; the former flowing into, the latter flowing from, Loch Awe. Besides these, there are a multitude of minor streams, more distinguished by the romantic beauty of their course, than the volume of their water or their length.—Loch Awe is the principal inland lake. See separate articles AWE (LOCH), and ORCHY. The total area of the fresh water lakes in Argyleshire is about 52,000 square acres. The extent of marshy and mossy ground must be very great. Natural woods and plantations cover about 50,000 acres.

The climate of this district is upon the whole mild, but excessively humid. In the north-eastern quarter, where the general elevation is greatest, it is often very cold. The principal branch of rural industry is that of rearing cattle and sheep. The quantity of grain produced bears a small proportion to the area. Oats are the principal grain raised, but a large import of meal is required for the home-consumption. Potatoes are very extensively cultivated, the poorest shieling having uniformly attached to it a small patch of potatoe-ground. The cattle reared here are of a small size, but highly esteemed in the markets of the South, to which they are exported in immense numbers. The sheep are chiefly of the Linton or black-faced breed; and have on the mainland displaced the horned cattle in most farms. Red deer are still found in some of the forests; and grouse and ptarmigans are plentiful.

The principal lines of road in this county are: 1st, the road from Balahulish to Tyndrum, commonly called the Glencoe road, 31 miles in extent; 2d, the road from Tyndrum to Inverary, called the Dalmally road, 27 miles in extent; and, 3d, the road from Inverary to Tarbert, or the Glencroe road, 22 miles.—The principal canal, within the county, is the CRINAN canal: which see.

The manufacturing industry of this county is unimportant. A large quantity of kelp used formerly to be annually manufactured along the shores, but it has been driven out of the market by foreign barilla. The fisheries, however, on the coast, and particularly in the lochs, are productive and improving. The two principal fishing-stations are Inverary and Campbelton; but considerable quantities of herrings are caught, which are cured at various stations along the coasts, and on the shores of the different lochs. Some leather is manufactured in the county, and coarse woollen yarns, stuffs, and stockings, are still made to a considerable extent. The establishment of steam-packets between various points on the coast of Argyle and along the shores of its lochs, and the larger towns on the frith of Clyde up to Glasgow, has given a great impulse to industry. On this point we have pleasure in quoting the language of a cotemporary: "It is evident, from the peculiar form of Argyleshire, that it will always owe as much of the benefit arising from a ready communication between its near and distant parts, to improvements in water carriage, as to any extension of that by land. The difficulty, indeed, of forming roads in a district so serrated by the sea, and so blocked up by chains of hills, is almost insurmountable; hitherto there have

been only two or three roads in the county, skirting along the banks of the lochs. The very barrier, however, which mainly prevented communication in the days of our fathers, has turned out to be the highway in our own. By the never-to-be-sufficiently-admired spirit of the city of Glasgow, about 20 [there are now above 40 steam-vessels are constantly employed in conveying passengers and goods to and fro, throughout the country, and in transporting the country-produce to market at that city. The effect of this grand engine, even after so brief a period, is incalculable. It happens that, notwithstanding the immense extent of the country, there is not a single dwelling-place more than ten miles from the sea, nor a gentleman's seat, (excepting those on the banks of Loch Awe,) more than ten minutes walk from it. Every farmer, therefore, every gentleman, finds occasion to employ steam-navigation. When this mode of conveyance was in its infancy, it was generally supposed that the little wealth, bold shores, and scattered population of the county, kept it without the circle in which its adoption was to become beneficial. It came, however, to be attempted; and there is not now a loch, bay, or inlet, but holds a daily, or at least commands a weekly, communication with the lowlands and the several districts of the country. By this means, the farmers—even upon the smallest scale—are encouraged to fatten stock which they would never otherwise think of fattening; the fattening of stock, again, causes them to improve their arable land; the extra-profits enable them to buy luxuries which, in their turn, communicate sentiments of taste, and open the mind to liberal ideas. The comparative frequency, moreover, of their visits to the lowlands causes the speedier introduction of modern and improved systems of agriculture. Steamboats are, in short, at once the heralds and the causes of every kind of improvement in Argyleshire; it is no hyperbole to say, that they have in ten years raised the value of land within the county twenty per cent. Every thing connected with this invention, so far as Argyleshire is concerned, bears a degree of romantic wonder strangely in contrast with its mechanical and common-place character. It accomplishes, in this district, transitions and juxtapositions almost as astonishing as those of an Arabian tale. The Highlander, for instance, who spends his general life amidst the wilds of Cowal, or upon the hills of Appin, can descend in the morning from his lonely home, and setting his foot about breakfast-time on board a steam-boat at some neighbouring promontory, suddenly finds himself in company, it may be, with tourists from all parts of the earth; he sits at dinner between a Russian and an American; and, in the evening, he who slept last night amidst the blue mists of Lorn, is traversing the gas-lighted streets of Glasgow, or may, perhaps, have advanced to Edinburgh itself, the polished, the enlightened, the temple of modern intelligence. Reversing this wonder, he who has all his life trod the beaten ways of men, and never but in dreams seen that land of hill and cloud whence of yore the blue-bonneted Gael wont to descend, to sweep folds or change dynasties, can stand in the light of dawn amidst the refined objects of a capital, and when the shades of night have descended, finds himself in the very country of Ossian, with the black lake lying in imperturbable serenity at his feet, and over his head the grey hills that have never been touched by human foot. Steam-boats, it may be said, bring the most dissimilar ideas into conjunction,—make the rude Gael shake hands with the most refined Lowlander,—and cause the nineteenth and the first centuries to meet together. No such lever was ever introduced to raise and revolutionize the manners of a people, or the resources of a country." [Chambers' Gazetteer of Scotland, 1832.] Previous to the abolition of the feudal system, in 1745, the obstacles to improvement either in agriculture or manufactures were quite insuperable in this district of Scotland. The abolition of that system,—the conversion of corn rents, or rents in kind and services, into money rents,—the suppression of smuggling,—the execution of the Caledonian and Crinan canals,—the formation of excellent lines of road throughout the county under the auspices of the parliamentary commissioners,—the more general diffusion of education,—and the introduction of a system of farming better adapted to the character and capabilities of the soil and country,—have all contributed to the improvement of this interesting district. But the main impulse has undoubtedly been given to industry in this quarter of the country by the introduction of steam-navigation, and the reciprocal intercourse which has consequently taken place between all parts of Argyleshire and the manufacturing districts of the west of Scotland. The average rate of wages is from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a-day

Argyleshire is divided into six districts: viz.

| | Houses. | Population in 1831. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Argyle Proper | 3,116 | 17,658 |
| 2. Cowal | 1,394 | 7,943 |
| 3. Islay | 3,452 | 19,780 |
| 4. Kintyre | 3,131 | 20,632 |
| 5. Lorn | 2,809 | 15,963 |
| 6. Mull | 3,244 | 18,997 |
| | 17,146 | 100,973 |

The above population composed 19,252 families, of whom 9,116 were engaged in agriculture; 3,241 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and 6,895 were not comprised in either of the preceding classes. The total population of the islands amounted to 35,065; that of the mainland to 66,335. In 1801, the total population of this county was 71,859; in 1811, 85,585; in 1821, 97,316. It would thus appear that the rate of increase of population has been falling off since the commencement of this century; and that during the ten years preceding 1831, it amounted to only 4 per cent. while the decennial ratio of increase on the population of England and Wales, since the commencement of the century, has been somewhat more than 16 per cent. The slow increase of population in this shire may be attributed partly to the limited nature of its territorial resources; partly to the extensive emigration which has taken place from this county chiefly to Canada; and partly to the system so generally pursued by the large proprietors of throwing several small farms into the hands of one tenant, and discountenancing any attempt at minute subdivision of the soil.

The number of parishes, in 1831, was 50, besides several mission-stations and chapelries. The synod of Argyle comprehends the presbyteries of Argyle, Dunoon, Kintyre, Islay, Jura, Lorn, and Mull. The number of parochial schools, in 1834, was 70; and of schools not parochial 194. The total number of children at these schools was about 15,000. The Gaelic language still predominates here; but the English is almost universally understood by the natives.

A number of islands are attached to this county of which the chief are Muck, Tyree, Coll, Mull, Lismore, Islay, Jura, Colonsay, Staffa, Icolmkill, &c., which will be severally described under their respective articles. The principal towns are Inverary, which is the county-town, Campbelton, and Oban: See these articles. These three burghs unite with Ayr and Irvine, in Ayrshire, in returning one member to parliament; the county returns another and has been represented by Campbell of Shawfield and Islay since 1835. The parliamentary con-

stituency, in 1838, was 1,589. Argyle gives the title of Duke and Earl to the chief of the family of Campbell, one of the most powerful of the Scottish nobility. The county is mostly peopled with this clan; and its principal proprietors are of it. The valued rent of the county, in 1674, was £149,595 10s. Scots; the real rent, as assessed in 1815, £227,493 sterling. Previous to the late equalization of weights and measures, the Inverary boll of grain contained 4 firlots 7¼ per cent. above the standard, or 6 bushels, 1 peck, 9 pints, 10 cubic inches English; and the boll of meal, at Inverary, 8 stone; at some other parts 9 stone; and at Campbelton 10 stone. The Campbelton potatoe peck weighed 56 lbs. avoird., and measured 9 English wine gallons; while the Inverary peck measured only 6½ gallons. The customary pint contained 109·87 cubic inches; the pound at Campbelton 16 oz., and at Inverary, 24; the stone of butter, cheese, hay, lint, tallow, and wool, was 24 lbs. avoird.; and the barrel of herrings 32 gallons English.

Argyleshire is said to derive its name from *Earra Ghaidheal*, 'the country of the western Gael.' It was much infested, in ancient times, by predatory intruders, and has been in consequence the scene of numerous battles and heroic achievements. The deeds of Fingal and his heroes—if we may repose any confidence in the voice of Tradition—were mostly performed in this district; and numerous monuments of the remotest antiquity still remain to demonstrate the warlike spirit of its former inhabitants. In the middle ages the Macdougals of Lorn held sway over Argyle and Mull; while the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, were supreme in Islay, Kintyre, and the southern islands. These two chiefs were almost independent thanes, until their power was broken by James III., and by the transference of Lorn to the Stuart family by marriage. The erection of the earldom of Argyle in favour of Campbell of Loch Awe, in 1457, also greatly contributed to check the discords of the petty chieftains throughout this territory. The dukedom of Argyle was created in 1701.

ARIENAS (Loch), a small inland sheet of water in the district of Morvern, Argyleshire. See Aline (Loch).

ARISAIG. See Arasaig.

ARKEG. See Archaig.

ARMADALE, a hamlet in the parish of Sleat, on the southern shore of the isle of Skye, opposite the mouth of Loch Nevis on the mainland. Lord Macdonald has an unfinished seat here, in the castellated style. It commands a noble view, and is surrounded by thriving plantations. There is a road from hence to the Point of Sleat.

ARMADALE, or Armidale, a village and herring fishing-station in the parish of Farr, Sutherlandshire. This is one of the safest landing-points on the coast.

ARMADALE, a hamlet in the parish of Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, 2¼ miles west of Bathgate, on the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow.

ARNGASK, a parish lying in the three counties of Perth, Kinross, and Fife. It is nearly of a circular form, and about 4 miles in diameter; and is bounded by the parishes of Strathmiglo, Abernethy, Auchtergaven, Forgandenny, Forteviot, and Orwel. Population, in 1801, 564; in 1831, 712.—This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patrons, Mrs. Wardlaw, and the laird of Cardells. Minister's stipend £178 19s. 10d., with manse and glebe. Schoolmaster's salary £34, with about £20 fees. There is a private school in the parish. The church was originally a chapel built for the accommodation of the family of Balvaird, and their dependents. It was granted, in 1282, to the abbey of Cambuskenneth by Gilbert de Frisley to whom the barony of Arngask, or Forgie, belonged. Real value, in 1815, of that part of the parish which is in Perthshire, £1,164; in Fifeshire, £895; in Kinross-shire, £875. Total, £2,934.

ARNISDALE. See Glenelg.

ARNTULLY, or Arntilly, a little irregularly built village in the south-western part of the parish of Kinclaven, 8 miles north of Perth.

AROS, a hamlet in the island of Mull, and parish of Killninian, at the confluence of the water of Aros with the sound of Mull, 18 miles north-west of Achnacraig ferry, and 4 miles from the head of Lochna-Keal, to which there is a road from this place. The massive remains of Aros castle, an ancient stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, crowns the summit of a high rocky peninsula here.

ARRAN,* an island in the frith of Clyde, forming part of the shire of Bute. It lies in the mouth of the frith, or in the centre of the large bay of the Northern channel formed by the peninsula of Kintyre on the west, and the Ayrshire coast on the east; from the former it is distant about 6 miles, and is separated by the sound of Kilbrannan; from the latter, the average distance is about 13 miles, and the channel betwixt them is distinguished from the sound on the west of the island as being the frith of Clyde. From the island of Bute on the north, the least distance is 5 miles. Its greatest length, from the Cock of Arran, on the north, to the Struey rocks on the south, is about 26 miles; and the greatest breadth, from Clachland's point on the east, to Drimodune point on the west, is 12 miles.† The general outline is that of an irregular ellipse, little indented by bays or inlets. The largest indentation is that of Lamlash bay betwixt Clachland's point and King's cross point, on the east coast. Loch Ranza, near the Cock, or northern extremity of the island, is a very small inlet. Brodick bay, a little to the north of Lamlash bay, between Corriegill point on the south, and Merkland point on the north, affords good anchorage in about 5 fathoms water, but little shelter to vessels, especially in a north-east gale. Including the islet of Pladda on the south, and Holy isle in the mouth of Lamlash bay, the area of Arran is about 100,000 Scots acres, of which 11,179 are arable, and 613 are under plantations. There is also a considerable extent of natural coppice-wood on the north-west and north-east coast. The south end of the island is remarkably destitute of any thing approaching to plantation, and even of copsewood.

The island of Arran is divided into five principal districts: viz., Brodick, Lamlash, Southend, Shiskin, and Loch Ranza.

The Brodick district is that portion of the island most frequently visited by tourists, and most generally resorted to for sea-bathing. It lies around the bay of the same name, and extends northwards to

* Pronounced in Gaelic *Arrinn*. Dr. Macleod deduces this name from *Ar*, 'a land' or 'country,' and *rinn*, 'sharp points.' Hence Arrinn will signify 'the island of sharp pinnacles;' an etymology far more satisfactory than that of *Ar-fhin*, 'the Land' or the Field of Fion,' *i. e.* Fingal; or from *Aran*, 'bread,' as denoting extraordinary fertility, which is by no means a characteristic of this island.

† Headrick estimates the length of this island, measuring from N. E. to S. W., at 34 or 35 miles; and its breadth as varying from 15 to 20 miles. Mr. Jardine states its length to be only 21 miles, and its breadth 9. Professor Jamieson, in his 'Outline of the Mineralogy of Arran,' estimates its length at 32, and breadth at 12 miles. The writer of the article Arran, in the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' vaguely estimates its length from near Loch Ranza, in the N. N. W., to Kildonan, in the S. S. E., at "somewhat more than 20 miles; and its greatest breadth at 12." The Rev. Angus Macmillan, minister of Kilmorie, in his evidence before the Commissioners of Religious Instruction, [Report VIII. p. 470.,] states the greatest length of his parish to be upwards of 30 miles. The admeasurements in our text have been given after a careful examination and comparison of the best maps and reports on the island.

South Sannox. Its northern part is composed of the towering Goatfell, and its brother-mountains; and the beautiful glens or mountain-ravines called Glen Rosa or Rossie, Glen Sherrig, Glen Shant, and Glen Cloy, occur here. The base of the mountains here approaches close to the sea, so that the full effect of their altitude—which in Goatfell is 2,865 feet*—imposes itself on the eye of the spectator from the sea or beach, while they are constantly varying their appearance, as seen from any quarter, under the accidents of weather, light, and shade. The lower part of Goatfell is composed of red sandstone; then follows mica-slate, which is surmounted by a pyramidal mass of granite. The view from the summit embraces the coast of Ireland from Fairhead to Belfast loch; and the mountains of Isla, Jura, and Mull. The ascent may be accomplished, with the aid of a guide, in about two hours; and is best achieved from the inn at Brodick. The natives call this mountain *Gaodh Bhein*, or *Ben-Ghaoil*, that is 'the Mountain of Winds.' To the eye of a spectator on the summit of Goatfell—which is the loftiest peak in this granitic district—the neighbouring mountains present a wild assemblage of bare ridges, yawning chasms, abrupt precipices, and every fantastic form of outline, while the profound gulfs between them are darkened by eternal shadow.—On the north side of Brodick bay, adjoining the village, is the castle of Brodick, one of the seats of the duke of Hamilton. It is an old irregular pile of building, of secluded aspect, but in good repair. Mr. Galbraith has recently ascertained its position to be in N. lat. 55° 35′ 45″; W. long. 5° 10′ 42″. The grounds around it are well-wooded; and the majestic heights of Goatfell, and Bennish [2,598 feet], rise in the immediate background. This stronghold was surprised by James Lord Douglas, Sir Robert Boyd, and other partizans of Bruce in 1306, demolished in 1456, rebuilt by James V., and garrisoned by Cromwell. Cromwell's garrison, to the number of 80 men, it is traditionally related, were surprised and cut off by the natives.—On the opposite side of the bay, and at about one mile's distance from the sea, in Glen Cloy, is Kilmichael, the seat of John Fullarton, Esq., whose immediate ancestors received this estate, and a farm on the west side of the island, from Robert Bruce, for services rendered to him while in concealment in this island. Martin says: "If tradition be true, this little family is said to be of seven hundred years standing. The present possessor obliged me with the sight of his old and new charters, by which he is one of the king's coroners within this island, and as such, he hath a halbert peculiar to his office; he has his right of late from the family of Hamilton, wherein his title and perquisites of coroner are confirmed to him and his heirs. He is obliged to have three men to attend him upon all public emergencies, and he is bound by his office to pursue all malefactors, and to deliver them to the steward, or in his absence to the next judge. And if any of the inhabitants refuse to pay their rents at the usual term, the coroner is bound to take him personally, or to seize his goods. And if it should happen that the coroner with his retinue of three men is not sufficient to put his office in execution, then he summons all the inhabitants to concur with him; and immediately they rendezvous to the place, where he fixes his coroner's staff. The perquisites due to the coroner are a firlot or bushel of oats, and a lamb from every village in the isle; both which are punctually paid him at the ordinary terms." ['Description of the Western Islands.'] Fergus MacLouis, or Fullarton's, charter is dated Nov. 26, 1307.

* This is Dr. Macculloch's admeasurement. Professor Playfair estimates its height at 2,945; Mr. Galbraith at 2,863 feet.

A number of cottages and villas are scattered along Brodick bay, which is becoming a favourite watering-place during the summer. Dr. Macculloch speaks of it in terms of unwonted rapture. "Every variety of landscape," he says, "is united in this extraordinary spot. The rural charms of the ancient English village, unrestricted in space and profuse of unoccupied land, are joined to the richness of cultivation, and contrasted with the wildness of moorland and rocky pasture. On one hand is the wild mountain torrent, and on another, the tranquil river meanders through the rich plain. Here the sea curls on the smooth beach, and there it foams against a rocky shore, or washes the foot of the high and rugged cliffs, or the skirts of the wooded hill. The white sails of boats are seen passing and repassing among trees,—the battlements of the castle, just visible, throw an air of ancient grandeur over the woods, and, united to this variety, is all the sublimity and all the rudeness of the Alpine landscape which surrounds and involves the whole." ['Highlands and Western Isles,' vol. ii. p. 29.] There is regular steam-communication between Brodick and the port of Ardrossan in Ayrshire daily during summer; but this route to Glasgow is circuitous, and there is a want of direct daily communication with that city, steamers proceeding to Arran twice a week. These latter boats generally make Brodick bay in about 6 or 7 hours, and, after discharging passengers, proceed round to Lamlash bay, where they lie during the night, returning to Brodick for passengers at an early hour next morning.

Lamlash district, to the south of Brodick district, has but a small extent of plantation within it, and no hills exceeding 1,200 feet in altitude. The village is in the form of a crescent facing the bay and the Holy isle, and backed by wooded heights, beyond which the green and rounded summits of the hills in this district are seen. The church is at the southern extremity of the village, which is 4½ miles distant from Brodick, and 4 miles north of Whiting bay. See article KILBRIDE.—"The bay of Lamlash, says Headrick, "may be about 3 miles, in a right line, from its northern to its southern entrance; and at its centre it forms a sort of semicircle of nearly 3 miles across, having the Holy isle on one side, and the vale of Lamlash on the other. The northern wing projects nearly towards north-east, while the southern projects nearly towards south-east, giving to the whole a figure approaching to that of a horse's shoe, which prevents the waves of the ocean from getting into the interior bay. The two inlets may be about a quarter of a mile in breadth at the mouths, and widen gradually as they approach the central bay. The southern inlet is preferred by mariners, because here there is no danger but what is seen. The northern inlet is equally safe to those who know it: but the tails of rocks we have described as projected from Dun-Fioun, and the gradual decrease of altitude of the rocks on the opposite point of Holy isle, cause them to extend a considerable way below the sea, before they sink out of the reach of vessels drawing a great depth of water. But to those who know the channel, there is sufficient depth, at both entrances, for the largest ships of the line. Within, there is good holding-ground sufficient depth for the largest ships; and room enough for the greatest navy to ride at anchor. In fact, this is one of the best harbours in the frith of Clyde,—if not in the world. In front of the village dutchess Ann—who seems to have been a woman of superior capacity—caused a harbour to be built of large quadrangular blocks of sandstone. We may form some idea of the magnitude and solidity of the work, when informed that it cost £2,913 10s. 5½d.

sterling, at a time when masons' wages are said to have been 8d., and labourers' wages 4d. per day. It is a great pity this building was allowed to be demolished; because its ruins render the village of more difficult access from the sea, than if it had never been constructed.' ['View,' pp. 88—91.] This harbour has now nearly disappeared; a great part of the stones have been carried off to build the new quay a few hundred yards to the north, and the sand has buried a part. 'The Holy isle is interesting," says Macculloch, "as well for the beauty of its conical form, rising to 1,000* feet, as for the view from its summit, and the striking character of its columnar cliffs. The ascent is rendered peculiarly laborious; no less from the steepness and irregularity of the ground, than from the tangled growth of the Arbutus uva ursi by which it is covered. The whole surface scarcely bears any other plant than this beautiful trailing shrub; peculiarly beautiful when its bright scarlet berries are present to contrast with the rich dark green of its elegant foliage. The columnar cliffs, which lie on the east side, though having no pretensions to the regularity of Staffa, are still picturesque, and are free from the stiffness too common in this class of rock; consisting of various irregular stages piled on each other, broken, and intermixed with ruder masses of irregular rocks, and with verdure and shrubs of humble growth. Beneath, a smooth and curved recess in a mass of sandstone, produces that species of echo which occurs in the whispering gallery of St. Paul's, and in other similar situations. There are no ruins now to be traced in Lamlash; but Dean Monro says that it had 'ane monastery of friars,' founded by John, Lord of the Isles, 'which is decayit.' That was in 1594; and what was then decayed, has now disappeared. He calls the island Molass; and it is pretended that there was a cave,† or hermitage, inhabited by a Saint Maol Jos, who is buried at Shiskin, on the south side of Arran. It is further said that there was once a castle here, built by Somerlid."—King's Cross, in this district, which forms the dividing headland between Lamlash bay and Whiting bay, is said by some to have been the point from whence Robert Bruce watched for the lighting-up of the 'signal-flame' at Turnberry point, on the opposite coast of Ayrshire, which was to intimate to him that the way was clear for his making a descent on the Carrick coast. Other traditions—which are followed by Sir Walter Scott in his 'Lord of the Isles.' [See Canto V. st. 7 and 17.]—represent Bruce as first hailing the supposed signal, 'so flickering, fierce, and bright,' from the battlements of Brodick Castle. See TURNBERRY.

Southend district stretching from Largybeg point, the southern extremity of Whiting bay, to Kilpatrick on Drimodune bay, is the most valuable district of the island in agricultural respects. There is here a belt of cultivated land, in some places of considerable breadth, between the shore and the secondary hills of the interior. The scenery is of a milder character than that of any other quarter of the island; but there is no accommodation for bathers in this direction, the only houses being a few farm-hamlets and scattered shielings, and the beach being rocky. This district is intersected by two main rivulets, viz. the Torlin or Torrylin, towards the east, and the water of Sliddery towards the west. These streams run nearly parallel to each other, from north-east to south-west, and receive numerous tributary streams in their progress from the secondary mountains towards the sea. Most of the other burns which flow into the sea are merely mountain-torrents, the beds of which are nearly dry except when they are swelled by excessive rains. These burns have cut deep chasms or ravines in the strata; and the main streams have frequently formed delightful valleys, though sometimes of small extent. Towards the head of Glen Scordel, from which the main branch of the water of Sliddery flows, and in several other places, there are vast veins of whinstone, interspersed with innumerable particles of pyrites, which retain their full brilliancy, in spite of exposure to air and the astringent moss-water to the action of which they are subjected. "These," says Headrick, "the people are confident in the belief of being gold; and I confess I was a little staggered, until my ingenious friend, Dr. Thomson, by analyzing a specimen, assured me that the gold was neither more nor less than pyrites of iron."—The islet of Pladda lies opposite Kildonan point in this division. See PLADDA. The ruins of Kildonan castle, a small square fortalice, surmount the sea-bank here, but present no historical associations of interest. A large portion of the walls fell about 10 years ago.—Auchinhew burn, in this quarter, presents, according to Headrick, in the upper part of its wild ravine course, a fall or cascade, called Essiemore.—The Struey rocks, further to the west, or Bennan head, are precipitous cliffs of black basalt rising to an altitude of from 300 to 400 feet above a beach thickly strewn with their dissevered fragments. A little to the west of these rocks is a vast cave called the Black cave.—The kirk and manse of Kilmorie are situated in this district, on the Torrylin, where its mouth forms a small harbour for boats. See KILMORIE.

Shiskin district, so called from the little village or hamlet of Shiskin, or Shedog, is chiefly remarkable for the extensive natural caves which occur here in the sandstone rocks close upon the beach. One of these, called the King's cove, is supposed to have given shelter to 'the royal Bruce.' It is situated opposite Portree in Higher Cardel of Kintyre. It is also universally reputed to have been the occasional residence of Fioun,‡ or Fingal, when he resorted to Arran for the purpose of hunting. "The old people here," says Headrick, "have many ridiculous stories about Fioun and his heroes, which have been transmitted, from a remote period, by father to son,—in their progress becoming more and more extravagant. They believe Fioun and his heroes to have been giants of extraordinary size. They say that Fioun made a bridge from Kintyre to this place, over which he could pass, by a few steps, from the one land to the other. But, what is esteemed ocular demonstration of the gigantic size of Fioun, and sufficient to overwhelm the most obstinate scepticism, the hero is said to have had a son born to him in the cave; and a straight groove, cut on the side of the cave, is shown, which is firmly believed to have been the exact length of the child's foot the day after he was born. The groove is more than 2 feet in length; and, taking the human foot to be one sixth of a man's height, it follows, the child must have been more than 12 feet high the day after he was born! The cave is scooped out of fine-grained white sandstone. A perpendicular vein of the same sandstone has stood in the centre, from which the strata dip rapidly on each side, forming the roof into a sort of Gothic arch, to which the vein above serves the purpose of a key-stone. At the back part of the cave, this vein comes down to the bottom, and forms a perpendicular column with a recess on each side. The northern

* Mr. Burrel's barometrical admeasurement gave only 891 feet.

† Headrick affirms the existence of and describes this cave. See 'View,' p. 80.

‡ *Fioun* means fair-haired; *Gael* was added to denote his race or nation. Highlanders seldom apply the epithet *Gael* to Fioun, unless you express doubts concerning his extraction. But they often characterize him by the surname of MacCoul, the name of his father.—*Headrick.*

recess is only a few feet. The southern is of uncertain extent, being gradually contracted in breadth, and nearly closed by rounded stones. The length of this recess is about 30 feet. From the pillar in the back-ground, to the mouth of the cave, exceeds 100 feet. The greatest breadth may be about 49 feet; and the greatest height the same. The mouth has been defended by a rampart of loose stones; and stones are scattered through the cave which seem to have been used as seats. On the column there is a figure cut resembling a two-handed sword. Some think this was an exact representation of the sword of Fioun; others of that of Robert Bruce. To me it appears to be neither one nor other, but a representation of the cross. It stands upon a rude outline representing a mountain, probably Mount Calvary. On each side there is a figure kneeling and praying towards the cross. The sides of the cave exhibit innumerable small figures equally rude, representing dogs chasing stags, and men shooting arrows at them. They also represent goats, sheep, cattle, and various other animals, though the figures are so rude, that it is seldom possible to ascertain what they represent." Mr Jamieson, [p. 125,] thinks these scratches were "made by idle fishermen, or smugglers." Macculloch calls them "casual scratches by idle boys." North of this cave are several smaller caves, which communicate with each other. One of these is called the King's kitchen, another his cellar, his larder, &c. On the south side there is a cave called the King's stable, presenting a larger area than the palace, as the cave of residence is called. The scene from the mouth of these caves, in a fine summer-day, is very beautiful. And sweet it were to sit here—

> "When still and dim
> The beauty-breathing hues of eve expand;
> When day's last roses fade on Ocean's brim,
> And Nature veils her brow, and chants her vesper-hymn."

The Blackwater, a considerable stream, here falls into Drimodune bay. A small harbour has been constructed at its mouth, which is the ferrying-place to Campbelton, and from which there is a road across the island, by Shedog, the western side of Craigvore, Corbie's craig, Glen Ture, and Glen Sherrig, to Brodick.—The Mauchry burn is another considerable stream descending from Glen Ture, and falling into Mauchry bay to the north of the King's cove. Pennant tells us that this river flows through a rocky channel, which, in one part has worn through a rock, and left so contracted a gap at the top as to form a very easy step across. "Yet not long ago," he adds, "a poor woman in the attempt, after getting one foot over, was struck with such horror at the tremendous torrent beneath, that she remained for some hours in that attitude, not daring to bring her other foot over, till some kind passenger luckily came by and assisted her out of her distress!"

The remaining or northern portion of the island forms the Loch Ranza district, extending from Auchnagallen, a little to the north of the Mauchry burn, round, by the Cock of Arran, to Corrie point on the east coast. This is a highly interesting district in point of scenery. The road by the shore presents a succession of beautiful views; and the village or hamlet of Loch Ranza itself is one of the most picturesque spots any where to be found in the western islands. It has a safe harbour formed by a natural inlet of the sea in the mouth of the valley or glen. Pennant, who crossed over to this bay from the Argyle coast, says: "The approach was magnificent; a fine bay in front, about a mile deep, having a ruined castle near the lower end, on a low far projecting neck of land, that forms another harbour, with a narrow passage; but within has three fathom of water, even at the lowest ebb. Beyond is a little plain watered by a stream, and inhabited by the people of a small village. The whole is environed with a theatre of mountains; and in the back-groud the serrated crags of Grianan-Athol soar above."—[Tour to the Western Isles, p. 191-2.] Lord Teignmouth, who saw Loch Ranza under its winter-aspect, says: "In point of gloomy grandeur no British bay surpasses Loch Ranza. Dark ridges hem it in." We are quite sure that gloomy grandeur is not the common impression left by this scene on the eye and mind of the visitor. While residing here in summer we have often felt the beauty and truth of the sentiment conveyed in the bard's description of the approach of Bruce's little armament to this point of 'Arran's isle:'—

> "The sun, ere yet he sunk behind
> Ben-Ghoil, 'the Mountain of the Wind,'
> Gave his grim peaks a greeting kind,
> And bade Loch Ranza smile.
> Thither their destined course they drew;
> It seem'd the isle her monarch knew,
> So brilliant was the landward view,
> The ocean so serene;
> Each puny wave in diamonds roll'd
> O'er the calm deep, where hues of gold
> With azure strove and green.
> The hill, the vale, the tree, the tower,
> Glow'd with the tints of evening's hour;
> The beach was silver sheen;
> The wind breathed soft as lover's sigh,
> And, oft renew'd, seem'd oft to die,
> With breathless pause between.
> O who, with speech of war and woes,
> Would wish to break the soft repose
> Of such enchanting scene!"

Glen Sannox in this district has been compared to the celebrated Glencoe. "It is," says Macculloch, "the sublime of magnitude, and simplicity, and obscurity, and silence. Possessing no water, except the mountain torrents, it is far inferior to Coruisk in variety; equally also falling short of it in grandeur and diversity of outline. It is inferior too in dimensions, since that part of it which admits of a comparison, does not much exceed a mile in length. But, to the eye, that difference of dimension is scarcely sensible: since here, as in that valley, there is no scale by which the magnitude can be determined. The effect of vacancy united to vastness of dimension is the same in both: there is the same deception, at first, as to the space; which is only rendered sensible by the suddenness with which we lose sight of our companions, and by the sight of unheard torrents. Perpetual twilight appears to reign here, even at mid-day: a gloomy and grey atmosphere uniting, into one visible sort of obscurity, the only lights which the objects ever receive, reflected from rock to rock, and from the clouds which so often involve the lofty boundaries of this valley." No one should visit Arran without attempting to make themselves acquainted with the beauty of the coast-scenery from Brodick to Glen Sannox; and, if time permits, to travel from Sannox to Loch Ranza, through Glen Halmidel, the excursion will not be regretted.—There is a small chapel at Loch Ranza, built about 60 years ago at the expense of the duke of Hamilton, on the boundary between Kilmorie and Kilbride parishes, but within the former parish. It is distant, by the road, about 24 miles from Kilmorie church, and about 12 from the boundary of Shiskin district. The salary of the minister is £41, secured by a deed of mortification executed by Ann, Duchess of Hamilton, bearing date, 1st April, 1710.

The climate of Arran is moist, but is considered mild and healthy. Sudden and heavy falls of rain in summer and autumn are its greatest disadvantages. Many greenhouse-plants stand the winter in the open air at Brodick castle, and at different villas along the coast.—There are no foxes, badgers, or weasels, in Arran; but the brown rat is very destructive. Rei

deer exist in the northern part of the island. Black and red grouse are abundant; and there are a few pheasants. Eagles are frequently seen here; we have ourselves in the course of a single day seen no less than four of these noble birds. Trout are numerous; and fine sea-trout are occasionally taken in the Jorsa, and Loch Jorsa. Adders and snakes are said by Headrich to be very numerous, but we have seldom seen either species of reptile on this island. The botany of Arran is considered rich.—The geognostic structure of this island has been elaborately examined by Professor Jamieson, in his 'Outline of the Mineralogy of the Shetland islands, and the island of Arran.' The greater portion of the northern part of the island consists of primitive rocks; floetz rock constitutes the southern half. The Goatfell group is of granite. Holy isle consists of a mass of basalt. Porphyritic rocks are found at Lamlash, Drimodune, and some other places; and pitch-stone frequently occurs both in beds and veins.

The ecclesiastical statistics of Arran will be detailed under the articles KILBRIDE and KILMORIE. There are six parochial schools in the island. The population, in 1801, was 5,179; in 1821, 6,541; in 1831, 6,427; and in 1841, 6,181. The decrease in the last decennial periods has been chiefly occasioned by the emigration of people, principally from Sannox district, to Lower Canada.—The proprietors of this island are the Duke of Hamilton, the Hon. Mrs. Westenra, and Fullarton of Kilmichael and Whitefarlane. The duke is by far the greatest proprietor. His grace's arable land, in 1813, was 10,228 Scots acres; and his present rental £10,000, arising from 458 farms or possessions. [See a valuable paper, by Mr. John Paterson, in the 'Prize-essays of the Highland Society,' vol. v. pp. 125—154.]

We have already, in the course of this article, had occasion to notice the various traditions which exist in Arran respecting Fingal; and may now suggest that some of these may owe their origin to the early presence of the Norwegians, called Fiongall, or 'white foreigners,' by the Irish annalists. Somerled, thane of Argyle in the 12th century—whose name has also occurred in this article—appears to have been of Scoto-Irish descent. His father Gillibrede had possessions on the mainland of Argyle, probably in the district of Morvern. When yet a youth, Somerled signally defeated a band of Norse pirates; and, having obtained high reputation for his prowess and skill in arms, was enabled ultimately to assume the title of Lord or Regulus of Argyle, and to compel Godred of Norway to cede to him what were then called the South isles, namely, Bute, Arran, Islay, Jura, Mull, and the peninsula of Kintyre. On the death of Somerled, in 1164, Mr. Gregory conjectures that Arran was probably divided between his sons Reginald and Angus, and may have been the cause of the deadly feud which existed between them. ['History of the Western Highlands and Isles,' Edin. 1836. 8vo. p. 17.] Angus, with his sons, fell in an engagement with the men of Skye in 1210; whereupon Dugall, another son of Somerled, and the ancestor of the house of Argyle and Lorn, patronymically called Macdougal, succeeded to his possessions. It appears, however, that the kings of Norway continued to be acknowledged as the sovereigns of the Isles, until their final cession to the Scottish crown by Magnus of Norway, in July, 1266. Somerled's descendants now became vassals of the king of Scotland for all their possessions; but the islands of Man, Arran, and Bute, were annexed to the Crown. After the unfortunate battle of Methven, Robert Bruce lay for some time concealed, it is said, in Arran; and afterwards in the little island of Rachrin on the northern coast of Ireland, whence he again passed over to Arran with a fleet of 33 galleys, and 300 men, and joined Sir James Douglas, who, with a band of Bruce's devoted adherents, had contrived to maintain themselves in Arran, and to seize the castle of Brodick, then held by Sir John Hastings, an English knight; and here he projected his descent on the Carrick coast. On the marriage of the Princess Mary, eldest sister of James III., to Sir Thomas Boyd, eldest son of Lord Boyd, in 1466, the island of Arran was erected into an earldom in favour of Boyd; but upon the forfeiture of that family, the house of Hamilton rose upon its ruins; and, a divorce having been obtained, the Countess of Arran gave her hand to Lord Hamilton—to whom it had been promised in 1454—and conveyed with it the earldom of Arran. [Tytler's History of Scotland, vol. iv. p. 227

ARROQUHAR, more commonly ARROCHAR, a parish in the north-west corner of Dumbartonshire; bounded on the north by Strathfillan in Perthshire; on the east by Perthshire and Loch Lomond to Nether Inveruglass; on the south by the parish of Luss, from which it is separated by the Douglass burn; and on the west by the upper part of Loch Long, and Argyleshire. The extent of the parish is nearly 15 miles, exclusive of the farms of Ardleish and Doune, which lie on the east side of Lochlomond, at the northern end of it. The mean breadth may be computed at 3 miles. Population, in 1801, 470; in 1831, 559. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,838. Houses 73. The Statistical report of 1839 states the area of the parish at 31,011 acres, of which scarcely one-fiftieth are arable. A large portion is covered with oak-coppice. This is a very picturesque region; it is mountainous throughout, and presents some fine lake-scenery. The principal mountain within the parish is Ben-Voirlich which, according to Bouè, has an altitude of 3,300 feet; or, according to the writer of the article Dumbartonshire, in the Penny Cyclopædia, of 3,330 feet, "that is," the writer adds, "above 100 feet higher than the adjacent Ben-Lomond." But, according to the Ordnance survey, its altitude is only 3,180 feet; while that of Ben-Lomond is stated at 3,195 feet. It forms a noble object in the landscape to the tourist ascending either Loch Lomond or Loch Long. Its position is about 6 miles to the north of the head of Loch Long, and 3 west of Ardvoirlich on Loch Lomond. The principal streams within the parish are the Falloch, descending from Glen Falloch into the head of Loch Lomond; the Inveruglass from Loch-Sloy; and the Douglass, which falls into Loch Lomond opposite Rowardennan. The streams which fall into Loch Long have a comparatively short course.—The scenery of the upper part of Loch Lomond, in this parish, is neither so extensive nor so magnificent as towards the middle and lower end; it is, however, of a wilder and more romantic character. The lake is here narrow and river-like, as most of the Scottish lakes are; and the adjoining hills, broken and rugged in their outlines, rise up at once abruptly and precipitously from the water. Still, however, the scenery is such as must afford high gratification to every lover of the picturesque. The romantic and varied shores,—the bold projecting headlands and retiring bays,—the rugged and serrated hills,—and

* Arroquhar is a Celtic word which signifies a high or hilly country. It is generally pronounced, in the Gaelic language, *Arrar*, which is a contraction of *Ardthir*, *ard* signifying high, and *tir* a country. The name is very descriptive of the place, which is high and mountainous, having very little flat or arable ground in it. [Old Statistical Account.]—Arrochar, Chalmers says, appears as the name of this district in the charters of the 13th century. It was called the Arachor of Luss, or the Upper carucate of Land of Luss. "*Arachor*," he adds, "seems to have been a Gaelic term which was applied to a certain division of land." [Caledonia, vol. iii. p. 908.

the numerous openings of the deep and lonely glens,—form together a picture of peculiar and enchanting interest; the effect of which is heightened in a surprising degree, when all the magic tints of its varied surface are awakened by the brightness of a summer's sun. Then, and then only, can it be seen in its full effect.—In ancient times, the land forming the western shore of Loch Lomond, from Tarbet upwards, and the greater part of this parish, was inhabited by

'The wild Macfarlane's plaided clan.'

From Loch-Sloy, a small lake near the base of Ben-Voirlich, which formed the gathering-place of the clan, they took their slughorn or war-cry of 'Loch Sloy! Loch Sloy!' Loch Sluai, in Gaelic, signifying 'the Lake of the Host or Army.' Their badge was a sprig of the Cloudberry bush. The remote ancestor of this clan is said to have been Farlan, a son of one of the early Earls of Lennox; and from him they adopted their patronymic of M'Farlane. Though the M'Gregors appear to have enjoyed a pre-eminence in disturbing the Lowland districts, the M'Farlanes were also in the practice of doing so as far as their more limited numbers allowed. In 1587, they were declared to be one of the clans for whom the chief was made responsible. [Acta Parl. iii. 467.] In 1594, they were denounced as being in the habit of committing theft, robbery, and oppression. [Ibid. iv. 71.] And, in July, 1624, many of the clan were tried, and convicted of theft and robbery. Some of them were punished, some were pardoned, while others were removed to the highlands of Aberdeenshire, and to Strathaven in Banffshire, where they assumed the names of Stewart, M'Caudy, Greisock, M'James, and M'Innes. The lands have now passed entirely from the chiefs of this clan; and the house which they at one time inhabited, was, for a considerable time, an inn rented by the Duke of Argyle for the accommodation of travellers proceeding from Tarbet, by Glencroe, to Inverary. A new inn has, however, been built a little further up the loch and the old inn is now, we believe, a private residence. The inn commands a fine view of the head of Loch Long which Gilpin characterises as exhibiting "a simple and very sublime piece of lake scenery." Immediately opposite rises Ben Arthur, a huge mountain at the opening of Glencroe, the naked rocky summit of which being thought to bear some resemblance to the figure of a shoemaker seated at work on his stool, has procured for it the less-dignified appellation of The Cobler. See GLENCROE. Toward the lower part of the loch, as seen from this point, the mountains decline in gentle perspective, and, though not much varied in form, are pleasing from their verdant covering and the coppice which sprinkles their sides. Those portions of the parish which lie along the western bank of Loch Lomond, from Tarbet inn upwards to the head, and around the upper part of Loch Long, are best known to tourists. Arrochar inn is 17¼ miles from Helensburgh; 22 from Dumbarton by way of Luss; 14 from Cairndow; and 23¾ from Inverary. Its distance from Tarbet on Loch Lomond is 2 miles. The scenery of the road across the isthmus between the two lochs is very striking and beautiful. See TARBET. During the summer season there is a steamer daily from and to Glasgow, both by way of Loch Lomond and Loch Long. The village is rapidly increasing by the building of bathing-villas, which are also rising in various directions around the head of Loch Long.—The parish of Arroquhar is in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and presbytery of Dumbarton. It was originally an appendage of the parish of Luss, and was disjoined from it in the year 1658. The stipend, including the glebe, is £253 19s. 7d. The church was built in 1733; the manse, in 1837. Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Bart., is patron, and almost sole proprietor. There are two schools in this parish, one parochial, the other endowed by Mr. M'Murrich of Stuckgown, whose beautiful mansion graces the banks of Loch Lomond in this parish.—See articles LOCH LOMOND, and LOCH LONG.

ARTHUR, a name of frequent occurrence in Scottish as well as Welsh and English topography, and generally traced by the voice of Tradition to the far-famed Arthur of romance. "It is amusing to remark," says Chalmers, in his elaborate 'Caledonia,' [vol. i. p. 244,] "how many notices the North-British topography furnishes, with regard to Arthur, whose fame seems to brighten, as inquiry dispels the doubts of scepticism, and archaiology establishes the certainties of truth.—In Clydesdale, within the parish of Crawford, there is Arthur's fountain: in 1239, there was a grant of David de Lindsay to the monks of Newbotle, of the lands of Brotheralwyn, in that district, which were bounded, on the west part, 'a fonte Arthuri usque ad summitate montis.' Chart. Newbotle, N. 148.—The Welsh poets assign a palace to Arthur, among the Northern Britons, at Penryn-Ryoneth. In Lhuyd's Cornish vocabulary, p. 238, Penryn-rioneth is called, the seat of the Prince of Cumbria: and see also Richard's Welsh Dictionary. The British *Penryn* supposes a promontory, with some circumstance which reduplicates its height; and this intimation points to Alcluyd, the well-known metropolis of the Romanized Britons, in Strathclyde. Now a parliamentary record of the reign of David II., in 1367, giving a curious detail of the king's rents and profits in Dunbartonshire, states the 'redditum assize Castri Arthuri.' MSS. Reg. House; Paper-Office. The castle of Dunbarton, therefore, was the Castrum Arthuri, long before the age of David II. See the site of Dunbarton, in Ainslie's Map of Renfrewshire. The Point of Cardross was the Rhyn ryoneth; the castle of Dunbarton was the Penrhyn-ryoneth. According to the British Triads, Kentigern, the well-known founder of the church of Glasgow, had his episcopal seat at Pen-rhyn-ryoneth.—The romantic castle of Stirling was equally supposed, during the middle ages, to have been the festive scene of the round-table of Arthur. 'Rex Arthurus,' says William of Worcester, in his Itinerary, p. 311. 'Custodiebat le round-table in castro de Styrlyng, aliter, Snowdon-west-castell.' The name of Snowdon castle is nothing more than the Snuá-dun of the Scoto-Irish people, signifying the fort, or fortified hill on the river, as we may learn from O'Brien, and Shaw; and the Snuá-dun has been converted to Snow-dun, by the Scoto-Saxon people, from a retrospection to the Snow-don of Wales, which is itself a mere translation from the Welsh.—In Neilston parish, in Renfrewshire, there still remain Arthur-lee, Low Arthur-lee, and West Arthur-lee.—Arthur's-oven, on the Carron, was known by that name, as early, if not earlier, than the reign of Alexander III. In 1293, William Gurlay granted to the monks of Newbotle 'firmationem unius stagni ad opus molendini sui del Stanhus quod juxta furnum Arthuri infra baronium de Dunypas est.' Chart. Newbotle, No. 239.—The name of Arthur's-Seat, at Edinburgh, is said, by a late inquirer, 'to be only a name of yesterday.' Yet, that remarkable height had that distinguished name before the publication of Camden's Britannia, in 1585, as we may see in p. 478; and before the publication of Major, in 1521, as appears in fo. 28; and even before the end of the 15th century, as Kennedy, in his flyting with Dunbar, mentions 'Arthur Sate or ony hicher hill.' Ramsay's Evergreen, v. ii. p. 65.—This is not the only hill which bears the celebrated name of Arthur. Not far from the top of Loch-Long, which separate



*Ardvreck Castle*

Argyle and Dunbarton, there is a conical hill that is called Arthur's Seat. Guide to Loch Lomond, pl. iii.—A rock, on the north side of the hill of Dunbarrow, in Dunnichen parish, Forfarshire, has long bore, in the tradition of the country, the distinguished name of Arthur's Seat. Stat. Acco. v. i. p. 419. —In the parish of Cupar-Angus, in Perthshire, there is a standing stone, called the Stone of Arthur; near it is a gentleman's seat, called Arthur-stone; and not far from it is a farm, named Arthur's fold.—But, it is at Meigle, in the same vicinity, that the celebrity of Arthur, and the evil fame of his queen Venora, are most distinctly remembered. Pennant's Tour, v. ii. p. 177-8; and Stat. Acco. v. i. p. 506: and above all, see Bellenden's Boece, fo. lxviii, for the origin of the popular fictions at Meigle, about Arthur and Venora.—The Scottish chroniclers, Barbour and Wyntown, were perfectly acquainted with the Arthur of romance. We may easily infer, from the local facts, that his story must have been equally known to Thomas of Ercildun, a century sooner. In 1293, the monks of Newbotle knew how to make a mill-dam, with the materials which they found on the banks of the Carron. Sir Michael Bruce of Stanhus thought it necessary, in 1743, to pull down Arthur's Oon, one of the most curious remains of antiquity, for the stones which it furnished, for building a mill-dam. The enraged antiquaries consigned Sir Michael to eternal ridicule. See the Antiquary Repertory, v. iii. p. 74-5. Sir David Lindsay, in his 'Complaynt' of the Papingo, makes her take leave of Stirling castle thus:—

> Adew fair Snawdoun, with thy towris hie,
> Thy chapell royall, park, and tabill round.'

And, in his 'Dreme,' he mentions his having diverted James V., when young, with 'antique storeis and deidis martiall,

> 'Of Hector, Arthur, and gentile Julius,
> Of Alexander, and worthy Pompeius.'

This shows that the stories of Arthur were then ranked among those of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity." See article MEIGLE.

ARTHUR'S SEAT, the most eminent object, perhaps, in the above numerous list, is a hill in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, which rises to the height of 822 feet above the level of the sea. It commands a beautiful prospect on all sides, and forms a principal and imposing object from every point of approach to the capital of Scotland. The ascent is usually made from the precincts of Holyrood, or, on the opposite side, from Duddingstone village. Taking the former route, after crossing the boundary walls of the lower park, we leave the ruins of St. Anthony's chapel a little to the left. "A better site for such a building," says Sir Walter Scott, "could hardly have been selected; for the chapel, situated among the rude and pathless cliffs, lies in a desert, even in the immediate vicinity of a rich, populous, and tumultuous capital; and the hum of the city might mingle with the orisons of the recluses, conveying as little of worldly interest as if it had been the roar of the distant ocean. Beneath the steep ascent on which these ruins are still visible, was, and perhaps is, still pointed out, the place where the wretch Nicol Muschat had closed a long scene of cruelty towards his unfortunate wife, by murdering her with circumstances of uncommon barbarity. The execration in which the man's crime was held, extended itself to the place where it was perpetrated, which was marked by a small cairn or heap of stones, composed of those which each passenger had thrown there in testimony of abhorrence, and on the principle, it would seem, of the ancient British malediction—'May you have a cairn for your burial-place.'" ['Heart of Mid-Lothian.'] In Maitland's 'History of Edinburgh,' [1753,] these ruins are described as being 43½ feet long, 18 broad, and as many high, with a tower 19 feet square.—By striking off to the right, and pursuing an easy ascent over the green sward, we may gain the summit of the fine bold basaltic range called Salisbury crags, of which, says our immortal novelist, "If I were to choose a spot from which the rising or setting sun could be seen to the greatest possible advantage, it would be that wild path winding around the foot of the high belt of semicircular rocks, called Salisbury crags, and marking the verge of the steep descent which slopes down into the glen on the south-eastern side of the city of Edinburgh. The prospect, in its general outline, commands a close-built, high-piled city, stretching itself out in a form which, to a romantic imagination, may be supposed to represent that of a dragon; now a noble arm of the sea, with its rocks, isles, distant shores, and boundary of mountains; and now a fair and fertile champaign country, varied with hill, dale, and rock, and skirted by the picturesque ridge of the Pentland mountains. But as the path gently circles around the base of the cliffs, the prospect, composed as it is of these enchanting and sublime objects, changes at every step, and presents them blended with, or divided from, each other in every possible variety which can gratify the eye and the imagination. When a piece of scenery so beautiful, yet so varied,—so exciting by its intricacy, and yet so sublime,—is lighted up by the tints of morning or of evening, and displays all that variety of shadowy depth, exchanged with partial brilliancy, which gives character even to the tamest of landscapes, the effect approaches near to enchantment. This path used to be my favourite evening and morning resort, when engaged with a favourite author, or new subject of study." ['Heart of Mid-Lothian.'] —If the visitor's object be to accomplish the ascent of the Seat, by pursuing the path formerly mentioned, he will gain the summit of the hill with little difficulty. We have heard of the ascent being accomplished from the turnstile in twenty minutes; but may well presume that few will be disposed to try whether they can rival such a feat. To depict the scene from the summit, we must employ the same living pencil that has traced the landscape from the chapel and the crags. "A nobler contrast there can hardly exist than that of the huge city, dark with the smoke of ages, and groaning with the various sounds of active industry or idle revel, and the lofty and craggy hill, silent and solitary as the grave; one exhibiting the full tide of existence, pressing and precipitating itself forward with the force of an inundation; the other resembling some time-worn anchorite, whose life passes as silent and unobserved as the slender rill which escapes unheard, and scarce seen from the fountain of his patron-saint. The city resembles the busy temple, where the modern Comus and Mammon held their court, and thousands sacrifice ease, independence, and virtue itself, at their shrine; the misty and lonely mountain seems as a throne to the majestic but terrible genius of feudal times, where the same divinities dispensed coronets and domains to those who had heads to devise, and arms to execute bold enterprises." ['Introduction to the Chronicles of the Canongate.']—The rocky summit of this hill is strongly magnetic. Mr. William Galbraith first called the attention of scientific men to this fact, in 1831, in a paper communicated by him to the 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal' [No. XXII. p. 285.] He found the needle at some points completely reversed.

ARTORNISH, a castle, and, in ancient times, one of the principal strongholds of the Lords of the

Isles, in the district of Morvern, and nearly opposite the bay of Aros in Mull. The ruins are now inconsiderable, but the situation is wild and romantic in the highest degree. From this castle, John de Yle, designing himself Earl of Ross, and Lord of the Isles, in 1461, granted, in the style of an independent sovereign, a commission to certain parties to enter into a treaty with Edward IV. Sir Walter Scott has given the articles of this treaty in his Appendix to 'The Lord of the Isles,' [Note A.]—the opening scene of which poem is laid in "Artornish hall," where

> "the noble and the bold
> of Island chivalry"

were assembled to do honour to the nuptials of the hapless "Maid of Lorn;" and

> "met from mainland and from isle,
> Ross, Arran, Islay, and Argyle,
> Each minstrel's tributary lay
> Paid homage to the festal day."

ASHKIRK, a parish in the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk; the greater part of it, however, in that of Roxburgh. It is bounded on the north by Selkirk; on the east by Minto and Lilliesleaf; on the south by Roberton and Wilton; and on the west by Yarrow. It is about 7 miles long, and 3 broad. The district may be called hilly, but most of the hills are free from heath. The soil in general is light, and in several parts spongy. A good deal has been done here of late years in draining and planting. The cultivated land amounts to about 2,800 acres; about 400 acres are under wood. The only river in the parish is the Ale, which runs through it, in a narrow valley, from west to east. But there are several small lochs—none of them exceeding a mile in circumference—which discharge their waters into the Ale, and contain trout, perch, and pike. See ALEMOOR (LOCH). Population, in 1801, 574; in 1831, 565, of whom about 100 were dissenters, and 192 were resident in that portion of the parish which is in Selkirkshire. Houses, 97. Assessed property, £4,501. The land-rent, in 1796, was about £2,000; in 1838, £4,479 7s.—This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. It was formerly a vicarage belonging to the chapter of Glasgow; and the greater number of the present proprietors still hold of the college of Glasgow. The bishop of Glasgow had a palace here, of which the last relics have disappeared within the memory of man. The parish itself was in early times wholly divided amongst the family of Scot. The church was built in 1791; sittings, 200; stipend, £205 12s. 9d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £27. Unappropriated teinds, £636 11s. 4d. Patron, the Earl of Minto. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £30, with about £10 of school-fees, and some other emoluments, and a house and garden. The average attendance on his tuition is about 40.

ASKAIG (PORT), a small haven on the north-east coast of Islay, 11 miles distant from Bowmore, and 35 from East Tarbert. There is a good inn here, and the vicinity is well-wooded. Lead-mines were at one time wrought a little to the north-west of this place.

ASSYNT, or ASSINT, a very extensive district and parish in the county of Sutherland, including the *quoad sacra* parish of Stoer. The name is a contraction of *agus-int*, literally 'in and out;' and is supposed to have been originally applied to it as descriptive of its extraordinarily rugged surface and broken outline. Its area is estimated at 100,000 acres; and its circumference at 90 miles. On the north it is bounded by that arm of the sea called the Minch, and by Loch Assynt, the Kylecuigh or Kyle Skou, "across which a stone may be slung," and its extremities Loch Dow and Loch Coul. From the eastern end of Loch Coul, an imaginary line, drawn in a south-east direction across the summits of the mountains to Glashben, completes the boundary betwixt Assynt and Eddrachillis parish. The boundary line then turns south-west, for a distance of about 10 miles, dividing Assynt from Creech parish, and from Ross-shire; it then assumes a north-west direction, and passes by Loch Vattie, and Loch Faun or Loch Fane, to Inverkirkaig, where it meets the sea, dividing Assynt, in this direction, from the shire of Cromarty. The Kirkaig flows out of Loch Fane, and forms a fine cascade at a point in its course about 2 miles from the sea. The general course of the coast-line, from the mouth of the Kirkaig to Ru-Stoer,—a distance of 20 miles,—is from south-south-east to north-north-west, and presents "islands, bays, and headlands, without end, but not a feature to distinguish one from another, nor a cliff nor a promontory to tempt a moment's stay;" all is dreary, desolate, and mountainous. Loch Inver is a fishing-station, and presents a pretty good harbour. The Inver flows into its head from Loch Assynt. The point of Stoer, or the Ru-Stoer, is a remarkable detached mass of sandstone, rising to the height of about 200 feet. A little to the south of the Ru is Soay island, measuring about 4 furlongs in length, by 3 in breadth. It is flat, and covered with heather and coarse grass. About a mile to the south of Soay, is the islet of Klett.—The principal island belonging to Assynt is that of Oldney or Oldernay, at the mouth of Loch Assynt, which is divided from the mainland by a channel in some parts not exceeding 20 yards in width. It is about a mile in length, by 2 furlongs in breadth; and was inhabited, in 1836, by twelve families.

The main line of road through this district enters the parish, from the south, at Aultnacealgeich burn, 10 miles from the bridge of Oykell, at the upper end of Loch Boarlan. A little beyond this, a road branches off to the west towards Crockan, whence there is a road to Ullapool, on Loch Broom, 16 miles distant. Pursuing the main line, we arrive at Ledbeg, whence a detour may be made by the south side of Suilbhein to Inverkirkaig, provided the traveller dare encounter a very rugged journey, presenting only one habitable shieling in its whole course, namely Brackloch at the western end of Loch Caum, a very fine fresh water loch. There is another, and a more dangerous route in winter, between the Suilbhein and its mountain-brother Cannishb or Canisp. After leaving Ledbeg we enter the glen of Assynt. This glen is very narrow, and has various windings, so that one is quite near the lake before being aware of it. Immediately before arriving at it, a very singular ridge of rock bounds the glen and the road on the right. This ridge rises to a perpendicular height of 300 feet: it is of blue limestone, and its mural surface has been worn away in many places in such a manner as to present the appearance of the windows, tracery, and fret-work of an ancient cathedral. Alpine plants and creeping-shrubs ornament with their graceful drapery every crevice and opening of these lofty rocks, and altogether create a scene of most picturesque though fantastic beauty. At length on turning round the edge of this ridge, the traveller finds himself at the village of Inch-na-damph, or Innesindamff, and the head of Loch Assynt. This lake is about 16¾ miles in length, and 1 mile in greatest breadth. It receives the waters of many mountain-streams, and empties itself into Loch Inver, an arm of the sea of which mention has already been made. On the shores of Loch Assynt, near the village of Inch-na-damph, there are quarries of white marble, which were at one time wrought by an Englishman,

but since his death they seem to be entirely neglected and given up. If one may judge from the blocks lying about, the marble seems to be pure and capable of receiving a high polish; but, from whatever cause, it is now only used for building dry stone-dykes and highland-cottages. "At Leadbeg," says Dr. Macculloch, "I found the cottages built of bright white marble: the walls forming a strange contrast with the smoke and dirt inside, the black thatch, the dubs, the midden, and the peat-stacks. This marble has not succeeded in attaining a higher dignity." We may mention having seen marble cottages at other places besides Ledbeg, presenting the same strange contrast which the Doctor here points out. Loch-Assynt lies in a very pleasing green valley, though it does not—except at its head and beyond the village of Inch-na-damph—afford much of the picturesque or the romantic. The mountain of Cunaig, however, on the north side of the lake, and Bein-mhor or Benmore, with the other mountains which terminate the glen to the east, present scenes of much grandeur and magnificence.—The ancient castle of Ardvraick, and the ruined house of the Earls of Seaforth, with the village and churchyard at the head of the lake, give an interest to Loch-Assynt not often to be felt among the inland waters of these northern regions. Pursuing our route along the northern side of the loch, we pass the ruins of Ardvraick castle, situated on a rocky peninsula which projects a considerable way into the lake. This castle was long the residence of the Macleods, and in particular that of Donald Bane More; it was built in the year 1597, or 1591, and must have been a place of strength in ancient times. When the estate came into the Seaforth family, they erected a new mansion near the shore of the lake. This mansion is also now in ruins. "It was built," says the first Statistical reporter, "in a modern manner, of an elegant figure, and great accommodation. It had fourteen bedchambers, with the conveniency of chimneys or fireplaces." The osprey (*Pandion haliætus*) frequents Assynt; and a pair have long built on the ruins of Ardvraick castle.—Adjoining to the present parish-church, and within the burying-ground, near the village of Inch-na-damph, are the remains of an ancient Popish chapel, said to be the oldest place of worship existing in this district. The occasion of its erection is alleged to have been as follows. One Æneas or Angus Macleod, an early laird of Assynt, had gone to Rome, and had had the honour of an interview with the Pope from whom he received various favours; on account of which he vowed that on his return he would build and endow a chapel. This he did, and extended his endowment in its favour to the fifth part of his then yearly rental. At one time this chapel consisted of two stories; the ground one being used for worship, and having an arched or vaulted roof. Above was a cell or chamber, which tradition reports was a place set apart for private devotion. This upper cell, however, was removed several years ago; and the lower repaired for a burial vault, for which purpose it is still used. It is the property of Macleod of Geanies, the lineal descendant of the ancient lairds of Assynt. On the farm of Clachtoll are the remains of an ancient Druidical temple. At Ledbeg a pruning-hook was found under the moss several years since, the use of which puzzled the natives of the place not a little. But a late Earl of Bristol, then Bishop of Derry, happening to pass a few days here, pronounced it to be a pruning-hook used by the Druids, with which they yearly cut the sacred misletoe from the oak. This relic of ancient superstition was presented by Mrs. M'Kenzie of Ardloch to his lordship.—On reaching the northern end of Loch Assynt, one branch of the road turns westward to Loch Inver, following the northern bank of the river Inver; while another branch runs north to Unapool on the Kylecuigh, beyond which there is a ferry to Grinan, in Eddrachillis, whence it proceeds along the coast to Scourie bay.

In the southern part of Assynt are several detached mountains of singular form. Dr. Macculloch has written of them so correctly, and described them so graphically, that although at some length, we must furnish the reader with his remarks. In talking of sandstone mountains, in his Geological work, he says: "The independence of many of these hills forms one of the most remarkable parts of the character of this rock. In many places, they rise suddenly from a hilly land of moderate elevation composed of gneiss; attaining at once to an height above it of 1,000 or 2,000 feet. They are often separated by miles. In other cases, they are grouped, but still distinct at their base. Where insulated, they have a very striking effect, of which examples occur in Sul-bhein, and Coul-bheg. Similarly powerful effects result from the suddenness of their rise,—the summit, with the whole declivity, being visible from the base." Farther on, in the same work, he says, "It might be expected that the pinnacled summits and detached hills had resulted from the waste of the erect varieties, but in Coul-bheg, Coul-more, Sul-bhein, &c., they are produced by the wearing down of strata nearly horizontal; the harder portions, in the former case, remaining like pillars of masonry or artificial cairns. The west side of Sutherland and Ross consists of a basis of gneiss, forming an irregular and hilly surface, varying, in extreme cases, from 100 to 1,500 feet in height, but often presenting a considerable extent of table-land. On this base, are placed various mountains, either far detached, or collected in groupes; and all rising to an average altitude of about 3,000 feet above the sea. The stratification of these is horizontal or slightly inclined. It follows that the whole of this country has been once covered with a body of sandstone, equal in thickness—in certain points at least—to the present remaining portions."

In his letters on the Highlands [Vol. ii. p. 345.] again, he thus describes Suilbhein. "It loses no part of its strangely incongruous character on a near approach. It remains as lofty, as independent, and as much like a sugar-loaf, (really not metaphorically,) when at its foot as when far off at sea. In one respect it gains, or rather the spectator does, by a more intimate acquaintance. It might have been covered with grass to the imagination; but the eye sees and the hand feels that it is rock above, below, and round about. The narrow front, that which possesses the conical outline, has the appearance of a precipice, although not rigidly so; since it consists of a series of rocky cliffs piled in terraced succession above each other; the grassy surfaces of which being invisible from beneath, the whole seems one rude and broken cliff, rising suddenly and abruptly from the irregular table-land below to the height of a thousand feet. The effect of a mountain thus seen, is always striking; because, towering aloft into the sky, it fills the eye and the imagination. Here, it is doubly impressive from the wide and open range around, in the midst of which this gigantic mass stands alone and unrivalled,—a solitary and enormous beacon, rising to the clouds from the far-extended ocean-like waste of rocks and rudeness. Combining in some positions, with the distant and elegant forms of Canasp, Coul-bheg, and Ben-More, it also offers more variety than could be expected; while even the general landscape is varied by the multiplicity of rocks and small lakes with which the whole country

is interspersed. The total altitude from the sea line is probably about 2,500 feet; the table-land whence this and most other of the mountains of this coast rise, appearing to have an extreme elevation of 1,500. To almost all but the shepherds, Sul-bhein is inaccessible: one of our sailors, well-used to climbing, reached the summit with difficulty, and had much more in descending. Sheep scramble about it in search of the grass that grows in the intervals of the rocks: but so perilous is this trade to them, that this mountain with its pasture—which, notwithstanding its rocky aspect, is considerable—is a negative possession; causing a deduction of fifteen or twenty pounds a-year from the value of the farm to which it belongs, instead of adding to its rent." Notwithstanding the difficulty of climbing Suilbhein which the Doctor here mentions, we were told, when in the country, by a highland gentleman residing near Loch-Inver, that a young lady from Glasgow had ascended with him the year previous. We must confess, however, that we should have had some hesitation in making even the attempt.—At page 354 of the same work, the Doctor gives the following description of Coul-bheg: "The whole of this coast, from Coycraig in Assynt, as far as Ben-More at Loch-Broom, presents a most singular mountain outline; but Coul-bheg is even more remarkable than Sul-bhein, while its form is more elegant and versatile. In every view, it is as graceful and majestic as it is singular; and, like the other mountains of this extraordinary shore, it has every advantage that can rise from independence of position; rising a huge and solitary cone, from the high land beneath, and lifting its dark precipice in unattended majesty to the clouds. The ascent from the shore to the base of the rocky cone is long and tedious, over a land of lakes and rocks; but beyond that there is no access. All around is barrenness and desertion; except where some lake, glittering bright in the sunshine, gives life,—a still life,—to the scene: and the eye ranges far and wide over the land, seeing nothing but the white quartz summits of Canasp, Coycraig, and Ben-More,—the long streams of stones that descend from their sides,—and the brown waste of heath around, interspersed with grey protruding rocks that would elsewhere be hills, and with numerous lakes that seem but pools amid the spacious desert." In spite, however, of the many difficulties which must attend a close examination of this land of mountains and floods, the traveller who chooses to undergo the fatigue, and to encounter the difficulties of attempting to penetrate its recesses, will find much to please, and still more to astonish him amidst its gigantic and awful mountains and lonely valleys. To those

> "who love the pathless solitude
> Where, in wild grandeur, Nature dwells alone
> On the bleak mountain, and the unsculptured stone,
> 'Mid torrents, and dark range of forests wide,"

the solemn and sublime scenery of Assynt will afford moments of exquisite pleasure. One oft feels in wandering through its superb solitudes as if the next step would conduct him into the ideal and supernatural. To the geologist, nothing further need be said, to incite him to investigate this district most minutely, than a reference to the quotations from Dr. Macculloch already given.

The population of Assynt, in 1801, was 2,395; in 1831, 3,161, of whom 1,401 were resident in the *quoad sacra* district of Stoer. Above two-thirds of the population are resident on the sea-shore. In the district around Loch Inver there was, in 1831, a population of about 659; in the Kyleside district 456; in each of the two hamlets of Knockan and Elphine, 250; and at Unapool 8 or 9 families. The number of houses, in 1831, was 573; of families, 575. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,859. Real rental, in 1795, £1,000.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. The parish-church was built about 1770, and repaired in 1816; sittings 240. There are no dissenting places of worship. Stipend £158 6s. 7d., with manse, and a glebe of the value of £27 10s. There is a preaching-station at Loch Inver, and another at Kyleside, which are supplied by the parish-minister.—The *quoad sacra* parish of Stoer is about 11 miles in length by 10 in breadth. It was divided from Assynt by authority of the General Assembly, in 1834. A church was built here by the Parliamentary commissioners in 1828. The minister's stipend is £120, which is paid by the Exchequer. A catechist is employed for the whole civil parish, besides three teachers, by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge. There are burial-grounds at the kirktown, at Gedavolich at the west end of Loch Nedd, at Ardvare, Oldney island, Stoer, and Loch Inver.

The district of Assynt is said to have been in early times a forest belonging to the ancient thanes of Sutherland, the ancestors of the present Duchess of Sutherland. In the reign of David II., Torquil Macleod, chief of the Macleods of Lewis, had a royal grant of Assynt. In 1506, on the forfeiture of Macleod of Lewis, Y Mackay of Strathnaver received a life-rent grant of Assynt. About the year 1660, both the property and superiority of Assynt passed from the Macleods to the Earl of Seaforth. He made it over to one of his younger sons, whose heirs held it for three or four generations. It was afterwards purchased by Lady Strathnaver, who presented it to her grandson, the late William Earl of Sutherland; and it is now the property of his daughter, the present Duchess of Sutherland. It was in this district that the great Marquis of Montrose was taken prisoner, and delivered up to the Covenanters. After his defeat, and the ruin of all his hopes, at Carbisdale, "Montrose, accompanied by the earl of Kinnoul, who had lately succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, and six or seven companions, having dismounted from his horse and thrown away his cloak and sword, and having, by the advice of his friends, to avoid detection, exchanged his clothes for the more homely attire of a common highlander, wandered all night and the two following days among bleak and solitary regions, without knowing where to proceed, and ready to perish under the accumulated distresses of hunger, fatigue, and anxiety of mind. The Earl of Kinnoul, unable, from exhaustion, to follow Montrose any farther, was left among the mountains, where it is supposed he perished. When upon the point of starvation, Montrose was fortunate to light upon a small cottage, where he obtained a supply of milk and bread, on receiving which he continued his lonely and dangerous course among the mountains of Sutherland, at the risk of being seized every hour, and dragged as a felon before the very man whom, only a few days before, he had threatened with his vengeance. In the meantime, active search was made after Montrose. As it was conjectured that he might attempt to reach Caithness, where his natural brother, Henry Graham, still remained with some troops in possession of the castle of Dunbeath, and as it appeared probable, from the direction Montrose was supposed to have taken, that he meant to go through Assynt, Captain Andrew Munro sent instructions to Neil Macleod, the laird of Assynt, his brother-in-law, to apprehend every stranger that might enter his bounds, in the hope of catching Montrose, for whose apprehension

a splendid reward was offered. In consequence of these instructions, Macleod sent out various parties in quest of Montrose, but they could not fall in with him. 'At last (says Bishop Wishart) the laird of Assynt being abroad in arms with some of his tenants in search of him, lighted on him in a place where he had continued three or four days without meat or drink, and only one man in his company.' The bishop then states, that 'Assynt had formerly been one of Montrose's own followers; who immediately knowing him, and believing to find friendship at his hands, willingly discovered himself; but Assynt not daring to conceal him, and being greedy of the reward which was promised to the person who should apprehend him by the council of the estates, immediately seized and disarmed him.' This account differs a little from that of the author of the continuation of Sir Robert Gordon's history, who says, that it was one of Macleod's parties that apprehended Montrose, but is altogether silent to Assynt's having been a follower of Montrose, but both writers inform us that Montrose offered Macleod a large sum of money for his liberty, which he refused to grant. Macleod kept Montrose and his companion, Major Sinclair, an Orkney gentleman, prisoners in the castle of Ardvraick, his principal residence. By order of Leslie, Montrose was thence removed to Skibo castle, where he was kept two nights, thereafter to the castle of Braan, and thence again to Edinburgh. [Browne's 'History of the Highlands,' vol. ii. pp. 35, 36.] It has been attempted to clear the laird of Assynt from any participation in the death of this unfortunate nobleman. We do not intend to enter into the discussion, but have only to add that it is still the current tradition of the country, and superstition has connected the alleged treachery with the ruin of Macleod and his family. The loss of his property did follow the seizure and execution of Montrose; and, in the eyes of the simple inhabitants of this district, the former was the just punishment of Heaven for his connexion with the enemies of a favourite hero.

ATHELSTANEFORD, a central parish, in the shire of Haddington. The parish is denominated from the village; and the village—according to Buchanan and Camden—owes its name to the following incident. In one of his predatory incursions, Athelstane, a Danish chief, who had received a grant of Northumberland from King Alured, arrived in this part of the country; and, engaging in battle with Hungus, king of the Picts, was pulled with violence from his horse and here slain. The rivulet where the battle was fought is in the immediate neighbourhood of the village, and is still called Lug Down burn, supposed to be a corruption of Rug Down. Buchanan adds, that Hungus was encouraged to hazard this battle by a vision of St. Andrew the apostle, who appeared to him the preceding night and promised him success; and that the victory was facilitated by the miraculous appearance of a cross in the air, in the form of the letter X, over a farmhamlet which still retains the name of Martle, a supposed contraction of *miracle*. Achaius, king of the Scots, by whose assistance Hungus obtained this victory, in commemoration of the event is said to have instituted the order of St. Andrew.* The lands on which the battle was fought were bestowed on the Culdee priory of St. Andrews, and are now held in perpetual lease by Kinloch of Gilmerton. Athelstaneford is divided from the parish of Haddington on the south and south-west by the rivulet formerly mentioned, the Lug Down burn. This rivulet rises in the Garleton hills, and falls into the frith of Forth on the north side of Tynningham bay, after a course of about 5 miles. On the north this parish is separated from that of Dirleton by another small rivulet called the Peffer. This rivulet rises in the north-east corner of the parish in two streams, which unite near their sources. The country is here so level that one of these streams runs in an easterly direction, and joins the Lug Down burn, while the other runs due west into the frith of Forth at Aberlady bay: see article ABERLADY. The whole strath of the Peffer was in early times a wild morass covered with wood, and the abode of wild boars, and other rapacious animals. The ground rises gradually from this rivulet to the southern extremity of the parish, where the village of Athelstaneford and the church stand. The parish is about 4 miles in length, from west to east; and between 2 and 3 in breadth, from south to north. Previous to 1658 it did not contain above 800 or 1,000 acres; and the Earl of Wintoun was the sole proprietor of all the lands. At that period it was considerably enlarged by annexations from the parishes of Haddington and Prestonkirk; so that the whole extent of the parish is now above 4,000 acres, of which 3,750 are arable. Population, in 1801, 897; in 1831, 971. Houses 200. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,344. The valued rent of the parish is £4,154 1s. Scotch. About one-third of this valuation is the property of Sir David Kinloch of Gilmerton, Baronet; another third belongs to the Earl of Hopetoun and Sir Alexander Hope; the remaining third is divided among the Earl of Wemyss, Sir Francis W. Drummond, Baronet, Lord Elibank, and Miss Grant of Congleton. In the Statistical report of 1794, it is stated that a woollen manufacture of striped variegated cloth had been carried on in the village of Athelstaneford for some years past, on a small scale. The cloth sold from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per yard; was made of the best materials; esteemed a light, genteel, and comfortable dress; and known in Edinburgh by the name of the Gilmerton livery. "The demand for it," it is added, "increases, and the manufacturer has both spirit and stock to carry it on to greater extent, but finds great difficulty in procuring female hands to prepare the materials. Accustomed from their early years to work in the fields in weeding the corn, hoeing, &c. they prefer what they call outwork in summer to any domestic employment." This manufacture no longer exists here. —This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir David Kinloch, Baronet. Minister's stipend, £262 0s. 7d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £15. Unappropriated teinds, £372 16s. 11d. The church was built in 1780; sittings, 500. The old church—of which there are still some remains—was built by Ada, wife of Henry of Scotland, who annexed it to her abbey in the neighbourhood of Haddington. There are three schools in the parish. The parish-schoolmaster has a salary of £35 10s., with £48 school-fees, and other emoluments. Average number of scholars 70.—The only antiquities in this parish are the vestiges of a camp, or perhaps of a Pictish town, concerning which there is no tradition, and history is silent; and the remains of a chapel, in the village of Drem, called St. John's chapel, which belonged to the Knights Templars. These are both on the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. The house of Garleton, too, may be mentioned under this head. It appears to have once been a place of magnificence, but is now a complete ruin. It is beautifully situated at the foot of the Garleton hills.—Towards the end of the 16th, and

* Thus far tradition. Etymology, however, would give a simpler account of the matter. *Ath-ail* means, in Gaelic, 'a stone ford;' and there is such a ford,—a narrow, deep, stony path,—across the Lug Down rivulet. Saxon settlers, finding the *Ath-ail* already in existence, superadded to it, in their own language, *stone ford*. See Chalmers's 'Caledonia,' Vol. II. p. 516.

beginning of the 17th century, a great part of the lower lands of East Lothian was possessed by the Hepburns, collateral branches of the Earls of Bothwell. A gentleman of that name was proprietor of the lands of Athelstaneford. A second son of his went into the Swedish service, and afterwards into the French service, and died a field-marshal of France. The Rev. Robert Blair, author of a small poem entitled, 'The Grave,' much admired for its elegance and poetical merit, was minister of this parish; and his son Robert, a native of this parish, rose to the high judicial office of Lord-president of the court of session. The fine tragedy of Douglas was written by the celebrated John Home, when minister of Athelstaneford. Mr. Home was ordained here, in 1747, and was ten years minister of this parish. Upon demitting his charge, in June 1757, he built a villa in the parish, called Kilduff, and laid out the grounds around it with considerable taste. "Painting, too, the sister-art of poetry," adds the Statistical reporter of 1794, "has been cultivated here with taste and advantage. The son of a respectable farmer in this parish, from his earliest years, discovered a remarkable genius for drawing and painting. As he advanced in life, he applied chiefly to miniatures, in which he excelled. For these several years past, he has been in Italy; and there is good reason to believe that he ranks among the first artists in that country." The individual here alluded to was the celebrated Archibald Skirving, who amply redeemed the expectations of his early friends, and rose to the very first rank as a portrait-painter. He died in his 70th year, and is buried in the church-yard of Athelstaneford. His father was tenant of the farm of Garleton, and the author of the celebrated ballad upon the battle of Prestonpans,

> The Chevalier, being void of fear,
> Did march up Birsley brae, man;
> And through Tranent, &c.

ATHOLE, a mountainous district in the north of Perthshire; bounded on the north by Badenoch in Inverness-shire; on the north-east by Mar in Aberdeenshire; on the east by Forfarshire; on the south by the districts of Stormont and Breadalbane in Perthshire; and on the west and north-west by Lochaber in Inverness-shire. Sir John Sinclair estimates its superficial area at 450 square miles. The face of the country is highly picturesque, everywhere presenting lofty mountains, extensive lakes, deep glens, solemn forests, and all the finer features of Highland scenery: it is, moreover, "a land praised in song, richly wooded, yet highly cultivated and thickly inhabited." The loftiest mountain is Cairn Gower, one of the Ben-y-Gloe ridge, on the east of Glen Tilt, which rises to the height of 3,690 feet. The Scarscock, at the point of junction with Aberdeenshire, is assigned by some topographers to this district of Perthshire. Its altitude is stated by some at 3,402; by others at 3,390 feet. The Blair, or Field of Athole, is an open fertile vale, intersected by the Garry, and generally presenting only low and rounded eminences. See article BLAIR-ATHOLE. The other streams in this district are the Edendon, the Bruar, and the Tilt, which are all tributaries of the Garry; the Airdle, a tributary of the Ericht; and the Tumel, into which the Garry flows. All these streams belong to the basin of the Tay, and are described, in this work, in separate articles. The principal lakes are Loch Ericht, Loch Rannoch, Loch Tumel, and Loch Garry, to which separate articles are also devoted. The Forest of Athole, the property of the Duke of Athole, contains upwards of 100,000 acres, stocked with red deer, moor-game, and ptarmigans, which are also preserved in the adjoining forests of the Earl of Fife, the Marquis of Huntly, and Farquharson of Invercauld. Athole gives the title of duke to a branch of the Murray family. Sir John Murray was created a baron in 1604, and Earl of Tullibardine in 1606. The sixth earl was created Marquis of Athole in 1676; and the second marquis, Duke of Athole in 1703. The Athole-men have always been found, to use the language of old Froissart, "good chivalry, strong of limb and stout of heart, and in great abundance;" and their feuds with the followers of Argyle form a bloody chapter in Highland history. Stoddart says, that many of the Athole-men are good performers on the Great Highland bagpipe. He also notices the once-famed 'Athole-brose,' a composition of whiskey, honey, and eggs, as forming "an indispensable dainty in the feast, and no unimportant addition to the Materia Medica." [Remarks, Vol. II. p. 182.] This was written in 1800: probably Athole-brose is now banished from the feast, as it certainly is from the Materia Medica of all wise people in Athole. Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, ended his fierce career, in the battle of Killiecrankie, a celebrated pass in Athole. See articles KILLIECRANKIE and PERTHSHIRE.

AUCHENAIRN, (OLD AND NEW,) a village in the under ward and shire of Lanark, parish of Cadder, 3 miles north by east of Glasgow. In 1745, the Rev. James Warden, a native of this village, and minister of the parish, bequeathed 1,000 merks to the session, the interest of which is allotted to the support of a school here. In 1764, William Leechman, D.D., principal of the university of Glasgow, disponed to the session of Cadder about half-an-acre of ground, for a house and garden for the benefit of this school, of which the minister and elders are patrons. A new school-house was erected in 1826. Population, in 1831, 284.

AUCHENCAIRN, a village in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and parish of Rerrick; 7 miles east by south of Kirkcudbright. It is situate at the north-west extremity of a beautiful bay—to which it gives name—about 2 miles long, and 1 broad. At low water this bay presents an uninterrupted bed of smooth sand, which is so dry and firm that horse-races have been holden upon it; small craft may load and unload in any part of it; and on the west side is a capacious natural basin, where vessels of burden may lie in safety from every storm.

AUCHINBLAE, a village in the parish of Fordoun, Kincardineshire; 16 miles from Montrose. It has a flax spinning-mill, erected about 40 years ago, and at which about 40 hands are now employed. Population, in 1791, 100; in 1831, 487. It is a neat thriving place, and is governed by a baillie appointed by the Earl of Kintore. Two fairs are held here, viz., Pasch market in April, and May-day on 22d May. There are also hiring-markets held May 26th and November 22d. In the month of July, a cattle-fair is held at Paldy moor, about 2 miles north from this place.

AUCHINDOIR AND KEARN, a mountainous parish in the western part of Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by the parish of Rhynie; on the east by the parish of Tullynessle; on the south and west by Kildrummy and Cabrach parishes. The etymology of the name, *Auchindoir*, is uncertain. It is supposed to signify 'The Field of the Chase or Pursuit.' "Buchanan tells us, that Luthlac, son to the usurper Macbeth, having been pursued northward by Malcolm, was slain 'in the valley of Bogie.' The spot where he was slain is thought to be about 2 miles to the north of the church of Auchindoir, but in the parish of Rhynie, in a place where a large stone with some warlike figures on it has been set up. If

so, it is not improbable that Luthlac was overtaken about a mile to the south of the church, in the place where a number of cairns now are; that being defeated, he has been pursued through the valley of Auchindoir, which lies between the cairns and the figured stone; and that from this pursuit, the parish of Auchindoir has taken its name." [Statistical report of 1792.] Its greatest length is 9 miles; and greatest breadth 8. Its outline is very irregular. The larger part of the surface consists of hills and moors. Some of the mountains attain a great elevation. The Buck of Cabrach, over which the western boundary line of the parish runs, has, according to Ainslie, an altitude of 2,377 feet, or, according to the map of the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of 2,286 feet, above sea-level; and though more than 30 miles distant from the sea, is visible 10 leagues from shore. The principal river is the Bogie. It is formed by two rivulets, the burn of Craig, and the burn of Corchinnan, both of which, flowing from the west, meet at the manse. This beautiful little river, after having run through a rich strath or valley, to which it gives name, and having supplied the bleachfields at Huntly with very soft and pure water, falls into the Deveron a little below that village, and 12 miles from the place where it first took its name, without reckoning the windings of the river. There is plenty of fine trout in it; but scarcely any salmon, except in the spawning-season. The Don touches the south-east corner of the parish, and there receives the Moffat, which divides Auchindoir from Kildrummy. If we include a part of Kearn and Kildrummy, the valley of Auchindoir is nearly surrounded by a range of hills. From these, several less hills shoot forward into this valley; and the hills are indented by gullies, and deep narrow hollows, some of which run a great way back into the mountains; the whole presenting a prospect, which, though confined, and in most places bleak, to the admirers of wild and romantic scenery is by no means unpleasant. Freestone is quarried here in great abundance; and that rare mineral, asbestos, has been found in the bed of a streamlet flowing from a hill called Towanreef. It is said that one of the proprietors of the estate of Craig, on which Towanreef is situated, had a hat-band made from the asbestos obtained here. Serpentine of a dull dark green colour, and chromate of iron, are also found on this hill. The valued rent of the parish is £1,322 11s. 4d. Scots; the real rent, in 1792, was about £650; assessed property, in 1815, £1,345. Population, in 1801, 739, in 1831, 1,030. Houses 218.—This parish is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen. In 1791, by a decreet of the court of teinds, the parish of Kearn was disjoined from that of Forbes, and annexed to Auchindoir. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Minister's stipend £158 1s., with manse and glebe. Church built in 1811; sittings 450. A United Secession congregation was formed at Lumsden, in this parish, in 1834; chapel built in 1803; sittings 203. The population of the village of Lumsden, in 1836, was 235. The parish-schoolmaster's salary is £30, with £21 10s. of fees, and other emoluments. There are two small private schools:—"On a little hill close by the church there was anciently a castle, said to be mentioned by Boetius; but no traces of the walls of it remain. It has been defended on three sides by rocks and precipices, and on the fourth by a moat or deep excavation, evidently the work of art. There are several other antiquities, such as tumuli, barrows, and some little hillocks called 'pest-hillocks,' about which last tradition is altogether vague and uncertain. In the south-east corner of the parish there is a spring called the Nine Maidens' well, near to which, tradition says, nine young women were slain by a boar that infested the neighbouring country. A stone with some rude figures on it, marks the spot where this tragical event is said to have happened. The boar was slain by a young man of the name of Forbes, the lover of one of the young women; and a stone with a boar's head cut on it was set up to preserve the remembrance of his gallantry and courage. The stone was removed by Lord Forbes to his house of Putachie; and it is from this circumstance that a boar's head is quartered in the arms of that family." [Statistical report of 1792.]

AUCHINLECK, a parish of Ayrshire; bounded on the north by the parishes of Mauchline, Sorn, and Muirkirk; on the east by Muirkirk and Crawfordjohn; on the south by Kirkconnel, New Cumnock, and Old Cumnock; and on the west by Ochiltree. It is a narrow strip of country, measuring 16 miles in length, while it does not exceed 2 in average breadth. Its area is estimated, in Aiton's 'View,' at 18,000 Scots acres, of which not one-third part is under cultivation. The general appearance of the district is wild and bleak; but the western part of it is more generally cultivated and enclosed. There are some coal-works in this parish which afford employment to about 60 men, and free-stone and limestone quarries. The value of coal and lime annually obtained in this parish is estimated, in the Statistical report of 1838, at £2,990. The rivers Ayr and Lugar skirt the boundaries of the parish,—the former on the east, the latter on the south and west. The principal heritor is Sir James Boswell, Bart., to whose ancestor the barony of Auchinleck was granted by James IV. Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, was of this family; and carried his illustrious friend hither, while on their tour in Scotland, to visit his father, Lord Auchinleck, one of the lords of session. The Doctor appears to have been pleased with his visit, and it would appear at one time entertained the idea of writing an history of the Boswells of Auchinleck. "Lord Auchinleck," he writes, "is one of the judges of Scotland, and therefore not wholly at leisure for domestic business or pleasure, yet has found time to make improvements in his patrimony. He has built a house of hewn stone, very stately and durable, and has advanced the value of his lands with great tenderness to his tenants. I was, however, less delighted with the elegance of the modern mansion, than with the sullen dignity of the old castle. I clambered with Mr. Boswell among the ruins, which afford striking images of ancient life. It is, like other castles, built upon a point of rock, and was, I believe, anciently surrounded with a moat. There is another rock near it, to which the draw-bridge, when it was let down, is said to have reached. Here, in the ages of tumult and rapine, the laird was surprised and killed by the neighbouring chief, who perhaps might have extinguished the family, had he not in a few days been seized and hanged, together with his sons, by Douglas, who came with his forces to the relief of Auchinleck." Grose has preserved a view of the old castle. Near it is the old house of Auchinleck. In the upper part of the parish are the remains of another old fortalice called Kyle castle. Population, in 1801, 1,214; in 1831, 1,662. Valued rent £3,462 15s. 4d. Scots. Real rent, in 1799, £2,870. The total yearly value of raw produce raised within this parish was estimated, in 1837, at £16,035. Houses, in 1831, 142. The village of Auchinleck is 1½ mile distant from Old Cumnock, and 15 from Ayr. It contains about 600 inhabitants, and is intersected by the Glasgow and Dumfries road. Many of the families here and throughout the parish are engaged in flowering muslin by the needle. A lamb fair is held here on the last Tuesday in August.—This parish is

in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir James Boswell, Bart. Church built in 1838; sittings 800. Stipend £161 1s. 11d., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10. There is a small Antiburgher chapel in the village. The parochial schoolmaster has the maximum salary of £34 4s. 4½d. There are three other schools in the parish, which are attended by about 130 children.—The parish of Auchinleck (generally pronounced Affleck by the country-people) was the birth-place of William M'Gavin of pious memory, the author of 'The Protestant;' and of William Murdoch, whose name is associated with that of James Watt, in his splendid career of scientific discovery and mechanical application.

AUCHINLECK, a hill in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Closeburn, at the head of Nithsdale, rising 1,500 feet above sea-level.

AUCHINLOCH, a township in the under ward and shire of Lanark, parish of Cadder; 2 miles south of Kirkintilloch. It derives its name from an extensive loch now drained, at the lower extremity of which it stands. In 1744, Patrick Baird, a native of this place, bequeathed £325 for erecting a school here: £15 of the interest to be paid annually to the master, and £1 5s. to a young man, for preaching a sermon at Auchinloch at Christmas (the donor's birth-day), and to buy books and buns for the scholars. To this donation, John Baird added a piece of ground for a house and garden. All the heritors possessed of a plough-gate of land in the parish are patrons of the school. Population, in 1831, 89.

AUCHLOSSEN (Loch), a lake in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Lumphanan, about a mile long, and nearly half-a-mile broad. It abounds with various kinds of fish, and is frequented by flocks of aquatic fowls. Pikes have been caught in it measuring 6 feet in length, and weighing 25 lbs.

AUCHMEDDEN, a small-fishing village on the Moray frith, in the parish of Aberdour, in Aberdeenshire; 3½ miles west-north-west of Aberdour. Here was formerly a small and convenient harbour, sheltered by a pier; but it is now totally destroyed, and it is with difficulty that fishing-boats can enter, especially if there is any great agitation of the sea. Here is a small school, the master of which, besides the usual school-fees, has a salary of £2 1s. 8d., which is paid out of the interest of money mortified for that purpose by one of the lairds of Auchmedden, and his lady's sister, Lady Jean Hay, a daughter of the Earl of Kinnoul, and of which the church-session are trustees. In the face of a tremendous precipice overhanging the sea is a mill-stone quarry of excellent quality. Auchmedden was long the residence of the very ancient and respectable family of Baird.

AUCHMITHY, a fishing-village in the parish of St. Vigean's, upon the German ocean, about 3½ miles north-east of Arbroath. It is situate on a high rocky bank, which rises about 120 feet above the sea, and is irregularly built; but contains several good houses, upon feus granted by the Earl of Northesk. The harbour is only a level beach in an opening between the high rocks which surround this part of the coast; and, after every voyage, the boats are obliged to be drawn up from the sea, to prevent their being destroyed by the violence of the waves. Near the village is The Gaylet pot, a remarkable cavern into which the sea flows. See St. Vigeans.

AUCHNACRAIG. See Achnacraig.

AUCHTERARDER, a parish in Perthshire. Its name, derived from the principal town in it, signifies 'the Summit of the rising ground;' which describes exactly its situation on the ridge of an eminence in the middle of Strathern, commanding, on the north and east, an extensive prospect of the adjacent country. The parish has united with it that of Abruthven, which signifies 'the Mouth of the Ruthven,' a small river on which it lies, and which discharges itself into the Earn. The annexation of the two parishes seems to have taken place some considerable time before the Revolution. Auchterarder parish is of an irregular form: its greatest extent from east to west is about 3 miles, and from north to south nearly 8 miles. It is bounded on the west by the parish of Blackford; on the north by Trinity-Gask; on the east by Dunning; and on the south by Glendevon. The greater part of the parish is a flat and level country, lying on the south of the river Earn; it also includes in it some part of the Ochil hills, particularly Craigrossie, which is one of the highest of them, having an altitude of 2,359 feet above sea-level. These hills are clothed to their summit with grass, and afford good sheep-pasture. The general declination is from the base of the Ochils to the Earn. Almost the whole of the lower part of the parish is arable, and the northern declivity of the hills is arable a considerable way upwards. The Earn produces salmon, and the large white and yellow trout; it greatly beautifies the parish as well as the adjacent country, but is sometimes prejudicial to the neighbouring tenantry, by overflowing its banks in harvest. The Ruthven, which takes its rise in the hills, about 3 miles beyond the western boundary of the parish, is a beautiful little river, and runs with an uniform and constant stream through the whole length of this parish from south-west to north-east. It passes about 1,200 yards to the south of the village of Auchterarder, and joins the Earn about 4 miles from that village. This stream drives a number of corn and lint mills. It abounds with a species of trout peculiar to itself, of a small size, but remarkable for flavour and delicacy. This stream also is liable to sudden and extensive floods. In 1839, in particular, it did extensive damage in this way. The parish, and particularly the neighbourhood of the town of Auchterarder, abounds with a hard and durable stone which is very fit both for building houses and dry-stone fences; the quarries in the neighbourhood of the town also afford grey slate in abundance. No coal has yet been found here. In the Statistical report of 1838, the acres under the plough in this parish are stated at 7,176; the waste or pasture at 6,571 acres. There is only a small quantity of ground occupied by woods and rivers, and none at all by forests, or marshes; about 300 acres are under plantation. There are a couple of hundred acres in common at the west end of the village of Auchterarder, called the moor of Auchterarder, to which the inhabitants of Auchterarder send their cows to pasture. In its present state it is of no great value; but were it improved, the value of it would be vastly increased. Attempts have been repeatedly made to get it enclosed and divided, but hitherto it has been found impossible to settle the respective claims of the various parties interested in it. The average rent of land, in 1792, was 20s.; in 1838, 30s. Population, in 1801, 2,042; in 1831, 3,315, of whom 1,981 were resident in the town of Auchterarder, and about 400 in the village of Smithyhaugh. Houses 475. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,434.

This parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. Minister's stipend £199 14s. 2d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £17. Unappropriated teinds £18 15s. 11d. Church built in 1784; sittings 909. The old church of Abruthven is still standing; it is roofless, but the walls are

good; and it has been suggested that it might be repaired and erected into a church for the village and district of Smithyhaugh. It is 2½ miles distant from Auchterarder church. A Relief church was built in Auchterarder in 1778; sittings 553. Minister's stipend £110, with manse and garden. A United Secession church was erected in 1813; sittings 500. Minister's stipend £100, with manse and garden. By a census taken by the church-elders, in December, 1835, it was ascertained that the population of this parish then amounted to 3,315, of whom 2,196 belonged to the establishment, and 1,070 were dissenters. There are seven schools in the parish. The parochial schoolmaster has the maximum salary, and about £40 of school-fees. Mr. Sheddan of Lochie, in 1811, built and endowed a school here with £1,000, on condition of 12 poor children being taught in it gratuitously. There is a subscription school at Smithyhaugh.—This parish will long be famous, in the ecclesiastical annals of the country, for the singular struggle connected with the Veto Act which had its origin here, and of which the following is a brief but fair summary. The exercise of patronage was at one time very unpopular in Scotland. It had been an early principle of the Church that clergymen should not be intruded on parishes contrary to the consent of the parishioners. When a patron presents, it is for the presbytery to say whether the presentee is qualified, and to refuse collation if he is not. The Church now considers the presentees' acceptability to the parishioners a necessary qualification, and in 1834 passed the 'Veto Act,' instructing all presbyteries to reject presentees to whom a majority of male heads of families in communion with the Church objected. In the case of the Auchterarder presentation, when this was acted on, the presentee brought an action in the civil courts to declare it an undue interference with his civil rights. The Church said —This is a matter purely ecclesiastical. The civil and the church-courts have their respective jurisdictions. This is ours entirely, and the civil court must not interfere. The Court of Session said—We care not what you call it. We are here to protect men's property. Patronage has been constituted property by Act of Parliament. Whether rightly so or not, it is a commodity that may be bought and sold. You have attempted to deprive a proprietor of the use of it, under a pretence, and we must stop you. The Church appealed to the House of Lords. The judgment of the court below was confirmed; but the General Assembly declined to implement the decision of the civil tribunals, holding itself irresponsible to any civil court for its obedience to the laws of Christ.

The town of Auchterarder was once, perhaps, of greater note. It was a royal burgh, and sent a member to parliament; and a great number of the houses hold burgage to this day. How it came to lose its privileges is not certainly known. It consists of one street above a mile long. Besides six fairs every year,—viz. on the last Tuesday of March, the first Thursday of May, and in each of the harvest-months,—there has been a yearly tryst held here in the beginning of October, since the year 1781, at which there has been always a great show of black cattle, previous to the tryst at Falkirk. Another fair is held on December 6th. About 60 years ago, a considerable manufacture of yarn and narrow linen-cloth was carried on in Auchterarder. The main business now is that of cotton weaving. There are about 500 looms, all employed by Glasgow houses, in weaving pullicates, ginghams, and stripes. The average nett weekly earnings of a cotton-weaver do not at present exceed 4s.—On the 28th January, 1716, the Earl of Marr burnt this town on the advance of the royalist troops under Argyle upon Perth. Argyle arrived on the 30th, and here passed the night upon the snow, "without any other covering than the fine canopy of heaven." [Annals of Geo. I., vol. ii. p. 222.] Auchterarder, says Newte—who visited this place in 1782—"seems to have lain under the curse of God ever since it was burnt by the army in the year 1715. The dark heath of the moors of Ochill and Tullibardin,—a Gothic castle belonging to the Duke of Athol,—the naked summits of the Grampians seen at a distance,—and the frequent visitations of the presbytery, who are eternally recommending fast-days, and destroying the peace of society by prying into little slips of life, together with the desolation of the place, render Auchterarder a melancholy scene, wherever you turn your eyes, except towards Perth and the lower Strathern, of which it has a partial prospect." ['Tour in England and Scotland.' London, 1791. 4to. p. 252.] When this superficial tourist penned his coarse and unjust remarks on presbyterial visitations, he probably knew no more of the matter than he seems to have done of what he calls the Antimonian heresies of the place.—At a little distance from Auchterarder, is a village called the Borland-Park, built by government for the accommodation of the soldiers who were disbanded after the war in 1763. Most of the soldiers who were planted in it, left it very soon afterwards—though the terms of their settlement were very advantageous—either from dislike to the place, or more probably to their new mode of life.—On the south of Auchterarder, and along the side of the Ruthven, is Miltown, a small village.—The village of Smithyhaugh is of very recent origin. It is 2½ miles east of Auchterarder, and chiefly inhabited by cotton-weavers.—In the neighbourhood of Auchterarder, and on the north side of the town, are the remains of an old castle said to have been a hunting-seat of King Malcolm Kenmore; adjoining to which is a small copse wood which commonly goes by the name of the King's wood.—A little to the northward of the castle, are the remains of a popish place of worship, commonly known by the name of the Old Kirk, or St. Mungo's chapel. This was formerly the parish-church; the church-yard was the burying-ground of the parish,—many of the inhabitants still retain burying-places in it.—There are some traces of encampments on the south-east of the village of Auchterarder, at the foot of the Ochils. Perhaps these were out-posts of the Roman camp at Ardoch. About 60 years ago, there was found in a marl-pit, in the parish, a pair of large horns, supposed to be those of the Elk, or Eurus, which were sent to Edinburgh, and are now in the custody of the Antiquarian society. "The alteration in the dress and manner of living of the inhabitants, within these 30 or 40 years, is not a little remarkable. Every body is now decently and comfortably clothed, which perhaps was not the case then; and there is now four times the quantity of butcher-meat used. About 25 or 30 years ago, there were but two sixpenny wheaten loaves brought from Perth, to two private families, in the week. There is now a baker in the village, who sells bread to the amount of £200 a-year, and about £80 worth is brought every year from Perth." [Statistical report of 1792.] We have inserted this statement as marking the progress of social comforts in this district. We need scarcely say that Auchterarder has been long abundantly supplied with white bread as well as brown from its own ovens, and that there is not a cottage in the parish within which at least a couple of sixpenny wheaten loaves are not consumed weekly.

AUCHTERDERRAN, a parish in the county of Fife. It is of an irregular form, about 5 miles long from north to south, and 3 broad. It is bounded

by Auchtertool on the south; Abbotshall on the south-east; Dysart on the east; Kinglassie and Portmoak on the north; and Ballingray on the west. The valley in which this parish lies is surrounded on the south, east, and west, by rising grounds, which are of sufficient elevation to exclude the view of the frith of Forth, although they are cultivated to the top. The water of Orr flows through the parish from north-west to south-east. It is a slow running stream, rising in the north-west corner of the county, flowing through Loch Fetty, and falling into the Leven about 3 miles from its mouth. On the southern border of the parish is a sheet of water measuring nearly 3 miles in circumference, called Lochgelly, which discharges its waters, by a small rivulet, into the Orr. Population, in 1801, 1,045; in 1831, 1,590, of whom 786 were resident in Lochgelly village, and 77 were employed in the coal-mines now opened in this parish. Houses, 331. Assessed property, £5,669. The land-rent of the parish in 1792 was £2,000; it is now nearly £7,000.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, Boswell of Balmuto. Stipend, £237 11s. 10d., with manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £30. Unappropriated teinds, £824 0s. 11d. Church built in 1789. There is a Secession church at Lochgelly. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34 4s. 4d., with £25 school-fees. Average number of pupils, 60. There are other two schools in the parish attended by about 150 children.—The venerable incumbent of this parish, who has twice drawn up the Statistical Account of it, concludes his report of 1836 with the following interesting comparative account of its progress during the last 40 years. "Drunkenness, formerly rare, is now lamentably frequent.—Forty years ago emigration was thought of with much reluctance; now the predilection for the native spot has diminished, and emigration is more readily embraced.—Forty years ago we were accustomed to regard increase of population as increase of national prosperity; now such increase seems regarded as an obstruction.—Forty years ago we had no medical gentlemen in the parish; at present two are resident.—Since the draining of our soil and marshes obtained, the heron has nearly disappeared; and since our district became wooded, pheasants have reached our latitude.—Forty years ago servants for husbandry were few in number, at present they seem redundant.—Formerly coal-hewers were inferior to other classes in morals and respectability, here they are now nearly on a level.—Forty, nay twenty, years ago, we had not one metalled road, now we have several.—Forty years ago irregularity, multiplicity, and confusion of weights and measures, pervaded all transactions, now we have one philosophical and just standard.—Forty years ago the ministers of the Established church generally delivered all their discourses from the pulpit without reading; now they are generally read.—Forty years ago land was sold in Fife at 35 years' purchase of the existing rental; now it sells at 26 years' purchase of the present rental.—Forty years ago rents were all paid here in money; now they begin to be paid in grain, at the rate of the county fiars.—Forty years ago resurrectionists, as they are called, were unheard of; now even the poor labourer is under the hardship of providing safes for the graves of his friends.—Forty years ago thrashing-machines were unknown to us; now they are become general, and so beneficial that it is difficult to believe how farming could be carried successfully on without them.—Forty years ago the different ranks in society were distinguished from each other by their dress; at present there is little distinction in dress.—Forty-nine years ago I was the youngest minister of the presbytery; now I am the oldest." ['New Statistical Account of Scotland, Fifeshire, pp. 173, 174.']

AUCHTERGAVEN, a parish in the shire of Perth. It is 10 miles in length from east to west, and about 3 in average breadth from north to south. Its general surface measures nearly 20,000 acres; but a great proportion of this consists of hills and moors, or waste uncultivated ground. A small neighbouring parish, called Logiebride, has been annexed to Auchtergaven: but no account can be had of the time when this annexation took place, either from tradition, or from the records of presbytery, in which the parish is always named Oughter, or Aughtergaven. The people residing in the district that belonged to Logiebride parish, however, still continue to bury in the churchyard at Logiebride; and a part of the church is yet standing, and is used as a burying-ground by the family of Tullybelton. It is distant 2 miles from Auchtergaven church. This parish is bounded on the north by the parish of Little Dunkeld; on the east by Kinclaven parish; on the south by the parishes of Redgorton and Moneydie; and on the west by Redgorton. A lower range of the Grampians skirts it on the north, some points in which exceed 1,000 feet in elevation. From these heights a number of streams descend towards the Ordie, a tributary of the Tay, which rising in a small lake in the hill of Tullybelton, flows through Strathordie in this parish, and unites with the Shochie at Luncarty. At Loak the Ordie receives the Garry from Glen Garr. The bed of the Tay, near to Stanley, is crossed by a whin-dike, which here forms the celebrated Linn of Campsie. At the foot of Birnam hill [altitude 1,300 feet,] there is a small secluded sheet of water which is frequented by the heron. The great bittern (*Ardea stellaris*, L.) has been shot in this neighbourhood. In the year 1784 Mr. Dempster of Dunnichen, and Mr. Graham of Fintray, along with several gentlemen in Perth, feued some ground at Stanley from the duke of Atholl, built a mill for spinning cotton, and soon after began to erect a village in its neighbourhood. At that time only a few families dwelt near Stanley; and, except the land within the enclosures around Stanley house, most part of the district was almost in a state of nature. In 1838 there were two cotton-mills here, with a moving-power by water which was equal to 202 horse-power, and employing 887 hands; and the village contained a population of 1,500 souls.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Minister's stipend, £179 6s. 4d., with a manse and glebe. The church of Auchtergaven is finely situated upon the slope of a rising ground, half-a-mile eastward from the manse, and adjoining the public road from Perth to Dunkeld. It is distant from Perth 8½ miles, and 6½ from Dunkeld. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34 4s. 4½d., with about £12 fees. Pupils, 90. There is a private school at the village of Bankfoot, within a quarter of a mile of the parish-school; and another at Stanley, which is attended by about 130 children, and the master of which has a salary of £20, and a house, besides his fees, from the Stanley cotton-mill company. Besides these, there are other three schools in the parish,—one at Stanley, one at Glack, and one at Nether-Olney.—Stanley house is beautifully situated upon the Tay, in the eastern part of this parish. It was built by the late Lord Nairne. The family of Nairne had another elegant house near Loak, the ruins of which are yet to be seen. It was purchased by the Duke of Atholl after the forfeiture of Lord Nairne, and thereafter demolished. The title of Nairne was revived in 1824 in the person of Wil

liam, Lord Nairne, who was succeeded by his son William, 6th Lord Nairne, who died, without issue, in 1837. The title is understood to have descended to the Baroness Keith. The Nairne family bury in the south aisle of Auchtergaven church.

AUCHTERHOUSE, a parish in the south-west of Forfarshire, bounded on the north by Newtyle and Glammis parishes; on the east by Tealing and Strathmartine; on the south by the parish of Liff, and the shire of Perth; and on the west by Lundie parish. Its greatest length is about 4½ miles, and greatest breadth 3½. About three-fourths of the surface are arable. The range of the Sidlaw hills shelter it on the north-west, and in the north-east are the hills of Auchterhouse and Bockello. Two streams, both rising in the parish of Lundie, flow through the lower part of this parish, and uniting at the village of Dronlaw, form the Dighty water, which flows into the frith of Tay, about 4 miles east of Dundee. The turnpike road from Dundee to Meigle passes the kirk-town, which is 7 miles north-west of Dundee, and 100 feet above the sea-level. The Dundee and Newtyle railway passes through the bog of Auchterhouse. Population, in 1801, 653; in 1831, 715. Houses, 125. Assessed property in 1815, £3,118. Valued rent, £169 14s. 5d. Scots. Real rent, in 1792, £2,000.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Earl of Airlie. Minister's stipend, £229 0s. 2d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d.; school-fees about £20. Church built in 1775. The old church was a large and handsome Gothic structure.—In the old Statistical account of this parish there are some curious extracts given from the parish-register, of which we select the following:—

Sunday, the 1st of June, 1645, "there was but anes preaching, because of the enemie lying so neir hand."—On Sunday, the 20th of July, there was no preaching, "because of the enemie being so neir the towne."—On the 5th of July, 1646, there was intimation made out of the pulpit, of a fast to be kept on the 9th of July, "because of the desolate stat and cure of several congregations which have been starved by dry-breasted ministers this long time bygone, and now are wandering like sheep but sheepherds, and witnesseth no sense of scant; and because of the pregnant scandal of witches and charmers within this part of the land."—On Sunday, the 27th of September, the minister read out of the pulpit "the names of those who were excommunicat bee Mr. Robert Blair in the Kirk of Edinburgh, to wit, the Earl of Airly, Sir Alexander Makdonald, the Lord of ——, and some others."—On the 7th of January, 1649, "the minister and twa of the elders went through the church after sermon, desiring the people to subscribe the covenant."—6th January, 1650, "the minister desired the session to make search every ane in their own quarter gave they knew of any witches or charmers in the paroch, and delate them to the next session."—On Sunday the 18th of July, 1652, "Janet Fife made her publick repentance before the pulpit, for learning M. Robertson to charm her child; and whereas M. Robertson should have done the like, it pleased the Lord before that time to call upon her by death."—Nov. —, 1665, "Mr. William Skeinner, minister and moderator of the presbyterie of Dundee, having preached, intimat to the congregation, Mr. James Cumpble his suspenston from serving the calling of the ministrie, till the synod assemblie of Dundee, for ane fornication committed betwixt him and dam Marjorie Ramsay, Countess of Buchanne; for the qlk, by the said presbyterie's order, he begganne his repentance on the pillare, and sat both sermons; and is exhorted to repentance."—December 24th, "Mr. James Cumpble, for ane fornication forsaid, being thryce in the pillare; upon evident signs of his repentance, was absolvit."—December 21, "That day the Countess of Buchanne, for ane fornication committed with Mr. James Camphle her chaplain, begganne her repentance."—February 2d, 1662, "All kirk-sessions are discharged till farder orders."

AUCHTERLESS, a parish in Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by the parish of Turriff; on the east by Fyvie; on the south by Fyvie, Rayne, and Culsamond; and on the west by Forgue and Inverkeithnie. The Ythan river takes its rise near the south-western extremity of this parish, and runs through it in a north-east direction, passing the kirk-town, which is near the centre of the parish. At the point where it enters the parish on the south-west from Forgue, are some traces of ancient encampments supposed to be Roman. There are also some Druidical circles within the parish. Population, in 1801, 1,129; in 1831, 1,701. Houses, 325. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,930. Valued rent, £3,153 7s. Scots. Real rent about £2,000.—This parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Duff of Hatton. Stipend, £191 6s. 5d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £13 13s. Unappropriated teinds, £171 5s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £21 fees. Average number of pupils 45. There are other five private schools attended by about 150 children.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, a small parish in the shire of Fife, measuring 2¼ miles from east to west, and about 2 from north to south. It is bounded on the north by the Perthshire portion of Abernethy parish; on the east by Collessie; on the south by the river Eden, which separates it from Strathmiglo; and on the west by Strathmiglo and Abernethy. From its northern limits, where it rises to a considerable elevation on the Ochils, the face of the country slopes gently to the Eden. The soil is fertile and well-cultivated. Average rent £3 per acre; valued rent £5,783 9s. 11d. Scots. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,930. The heritors are numerous. Population, in 1801, 2,060; in 1831, 3,225. Houses 670. —This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, Bruce of Falkland. Stipend £253 11s. 2d., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20. Unappropriated teinds £77 5s. 8d. Church built in 1780; sittings 900. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £15 school fees. Average number of pupils 60. There are five private schools, attended by about 240 children. Four of these are in the town of Auchtermuchty, and one at Dunshelt. There are four dissenting congregations in the parish, two of which are in connexion with the United Associate synod; the third is connected with the Relief synod; and the fourth is a Baptist congregation. Mr. John Glass, the founder of the Glassites, was born in this parish, October 5, 1691, at which time his father was minister of the parish.

The royal burgh of AUCHTERMUCHTY is situated near the middle of the parish, about a mile from the Eden, on the road from Cupar to Kinross, and from Kirkaldy to Newburgh. A small burn flows through it from Lochmill in Abdie parish, and joins the Eden near Kilwhis. It is an irregularly built town, consisting of three principal streets, and a number of lanes. The East Lomond hill forms the finest object in the surrounding landscape. This place was erected into a royal burgh by a charter of James V., dated May 25, 1517, and confirmed by charter of James VI., dated October 28, 1595. It had not, however, exercised its privilege of sending a member to parliament for a considerable time before the Union. Since the date of the 1 and 2 William IV., parties qualified in terms of it, resident within the borough, have voted in the election of the county-members. Population, in 1833, 2,400, of whom 76 rented property within the burgh amounting to £10 per annum and upwards. The burgh having become bankrupt in 1816, the whole property of the burgh—except the town-house, jail, steeple, bell, and customs, which, on appearance for the magistrates and the Crown, were held to be *extra communitatem*—was sequestrated in June, 1822, and sold under authority of the court of session in a process of ranking and sale. The present revenue is about £30. The affairs of the burgh were formerly managed by a council of 15, and 3 baillies; the magistrates and council are now elected in terms of the statute 3 and 4 William IV. There is a weekly market held on Monday; and three public

fairs during the year, of which the principal one is held on the 13th of July. There is a branch of the Glasgow Union bank here. There are above 800 looms in the burgh, and above 1,000 within the parish. They are chiefly employed in the manufacture of linen for Newburgh, cotton cloth for Glasgow and Aberdeen, and woollen shawls for Tillicoultry. The average weekly wages of a weaver are at present about 4s. 6d. There is also a large bleachfield in the vicinity of the town.—At the south-eastern extremity of the parish is a large village called Dunshelt.—Immediately to the south of the burgh is the fine old castle of Myers, the property of Bruce of Falkland, who purchased it from the Moncrieffs of Reedie.

Every one has heard of the humorous Scottish poem, 'The Wife of Auchtermuchty,' which has been ascribed, but most erroneously, to James V. We shall quote a stanza or two:

> In Auchtermuchty dwelt a man,
> An husband, as I heard it tauld,
> Quha weil could tipple out a can,
> And nowther luvit hungir nor cauld;
> Till anes it fell upon a day,
> He zokit his plewch upon the plain;
> But schort the storm wald let him stay,
> Sair blew the day with wind and rain.
>
> He lowsd the plewch at the land's end,
> And draife his owsen hame at ene;
> Quhen he came in he blinkit ben,
> And saw his wyfe baith dry and clene,
> Set beikand by a fyre full bauld,
> Suppand fat sowp, as I heard say:
> The man being weary, wet and cauld,
> Betwein thir twa it was nae play.
>
> Quod he, "Quhair is my horses corn?
> My owsen has nae hay nor strae;
> Dame, ye maun to the plewch the morn,
> I sall be hussy gif I may.
> This seid-time it proves cauld and bad,
> And ze sit warm, nae troubles se;
> The morn ze sall gae with the lad,
> And syne zeil ken what drinkers drie."
>
> "Gudeman," quod scho, "content am I,
> To tak the plewch my day about,
> Sae ye rule weil the kaves and ky,
> And all the house baith in and out.
> And now sen ze haif made the law,
> Then gyde all richt and do not break;
> They sicker raid that neir did faw,
> Therefore let naething be neglect."

The bargain proved, as might be anticipated, a most unfortunate one for the gudeman, whose successive disasters in 'hussyskep' brought him 'meikle schame,' fairly sickened him of his new employments before night-fall, and forced him upon the sound reflection and wise resolution with which the ballad closes:

> Quod he, "When I forsuke my plewch,
> I trow I but forsuke my skill!
> Then I will to my plewch again,
> For I and this house will nevir do weil."

AUCHTERTOOL, a small parish in Fifeshire, about 2 miles in length, and one in breadth; bounded on the north by Auchterderran parish; on the east by Abbotshall; on the south by Kinghorn and Aberdour; and on the west by Beath. The surface is undulating, and rises towards the north. There is a small village in the parish, and the church is situated about half-a-mile to the west of it. The ground about the church and manse is elevated and commanding, and takes in a fine view of the sea to the east, as far as the eye can reach, comprehending in it the isle of May, the Bass, North-Berwick law, and a point of the Lothian coast which stretches a considerable way into the sea. There is one small lake in the parish called Camilla Loch, in which are some perch. It takes its name from the old house of Camilla adjacent to it; which was so called after one of the countesses of Moray, a Campbell. The ancient name of the house was Hallyards, when it belonged to the family of the Skenes. It is said to have been the rendezvous of the Fife lairds at the rebellion in 1715. When James V. was on his road to the palace of Falkland, after the defeat of his army on the English border, under the command of Oliver Sinclair, he lodged all night in the house of Hallyards, where he was courteously received by the Lady of Grange, "ane ancient and godlie matrone," as Knox calls her. It seems then to have belonged to the Kirkcaldies of Grange, a family of considerable note in the history of Scotland. It is now a ruin. Population, in 1801, 396; in 1831, 527. Houses 113. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,044.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Moray. Stipend £157 18s. 10d., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20. Schoolmaster's salary £29 18s. 10d., with about £30 fees. Average number of pupils 40. There are two private schools, attended by about 100 children.

AUGUSTUS (Fort), is situated on a small triangular plain, at the western extremity of Loch Ness, in the parish of Boleskine, Inverness-shire; 13 miles north of Garviemore-inn; 32¼ south-west of Inverness; 29 north-east of Fort-William; 5¼ miles from the north-east end of Loch Oich; and 144 from Edinburgh. It was erected on a part of the forfeited estate of Lord Lovat in 1729, and is a regular fortification, with 4 bastions, defended by a ditch, covert-way, and glacis, and barracks capable of accommodating 300 soldiers. It was until late years garrisoned by a company of soldiers, and supplied with provisions from Inverness; but the guns have been removed to Fort-George, and there are only a few soldiers stationed here. The fortifications are in good repair; but as the whole is commanded from the neighbouring hills on every side, it is by no means capable of long resistance. It is a neat-looking place; the surrounding plantations, and the river Tarffe and Oich which run by it, give it very much the appearance of an English country-seat. "Looking down from the glacis," says Miss Spence, "the eye commands the whole length of the lake, 24 miles. On the south side, bordered by lofty and precipitous rocks as far as the eye reaches, without any interruption except the hanging gardens of Glendoe. On the north, a softer and more varied prospect forms a happy contrast to the rude grandeur of Suidh Chuiman, and the dark heights of Strath erick. Verdant bays retire from the view; wooded heights gently rising, and peopled glens of the most pastoral description, intervene,—each divided by its blue narrow stream pouring in to augment the abundance of the lake. This last, in calm weather holds a most beautiful and clear mirror to its lofty and varied borders. In wintry storms its agitation 'resemble Ocean into tempest wrought.' The eddying winds, which rush with inconceivable fury down the narrow opening in the hills, make navigation dangerous from their violence and uncertainty. The east wind—which sometimes prevails in winter for more than a month—raises tremendous waves; yet it is not so dangerous as the impetuous blasts which descend from the apertures between the mountains." ['Letters.' London, 8vo. 1817, pp. 178, 179.] Fort Augustus was taken by the rebels in 1745, who deserted it after demolishing what they could. The Duke of Cumberland established his head-quarters here after the battle of Culloden. Immediately behind the fort is a small village called Killiecuming, or Cill Chuiman. The Caledonian canal here passes through a series of five locks. There is a small church here, and a missionary clergyman, who is supported from the Royal bounty.

See Boleskine.

AULD-DAVIE, a rivulet in Aberdeenshire, a head-tributary to the Ythan, into which it falls near Glenmailen. Near the confluence of the two streams, in the parish of Auchterless, are some relics of Roman antiquities, called the Rae or Ri dykes, supposed by many to point out the Statio ad Itunam of Tacitus. See 'Caledonia,' vol. i. p. 127; and Roy's 'Military Antiquities,' Plate LI. See AUCHTERLESS.

AULDEARN, a parish in the county of Nairn; bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east by the parish of Dyke; on the south by Ardlach; and on the west by Nairn. It extends 4 miles along the frith; being in length about 6½ miles, and in breadth about 5½. The ground rises gradually from the coast to the inland part of the parish, where it becomes hilly. The soil is generally light and fertile in proportion to its vicinity to the sea. Near the coast is a small lake, called Loch Loy, about 1½ mile in length, and a quarter of a mile broad. A fair for cattle and horses is held here on the 20th of June, if that day fall on a Wednesday or Thursday; if not, on the first Wednesday thereafter; and another fair is held on the first Tuesday after Inverness November fair. Population, in 1801, 1,401; in 1831, 1,613, of whom 1,300 belonged to the established church. Houses 330. Assessed property £3,200. The village of Auldearn, in the above parish, is a burgh of barony. It is 20 miles west of Elgin, and about 2½ south-east of Nairn. Population about 400.—This parish is in the presbytery of Nairn, and synod of Moray. Patron, Brodie of Brodie. Stipend £241 5s. 4d., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 10s. Unappropriated teinds £360 5s. 3d. Church built in 1751; repaired in 1816; sittings 525. There are two catechists.—A United Secession congregation meets at Boghole. Church built about 1780; repaired in 1817; sittings 353. Salary £80, with a manse and garden, and glebe worth £10.—The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £37 6s., with £10 school-fees; average number of pupils 100. There are three private schools in the parish, attended by about 150 scholars.—It is rather remarkable that a very large portion, it is thought a great majority, of the inhabitants of the town of Nairn (not of the fishing-class) have their burial places in Auldearn, and that to these they cling with a romantic feeling, the funerals of the poorest being well-attended all the way. To other causes, the supposed greater sacredness of the soil of Auldearn, on account of its having been the ancient seat of the deans of Moray, may perhaps be added as a reason for such a resort of funerals from Nairn, as well as many other places.

In May, 1645, Montrose, while pursuing General Hurry in his retreat on Inverness, took up a position near the village of Auldearn, with 1,500 foot, and 250 horse, where he was attacked by Hurry, now reinforced by the clan Fraser, and the Earls of Seaforth and Sunderland. "The village of Auldearn stands upon a height, behind which, or on the east, is a valley, which is overlooked by a ridge of little eminences running in a northerly direction, and which almost conceals the valley from view. In this hollow Montrose arranged his forces in order of battle. Having formed them into two divisions, he posted the right wing on the north of the village, at a place where there was a considerable number of dikes and ditches. This body, which consisted of 400 men, chiefly Irish, was placed under the command of Macdonald. On taking their stations, Montrose gave them strict injunctions not to leave their position on any account, as they were effectually protected by the walls around them, not only from the attacks of cavalry but of foot, and could, without much danger to themselves, keep up a galling and destructive fire upon their assailants. In order to attract the best troops of the enemy to this difficult spot where they could not act, and to make them believe that Montrose commanded this wing, he gave the royal standard to Macdonald, intending, when they should get entangled among the bushes and dikes with which the ground to the right was covered, to attack them himself with his left wing. And to enable him to do so the more effectually, he placed the whole of his horse and the remainder of the foot on the left wing to the south of the village. The former he committed to the charge of Lord Gordon, reserving the command of the latter to himself. After placing a few chosen foot with some cannon in front of the village, under cover of some dikes, Montrose firmly awaited the attack of the enemy.—The arrangements of Hurry were these. He divided his foot and his horse into two divisions each. On the right wing of the main body of the foot, which was commanded by Campbell of Lawers, Hurry placed the regular cavalry which he had brought from the south, and on the left the horse of Moray and the North under the charge of Captain Drummond. The other division of foot was placed behind as a reserve and commanded by Hurry himself.—When Hurry observed the singular position which Montrose had taken up, he was utterly at a loss to guess his designs; and though it appeared to him, skilful as he was in the art of war, a most extraordinary and novel sight, yet, from the well-known character of Montrose, he was satisfied that Montrose's arrangements were the result of a deep-laid scheme. But what especially excited the surprise of Hurry, was the appearance of the large yellow banner or royal standard in the midst of a small body of foot stationed among hedges and dikes and stones, almost isolated from the horse and the main body of the foot. To attack this party, at the head of which he naturally supposed Montrose was, was his first object. This was precisely what Montrose had wished by committing the royal standard to the charge of Macdonald, and the snare proved successful. With the design of overwhelming at once the right wing, Hurry despatched towards it the best of his horse and all his veteran troops, who made a furious attack upon Macdonald's party, who defended themselves bravely behind the dikes and bushes. The contest continued for sometime on the right with varied success, and Hurry, who had plenty of men to spare, relieved those who were engaged by fresh troops. Montrose, who kept a steady eye upon the motions of the enemy, and watched a favourable opportunity for making a grand attack upon them with the left wing, was just preparing to carry his design into execution, when a confidential person suddenly rode up to him and whispered in his ear that the right wing had been put to flight. This intelligence was not, however, quite correct. It seems that Macdonald—who, says Wishart, 'was a brave enough man, but rather a better soldier than a general, extremely violent, and daring even to rashness'—had been so provoked with the taunts and insults of the enemy, that in spite of the express orders he had received from Montrose on no account to leave his position, he had unwisely advanced beyond it to attack the enemy, and though he had been several times repulsed he returned to the charge. But he was at last borne down by the great numerical superiority of the enemy's horse and foot, consisting of veteran troops, and forced to retire in great disorder into an adjoining enclosure. Nothing, however, could exceed the admirable manner in which he managed this retreat, and the courage he displayed while leading off his men. Defending his body with a large target, he resisted, single-handed, the assaults of the enemy, and was the last man to leave the

field. So closely indeed was he pressed by Hurry's spearmen, that some of them actually came so near him as to fix their spears in his target, which he cut off by threes or fours at a time with his broadsword. It was during this retreat that Montrose received the intelligence of the flight of the right wing; but he preserved his usual presence of mind, and to encourage his men who might get alarmed at hearing such news, he thus addressed Lord Gordon, loud enough to be heard by his troops, 'What are we doing, my lord? Our friend Macdonald has routed the enemy on the right and is carrying all before him. Shall we look on, and let him carry off the whole honour of the day?' A crisis had arrived, and not a moment was to be lost. Scarcely, therefore, were the words out of Montrose's mouth, when he ordered his men to charge the enemy. When his men were advancing to the charge, Captain or Major Drummond, who commanded Hurry's horse, made an awkward movement by wheeling about his men, and his horse coming in contact with the foot, broke their ranks and occasioned considerable confusion. Lord Gordon seeing this, immediately rushed in upon Drummond's horse with his party, and put them to flight. Montrose followed hard with the foot, and attacked the main body of Hurry's army, which he routed after a powerful resistance. The veterans in Hurry's army, who had served in Ireland, fought manfully, and chose rather to be cut down standing in their ranks than retreat; but the new levies from Moray, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, fled in great consternation. They were pursued for several miles, and might have been all killed or captured if Lord Aboyne had not, by an unnecessary display of ensigns and standards, which he had taken from the enemy, attracted the notice of the pursuers, who halted for some time under the impression that a fresh party of the enemy was coming up to attack them. In this way, Hurry and some of his troops, who were the last to leave the field of battle, as well as the other fugitives, escaped from the impending danger, and arrived at Inverness the following morning. As the loss of this battle was mainly owing to Captain Drummond, he was tried by court-martial at Inverness and condemned to be shot, a sentence which was carried into immediate execution. He was accused of having betrayed the army, and it is said that he admitted that after the battle had commenced he had spoken with the enemy. The number of killed on both sides has been variously stated. That on the side of the covenanters has been reckoned by one writer at 1,000, by another at 2,000, and by a third at 3,000 men. Montrose, on the other hand, is said by Gordon of Sallagh to have lost about 200 men; while Spalding says, that he had only 'some twenty-four gentlemen hurt, and some few Irish killed;" and Wishart informs us that Montrose only missed one private man on the left, and that the right wing, commanded by Macdonald, 'lost only fourteen private men.' This trifling loss on the part of Montrose will appear almost incredible, and makes us inclined to think that it must have been greatly underrated; for it is impossible to conceive that the right wing could have maintained the arduous struggle it did without a large sacrifice of life. The clans who had joined Hurry suffered considerably, particularly the Frazers, who, besides unmarried men, are said to have left dead on the field no less than eighty-seven married men. Among the principal covenanting officers who were slain, were Colonel Campbell of Lawers, and Sir John and Mr. Gideon Murray, and Colonel James Campbell, with several other officers of inferior note. The laird of Lawers' brother, Archibald Campbell, with several other officers were taken prisoners. Captain Macdonald and William Macpherson of Invereschie, were the only persons of any note killed on Montrose's side. Montrose took several prisoners, whom, with the wounded, he treated with great kindness. Such of the former as expressed their sorrow for having joined the ranks of the covenanters he released—others who were disposed to join him he received into his army, but such as remained obstinate he imprisoned. Besides taking sixteen standards from the enemy, Montrose got possession of the whole of their baggage, provisions, and ammunition, and a considerable quantity of money and valuable effects. The battle of Auldearn was fought on the 4th of May, according to some writers, and on the 9th according to others." [Browne's 'History of the Highlands,' vol. i. pp. 382—385.]—The Rev. Mr. Barclay, of Auldearn, has shown his good taste in collecting and replacing, at considerable personal expense and trouble, various ancient monuments which had long lain scattered about the interesting churchyard of his parish. He has also restored the original inscriptions of a tombstone and tablet—the latter in the ancient choir attached to the church—which were intended to commemorate the heroes of the Covenant who fell at the battle of Auldearn. The tombstone is inscribed thus:—" Heir lyeth Captaine Bernard M'Kenzie, who, in defence of his religion and countrie feighting, died at Aulderne the 8 of May an. 1645." The tablet bears—" This monument is erected be Sir Robert Innes, younger of that ilk, in memorie of Sir Alexander Dromond of Meedhope, Sir Johne Morray, and Maister Gideon Morray, who lies heir intered, who, fighting valiantly in defence of their religione, king, and native countray, died at Auldearn the 8 May, 1645."

AULDTOWN. See LOUDON.

AULTGRANDE, or ALTGRAD, a river in Rossshire, in the parish of Kiltearn, which rises in Loch Glass, about 6 miles from the sea, and, after a winding course, falls into the frith of Cromarty, about a mile north of Kiltearn. For a considerable way it runs through a vast chasm, occasioned by a slip in the sandstone strata, called the Craig-grande or Ugly-rock, of which Dr. Robertson, in the first Statistical report of Kiltearn, gives the following description:—" This is a deep chasm or abyss, formed by two opposite precipices that rise perpendicularly to a great height, through which the Aultgrande runs for the space of two miles. It begins at the distance of 4 miles from the sea, by a bold projection into the channel of the river, which diminishes its breadth by at least one-half. The river continues to run with rapidity for about three quarters of a mile, when it is confined by a sudden jutting-out of the rock. Here the side-view from the summit is very striking. The course of the stream being thus impeded, it whirls and foams and beats with violence against the opposite rock, till, collecting strength, it shoots up perpendicularly with great fury, and, forcing its way, darts with the swiftness of an arrow through the winding passage on the other side. After passing this obstruction, it becomes in many places invisible, owing partly to the increasing depth and narrowness of the chasm, and partly to the view being intercepted by the numerous branches of trees which grow out on each side of the precipice. About a quarter of a mile farther down, the country people have thrown a slight bridge, composed of trunks of trees covered with turf, over the rock, where the chasm is about 16 feet broad. Here the observer, if he can look down on the gulf below without any uneasy sensations, will be gratified with a view equally awful and astonishing. The wildness of the steep and rugged rocks,—the gloomy horror of the cliffs and caverns, where the genial rays of the sun never yet

penetrated,—the waterfalls, which are heard pouring down in different places of the precipice with sounds various in proportion to their distances,—the hoarse and hollow murmuring of the river, which runs at the depth of near 130 feet below the surface of the earth,—the fine groves of pines which majestically climb the sides of a beautiful eminence that rises immediately from the brink of the chasm,—all these objects cannot be contemplated without exciting emotions of wonder and admiration in the mind of every beholder."

AULTMORE, a rivulet in Banffshire, which falls into the Isla, near Auchinhove. It rises in the ridge of Altmore in Ruthven parish, and has a southernly course of about 5 miles.

AUSDALE, a small village in the parish of Latheron, Caithness-shire. It is 4 miles south-west of Berridale.

AUSKERRY, one of the Orkneys; constituting part of the parish of Stronsay. It is a small, uninhabited island, lying 2½ miles to the south of Stronsay, and is appropriated to the pasturage of cattle and sheep. Here are the remains of a chapel; and also the ruins of a house which retains the appellation of The Monker, or Monk's house. A great quantity of kelp used to be manufactured here.

AUTORSKYLE, or ACH-TA-SKAILT, a hamlet in the shire of Cromarty, though locally situate in the shire of Ross: it is in the parish of Loch Broom, and is situated on the southern shore of Little Loch Broom, at the point where the Little Broom flows into the head of the loch.

AVEN* (THE), or AVON, a river which issues from a small lake of the same name which lies embosomed among the vast mountains of Cairngorm, at an altitude of about 1,800 feet above sea-level. [See article AVEN (LOCH.)] It flows northwards through a narrow valley, and being joined by the Livat and Tervie at Castle Drummin, falls into the Spey at Ballindalloch, on the right bank, after a course of nearly 40 miles through a wild country. It abounds with trout. "The Aven issues in a large stream from its lake, and flows with so great pellucidity through its deep and dark glen, that many accidents have occurred to strangers by its appearing fordable in places which proved to be of fatal depth. This quality is marked by an old doggerel proverb,

> 'The water of Aven runs so clear,
> It would beguile a man of an hundred year.'

At Poll-du-ess, a little way above the first inhabited place called Inchrory, the river is bounded by perpendicular rocks on each side. There the bed of the stream is 44 feet broad, and the flood (in August, 1829,) was 23 feet above the usual level. Deep as the ravine was, the river overflowed the top of it. From correct measurements taken, the column of water that passed here, with intense velocity, appears to have been about 1,200 square feet in its transverse section." [Sir T. D. Lauder's Account of the Great Floods of August 1829, p. 233.] At Ballindalloch the rise of the Aven exceeded that in the flood of 1768 by 6 feet.

AVEN (THE), or AVON, a river which takes its rise in the parish of Cumbernauld, in Stirlingshire, from Loch Fanny-side; and, receiving considerable additions in passing east, and then north-east through Slamannan and Linlithgow parishes, falls into the Forth, about half-way between Grangemouth and Borrowstonness. Its estuary, like that of the Carron water, about 2 miles to the west, is a deep muddy cut through the wide extent of sands and sleeches which appear here at low water on the side of the frith. Its whole course, including windings, is about 20 miles, throughout 16 of which it forms the boundary betwixt the shires of Stirling and Linlithgow. In the parish of Muiravon the Union canal is carried across this river by a splendid aqueduct. See FORTH AND CLYDE UNION CANAL.

AVEN (THE). See AVON.

AVEN (LOCH), a small solitary sheet of water, in the south-west extremity of Banffshire. It is deeply embosomed amidst huge mountains. On its western and northern edges, Cairngorm and Ben-Buinac shoot up perpendicularly; while the vast limbs of Ben-Macdhu and Ben-Main overhang its southern extremity in frightful masses. Professor Wilson has thus described this lonely mountain-tarn: "You come upon the sight of it at once, a short way down from the summit of Cairngorm, and then it is some two thousand feet below you, itself being as many above the level of the sea. But to come upon it so as to feel best its transcendent grandeur, you should approach it up Glenaven—and from as far down as Inch-Rouran, which is about half-way between Loch Aven and Tomantoul. Between Inchrory and Tomantoul the glen is wild, but it is inhabited; above that house there is but one other; and for about a dozen miles—we have heard it called far more—there is utter solitude. But never was there a solitude at once so wild—so solemn—so serene—so sweet! The glen is narrow; but on one side there are openings into several wider glens that show you mighty coves as you pass on; on the other side the mountains are without a break, and the only variation with them is from smooth to shaggy, from dark to bright; but their prevailing character is that of pastoral or of forest peace. The mountains that show the coves belong to the bases of Ben-Aven and Ben-y-buird. The heads of those giants are not seen—but it sublimes the long glen to know that it belongs to their dominion, and that it is leading us on to an elevation that ere-long will be on a level with the roots of their topmost cliffs. The Aven is so clear—on account of the nature of its channel—that you see the fishes hanging in every pool; and 'tis not possible to imagine how beautiful in such transparencies are the reflections of its green ferny banks. For miles they are composed of knolls, seldom interspersed with rocks, and there cease to be any trees. But ever and anon we walk for a while on a level floor, and the voice of the stream is mute. Hitherto sheep have been noticed on the hill, but not many, and red and black cattle grazing on the lower pastures; but they disappear, and we find ourselves all at once in a desert. So it is felt to be, coming so suddenly with its black heather on that greenest grass; but 'tis such a desert as the red-deer love. We are now high up on the breast of the mountain, which appears to be Cairngorm; but such heights are deceptive, and it is not till we again see the bed of the Aven that we are assured we are still in the glen. Prodigious precipices, belonging to several different mountains—for between mass and

* Mr. Thomas Richards, in his 'Antiquæ Linguæ Britannicæ Thesaurus,' under the article *Afon*, observes: "Avon is the proper name of several rivers in England; as Avon, the river of Bristol; the Avon in Northamptonshire; another in Warwickshire, where there is a town called Stratford-upon-Avon, &c., for which this reason is to be assigned, viz. that the English, when they drove the Britons out of that part of Great Britain, called from them England, took the appellatives of the old inhabitants for proper names; and so, by mistaking *Avon*, which, with us, signifies only a river in general, it came to serve with them for the proper name of several of their rivers." Mr. Ireland says that the name *Avon*, or *Evon*, is common to rivers whose course is easy and gentle. There are three rivers in Scotland which bear this name, besides several minor streams. The term *Avon* is also prefixed to the names of several Scottish streams: such as the Avon-Brouchag, and the Avon-Coll, in Ross-shire; the Avon-Adail, and the Avon-Araig, in Argyleshire. Chalmers says that the term *Amon*, is merely a variation of *Avon*; and, in confirmation of this, we may remark that the Almond of Perthshire is sometimes called *Almon*, and sometimes *Avon*.

mass there is blue sky—suddenly arise, forming themselves more and more regularly into circular order, as we near; and now we have sight of the whole magnificence; yet vast as it is, we know not yet how vast; it grows as we gaze, till in a while we feel that sublimer it may not be; and then so quiet in all its horrid grandeur we feel too that it is beautiful, and think of the Maker." ['Remarks on the Scenery of the Highlands,' pp. 43, 44.]

AVICH (Loch), a fresh water lake in Nether Lorn, Argyleshire, on the west side of Loch Awe, from which its north-east extremity is about 2 miles distant. Its western extremity is about 4 miles distant from the head of Loch Melfort. It is about 8 miles in circumference, and its appearance is enriched by some beautiful little islands. It is sometimes called Loch Luina.

AVIEMORE, a village in the shire of Moray, and parish of Duthil; on the western bank of the Spey; 13½ miles north-east of Pitmain, and 126 miles north-north-west of Edinburgh. There is a good inn here at the base of Craigellachie. The scenery betwixt Grantoun and Aviemore is somewhat tame and uninteresting; but the view becomes sublime when, after passing Aviemore inn, we ascend an eminence which commands the plain of Alvie and the course of the Spey, bounded by the lofty mountains beyond Pitmain. Near Avielochan, about 2½ miles to the eastward of Aviemore, is Loch-na-mhoon, a small sheet of water about 90 yards long, by 50 across, in which there was, previous to the great floods in 1829, a floating island of about 30 yards diameter. It was composed chiefly of eriophori, junci, and other aquatic plants, the roots of which had become matted together to a depth of about 18 inches, and having about 18 inches of soil attached to them. [Sir T. D. Lauder's Account of the Moray Floods, pp. 189, 190.]—The elegant plant, Andromeda cærulea of Linnæus, has been found on the hills near Aviemore.

AVOCH, in old records, written Avach or Auach, and commonly pronounced Auch, a parish in Ross-shire, and one of the eight parishes comprehended within the ancient district of Ardmeanach or the Black Isle. It extends about 2½ miles from east to west, and 4 from south to north; and is nearly of a rhomboidal form. It is bounded by the parish of Rosemarky towards the east; by the Moray frith and Munlochy bay on the south-east, south, and south-west; by the united parishes of Kilmuir-Wester and Suddie, on the west; by Urquhart or Ferrintosh on the north-west; and by the united parishes of Cullicudden and Kirkmichael on the north. It marches with these last on the hill of Mulbuy, or Maole-buidhe, which attains here an altitude of 800 feet above sea-level, and extends nearly the whole length of the Black Isle, from Cromarty to Beauley. This parish consists chiefly of two ridges of hills of moderate altitude, running nearly parallel to each other in a direction from east to west, with a gently sloping vale on the north side of each, and the Mulbuy rising behind all these towards the north. In Munlochy bay there is an excellent quarry of hard reddish freestone, accessible to boats on the water-edge. Out of this quarry almost the whole of the extensive works of Fort-George were built. The Moray frith at Avoch is about 4 miles broad; and a finer basin is scarcely to be seen in the North. To an observer on this shore it has all the appearance of a beautiful lake. Chanonry point from the north, and that of Ardersier from the south-east, appear like projected arms to clasp each other and break-off its connection with the sea; while the point of Inverness, and the hills in that neighbourhood, seem to bound it in like manner in an opposite direction. The town of Inverness, at the one end, and Fortrose and Fort-George at the other, add much to the landscape. From a boat in the middle of the frith, opposite to Culloden-house and the bay of Avoch, the view is still grander and more embellished. In the southern vale there is a fine rivulet, called the burn of Avoch—perhaps the largest stream in Ardmeanach—which empties itself into the sea near the church. A small lake, called Scaddin's loch, near the eastern boundary of this parish, was drained many years ago. Sir James W. Mackenzie of Scatwell, Bart., is proprietor of two-thirds of the parish. His seat of Rosehaugh-house stands on a beautiful bank, about 1½ mile from the sea, on the north side of the southern vale. The area of this parish is about 7,000 acres. The total gross rental, in 1790, was somewhat more than 730 bolls of victual, and £900 sterling. The valued rent is £2,531 6s. 4d. Scots. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,144. Population, in 1801, 1,476; in 1831, 1,956. Houses 389.—This parish is in the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross. Patron, Sir J. W. Mackenzie, Bart. Stipend £249 9s. 6d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £7 10s. Unappropriated teinds £74 18s. 5d. Church repaired in 1792. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £10 fees. There are four private schools. Number of children at school, in 1834, about 240.

In 1793, the Statistical reporter stated:—"There is not one surgeon, or attorney, or Roman Catholic, or Jew, or negro, or gypsey, or foreigner; nor any native of England, Ireland, or the British colonies, residing at present in this parish. About the end of last century, there was only one fishing-boat here, the crew of which resided in the country. The village of Seatown, which contains at present 93 families, has been mostly if not entirely built since that period; and the fishermen there are now equal to any in the north of Scotland, for hardiness, skill, and industry, though their distance from the main ocean subjects them to many inconveniences. From the beginning of October to the middle of March, they commonly fish for herrings in these upper parts of the frith. Towards the end of March and in April they go down along the coasts of Moray and Caithness, for cod, skate, and haddocks. In May and June, some of them are engaged by the Northumberland fishing company to catch lobsters for the London market, on the shores of Easter Ross about Tarbet-point. The others, during those months, work at the haddock-fishing, to supply the towns of Inverness and Fortrose, and the western part of the Black Isle. About the middle of July, all the able fishermen here go off to Caithness and Loch Broom, for six or eight weeks, when the herring-fishery at those stations is commonly most favourable; and in good years they have been known to bring home from thence, £8 or £10 sterling each man of nett gain. They generally return in September to prepare for the season at home, which, owing to the small depth and clearness of this frith, begins only about the autumnal equinox, or a fortnight thereafter. The same causes oblige the fishermen, for the most part, to delay their work here till evening or night, as the herrings are then caught in much greater numbers than during the day. In good seasons, it is not uncommon for each boat to bring in the quantity of from 18 to 25 barrels in one night. When the shoal comes up in the end of June or beginning of July the herrings prove generally best and most plentiful. In winter 1786-7, besides those used at home, five or six thousand barrels were cured here for exportation; and several sloops also were despatched with full cargoes of unpacked herrings for Dunbar and other towns on the east coast. The fishing-boats used here are of a small size; their keel being only

26 or 27 feet in length; the mouth from 30 to 32 feet long, and 10 feet wide. The depth is so proportioned to these dimensions as that they may sail well, and may carry, besides the crew and their fishing tackle, 3 or 4 tons safely. Six of these boats, wrought by seven men each for the white fishing, and two or three smaller ones or yawls occupied by old men and boys, belong to the place. During the herring-season they fit out a good many more: as four men, with a boy to steer, serve this purpose, and they then hire some additional hands from the country. When the season here proves successful, the fishing-boats of Nairn, Delnies, Campbeltown, and Petty, join them; and some likewise from Easter Ross, Cromarty, Rosemarky, Fortrose, and Kessock; so that, even in this upper part of the frith, 60 or 80 herring-boats, containing above 300 men, may be seen at times plying together on the same stream. The quantity of canvas carried by the Avoch men, and some others in this neighbourhood, is very much disproportioned to the small size and burden of their boats. The length of the mast is generally above 30 feet. On this they hoist an immense oblong sail, containing nearly 80 square yards, or 700 square feet of cloth. And they carry a foresail besides, on a pole at the boat stem, of the same oblong form, but only a tenth part of the size of the other. Their skill and alertness in setting and reefing those sails, according to the wind and weather, and the course they mean to pursue, are wonderful. No less remarkable are the inhabitants of this thriving village in general for their industry and diligence. They manufacture, of the best materials they can procure, not only all their own fishing-apparatus, but also a great quantity of herring and salmon nets yearly for the use of other stations in the North and West Highlands. From Monday morning to Saturday afternoon, the men seldom loiter at home 24 hours at a time, when the weather is at all favourable for going to sea; and the women and children, besides the care of their houses, and the common operations of gathering and affixing bait, and of vending the fish over all the neighbouring country, do a great deal of those manufactures. Some of their families also cultivate from a rood to half-an-acre of potatoes yearly for their own supply; and others, whose children are more advanced, raise and dress for the herring nets a good quantity of hemp. Even the aged and infirm employ themselves as busily as they can at making and baiting hooks, and mending nets: so that, except for a few days about Christmas, or on the occasion of a fisher's wedding, there are none but little children idle in the whole Seatown. And this their industry turns out to good account; for they bring up and provide for their families decently in their sphere; they pay honestly all the debts they contract in the country; and, considering the number of widows, and fatherless, and of infirm and aged persons among them, very few of this village, except in cases of great emergency, are found to solicit the assistance of either public or private charity. The inhabitants of Seatown live more comfortably than those of the country; and they begin now to build neat commodious houses which cost above £20 sterling, each. Among the fishers, it is usual for both sexes to marry at or under 20 years of age; and of several of their families, there are four generations now living in the place. Their women are, in general, hardy and robust, and can bear immense burdens. Some of them will carry a hundred weight of wet fish a good many miles up the country. As the bay is flat, and no pier has yet been built, so that the boats must often take ground a good way off from the shore, these poissardes have a peculiar custom of carrying out and in their husbands on their backs, 'to keep their men's feet dry,' as they say. They bring out, in like manner, all the fish and fishing tackles; and at these operations they never repine to wade, in all weathers, a considerable distance into the water. Hard as this usage must appear, yet there are few other women so cleanly, healthy, or so long livers in the country." The interesting account here given of the habits of the fishing-population of Seatown, or Avoch, as it is now generally called, may be compared with our notices of the same class of people under the articles FISHERROW and NEWHAVEN. In 1831, the number of families in the parish of Avoch engaged in the fisheries on the coast was 84.

AVON (THE), or EVAN, a small tributary of the Annan, falling from the heights on the borders of Peebles-shire, and joining the Annan on its west bank below Moffat. See article, THE ANNAN.

AVON (THE), or AVEN, a beautiful stream in Lanarkshire, a tributary of the Clyde. It rises on the south of Distinetthorn hill in Ayrshire, at an elevation of about 800 feet above sea-level, and flows north-east between Carnscoch hill in Ayrshire, and Gravstone hill in Avondale parish, to Torfoots, a little below which it is joined by the Glengivel or Glengeil water, flowing from the south. Two miles farther on it is joined by Drumclog burn, coming from Moss Malloch on the north. A mile and a half below this point it receives the Little Cadder from the north, and soon after Lockart water from the south. Passing about a mile to the south of the town of Strathaven, it receives its largest tributary, the Kype, which flows from the south, and precipitates itself near its mouth over a cascade of about 50 feet in height. From this point it pursues a north-east course through Avondale and Stonehouse parishes, till it touches the western boundary of Dalserf, where it turns nearly north, and, after forming the dividing line betwixt Dalserf and Stonehouse parishes, enters the parish of Hamilton, flows through the Duke of Hamilton's ground, passes to the south of the town of Hamilton, and falls into the Clyde about a mile to the south-east of that town, after a course of about 28 miles including windings. The Lanarkshire Avon is a beautiful stream, and gives name to the parish of Avondale or Strathaven, which it divides into two nearly equal parts. The upper part of its course is through a district very destitute of wood; but in the lower part it presents much pastoral beauty. The name of this river is uniformly pronounced *Aivon* by the people of the district.

AVONDALE, or AVENDALE, a parish in Lanarkshire; bounded on the north by the parishes of Kilbride and Glassford; on the east by Glassford and Stonehouse; on the south by Lesmahagow, and Muirkirk in Ayrshire; and on the west by Loudon, Galston, and Sorn parishes in Ayrshire. Its greatest length, from Avonhead on the south-west, to Righead on the north-east, is about 14 miles; its greatest breadth, from Regal hill on the south, to the boundary of Kilbride parish on the north, is about 8 miles. The total superficies of this parish must be nearly 40,000 acres; and the present rental about £20,000. Valued rent £7,650 Scots. Assessed property, in 1815, £16,287. Hamilton of Wishaw, in his account of the sheriffdom of Lanark, compiled about the beginning of last century, describes this "great paroch," as "a plentiful country, especially in grain, and no want of corns." Its agricultural reputation is still good; its dairy husbandry is particularly celebrated; and in the art of fattening calves for the butcher, the farmers of Strathaven are unrivalled in Scotland. [The agricultural reader will find the system of calf-rearing as practised here described in a paper by Mr. Aiton of Hamilton,

in the 'Quarterly Journal of Agriculture,' vol. x. p. 249.] The upper part of the parish is wholly moorland, and presents a succession of hills, mosses, and moors, on which there is capital grouse-shooting. The fertility of the soil, and consequent richness of cultivation and beauty of landscape, increases as we descend the strath of the Avon, which below Strathaven becomes, as Wordsworth has described it in one of his sonnets, 'a fertile region green with wood.' In very ancient times the great Caledonian forest extended up Avondale, by Strathaven, and, passing over the high ground near Loudon hill, entered Ayrshire. Trunks of huge oaks, the relics of this forest, have been discovered near the head of the Avon, and amongst the mosses that still exist here; and at Chatleherault, in the neighbourhood of Hamilton, there still exist some noble ashes and oaks, the remnants probably of the ancient forest. [See a paper by Thomas Brown, Esq., in 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal,' July, 1834.]—The principal river in this parish has been described in the immediately preceding article; and the reader is referred to the separate article STRATHAVEN, for an account of the principal village. The Duke of Hamilton is the principal heritor in Avondale; but property here is greatly subdivided. Hamilton of Wishaw states that "this baronie did anciently belong to the Bairds; and thereafter came to Sinclair; and from them to the Earle of Douglas, with whom it continued severall ages; and after his fatall forfaulture, in anno 1455, it was given by King James the Third to Andrew Stewart, whom he created Lord Avendale; and it continued with him and his heires untill 1538, or thereby, that he exchanged it with Sir James Hamilton for the baronie of Ochiltree, in the parliament 1543 [1534?]. From which tyme, it continued with the successors of Sir James Hamilton untill it was acquyred by James, first of that name, Marquess of Hamilton; and continueth with his successors since. This paroch is large, and lyeth betwixt the parishes of Killbryde to the west, Hamilton to the north and north-east, and Glasfoord, Stonehouse, and some parts of the shire of Ayre to the south and south-east. There are many small vassals in this parish, besyde three or four gentlemen,—Overtoun, Netherfield, Rylandsyde, Lethem, and Kype; but all of them hold of the familie of Hamilton." [Maitland club edn., p. 10.] Population, in 1801, 3,623; in 1831, 5,761; of whom 3,597 belonged to the town of Strathaven.—This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend £305 2s. 6d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £24. Unappropriated teinds £955 18s. 8d. Church built in 1772; sittings 803. The established minister is assisted by a catechist.—A new chapel, in connection with the Establishment, has been erected by subscription in the town of Strathaven; sittings 803.—A United Secession congregation was established in Strathaven, in 1764. Church built in 1820; sittings 630. Stipend £120, with manse and garden. There are two congregations in connection with the Relief body. Of these the first was established in 1777, when the church now occupied by them was built; sittings 1,087. Stipend £160, with a manse, and glebe of the value of £30. The West Relief church was built in 1835; cost £1,400; sittings 976. Stipend £120, with a manse and garden.—The parish-schoolmaster has a salary of £34 4s. 4½d., with about £25 fees. Number of pupils 60. There are 11 private schools, which, in 1834, were attended by 453 children.—According to a census made by the dissenters, in January, 1836, out of a total population of 6,155, there were in connection with the established church 2,536; with the Relief, 2,827; with the United Secession, 486; Roman Catholics, 85; and some others.

The memorable battle of Drumclog, in which 'cruel Claver'se' was signally defeated by a small body of Covenanters collected together under Hamilton, Burley, Cleland, and Hackston, was fought on the farm of that name in the upper part of this parish, about 2 miles to the east of Loudon hill, on Sabbath, June 1, 1679. The localities of the spot, as well as the engagement itself, are very accurately described in 'Old Mortality.' In this affair Claverhouse lost his cornet and about a score of his troopers; on the side of 'the hillmen' only four were killed.* A monument has recently been erected at Drumclog in commemoration of this noble struggle. It is in the Gothic style, 23 feet high, and does credit to its architect and sculptor, Mr. Robert Thom.—At Kype, in this parish, stood, in ancient times, a chapel dedicated to St. Bridget, called St. Bride's chapel.

AVONDHU. See FORTH.

AWE (LOCH), a beautiful lake in that district of Argyleshire called Lorn, between Loch-Fyne and Loch-Etive. From Inverary, by the road through

* The victors commemorated their triumph in a rude ballad entitled 'The Battle of Loudon hill,' which Scott has preserved in his 'Border Minstrelsy,' [Cadell's edn., vol. ii. pp. 206—225,] though not without a quantity of industriously gleaned introductory matter, well-calculated to throw ridicule on those worthy men

> "Who fled to woods, caverns, and jutting rocks,
> In deadly scorn of superstitious rites,—
> Or what their scrapies construed to be such."

With better feeling, though perhaps with more of the imaginativeness of the poet than the veracity of the historian, has Allan Cunningham indited his Cameronian legends and ballads. In the 7th vol. of Blackwood's Magazine, there is a bundle of very spirited Cameronian ballads from Allan's pen, from one of which, on 'The Discomfiture of the Godless at Drumclog,' we shall here quote a couple of stanzas:—

> "This morning they came with their brass trumpets braying,
> Their gold pennons flaunting, their war-horses neighing;
> They came and they found us—the brand and the spear
> Soon emptied their saddles and sobered their cheer;
> They came and they sounded—their trumpet and drum
> Now give a mute silence, their shouters are dumb;
> The chariot is smote, and the charioteer sleeping,
> And Death his dark watch o'er their captains is keeping.
>
> Oh! who wrought this wonder?—men ask me—this work
> Is not of man's hand for the covenant kirk;
> Few—few—were the saints 'neath their banners arraying,
> Weak, hungry, and faint, nor grown mighty in slaying;
> And strong, fierce, and furious, and thirsting and fain
> Of our blood—as the dust of the summer for rain—
> Came our foes; but the firm ground beneath their feet turne
> Into moss and quagmire—above their heads burned
> Heaven's hot and swift fires—the sweet wind to day
> Had the power for to blast, and to smite, and to slay!"

If we may believe the Nithsdale bard, however, Cameronian meekness has been proof against all the scorn and misrepresentation which has been heaped upon the party and the cause for which they struggled so manfully:—"To the mimicries of the graceless and the profane, the poets have added their sarcasm and their ridicule; and William Meston—a man of much wit, but of little feeling for the gentle, and pathetic, and lofty beauties of poetry—has seized upon some of the common infirmities of human nature, and made them the reproach of this respectable race. Having little sympathy in the poetical part of their character, he has sought to darken the almost cloudless day of their history with specks which would not detract much from the fixed splendours of the established kirk, but which hang black and ominous amid the purity of Cameronian faith and practice. Lately, too, the MIGHTY WARLOCK of Caledonia, has shed a natural and supernatural light round the founders of the Cameronian dynasty; and, as his business was to grapple with the ruder and fiercer portion of their character, the gentler graces of their nature were not called into action, and the storm and tempest and thick darkness of John Balfour of Burley, have darkened the whole breathing congregation of the Cameronians, and turned their sunny-hill-side into a dreary desert. All the sufferers of England, and of Scotland too, have lifted up their voices against this ancient remnant of the Scottish covenant, [Is this so?] and all the backslidings of the numerous sectaries of the North have been fairly wrought into a kind of tapestry picture, and hung over the honoured grave of Richard Cameron. All this, which would have provoked the patience, and obtained the anathemas of other churches, failed to discompose the meekness and the sedate serenity of the mountaineers; they read, and they smiled at Meston, and with the unrivalled novelist they are charmed and enchanted; they would sooner part with the splendour of the victory of Drumclog, or the name of Alexander Peden, than pass the Torwood curse on the legend of Old Mortality." ['Blackwood's Magazine,' vol. vii. pp. 482, 483.]

Glen-Aray, it is distant about 12 miles; the distance from Tyndrum, through Glen-Orchy, is 16 miles. The chief beauty of Loch-Awe is comprised between its eastern extremity and Port-Sonnachan, about 6 miles down its southern shore. Here the scenery can hardly be equalled in Great Britain; but the remaining portion of the lake is uninteresting to the traveller, possessing little variety, and neither beauty nor grandeur. At its eastern end, however, the stranger may spend weeks in examining the beauty of its wooded and varied shores and islands, or the grandeur of its lofty mountains and deeply secluded glens. The water of the lake appears a basin enclosed among mountains of rude and savage aspect, but lofty and grand,—"filling," says Dr. Macculloch, "at once the eye and the picture, and literally towering above the clouds." On the north side, the elevated ridge of Cruachan rises simple and majestic, throwing its dark shadows on the water, which, spacious as we know it to be, seems almost lost amid the magnitude of surrounding objects. On the opposite side, Ben-Laoidh, Ben-a-Chleidh, and Meall-nan-Tighearnan form a striking and magnificent termination to the landscape. Among all the mountains, however, which surround Loch-Awe, Ben-Cruachan soars pre-eminent. In approaching Loch-Awe through Glen-Aray, the traveller finds little to attract his attention after leaving the pleasure grounds around Inverary castle, until he has attained the head of the glen, and begins to descend towards Cladich. There, however, Loch-Awe, with its beautiful expanse of water, its islands, and the magnificent screen of mountains which enclose it, bursts at once upon his view. Ben-Cruachan is immediately opposite to him, its summit enveloped among clouds; and the dark pass of the river Awe winding along its base. To the east is seen the castle of Kilchurn, the openings of Glen-Strae and Glen-Orchy, and the lofty mountains which enclose them lessening gradually in the distance; to the west the long and sinuous portion of the lake glitters like a silver stream amid the dark heathy hills and moors which form its banks. See articles BEN-CRUACHAN, KILCHURN, and GLENORCHY. Loch-Awe is 30 miles in length, but in the greater part of its extent not above a mile in breadth. Its eastern portion, however, is considerably broader; and at the opening of the river Awe it is not less than 4 miles across. Here its beauty is further increased by a number of islands which spot its surface and give relief to its expanse. There is one peculiarity in Loch-Awe which is not to be found in any other Highland lake: instead of its being emptied at either end, the river Awe flows from its northern side, and pours its waters into Loch-Etive at Bunawe. Looking down upon the loch from Cladich, a long heathy isle called Innishail, or 'the Fair island,' presents itself to the view. In this island, the remains of a small monastery with its chapel are still to be seen; and its ancient burying-ground is still sometimes used. It was inhabited by nuns of the Cistercian order, memorable, says tradition, for the sanctity of their lives, and the purity of their manners. At the Reformation, when the innocent were involved equally with the guilty in the sufferings of the times, this house was suppressed, and the temporalities granted to Hay, abbot of Inchaffrey, who, abjuring his former tenets of religion, embraced the cause of the reformers. Inchaffrey was erected into a temporal lordship by King James VI., in favour of the abbot. The old church-yard on this island is an object of peculiar interest, from its ancient tomb-stones, the greater part of which are carved in a variety of ways. Some appear, from the figures cut upon them, to have covered the graves of religious persons; others, having the long two-hand sword, or the claymore, mark the graves of warriors; on others, again, mailed figures point out the resting-place of knights and crusaders; and, one stone in particular, from the arms, coronet, and numerous figures it contains, would lead us to suppose that in this lone spot even the noble had been buried. Among other families, the M'Arthurs appear to have made this their place of interment, as numerous stones bear the name of individuals of that ancient race. This sept formerly inhabited the shores of Loch-Awe, opposite to this island, as the M'Gregors did the lands at the upper portion of the lake: both, however, have given way before the overpowering influence and good fortune of the Campbells.—Beyond Innishail, and farther up the lake, is Innes Fraoch, or 'the Heather isle.' Here is an ancient castle, the residence at one period, of the chief of the MacNaughtans. It is a small but strongly built fortalice. Its solitary walls are over-shadowed by chance-planted trees and bushes, and are the haunts of sea-birds and large water-fowl. This island is the subject of a very singular highland tradition. It was the Hesperides of the Highlands, and produced, according to Celtic poetry, the most delicious apples, but which were guarded by an enormous serpent. Dr. W. Beattie, in his 'Scotland Illustrated,' [vol. ii. pp. 99—101.] has given a very absurd and tasteless amplification of the simple Gaelic legend connected with this island. It is singular, thus to find in a remote district of the Highlands of Scotland, a traditionary fable which is generally considered as classic.

The shores of Loch Awe, and the recesses of the surrounding mountains and glens, seem anciently to have been the retreat of the Campbells in times of danger. 'It's a far cry to Lochow!' was the slogan, or war-cry of the knights of Lochow and their followers: with it they derided their foes, and indicated the impossibility of reaching them in their distant fastnesses. At a still earlier period, this district formed a portion of the extensive tract of country at one time possessed by the numerous and powerful Clan-Gregor; but so early as the 15th century, the Campbells had obtained a footing here. Not a stone of the MacGregor's dwelling in Glen-Strae is now remaining to mark the spot where his mansion stood; but in many a corrie, and many a lonely glen, the highlander still points out where a fugitive son of Alpine stood at bay, and fell beneath the exterminating rage of his relentless pursuers. In a wild corrie or hollow of Ben-Cruachan, is pointed out a huge stone from behind which a MacGregor, no longer able to continue his flight, shot a blood-hound which had been set upon his track, and from which he found it impossible otherwise to make his escape. This is alleged to have been the last instance in which any of the outlawed Clan-Alpine were chased as beasts of prey.

AWE (THE), a rapid and powerful mountain-stream by which—as noticed in the preceding article—Loch Awe discharges its waters into Loch Etive. It issues from the western extremity of an offset of Loch Awe, projecting in a north-west direction, near its head; and flows in a north-west course through Mid Lorn to Bunawe on Loch Etive, where there is a ferry across that loch into Upper Lorn. It is about 7 miles in length, and is skirted on the north side by the road from the head of Loch Awe to Bunawe and Connel ferries. A considerable portion of the western base of Cruachan seems to have been torn asunder to form an opening for the waters of the lake; and the river flows through a gulley or hollow of the most frightful description. "This pass," says Mr. Allan, "is about 3 miles in length; its east side is bounded by the almost inaccessible steeps which form the base

of the vast and rugged mountain of Cruachan. The craigs rise in some places almost perpendicularly from the water; and, for their chief extent, show no space nor level at their feet, but a rough and narrow edge of stony beach. Upon the whole of these cliffs grew a thick and interwoven wood of all kinds of trees, both timber, dwarf, and coppice; no track existed through the wilderness, but a winding part which sometimes crept along the precipitous height, and sometimes descended in a straight pass along the margin of the water. Near the extremity of the defile, a narrow level opened between the water and the craig; but a great part of this, as well as the preceding steeps, was formerly enveloped in a thicket, which showed little facility to the feet of any but the martins and the wild cats. Along the west side of the pass, lies a wall of sheer and barren craigs: from behind they rise in rough, uneven, and heathy declivities, out of the wide muir before mentioned, between Loch-Etive and Loch-Awe; but in front they terminate abruptly in the most frightful precipices, which form the whole side of the pass, and descend at one fall into the water which fills its trough. At the north end of this barrier, and at the termination of the pass, lies that part of the cliff which is called Craiganuni: at its foot the arm of the lake gradually contracts its water to a very narrow space, and at length terminates at two rocks (called the rocks of Brandir), which form a straight channel, something resembling the lock of a canal. From this outlet there is a continual descent toward Loch-Etive, and from hence the river Awe pours out its current in a furious stream, foaming over a bed broken with holes, and cumbered with masses of granite and whinstone. If ever there was a bridge near Craiganuni in ancient times, it must have been at the rocks of Brandir. From the days of Wallace to those of General Wade, there were never passages of this kind; but in places of great necessity, too narrow for a boat, and too wide for a leap, even then they were but an unsafe footway, formed of the trunks of trees, placed transversely from rock to rock, unstripped of their bark, and destitute of either plank or rail. For such a structure there is no place in the neighbourhood of Craiganuni, but at the rocks abovementioned. In the lake, and on the river, the water is far too wide; but, at the strait, the space is not greater than might be crossed by a tall mountain pine, and the rocks on either side are formed by nature like a pier. That this point was always a place of passage, is rendered probable by its facility, and the use of recent times. It is not long since it was the common gate of the country on either side the river and the pass. The mode of crossing is yet in the memory of people living, and was performed by a little currach moored on either side the water, and a stout cable fixed across the stream from bank to bank, by which the passengers drew themselves across, in the manner still practised in places of the same nature. It is no argument against the existence of a bridge in former times, that the above method only existed in ours, rather than a passage of that kind which might seem the more improved expedient. The contradiction is sufficiently accounted for, by the decay of timber in the neighbourhood. Of old, both oaks and firs of an immense size abounded within a very inconsiderable distance; but it is now many years since the destruction of the forests of Glen-Etive and Glen-Urcha has deprived the country of all the trees of a sufficient size to cross the strait of Brandir; and it is probable, that the currach was not introduced till the want of timber had disenabled the inhabitants of the country from maintaining a bridge. It only further remains to be noticed, that at some distance below the rock of Brandir there was formerly a ford, which was used for cattle in the memory of people yet living. From the narrowness of the passage, the force of the stream, and the broken bed of the river, it was, however, a dangerous pass, and could only be attempted with safety at leisure, and by experience." Mr. Allan has clearly identified the pass of Brandir with the scene of a memorable exploit of Scotland's favourite hero, Sir William Wallace. It appears that Edward of England had given a grant of Argyle and Lorn to a creature of his own, named M'Fadyan, who proceeded to take possession of the country at the head of 15,000 Anglo-Irish and renegade Scots. Before this force Duncan of Lorn retreated towards Loch Awe, where he was joined by Sir Niel Campbell; but the force of the invader compelled them to throw themselves into a castle which crowned a rock in this formidable pass, called the Crag-an-aradh, or 'Rock of the Ladder.' Wallace, on being apprized of their danger, hastened to their relief, and managed to surprise M'Fadyan's army in a situation where flight was impracticable. "The conflict continued for two hours, with unexampled fury on both sides. Multitudes of the Irish were forced over the rocks into the gulf below. Many threw themselves into the water to escape the swords of the Scots; while various bands of highlanders, stationed among the rocks, sent down showers of stones and arrows where the enemy appeared most obstinate in the strife. Wallace, armed with a steel mace, at the head of his veterans, now made a charge, which decided the fate of the day. Those Scots who had joined the Irish, threw away their arms, and on their knees implored mercy. M'Fadyan, with fifteen of his men, having made his way over the rocks, and attempted to conceal himself in a cave, 'wndyr cragmòr,' Duncan of Lorn requested permission of Wallace to follow and punish him for the atrocities he had committed; and it was not long before he returned, bringing his head on a spear, which Sir Niel Campbell caused to be fixed on the top of the rock in which he had taken shelter. After the defeat of M'Fadyan, Wallace held a meeting of the chiefs of the West Highlands, in the priory of Ardchattan, and having arranged some important matters respecting the future defence of the district, he returned to his duties in the Low Country, having received an accession to his numbers, which covered any loss he had sustained in the late engagement. The spoil which the Scots collected after the battle is said to have been very considerable; any personal share in which our hero, as usual, refused." [Carrick's Life of Wallace, edn. 1840, pp. 45. 46.]—Here too, in 1306, after a fierce struggle at Dalree, a sharp skirmish took place between Bruce and Macdougal of Lorn. This chief had throughout opposed the claims of the Bruce, who, after gaining the ascendency, determined to punish him. A detached party of archers having taken a commanding position on the hills, annoyed the Argyle men so much that they retreated; and, having attempted in vain to break down the bridge across the Awe, they were defeated with great slaughter; Lorn himself escaping by means of his boats on the lake. This defeat argues little for the military tactics of John and his followers; as the pass of the river Awe might easily be defended by a handful of men against a very superior force; it is a stronger position than even Killicrankie.—The bridge of Awe is also the scene of Sir Walter Scott's beautiful tale of the Highland Widow and her son, which must be in the recollection of all our readers. His description of this wild spot is—like all his other descriptions—not more graphic than correct.

AYR (The), a river which rises at Glenbuck in the eastern extremity of the parish of Muirkirk, in

Ayrshire, and, after a course of about 33 miles nearly due west, in which it divides the county at its broadest part into two nearly equal portions, falls into the sea at the town of Ayr, where its estuary forms the harbour. It is for some miles of its course only a small rivulet, flowing among holms and haughs through an open moorland district; but, being joined by the Greenock, and 'the haunted Garpal,' it becomes a large body of water. It is augmented by 'the winding Lugar' at Barskimming, and by 'the brawling Coil' at Shaws. "Most of its course for the last 20 miles is bounded by steep rocky banks, generally covered with wood, which in several places are highly picturesque. In a few spots the banks open, and some enchanting holms are found between them; but in many places the river is seen for some miles together, dashing and foaming in a deep and narrow chasm, rendered dark and gloomy by the bulky foliage of the trees which overhang the stream." [Aiton's 'View,' p. 59.] The Ayr is subject to heavy floods during winter. After continued rains in the upland districts through which it flows, in the language of Burns,

> "from Glenbuck down to the Ratton-key,
> Auld Ayr is just one lengthened tumbling sea."

Sorn castle, Ballochmyle, Auchencruive, and Auchinleck, may be mentioned as worthy of notice for their beautiful situation on the banks of this river. The Ayr was anciently named Vidogara. The etymology of the present name of the river is doubtful. In its bed is procured a species of claystone which is well-known to artisans by the name of 'Water-of-Ayr stone,' and proves a fine whetstone. Salmon are caught in the mouth of the river during the summer-season; but the fishing in this river is not nearly so productive as that in the Doon.

AYR, anciently Are, sometimes Air, a parish in Ayrshire, about 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the river just described, which divides it from Newton-upon-Ayr; on the east by Coylstone; on the south-east by Dalrymple; on the south-west by the river Doon, which separates it from Maybole; and on the west by the sea. The surface is flat and sandy, but here and there interspersed with beautiful plantations and villas. Towards the east the country rises gradually; in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea there is a good deal of light shifting sand, especially in the neighbourhood of Prestwick. Aiton estimates the superficies at 4,000 Scots acres. Real rent, in 1799, £3,700. Present rental about £10,000. Assessed property, in 1815, £16,578. There are two small lakes in this parish, one toward the south side named Carleny, and the other at the eastern extremity called Loch Fergus. The latter has a small island in the centre, but is not above a mile in circumference. There is plenty of muirstone in this district; but freestone is neither abundant nor good; and coal is not wrought, although all the neighbouring parishes possess inexhaustible pits of the finest coal. There is a strong chalybeate spring on the north side of the river Ayr, which is famous in scrofulous and scorbutic complaints. Tradition reports an engagement to have taken place in the valley of Dalrymple, between Fergus I., king of Scots, and Coilus, king of the Britons, in which both leaders lost their lives. The names of places in the neighbourhood seem derived from this circumstance; and a circular mound, marked by two large upright stones, and long the reputed burial-place of 'auld King Coil,' having been opened in May, 1837, was found to contain four urns. History has recorded two distinguished characters in literature, natives of this parish: Johannes Scotus, surnamed Erigena, and the Chevalier Ramsay, author of Cyrus's Travels, and other works. To these may be added John L. M'Adam, Esq., of road-making celebrity, who was born at Ayr in 1756, and Lord Alloway. Population, in 1801, 5,492; in 1831, 7,606; by a census in January 1836, 7,475; of whom 4,958 belonged to the Established church, and 2,424 to other denominations, chiefly the Relief. Houses 892.—This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. It consists of the united parishes of Ayr and Alloway. Patron, the Crown, and the Magistrates of Ayr and Kirk-session. It was anciently a prebendal benefice of Glasgow.* There are two parish-churches, both in the town of Ayr. The old one was built in 1654, on the site of the Grey Friars convent, in place of St. John the Baptist's church which Cromwell had converted into an armory for his citadel in Ayr. It is a massive cruciform structure, and is surrounded with the town burying-ground. The new church was built in 1810, by the town council of Ayr, at an expense of £5,703. Total sittings in both churches, 1,982. The charge is collegiate, and the two ministers officiate indiscriminately in both churches. Stipend of the 1st charge £178 5s., with a manse and glebe; of the 2d, £283 6s. 9d., with allowance for a manse, and a glebe of the value of £28 6s. 8d. Mr. Ferguson of Doonholm left the interest of £1,000 to be divided between the two ministers.—The Relief church was built in 1816, at an expense of £3,000; sittings 1,182. Stipend £180.—The Wesleyan Methodist church was built in 1813, at an expense of £1,500; sittings 530. Stipend £86, with a manse.—There are also Independent, Roman Catholic, and Episcopalian chapels on the opposite side of the river.—The parochial schools were formed into an academy in 1797, which is conducted by 6 teachers and 2 assistants. The salary of the rector is £100 per annum; that of the other teachers from £15 to £22. There were 460 pupils in the academy in 1833; and above 600 children attended the private schools in the parish, which were 16 in number. Mr. Ferguson of Doonholm bequeathed the annual interest of £1,000 to the public schoolmasters of Ayr; and, in 1825, Captain John Smith bequeathed a sum for erecting a school for poor children here which produces £88 yearly. There is also a school of industry.

The royal burgh of Ayr, the county-town of Ayrshire, and the seat of a circuit-court, is of great antiquity. It is 75 miles south-west of Edinburgh, 34 distant from Glasgow, 12 from Kilmarnock, 11 from Irvine, and 9 from Maybole. It is situated at the western end of a fertile and beautiful valley, on the southern bank of the Ayr, at its influx into the frith of Clyde. The principal or High street is broad and spacious, with a row of houses on each side presenting a motley groupe of elegant structures and mean buildings, in most uncouth and amorphous combination, with fronts, gables, and corners projecting to the street as chance or caprice may have directed; and having, till within these few years, the huge mass of the tolbooth and town-hall in the centre, with a spire 135 feet high. At the end of this street is 'the Auld brig o' Ayr,' consisting of four lofty and strongly framed arches, said to have been built in the reign of Alexander III., and connecting the town with Newton-on-Ayr; and 150 yards below is 'the New brig,' a fine structure of five arches, built in 1787-8, from a design by Robert Adam. At the junction of the High street and Sandgate are the assembly-rooms, with a spire 226 feet high. The court and record rooms, and county-hall, are in Wellington square, near the south end of

* The 'Rectoria de Ayr' was taxed £26 13s. 4d., the tenth of its estimated value, in the reign of James V.

Sandgate. They were designed by Mr. Wallace, and erected at an expense of £30.000. The streets are lighted with gas, and well-paved. Ayr was erected into a royal burgh by William the Lion, about the year 1202; and the extensive privileges granted by that charter are still enjoyed by the town. This charter contains a reference to the granter's "New castle upon Are" which was built about five years before, and probably stood at the eastern corner of Cromwell's fort. Here the heroic exploits of Sir William Wallace began; and here Edward I. fixed one of his most powerful garrisons. Oliver Cromwell, too, judging it a proper place to build a fortress, took possession of the old church of St. John the Baptist, and converted it and the neighbouring ground, to the extent of 10 or 12 acres, into a regular citadel. On one of the mounts, within the walls of this fortress, stood the old castle of Ayr, and the old church—the tower of which still remains—noted for the meeting of the Scottish parliament on the 26th of April, 1315, when the succession to the Crown was settled on Edward Bruce, Earl of Carrick, the king's gallant brother. In 1830 upwards of £700 were expended in rebuilding Wallace's tower, in the High street; the foundation, however, having given way it was rebuilt, in 1832, at a further expense of £1,500. The new tower is a Gothic building 113 feet high, ornamented with a statue of Sir William Wallace by Thom. In ancient times we find Ayr to have been a place of considerable trade. Buchanan characterises it as "emporium non ignobile.' And Defoe remarks of it: "It is now like an old beauty, and shows the ruins of a good face, but is still decaying every day; and from having been the fifth best town in Scotland, as the townsmen say, it is now the fifth worst; which is owing to the decay of its trade. So true it is that commerce is the life of cities, of nations, and even of kingdoms. What was the reason of the decay of trade in this place is not easy to determine, the people themselves being either unwilling or unable to tell." ['Tour through Great Britain,' edn. 1745, p. 114.] The merchants used to import a great quantity of wine from France, and export corn, salmon, and other produce of the country. The rising-trade of Glasgow proved very injurious to the trade of this town; but of late it has somewhat revived. The opening of the railway from Ayr to Irvine, and thence to Kilwinning, has already added considerably to the trade of the town; and now that the entire line to Glasgow is opened, a large increase of traffic must necessarily follow from the increased intercourse with the towns of Dalry, Kilbirnie, Beith, Stevenston, Saltcoats, and Ardrossan. During the first twelve months after the opening of the line to Irvine, the number of passengers who travelled between the two towns was 137,117. A branch line to Kilmarnock and an ultimate connexion with Carlisle by Dumfries, is contemplated. With Glasgow, Ayr has repeated intercourse daily by steam-boats plying in the frith. The sea-shore is flat and shallow, and the entrance of the river Ayr, which forms the harbour, is subject to the inconvenience of a bar of sand, which is often thrown quite across the river, especially by a strong north-west wind. The water, even at spring-tides, never rises above 14 feet. The piers extend about 1,100 feet each; and there are two light-houses in taking the harbour. The position of Ayr north pier light, as determined by Mr. Galbraith in 1827, is N. lat. 55° 28′ 53″; W. long. 4° 36′ 21″.* There are three lights, bearing S. E. by E. ½ E. 850 feet. Two of the lights are bright, and one red. The red and one bright light are in the same building, and show all night. In 1792 an act was passed for deepening and maintaining this harbour, and enlarging and improving the quays. Another act was passed in 1817, with the same objects. The annual receipts of the harbour vary from £1,200 to £800. The harbour-master has a salary of £107 10s. The principal trade now carried on at this port is the exportation of coal to Ireland, to the amount of about 50,400 tons annually. The other exports are pig-iron from Muirkirk and Glenbuck, coal-tar, brown paint, lamp black, coal-oil, and Water-of-Ayr stone. About 60 vessels, amounting to 5 or 6,000 tons, and employing 500 seamen, belonged to this port in 1812. The shipping of Ayr has, however, fallen off since that period, and at present consists of 20 vessels. The imports are hides and tallow from South America; beef, butter, barley, yarn, and linen from Ireland; spars and deals from our American colonies; hemp and iron from the Baltic; and general cargoes from Glasgow, Greenock, Liverpool, the Isle of Man, &c. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent; and there is a woollen mill employing, in 1838, 55 hands. Between 200 and 300 families are employed in flowering muslin. Besides the salmon-fisheries in the Ayr and the Doon, the sand-banks off the coast abound with all kinds of white fish, and afford employment to 8 or 9 boats of four men each. There is an extensive manufacture of leather here, and another of shoes. There are branches of the Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank, Glasgow Union Bank, and Sir William Forbes' Bank here. The bank of Hunters and Co., has been long-established, and has six branches throughout the county. The Ayrshire banking company, formed in 1831, has also six branches. Ayr possesses a good academy, of which notice has been taken in the preceding article. It was incorporated by royal charter in 1797. All the branches of education necessary for a commercial life are here taught by able masters; besides the Latin, Greek, and modern languages, experimental philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, &c. A library and museum have recently been formed in connection with this institution. The building is plain but chaste, and occupies a fine airy situation near the citadel. A Mechanics' institution was formed in 1825. Two newspapers are published in the town. Ayr is reckoned a gay and fashionable place. It has a theatre, and well-attended races, and is sometimes the seat of the Caledonian hunt. The race-course consists of an enclosure of about 90 acres, about a mile to the south of the town. The races are generally held on the first week of September. It has markets on Tuesday and Friday; and four annual fairs; viz. on 1st Tuesday of January, O. S., last Tuesday of June, O. S., 29th of September, and 3d Tuesday of October. It was governed until the late municipal act by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extended over the conjoined parishes of Ayr and Alloway. The water of Ayr forms the eastern boundary of the royalty, and separates it from the populous communities of Newton-upon-Ayr, Wallacetown, and Content, which are, however, united with Ayr under the Reform act. The jurisdiction of the magistrates of Ayr is at present entirely confined to their own side of the river, Newton-on-Ayr having its own magistracy. The revenue of the burgh, from 1832 to 1833, was £2,057 6s. 11d. Ordinary expenditure £1,870 12s. 7d. Nett amount of debt, in October 1833, £18,823 9s. 11d., all of which had been contracted since 1792. The only taxation is for cess and poor's money. The amount of the

* In Norie's Navigation, [edition of 1835.] this point of the Ayrshire coast is stated to be in N. lat. 55° 28′ 30″; and W. long. 4° 37′ 0″. In Mackay's Navigation, [edition of 1804.] N. lat. 55° 25′ 0″; W. long. 4° 26′ 0″. And in the tables of the Hydrographic office, Admiralty, N. lat. 55° 27′; W. long. 4° 38′.

duties levied, in 1833, was £991 6s. 3d. About £600 is mortified to the poor of the parish. The magistrates, in conjunction with the Kirk-session, are patrons of the 2d charge. There are nine incorporated trades in Ayr, who all possess funds varying respectively from £50 to £1,500. Ayr unites with Irvine, Oban, Inverary, and Campbeltown, in sending a member to parliament. The population exceeds 6,500, and has increased upwards of a third during this century. See articles ALLOWAY, NEWTON-UPON-AYR, and ST. QUIVOX.

AYR (NEWTON-ON). See NEWTON-ON-AYR.

AYRSHIRE, a large and important county on the south-west coast of Scotland, which derives its name from the town just described. It is bounded by Renfrewshire on the north and north-east; by the counties of Lanark and Dumfries on the east; by the stewartry of Kirkcudbright on the south-east; by Wigtonshire on the south; and by Loch Ryan, the North channel, and the frith of Clyde on the west. The length of Ayrshire, from Galloway burn upon the north side of Loch Ryan, to Kelly burn which divides it from Renfrewshire, is, by the public road, 90, and in a direct line 60 miles, the difference being occasioned by the curvature of the coast; its breadth from east to west is in some places 30 miles. Its average length does not, however, extend to above 80 miles, while in average breadth it may be about 20. It contains, according to Mr. Aiton, whose admeasurements we are now following, 1,600 square miles; but, according to Sir John Sinclair's calculations founded on Arrowsmith's map, only 1,045 square miles; we are inclined to think Mr. Aiton's admeasurement over-estimated, while Sir John's is probably greatly under-estimated. "Ayrshire is in nearly the form of a half-moon, concave towards the sea, and convex on the land side. A considerable part of Carrick, and some parts of Kyle and Cunningham towards the inland verges, are hilly; and that part of Ayrshire which borders with the counties of Dumfries and Galloway justly merits the name of mountainous. A chain or group of mountains commences at Saint Abb's head on the verges of the shires of Berwick and East Lothian; runs westward the whole breadth of the island, on the boundaries of the Lothians and the county of Roxburgh, and between those of Lanark and Ayr on the north, and Dumfries and Galloway on the south; and terminates at the rock of Ailsa. Richard, who wrote in the 12th century, and is the earliest Scots writer certainly known, denominates this range of mountains the *Uxellum Montes*. Some of the highest of the mountains in this chain are situated in the neighbouring counties; but a considerable range of the south and eastern parts of Carrick is mountainous, and forms a part of that group of mountains, abounding with lochs, and very barren. A large range of Ayrshire, from the foot of the water of Doon, to the north of Ardrossan harbour, is a plain open country, neither level nor hilly, but rising from the shore in a gradual easy acclivity, till it terminates in mountains on the south-east, and moorish hills on the eastern boundaries. No part of it can be termed level; for the surface abounds with numerous swells or roundish hills which facilitate the escape of moisture, promote ventilation, and diversify and ornament the face of the country. The prospects from some of these eminences are uncommonly rich and variegated. On ascending any of the little heights, in almost any part of the county, you have a delightful view of the frith of Clyde, the beautiful hills of Arran and Ailsa, rising out of the sea, a large tract of Ayrshire, the Highland hills, and the coast of Ireland." [Aiton's 'General View of the Agriculture of the County of Ayr.' Glasgow, 1811. 8vo. pp. 2, 3.] The principal elevations are on the southern border of Carrick, in the parish of COLMONELL: which see.* On the western skirts of the parish of Muirkirk there are some lofty hills, the most conspicuous of which is Cairntable, which rises to an altitude of 1,650 feet above sea-level.

The climate is similar to that of other districts situated on the western coast of Britain. For more than two-thirds of the year the wind blows from the south-west, and the rains are often copious, and sometimes of long duration.—The principal rivers of Ayrshire are: the Garnock, a small stream, which rises on the borders of Renfrewshire, 10 miles above Kilwinning, flows southward, receives the Lugton, and falls into the harbour of Irvine; the Irvine, which has its source near Loudon hill, on the confines of Lanarkshire, and thence proceeds westward by Derval, Newmills, Galston, Riccarton, &c., until augmented by many rivulets it flows into the sea at Irvine; the Ayr, already described, which holds a western course nearly parallel to the Irvine; and the Doon, from Loch Doon, on the north border of Kirkcudbrightshire, which flows north-north-west to the sea near the mouth of the Ayr. The Girvan and the Stinchar or Ardstinchar two inconsiderable streams, issue from small lakes near the border of Kirkcudbrightshire, and flow south-west to the North channel into which they fall, the former at Girvan, and the latter at Ballantrae. All these rivers receive further notice in separate articles. Their course is short, and, as they all rise on or near the inland boundaries, indicates the general basin-like outline of the county.—The principal loch is LOCH DOON: which see. There are several small lochs in different quarters of the county.

Clay or argillaceous earth is the most common soil in this county, and in different quarters it has been found from 40 to 200 feet in depth. This species of soil is naturally so tenacious that it can only be ploughed when in a state of moisture. By summer-fallowing, and the application of lime and other manure, it is, however, convertible into fine rich loam, and there are thousands of acres in the county of Ayr, which, by this mode of treatment, have been changed from sterile clay to the richest mould. Loam of alluvial formation is found in holms, on the sides of rivers, and in other low situations in different parts of the county, but this bears a small proportion to what has been converted into loam by human industry. There is a greater proportion of moss and moor ground than any other. The origin of the extensive mosses in Ayrshire may be traced to the overthrow of the forests which, we are informed from the earliest and most authentic history, at one time covered great tracts of land in Scotland. Forest-trees are frequently found lying many feet under ground, in the position in which they had been cut down by the earlier inhabitants. These trees, laid prostrate on the earth, extirpated all former vegetation, and moss earth has been formed from the aquatic plants introduced by the stagnation of water occasioned by such circumstances. Lochs of water of moderate depth have also grown into flow-mosses, by plants striking root in the bottom, when composed of earth or mud. The most common of those plants are marsh-fog, gouk-bear, drab-coloured fog, cotton-beads, and turfy club-rush. The following is the extent of the different kinds of soil in the county, according to Mr. Aiton:

* Nothing can be more perplexing than the discrepancies which prevail amongst topographers as to the altitude of mountains. Thus we have Playfair assigning three different admeasurements to Knockdolion, viz. 2,091, 1,950, and 650 feet; while Chambers states the altitude of that hill at 2,000 feet; and Webster at 1,950 feet.

| | | Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Clay soil, | | |
| In the district of Carrick, | 10,000 | |
| In Kyle, | 175,600 | |
| In Cunningham, | 135,000 | |
| | | 320,600 |
| Sand or light soil, | | |
| In Carrick, | 90,000 | |
| In Kyle, | 41,000 | |
| In Cunningham, | 16,000 | |
| | | 147,000 |
| Moss and moor ground, | | |
| In Carrick, | 200,000 | |
| In Kyle, | 93,000 | |
| In Cunningham, | 54,000 | |
| | | 347,000 |
| | | 814,600 |

Chalmers assigns to these different classes of soil the following proportions: clay soil 261,960 acres; sandy soil 120,110; moor lands 283,530. There are no extensive natural woods in Ayrshire, but a considerable quantity of copse-wood occurs on the banks of the rivers, and a large extent of ground in the lower parts of the county is now under rising plantations.

The mineralogy of Ayrshire is highly interesting, and capable of affording a wide field of study both to the geologist and agriculturist. The higher parts of Carrick abound in unmixed granite of a greyish colour: braccia, whinstone, greenstone, and red sandstone, are also found in the same district. Immense beds of coal have been discovered in different parts of the county. The coal-district of Scotland, which intersects the island from the Atlantic to the German ocean, runs through the centre of Ayrshire, from the shore to its inland verges. It commences on the south, in the strath of Girvan in Carrick, about 2 miles from the sea, runs up by Dalmellington and New Cumnock on the south side of Kyle, by Sanquhar in Nithsdale, and Douglas and Carnwith in Lanarkshire, and, being cut off by the heights of Lammermoor, terminates near North Berwick: it runs nearly in a line from the rock of Ailsa to that of the Bass. Cannel coal, of excellent quality, is found at Bedlar hill near Kilbirnie, and at Adamel hill, by Tarbolton. Blind coal—a species principally composed of carbon, and in which there is only a very small portion of bituminous matter—is obtained in great quantities, and many thousand tons of it are yearly exported to Ireland. It is chiefly used for drying grain or malt. Copper and lead have both been wrought,—the latter to some extent at Daleagles in New Cumnock. Gold is said to have been discovered in Ayrshire, and dug by an Englishman, named Dodge, about the year 1700. A few specimens have been found in the hills of Carrick, of agates, porphyries, and calcareous petrifactions. Millstones are quarried near Kilbride; and a species of fire-stone near Auchinleck. Iron-stone is found in different parts of Carrick, and in the higher parts of Kyle. In the parish of Stair, antimony and molybdena have been found; and, in several parts of the county, that species of whetstone known by the name of Water-of-Ayr stone. Chalybeate springs—some of them strongly impregnated with sulphur—are found in almost every parish, but none of them present any thing peculiarly interesting. There are two springs in the parish of Maybole of uncommon magnitude.

In favourable seasons, ploughing commences in this county about the beginning of February. The rotation of crops differs widely in the different districts of Ayrshire. Wheat was seldom to be seen in this county beyond the limits of a nobleman's farm previous to the year 1785; but it is now become common, and seldom fails to yield a valuable return. Rye is not often sown, except on the sandy ground near the shores, where small quantities have been raised. Oats have always been the principal grain crops of Ayrshire. Peas and beans are also extensively sown. Turnips were first introduced by the earls of Eglinton and Loudon, about the middle of the last century, and they have subsequently been reared on almost every description of land; but, as in all other places, they grow to the best advantage on light dry soil. Swedish turnip is extensively cultivated. Potatoes are reared in great abundance, and to as good account as in any other county in Scotland. Clover is abundant. Ryegrass, though a native plant, remained unnoticed till about the year 1760, and it did not come into general use till about 1775. Only a small proportion of the surface of the county is occupied as meadow-land. The natural pasture—of which there is a considerable extent in the county—is devoted to the feeding and rearing of sheep. Much of the arable land also undergoes an alternation of crop and pasture; the greater part of the pasture is occupied with dairy stock, or other cattle fed in the district. The gardens and orchards of this county have long been objects of general admiration, from their extent, and the great taste with which they are laid out. At Eglinton there is one of the best-displayed policies in Ayrshire. Extensive woods, both copse and plantation, are thickly interspersed through many parts of the shire.—It would be a matter of some difficulty to ascertain at what period attention was first given, in this district, to the rearing of cattle. At all events it must have been remote, as the following adage, which was familiar to every grey-beard of the 17th century, shows:

> "Kyle for a man,
> Carrick for a cow,
> Cunningham for butter and cheese,
> And Galloway for woo!"

The Galloway cattle are well-made and hardy; but the native dairy cows are now preferred as milkers, and are much more profitable to the farmer. About the year 1750, several cows and a bull—either of the Teeswater, or some other English breed—were sent to the Earl of Marchmont's estates in Kyle, all of the high brown and white colour now so common in this county. It is probably from these or other similar mixtures that the red and white colours of the common stock were first introduced. In 1780, or a year or two previous, the opulent farmers in the parishes of Dunlop and Stewarton, made up their stocks or this breed; their example was followed by others, and the breed was gradually spread over Cunninghame, Kyle, and Carrick. The size of the Ayrshire improved dairy cows varies from 20 to 40 stones English, according to the quality or abundance of their food. The most valuable quality which a dairy cow can possess is to yield an abundance of milk. Ten Scots pints per day is not thought uncommon for the Ayrshire breed; some give twelve or thirteen; and fourteen pints have been taken from a good cow in one day. The greater portion of the milk is manufactured into cheese, of which there are two kinds,—the common and the Dunlop cheese. The Rev. Mr. Brisbane, in the first Statistical account of Dunlop parish, says, that a woman of the name of Gilmour, who had fled to Ireland during the persecution, discovered, while in that kingdom, the method of manufacturing this celebrated kind of cheese; and that it was introduced by her into her native parish on her return in 1688. It is said, however, to have been known before that period; for long before the Revolution, the making of cheese of a superior quality was the chief excellence and particular boast of the Cunningham farmers. Sheep, chiefly of the black-faced kind, are bred in Ayrshire in considerable numbers.—Labourers' wages average in this county from 9s. to 11s. per week.

Ayrshire is divided into three districts, or baili-ages, which, though constantly occurring in history, and in the language of the country at this day, have no longer a separate legal existence: viz. Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick.

Cunningham, in general a level and agreeable district of a triangular form and declining gradually towards the sea, is divided from Kyle by the Irvine, intersected by the Garnock, and watered by several streams of little note. Towards the confines of Renfrewshire, it rises into an assemblage of hills with intervening valleys. Along the sea-coast, and in the southern part of the district, there are tracts of tolerably flat and fertile soil. Its western angle, however, is mountainous, and the coast is rocky. This district comprehends 260 square miles, [Playfair,] and abounds in manufacturing towns and villages.

Kyle, the middle district, consisting of about 380 square miles, [Playfair,] lies between the river Doon and the Irvine, and is traversed from east to west by the Ayr, which divides it into King's Kyle on the south, and Kyle Stewart on the north. Toward the confines of Lanark and Dumfries-shire, it is elevated, rugged, and covered with heath; but the midland and maritime tracts are agreeably diversified, well-cultivated, and planted with villages and seats. "Kyle, or Coil, having once been a forest, may have taken its name from that circumstance, the Celtic *coill* signifying 'wood;' but the natives, misled probably by the old chroniclers, derive it from Coilus, a British king, who is reported to have fallen in battle somewhere on the river Coil, and to have been buried either at Coylton or at Coilsfield. If such a personage ever existed, this does not appear to have been the scene either of his actions or of his misfortunes. The hill-country, towards the east, is bleak, marshy, uncultivated, and uninteresting; and on that side, except at one or two places, the district was formerly impervious. In advancing from these heights to the sea, the symptoms of fertility and the beneficial effects of cultivation, rapidly multiply; but there is no 'sweet interchange of hill and valley,' no sprightliness of transition, no bold and airy touches either to surprise or delight. There is little variety, or even distinctness of outline, except where the vermiculations of the river are marked by deep fringes of wood waving over the shelvy banks, or where the long and almost rectilineal summit of the Brown Carrick terminates abruptly in a rugged foreland; or where the multitudinous islands and hills beyond the sea exalt their colossal heads above the waves, and lend an exterior beauty to that heavy continuity of flatness, which, from the higher grounds of Kyle, appears to pervade nearly the whole of its surface. The slope, both here and in Cunningham, is pitted with numberless shallow depressions, which are surmounted by slender prominences, rarely swelling beyond the magnitude of hillocks or knolls. Over this dull expanse the hand of art has spread some exquisite embellishments, which in a great measure atone for the native insipidity of the scene, but which might be still farther heightened by covering many of these spaces with additional woods, free from the dismal intermixture of Scotch fir,—a tree which predominates infinitely too much all over the country, deforming what is beautiful, and shedding a deeper gloom on what is already more than sufficiently cheerless."—['Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' Article Ayrshire.]

Carrick, the southern and most romantic district, including that portion of Ayrshire which lies to the south of the river Doon, and consisting of 399 square miles, [Playfair,] is in general mountainous, with some delightful valleys interspersed, and fertile declivities inclining towards the sea-coast. The two valleys watered by the Stinchar and the Girvan exhibit a wild and varied scenery which attracts the notice and excites the admiration of every traveller.

The manufactures of Ayrshire are important. The census of 1831 returned 8,000 males upwards of twenty years of age as being engaged throughout Ayrshire in different branches of manufacture. The woollen manufacture has long existed in this district, especially at Kilmarnock, Ayr, Stewarton, and Dalry. In 1838 there were 18 woollen-mills within the county, employing 242 hands.—Linen has been more extensively manufactured in former years in Ayrshire than it is now. The chief localities of this manufacture are Kilbirnie and Beith. The number of flax-mills, in 1838, was 3, employing 172 hands.—The cotton manufacture has long been increasing, and is now prosecuted on a large scale. Its chief localities are Catrine, Kilbirnie, and Patna. The number of cotton-mills, in 1838, was 4; employing 703 hands. A considerable number of women are employed in embroidery. They make from 3s. 6d. to 6s. per week. There are extensive iron-works at Muirkirk and Glenbuck. The manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes affords occupation to about 120 hands. Trade has been greatly facilitated by the execution of good roads, and by the formation of several railroads,—one of which extends from Troon point to Kilmarnock [see Troon]; another from Kilmarnock to Dalry; and another will unite Ayr, Irvine, and Dalry. The two latter are branches of the Glasgow and Ayr railway now executing. The completion of the line of railway betwixt Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr, will doubtless develope the resources of this shire, and open up many sources of additional traffic. Several extensive coal-fields have been already opened in the immediate neighbourhood of the line in this county. A company has been formed to build a steam-vessel to ply between Troon and Liverpool, as soon as the railway is opened; it being expected that many passengers from and to Glasgow will prefer to go on board or land at Troon or Ardrossan, and thus save the long and circuitous route by the river. Proposals have also been made to sail a steam-vessel between Ardrossan and Belfast; and some influential proprietors in the Western isles propose to start a steam-vessel for the purpose of conveying passengers, cattle, and produce from Skye, Mull, and the opposite mainland, to Troon or Ardrossan, whence the cattle can be conveyed by railway to the markets in Glasgow, and Paisley, and eventually to Edinburgh. The prospect of an English junction railway being formed from Kilmarnock to Carlisle is warmly entertained by the Ayrshire proprietors. See article, Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock & Ayr Railway.—There are several canals of short length in different places of the county. A canal of 31 miles from Glasgow to Ardrossan has been long projected, though only about one-third of the length,—viz. from Glasgow to Johnstone—has yet been executed.—Previous to the late equalization of weights and measures, the Ayrshire potatoe boll was very arbitrary. The bushel contained 2 pecks; the pound of butter, hay, and meat, 24 oz. avoird.; and the stimpart, ¼ peck.

Ayrshire returns one member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency, in 1839–40, was 4,274. The two boroughs of Ayr and Irvine are associated as contributory burghs with three of the Argyleshire burghs; while Kilmarnock is a contributory burgh of the Renfrew district. The principal towns—to which as separate articles the reader is now generally referred for further information on various points respecting the trade, manufactures, history, and antiquities of this county—are Ardrossan, Ayr, Beith, Girvan, Irvine, Kilwinning, Largs, Maybole, Newton-on-Ayr, Saltcoats, and Stewarton

To Ayrshire belong the island of LITTLE CUMBRAE, and AILSA CRAIG: which see.

The number of parishes in Ayrshire is 46; of which 16 are in the presbytery of Irvine; 28 in that of Ayr; and 2 in that of Stranraer. Ayrshire was formerly comprehended in the bishopric of Glasgow. —The number of parochial schools in 1834 was 46, under 62 teachers; of schools not parochial 225, under 241 teachers. The total number of scholars 14,800.—The population of the county, in 1801, was 84,306; in 1831, 145,100, in 30,501 families, of whom 6,967 families were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 15,193 in trades, handicrafts, and manufactures. The population was thus distributed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cunningham, | 63,453 |
| Kyle, | 56,066 |
| Carrick, | 25,536 |

The number of inhabited houses, in 1831, was 19,001; of uninhabited, 439. The valued rental, in 1674, was £191,605. Assessed property, in 1815, £409,983. Sir John Sinclair estimated the real rent, in 1796, at £112,752. In 1808 it was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cunningham, | £127,632 | 4 |
| Kyle, | 113,462 | 3 |
| Carrick, | 63,724 | 0 |
| Royalty of Ayr, | 9,855 | 0 |
| | £314,673 | 7 |

Throughout every part of Ayrshire are scattered the relics of former ages. Cairns, encampments, and druidical circles are numerous: see articles DUNDONALD, GALSTON, and SORN. Of ancient castles the most celebrated are LOCH DOON, TURNBERRY, PORTENCROSS, DUNDONALD, and SORN: see these articles. The principal ecclesiastical ruins are those of the abbeys of CROSSRAGUEL and KILWINNING: which also see. The most ancient families of Ayrshire are the Auchinlechs, Boswells, Boyds, Cathcarts, Crawfords, Cunninghams, Dalrymples, Dunlops, Fullartons, Kennedys, Lindsays, Montgomerys, and Wallaces. Of the titles of nobility connected with this county, the earldom of Carrick, now merged in the Crown, is the oldest. The earldom of Glencairn was created in 1488; that of Eglinton in 1503; that of Cassillis in 1509; those of Loudon and Dumfries in 1633; and of Dundonald in 1669.

Ayrshire was inhabited in Roman times by the Damnii and the Novantes. After the abdication of the Romans, this district became a part of the Cumbrian kingdom. During the Saxon heptarchy Kyle became subject to the kings of Northumbria. The Saxons maintained themselves in this district for many centuries, and have left numerous traces of their presence here. In 1221 the sheriffdom of Ayr was erected. In the wars of Wallace and Bruce, Ayrshire was the scene of numerous conflicts with the English. During the religious persecutions under the last of the Stuarts the men of Ayrshire distinguished themselves by their struggles for the maintenance of the rights of conscience; and were punished for their contumacy by having 'the Highland host' quartered upon them in 1678. "We might from these circumstances," says Chalmers, "suppose that the people of Ayrshire would concur zealously in the Revolution of 1688. As one of the western shires, Ayrshire sent its full proportion of armed men to Edinburgh to protect the convention of Estates. On the 6th of April, 1689, the forces that had come from the western counties, having received thanks from the convention for their seasonable service they immediately departed with their arms to their respective homes. They were offered some gratification; but they would receive none; saying that they came to save and serve their country, but not to enrich themselves at the nation's expense. It was at the same time ordered, 'that the inhabitants of the town of Ayr should be kept together till further orders.' On the 14th of May, arms were ordered to be given to Lord Bargeny, an Ayrshire baronet. On the 25th of May, in answer to a letter from the Earl of Eglinton, the convention ordered, 'that the heritors and fencible men in the shire of Ayr be instantly raised and commanded in conformity to the appointment of the Estates.' But of such proofs of the revolutionary principles of Ayrshire enough! The men of Ayr not only approved of the Revolution; but they drew their swords in support of its establishment and principles. On that memorable occasion the governors were not only changed; but new principles were adopted and better practices were introduced: and the Ayrshire people were gratified, by the abolition of episcopacy, and by the substitution of presbyterianism in its room, which brought with it its old maxims of intolerance and its invariable habit of persecution."—[Caledonia, vol. iii. pp. 473, 474.] The singular assertion with which this extract closes requires no refutation from us. It is but a proof of the amazing obliquity of perception with which otherwise shrewd minds are sometimes afflicted, even on points where facts as well as all history and respectable testimony are against them.

AYTON, a parish on the coast of Berwickshire, which seems to take its name, anciently written *Eytun*, and *Eitun*, from the water of Eye. It is bounded by Coldingham and Eyemouth parishes on the north; by the German ocean on the east; by Mordington and Foulden on the south; and by Chirnside and Coldingham on the west. This parish is about 4½ miles long, measured from north-east to south-west, or from north-west to south-east; and 3½ broad, measured from east to west. There are about 2½ miles of sea-coast, which presents a high and rocky shore, celebrated in the annals of smuggling. The hills in this parish lie chiefly in the south-western extremity. The whole of the parish, with the exception of about 800 acres which are in plantations, is under cultivation. The water of Eye which intersects the parish contains good trout, but not in any quantity. The Ale skirts the northern boundary. This stream unites with the Eye at the Kip rock, and the conjunct stream then flows north-east to Eyemouth. Cod, ling, haddocks, whitings, flounders, hollyback, turbot, mackerel, and other kinds of fish are caught on the coast in their seasons; and lobsters and crabs are plentifully obtained on the rocky shore. Population, in 1801, 1453; in 1831, 1680, of whom 663 resided in the kirk-town of Ayton. Assessed property in 1815 £13,169. In 1741 the village of Ayton seems to have contained about 320 souls, and the country-part of the parish about the same number. This village is situated on the banks of the Eye, near the centre of the parish, and on the post-road from Berwick to Dunbar. It is 9 miles distant from Berwick, and 48 from Edinburgh. A considerable part of it is built upon a pleasant sloping bank fronting the south. A paper-mill was erected here about the end of last century, and is still in employment. Markets for the sale of fat stock are held at Ayton on the first Thursday of every month. The largest occurs during the spring; and the buyers are chiefly from the neighbourhood of Morpeth. The fishing village and harbour of Burnmouth is finely situated in a deep cove on the coast. The line of the projected Newcastle and Edinburgh railway, as surveyed by Mr. George Stephenson, after crossing the Tweed a little above Berwick bridge, runs parallel to the coast nearly as far as Burnmouth, where it bends to the west, and pursues the valley of the Eye to Grant's House near its source, which is the summit

of the whole line, and is about 370 feet above sea-level. From this point the line falls towards Dunbar.—The following notices from the Statistical report of 1790 are curious in comparison with the present prices and rates. "The price of butcher-meat is from 3½d. to 4d. per lb. English weight; it has advanced about 1d. per lb. within these 6 or 8 years. The price of pork is variable. Haddocks, which sold formerly at 4d. or 6d. per score, now often bring as much a piece. A goose is sold here for 2s.; a pair of ducks for 1s. 3d.; a pair of hens for 1s. 6d.; a turkey for 2s. 6d.; butter sells for 7d. and cheese for 4d. per lb. The wages of a labourer are 1s. a day; a carpenter's and mason's, 1s. 4d.; a tailor's 1s. Threshing of corn is usually paid by what is termed lot, i. e. 1 boll is allowed for every 25 bolls that are threshed. The wages of a mason and his labourer, &c. are generally settled at so much a rood. A hind receives 2 bolls of barley, 1 boll of pease, and 10 bolls of oats; he has also a cow's grass, a house and yard, and as much ground as will serve to plant a firlot of potatoes. He is likewise allowed what coals he may have occasion for in his family, paying only the prime cost, which is about 2s. 8d. per cart-load, including the tolls; the carriage is equal to 4s. per load. The hind's wife reaps in harvest for the house. He has also £1 allowed for sheep's grass. A man-servant receives from £5 to £7, with bed and board; a maid-servant from £2 to £4 per annum." The Statistical reporter, in 1834, states the wages of labourers in this parish to be 1s. 6d. per day; that of artisans from 2s. to 2s. 6d.—This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. It was anciently united to Coldingham; at the Reformation it formed a parish in conjunction with Lamberton; but in 1650, Lamberton was disjoined from it. The present church is built upon the site, and includes part of the walls of the old parish-church; sittings 456. Stipend £235 0s. 6d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £24 3s., and certain teinds of fish. Unappropriated teinds, £364 18s. 2d. Patron, the Crown.—There are two United Secession congregations. Of these, the first was formed in 1779. Church-sittings 295. Stipend £80. The second was formed in 1781. Church-sittings 561. Stipend £100, with a manse and garden and some other allowances.—The parish schoolmaster has a salary of £34 4s. 4d., with about £80 school-fees and £40 other emoluments. There were six private schools within the parish in 1834.—On the hills on the south side of the parish are the remains of two camps supposed to be Roman or Saxon. Urns, and broken pieces of armour, have been found here. In the low grounds towards the north-west are the vestiges of three encampments thought to have been Danish or Pictish. History mentions the castle of Ayton, founded by the Norman baron De Vesci, which was taken by the Earl of Surrey in 1498, but no vestiges of it now remain. The modern house of Ayton which was built upon its site was unfortunately consumed by fire in 1834. In 1673, there appears to have been 24 heritors, including portioners and feuars, in this parish; in 1790, there were about 14. At the former period, they were more distinguished by family and rank. There were six of the name of Home, each of some distinction.



SUIL-BHEIN.

# B

BADCALL (Loch), or Badcaul, a small bay on the western coast of Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Eddrachillis, between Loch Broom on the south, and Scourie bay on the north. At its mouth is an archipelago of small islands. See Eddrachillis.

BADENOCH, a district in the south-east of Inverness-shire, about 35 miles in length, and 28 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the Monadhleadh mountains, which form the southern side of the vale of the Findhorn; on the east by the Braes of Abernethy; on the south by Athole and Lochaber; and on the west by the Great Glen of Scotland, or rather by the Coryaraik mountains which lie farther to the east. It is a wild and mountainous district, thinly inhabited, and poorly cultivated, covered in many places with natural woods, and in others presenting wide stretches of bleak lonely moorland. The river Spey intersects the district, rising in Loch Spey, a small mountain tarn at the western extremity of Badenoch, at an elevation of 1,200 feet above the sea, and flowing slowly through a gradually widening valley, first eastwards, and then north-east. See article Spey. The most interesting scenery and localities of Badenoch will be found described in the articles Alvie, Kingussie, and Laggan.—This district was in ancient times the land of the powerful family of the Cumyns or Cummins, who came from Northumberland in the reign of David I. In 1230, Walter, second son of William Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, acquired the lordship of Badenoch, by grant of Alexander II. ['Caledonia' ii. 563.] In 1291, John Cumyn, Lord of Badenoch, acknowledged Edward I. as superior lord of Scotland. His son, popularly called Red John Cumyn, was slain at Dumfries by the dagger of Bruce, on the 10th of February, 1306. Bruce annexed the lordship of Badenoch to the earldom of Murray; and the Clan Chattan appears from about this period to have settled in Badenoch. [Gregory, p. 77.] Robert II. granted Badenoch to his son Alexander, Earl of Buchan, "a species of Celtic Attila, whose common appellation of 'the Wolf of Badenoch' is sufficiently characteristic of the dreadful attributes which composed his character." [Tytler, vol. iii. p. 71.] "On some provocation given him by the Bishop of Moray, this chief descended from his mountains, and, after laying waste the country, with a sacrilege which excited unwonted horror, sacked and plundered the cathedral of Elgin, carrying off its rich chalices and vestments, polluting its holy shrines with blood, and, finally, setting fire to the noble pile, which, with the adjoining houses of the canons, and the neighbouring town, were burnt to the ground. This exploit of the father was only a signal for a more serious incursion, conducted by his natural son, Duncan Stewart, whose manners were worthy of his descent, and who, at the head of a wild assemblage of katherans, armed only with the sword and target, broke with irresistible fury across the range of hills which divides the county of Aberdeen and Forfar, and began to destroy the country, and murder the inhabitants, with reckless and indiscriminate cruelty. Sir Walter Ogilvy, then sheriff of Angus, along with Sir Patrick Gray, and Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, instantly collected their power, and, although far inferior in numbers, trusting to the temper of their armour, attacked the mountaineers at Gasklune, near the Water of Ila. But they were almost instantly overwhelmed, the katherans fighting with a ferocity, and a contempt of life, which seem to have struck a panic into their steel-clad assailants. Ogilvy, with his brother, Wat of Lichtoune, Young of Ouchterlony, the Lairds of Cairncross, Forfar, and Guthry, were slain, and sixty men-at-arms along with them; while Sir Patrick Gray and Sir David Lindsay were grievously wounded, and with difficulty carried off the field. The indomitable fierceness of the Highlanders is strikingly shown by an anecdote preserved by Winton. Lindsay had pierced one of these, a brawny and powerful man, through the body with his spear, and thus apparently pinioned him to the earth; but although mortally wounded, and in the agonies of death, he writhed himself up by main strength, and with the weapon in his body, struck Lindsay a desperate blow with his sword, which cut him through the stirrup and boot into the bone, after which he instantly sunk down and expired." [Ibid. pp. 74, 75.] In 1452, the Crown bestowed Badenoch on the Earl of Huntly, who, at the head of the Clan Chattan, maintained a fierce warfare with the western clans, and his neighbours of Lochaber.

BADENYON, a small property in the parish of Glenbucket, Aberdeenshire, on which are the relics of an old house, celebrated in the Rev. John Skinner's excellent song, 'John o' Badenyon.'

BAIKIE MOSS. See Airlie.

BAINSFORD. See Brainsford.

BALAGEICH. See Ballochgeich.

BALAGICH, a mountain in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Eaglesham, east of Binnend loch; rising nearly 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. It affords considerable quantities of sulphate of barytes, and is said to contain ores of silver and lead.

BALAHULISH. See Ballachulish.

BALBIRNIE, a village in the parish of Markinch, Fifeshire; 7½ miles north of Kirkcaldy, near the Leven. The proprietor of Balbirnie estate has, within these few years, made great alterations on his property, and nearly removed this village.

BALCARRES, the family-house and estate of a branch of the house of Lindsay, in the parish of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire. Balcarres was erected into a barony in 1592, in favour of John, second son of David, eighth Earl of Crawford. His son David was created first Lord Balcarres in 1633; and his grandson, Alexander, first Earl in 1651. It is now the property of Colonel Lindsay.

BALCHRISTIE, a hamlet in the parish of Newburn, Fifeshire; 1¼ mile south-west of Colinsburgh. This is a very ancient place, but contains at present only a few houses. David I. granted to the monks of Dunfermline, "Balchristie cum suis rectis divisis excepta rectitudine quam Keledei habere debent." A dispute ensued between the prior and canons of St. Andrews, and the monks of Dunfermline, about their respective rights to Balchristie. King William determined that the monks should have Balchristie subject to the rights which the Culdees had in it during the reign of David I. It is now the property of James Buchan, Esq.

BALDERNOCK, a small parish in the southern extremity of Stirlingshire; bounded on the north by the parishes of Strathblane and Campsie; on the east by Campsie and Lanarkshire; on the south by the

river Kelvin, which separates it from Lanarkshire, and on the west by New Kilpatrick. On the south, where it is bounded by the Kelvin, there are about 700 acres of rich flat land. The inundations of the river having frequently blasted the hopes of the husbandman by damaging or sweeping away his luxuriant crops in this quarter, the proprietors, about 70 years ago, united in raising a bank upon the brink of the river; but there are seasons still, when it breaks over or bursts through its barriers, to resume for a little its former desolating sway. From south to north there is a gradual ascent pleasantly diversified by round swelling hills. On the north side there is some moorish ground; but the greater part of the parish is arable. Towards the south-west lies Bardowie loch, covering about 70 acres. In it are pike and perch of a good size and quality. The valuation of the parish is £1,744 Scots. The real rent, in 1794, was supposed to be about £3,000 sterling; and arable land was then rented at from 10s. to £2 per acre. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,043. Population, in 1801, 796; in 1831, 805, of whom 50 were employed in the coal-mines in this parish. Houses 150.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £156 19s. 1d., with a manse, and glebe of the value of £19. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £20 fees. Pupils 50.—In the beginning of the reign of Alexander II. the lands of Cartonbenach were conveyed to Maurice Galbraith by Malduin, Earl of Lennox. Soon after, in 1238, we find the same barony granted, under the name of Bathernock, to Arthur, son of Maurice Galbraith, with power to seize and condemn malefactors, on condition that the convicts should be hanged on the earl's gallows. From the Galbraiths of Bathernock, chiefs of the name, descended the Galbraiths of Culcruich, Greenock, Killearn, and Balgair. In the north-west corner of the parish, on an elevated piece of ground, stands an old ruined tower, being all that now remains of the mansion-house of the Galbraiths of Bathernock. It appears to have been a large building surrounded by a ditch.—Not far from this to the eastward, are several of those large loose heaps of stones called cairns, some of them oblong, and others of a circular shape. One of the circular cairns is about 80 yards in circumference. Tradition says that in this place, called Craigmaddy moor, a battle was fought with the Danes, in which one of their princes was slain; and the farm on which these cairns are is named Blochairn, which may be a corruption of Balcairn, viz., 'the town of the cairns.'—But the most curious relic of antiquity in this parish, is a structure called the Auld wife's lift, situated about a mile to the north of the church, on high ground, in a little plain of about 250 yards in diameter, which is surrounded by an ascent of a few yards in height, and in the form of an amphitheatre. It consists of three stones of a greyish grit, two of which, of a prismatic shape, are laid along close by each other upon the earth; and the third—which was once probably a regular parallelopiped, and still, notwithstanding the depredations of time, approaches that figure—is laid above the other two. The uppermost stone is 18 feet long, 11 broad, and 7 thick, placed nearly horizontally with a small dip to the north. Its two supporters are about the same size. It can hardly be matter of doubt that this is one of those rude structures erected by the Druids in their sacred groves. Its situation, in a very sequestered spot, on an eminence surrounded by a grove of oaks —the stumps of which trees were still visible in 1795—corresponds exactly with every description we have of these places of worship. The tradition is that three old women, having wagered which should carry the greatest weight, brought hither in their aprons the three stones of which the lift is constructed!

BALERNO, a village in the parish of Currie, in Mid Lothian. It stands on the water of Leith, about 6 miles west of Edinburgh. There is a freestone quarry here, and a paper-mill.

BALFOUR. See MARKINCH.

BALFRON,* a parish in Stirlingshire, bounded on the north by Drymen and Kippen parishes; on the east by Gargunnock; on the south by Fintry and Killearn; and on the west by Drymen. It is nearly 12 miles in length from west to east, and about 2 in average breadth. From the river Endrick, which skirts its southern boundary, the surface rises gradually towards the north. Population, in 1801, 1,634; in 1831, 2,057, of whom 1,700 resided in the village of Balfron. Houses 193. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,925. Valued rent £2,078 2s. 4d. Scots. Real rent, in 1812, £3,480 11s. The population is chiefly composed of hand-loom weavers, cotton-spinners, and a few farmers. The village of Balfron is 19 miles north of Glasgow, and about the same distance west-south-west of Stirling. In the vicinity are the Ballindalloch cotton-mills which, in 1838, employed 239 hands. The village of Balfron was founded in 1789 by Robert Dunmore, Esq. of Ballindalloch, who first introduced cotton-weaving into the parish.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend, £157 6s. 4d.; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25. Church built in 1832; sittings 690.—There is a United Secession congregation at Holm-of-Balfron, which has existed for nearly a century. Church built about 1790; sittings 500. Stipend £100.—There is also a congregation in connection with the Relief. Church built in 1797; sittings 320. Stipend £75, with a house and garden.—There are two parochial schools, attended by about 76 children. The salary of one of the masters is £25, with £10 fees; of the other £10, with £7 10s. fees. There were in 1834, three private schools within the parish, attended by about 140 children.

BALGALVIES (LOCH), a small lake, which formerly existed in Forfarshire, formed by the waters of the Lunan in their passage through the parish of of Rescobie. It lay to the south-east of the loch of Rescobie, and closely adjoining to it. It has been drained, and affords excellent marl.—[Headrick's 'View of Angus,' p. 85.]

BALGOLLO, a hill in the parish of Moniefieth, in Forfarshire, about half a mile from the Tay, on which are the remains of fortifications erected by the English, in 1548, when in possession of Broughty castle, which lies at its base.

BALGONIE, a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Markinch, 2 miles south of that place. Near it, on the south bank of the Leven, is Balgonie castle, one of the seats of the Earl of Leven, created Baron Balgonie in 1641. It is of great antiquity, and is in tolerably good repair.

BALGOWNIE. See ABERDEEN. "The brig of Doon, near the 'auld toun' of Aberdeen," writes Lord Byron in one of his letters, "with its one arch and its deep black salmon stream below, is in my memory as yesterday. I still remember, though perhaps I may misquote the awful proverb which made me pause to cross it, and yet lean over it with a childish delight, being an only son, at least by the mother's side. The saying as recollected by me was

* This name is understood by some to be *Bal fruin*, i. e. 'the Town of Sorrow.' Others derive it from *Bal-fuar-aven*, 'the Cold town of the river.'

this, but I have never heard or seen it since I was nine years of age :—

> Brig of Balgounie black's your wa'!
> Wi' a wife's ae son, and a mear's ae foal,
> Doun ye shall fa'."

BALGRAY, a hamlet, 3 miles north-west of Glasgow, in the parish of Govan. There is here an excellent free-stone quarry, about 600 yards from the Forth and Clyde canal, at which there is a wharf for shipping the stones.

BALLACHULISH, or BALLAHULISH, or BALCHULLISH,* a *quoad sacra* parish, divided from the parish of Kilmalie by authority of the General Assembly in May, 1833. It consists of two distinct districts, separated from each other by the Linnhe loch, with a church in each district in which worship is performed alternately once a fortnight. The district connected with the church at North Ballachulish, which lies in Inverness-shire, is 17 miles in length by 7 in breadth; that connected with the church at Ardgour, in Argyleshire, is 14 miles by 6. The two churches are about 4 miles apart, and were built in 1829, at an expense of £1,470 each, under the provisions of the act 5° Geo. IV. c. 90. The church at Ballachulish has 300 sittings; that of Ardgour, 210. Stipend £120, with a manse and glebe. Population of the Ardgour district in December 1835, 549; of the Ballachulish district, 706. Total, 1,255, of whom 935 belonged to the Established church. This parish is in the presbytery of Abertarff, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. —There is a large and valuable slate-quarry here, on the great clay-slate formation which extends from Easdale on the south to this point northwards. "The prospect from the inn is, on all hands, sublime. Beyond the ferry, the hills, covered with woods and pastures, rise gradually to a considerable height, and decline to the south-west, where the lochs of Leven and Linnhe unite; in that direction, the eye, gliding over a vast expanse of water, is arrested by immense groups of mountains of different forms and heights in Morven, which compose an admirable landscape. About 4 miles eastward are the stupendous mountains of Glenco. Such variety of grand and interesting scenery is not perhaps to be found in any other part of Scotland."—[Playfair, Vol. II. p. 15.]—Ballachulish ferry is 5 miles from Corran ferry; 16 miles from King's House; 14 from Fort-William; 31 from Tyndrum by the Glenco road; 45 from Fort-Augustus; and 61 from Inverary by the military road.

BALLINDALLOCH. See articles, AVEN and INVERAVEN.

BALLANTRAE, a large parish forming the south-east corner of Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the parish of Colmonell; on the east and south-east by the parish of New Luce in Wigtonshire; on the south by that of Inch in Wigtonshire; on the south-west by Loch Ryan; and on the west by the Irish sea. The extent of sea-coast is about 12 miles. The shore, excepting for about 2 miles opposite to the village of Ballantrae, is in general high and rocky, having a tremendous surf or swell beating against it when the wind blows from the west or north-west. Opposite to this coast the sea appears land-locked: for a most spacious bay of nearly 25 or 30 leagues diameter is formed by part of the coast of Galloway, part of the two counties of Down and Antrim in Ireland, the east coast of Argyleshire, part of Dumbartonshire, and the whole stretch of coast along the shire of Ayr for about 80 miles. All this vast extent of coast is easily discernible by the naked eye in a clear day, together with the islands of Sana, Arran, Bute, and the two small islands of Cumbrae. The land rises with a gradual slope from the shore to the tops of the mountains forming part of that extensive range of hills which stretches across the south of Scotland, almost from the Irish sea to the frith of Forth beyond Edinburgh. The highest hill is that of Beinerard, about 6 miles south-east of Ballantrae, which, according to Thomson's atlas, has an elevation of 1,430 feet. The surface is much diversified with heights and hollows, intersected by little streams of water descending from the hills. All beyond the mountains towards the east is soft mossy ground covered with heath and ling. The principal river is the ARDSTINCHAR: see that article. There is another stream called the App, which flows in a south-west direction through Glenapp into Loch Ryan. Mr. Aiton estimated the superficial area of this parish at 49,000 Scots acres; in the Statistical report of 1838 it is estimated at between 24,000 and 25,000, of which about 7,000 are arable. The valued rental is £3,551 1s. 6d. Scots; the real rental, in 1790, about £2,000, but, in 1838, nearly £7,500. The want of roads, complained of in the Statistical report of 1791, has now been remedied; there is a good turnpike-road from Stranraer to the village of Ballantrae, a distance of 17 miles, and also from Ballantrae to Girvan, a distance of 12½ miles; besides numerous branch-roads. The village of Ballantrae consists of about 84 houses, with a population of 456. It now enjoys regular steam-communication with Glasgow at least three times a-week. Population of the parish, in 1801, 837; in 1831, 1,506. Houses 263. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,684.—The parish of Ballantrae is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Both the parish of Ballantrae, and the neighbouring parish of Colmonell, were originally connected with the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; but were disjoined in 1699, on account of their great distance from the seat of presbytery, and annexed to the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. Patroness, the Duchess De Coigny. Stipend £258 1s. 3d., with manse, and a glebe of the value of £15 10s. Church built in 1819; sittings 600. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s., with £16 school fees, and £1 other emoluments. Average number of pupils 40. There are three private schools in this parish, which were attended, in 1834, by about 80 pupils. There is a chapel and a school in Glenapp.—Chambers says "The inhabitants of this part of the country were till within the last twenty or thirty years, almost as wild and rude as the remote Highlanders of Ross-shire, though no doubt a great deal wealthier. As what the natural circumstances of the district gave rise to, was greatly influenced, at one period, by the lawless state into which much of the population was thrown by smuggling. It is not yet more than four years, since the immense bands of people, who, in this district, attend funerals, would fall out on the road to the parish town, where the church-yard is situated, and without regard to the sober character of their duty, set down the corpse and fight out the quarrel, with fists, sticks, and such other rustic weapons as they happened to be possessed of, till, in the end, one party had to quit the field discomfited, leaving the other to finish the business of the funeral. Brandy, from the French luggers that were perpetually hovering on the coast, was the grand inspiration in these *polymachia*, which, it is needless to say, are totally unknown in our own discreeter times. Another fact may be mentioned, as evincing the state of barbarity from which Ballantrae has

* By Webster, written *Ballychelish*; by Playfair, *Ballichelish*; by many, *Balluchulish*; by others, *Ballishulish*; and by Macculloch, *Ballahulish*.

cently emerged, that previous to the end of the eighteenth century, there was not a single individual connected with the three learned faculties, not so much as a justice of the peace, in the whole district, nor within twelve miles of it."—The only antiquities within the parish are the remains of an old church at the north-east extremity of the parish, which seems to have been formerly the parish-church, and to have been deserted for the present one as being more commodious for the inhabitants; and the remains of a large old castle adjoining the village, and situated upon a high rock now within the minister's glebe, which about a century ago belonged to the Lords of Bargeny.

BALLATER, a village in the parish of Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Dee, 1½ mile above Pannanich, and 41½ west of Aberdeen. This is a fashionable watering-place. The chalybeate wells are at Pannanich, which is always crowded during the summer-months, but the visitors reside at Ballater. A bridge was built across the Dee here in 1783, but was destroyed by a river-flood in 1799. A new bridge was finished at the end of the year 1811, with a water-way of 238 feet, at an expense of £4,224. It consisted of five arches, the middle arch having a span of 60 feet, the extreme arches of 34, and the intervening arches of 55 feet. This bridge also was swept away by the great flood in August 1829. "The view of Ballater from the lower extremity of the plain," says Sir T. D. Lauder, "is something quite exquisite. I do not speak of the village itself, which, at that distance, presents little more than the indication of a town, with a steeple rising from it; but I allude to the grand features of nature by which it is surrounded. The very smallness of the town adds to the altitude of the mountains; for, when seen from the point I mean, it might be a city for aught the traveller knows to the contrary. It stands, half-hidden among trees, in the rich and diversified vale. On the north rises the mountainous rock of Craigdarroch, luxuriantly wooded with birch, and divided off from the bounding mountains of that side of the valley by the wild and anciently impregnable Pass of Ballater. Beyond the river, amidst an infinite variety of slopes and wood, is seen the tall old hunting-tower of Knock; and, behind it, distance rises over distance, till the prospect is terminated by the long and shivered front, and (when I saw it on the 15th of October last) the snow-covered ridge of Loch-na-gar—the nurse of the sublime genius of Byron, who, in his beautiful little poem, so entitled, still

'Sighs for the valley of dark Loch-na-gar.'"

BALLERNO, or BALLEDGARNO, a village in the parish of Inchture, in Perthshire, the property of Lord Kinnaird. It is 14 miles north-east of Perth, and 1½ north-west of Inchture.

BALLINGRAY, an upland parish in Fifeshire; bounded on the north by Portmoak parish; on the east by Kinglassie and Auchterderran; on the south by Auchterderran and Beath; and on the west by Cleish. It is about 3½ miles in length, by 1½ in breadth. About one-third of the parish is under tillage. Coal is extensively wrought in it. There was until recently a considerable loch in this parish called Loch Orr, from which the small stream Orr issues; but it has been in great part drained. Towards the eastern extremity of this loch was a small island, upon which stood the remains of an ancient castle supposed to have been founded in the reign of Malcolm III. The family of Loch Orr was of considerable importance in early times. In the reign of Alexander II., Adam De Loch Orr was sheriff of Perth, and the name of Thomas De Loch Orr occurs in the roll of the parliament held at Ayr. The domain of Loch Orr afterwards passed into the hands of the Wardlaws of Torry. A little to the westward of Loch Orr house were the vestiges of a Roman camp, now levelled and effaced. Some have conjectured that this was the spot where the Ninth legion was attacked and nearly cut off by the Caledonians. Population, in 1801, 277; in 1831, 392. Houses 65. Assessed property £3,014.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, Jobson of Lochore. Stipend £172 8s. 3d., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18. Church built in 1831. Schoolmaster's stipend £34 4s. 4½d., with about £8 10s. of fees and other emoluments. Pupils, in 1834, 20.

BALLO, one of the Sidlaw range of hills, in the parish of Longforgan, Perthshire. It attains an altitude of 992 feet above sea-level.

BALLOCH, a ferry in the parish of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire, a little below the issue of the Leven from Loch Lomond. Somewhat to the north-east of this ferry are the ruins of Balloch castle, an ancient stronghold of the earls of Lennox.

BALLOCH, a small sheet of water, about half-a-mile in circumference, at the foot of Torlum, in the parish of Muthil in Perthshire. It discharges itself into the Earn by a small stream.

BALLOCHGEICH, a steep narrow ascent leading to the old postern gate of Stirling castle. That facetious monarch James V., when rambling through the country after the fashion of Sultan Alraschid, was wont to assume the title of 'The gudeman o' Ballochgeich,' or 'Ballengeich.'

BALLOCHMYLE, a locality in Ayrshire, on which Burns has conferred celebrity by his fine song of 'The Bonny Lass o' Ballochmyle.' 'The braes o' Ballochmyle' are on the northern bank of the Ayr, between Catrine and Howford bridge, and about 2 miles distant from Mossgiel. "Bending in a concave form," says Chambers in his 'Illustrations of the Land of Burns,' "a mixture of steep bank and precipice, clothed with the most luxuriant natural wood, while a fine river sweeps round beneath them, they form a scene of bewildering beauty, exactly such as a poet would love to dream in during a July eve."

BALLOCHNEY RAILWAY. This is an extension of one of the branches of the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, or rather a prolongation of that railway, by two arms which run into the interior of New Monkland parish, so as to embrace the coal and iron-stone works in the rich mining districts on both sides of Airdrie. The company of proprietors was incorporated in 1826 by 7° Geo. IV. c. 48. The original capital was £18,000, which was increased, in 1835, to £28,000; and by an act passed in July 1839, to £70,000. It commences at Kipps colliery, about 2 miles west of Airdrie, runs from thence in an easterly direction, and passing Airdrie about a quarter of a-mile to the north, terminates at Ballochney colliery, about 3 miles to the north-east, sending out in its course several branches to the town and to the different collieries. This is but a short railway, not exceeding 3 miles of length in the main line, and about as much in the branches; but it is remarkable for two beautiful self-acting inclined planes, which form part of the line, and are the first of the kind that have been constructed in Scotland on any great scale. The gravity of the ascending and descending trains of waggons, are nicely balanced against each other, and their velocities regulated throughout the different parts of the line by varying slightly the inclination of the plane from top to bottom, by which means undue acceleration is prevented. The Ballochney lower inclined plane is 1,100 yards in length, and rises 118 feet perpendicular; the inclination varies

from 1 in 22 at the top to 1 in 32 at the bottom; the upper inclined plane is also 1,100 yards in length, and rises 94 feet perpendicular, varying in inclination from 1 in 25 at the top to 1 in 36 at the bottom.

BALLYCHELISH. See BALLACHULISH.

BALMACLELLAN, a parish in Kirkcudbrightshire; bounded on the north-west and north by the parish of Dalry; on the north and north-east by Dumfries-shire; on the east by Kirkpatrick-Durham parish; on the south by Partoun parish; and on the south-west by the parish of Kells. Its outline is very irregular. In its greatest dimensions, from north-east to south-west, it is about 14 miles. Its greatest admeasurement from east to west is about 10 miles. Urr water, flowing from Loch Urr, forms its eastern boundary; the Ken and Loch Ken skirt it on the south-west; while the Grapel, flowing south-west into the Ken, and the head-sources of the Cairn flowing north-east, separate it from Dalry. The road from Dumfries to Newton-Stewart, by New Galloway, intersects the lower or southern half of the parish, from east to west, passing the kirk-town, which is 1½ mile north-east of New Galloway. The surface is in general level, except towards the northern march, where there is a considerable range of hills running north-east and south-west. Along the banks of the Ken, the soil is chiefly dry, light, and gravelly; the remainder is also of a light nature, but sometimes of a deep moss, and covered with heath. There are five small lakes within the parish, which are plentifully stocked with fish, especially Loch Brack, which is remarkable for excellent trout of a large size. This parish seems to have derived its name from its ancient proprietors; a branch of the family of Maclellan having possessed lands contiguous to the church and village for several centuries, and they are supposed to have transferred their name to the property. This family was in great authority so early as the reign of Alexander II.; in 1217, David Maclellan is mentioned in a charter of that king; they were also heritable sheriffs of Galloway till the time of James II. Its branches were so numerous and respectable that there were then in Galloway twelve knights of the name of Maclellan, of whom Sir Patrick Maclellan, tutor of Bombie, was the chief. He was the eldest son of Sir Patrick, who lived about the year 1410, and of a daughter of Sir Andrew Gray, of Broxmouth and Foulis. But, in 1452, having taken part with Herries, of Tereagles, against William, Earl Douglas, he was besieged in his own castle of Raeberry, and after being cast into close prison in the Earl's castle of Thrieve, was put to death, and interred in the abbey of Dundrennan. Whereupon his relations, making great depredations on Douglas's lands in Galloway, his office of sheriff was forfeited to the Crown. Sir Robert Maclellan was made a gentleman of the bed-chamber by Charles I., and afterwards, in 1633, created baron Kirkcudbright, with limitation to heirs male. The family-possessions at Kirkcudbright have long since been alienated; and the title has been dormant since the death of the 9th lord in 1832. Population, in 1801, 554; in 1831, 1,013. Houses 205. Assessed property £4,953.—This parish, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Minister's stipend £226 19s. 8d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £35. Church built in 1722; enlarged in 1833; sittings 366. Of a population of 1,050 ascertained by census in 1836, 950 belonged to the established church, and 100 to the Dissenters. There were 3 parochial schools in this parish in 1834. The salary of each of the masters is £17 2s. 2d.; and the school-fees of two of them amounted to about £30. Average number of scholars at the three schools 95.

BALMAGHIE,* a parish in Kircudbrightshire; bounded on the north by the parishes of Kells and Partoun, from which it is separated by the water of Dee; on the east by the parishes of Crossmichael and Tongueland, from which it is separated by the Dee; on the south by Tongueland and Twineham parishes; and on the west by Girthon, from which it is separated by Auchencloy burn, which flows north into the Dee. Its length may be about 8 or 9, and its breadth from 3 to 6 miles. The general appearance of the surface is far from pleasing to the eye. A great part of it is covered with heath, rocks, and morasses. There are a few bleak rugged hills, which rise to a considerable height, and are incapable of improvement; but the parish in general cannot be said to be mountainous. The best cultivated tracts lie along the eastern and southern skirts. There are five small lakes in the parish, in which anglers find abundance of pike, perch, and trout. Of these, Grannoch, or Woodhall loch, is the largest; it is about a quarter of a mile broad, and 2½ miles in length. At Lochenbreck, on the estate of Woodhall, is a strong mineral spring, "that for time immemorial," says a writer quoted in the Old Statistical account, "has been frequented by numbers every spring and summer-season, for behoof of their health; and its good effects have been sanctioned by every one of the faculty that knows its virtues. It is a chalybeate water, and perhaps one of the strongest of the kind in North Britain." The valued rent of the parish is £3,651 Scots; its real rent, at the close of last century, was £2,640 sterling. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,986. Population, in 1801, 969; in 1831, 1,416. Houses 228.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, Gordon of Balmaghie. Stipend £203 8s. 8d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £17 10s. Unappropriated teinds £146 0s. 1d. Church built in 1794; sittings 360. The dissenters are about 150 in number, of whom the greater part are Roman Catholics, who have their places of worship at Dalbeattie and Gatehouse of Fleet. The remainder are Reformed Presbyterians. There are 2 parish-schools, which were attended by about 200 children in 1834. The salary of one schoolmaster was £12, with about £30 fees; of the other £17 6s. 6d., with £18 fees. There was also a private school with about 100 pupils.—After the Revolution, the Covenanters dissented from the church on account of her Erastianism, and professed to refuse subjection to the state, because the king and parliament had not subscribed the covenants. They had no minister for about sixteen years, but they met for worship in societies, in different parts of the south and west of Scotland, where they chiefly resided and were known by the name of 'Hill Folk,' 'Society Men,' and 'Cameronians.' Their views were favoured by Mr. John Macmillan, minister of the gospel at Balmaghie, who sometimes dispensed religious ordinances to some of them who resided without the bounds of his own parish. For this he was deposed from the office of the ministry about the year 1704. He submitted for some time to the sentence of deposition, but conceiving it to be founded in error, he afterwards resumed the office of the ministry. After preaching for some time, he received a call from the societies in the year 1706, and continued to be their sole minister till he was joined by Mr. Nairn about the year 1743, and these two were the only ministerial members who constituted the first R

* "*Bal*, in the Gaelic language, signifies a township or residence. For about 600 years previous to the year 1786, the family of Maghie of Balmaghie possessed extensive estates in this part of the country, and here they resided. Hence the etymology of the name of the parish is obvious."—*Old Statistical Account.*

formed Presbytery.—Several persons here suffered as martyrs, during the persecution which prevailed in the 17th century. In the churchyard there are grave-stones over three of them. One of these has the following epitaph engraven on it:—

Here lyes David Halliday, portioner of Meifield, who was shot upon the 21st of February, 1685, and David Halliday, once in Glengape, who was likewise shot upon the 11th of July, 1685, for their adherence to the principles of Scotland's Covenanted Reformation.

Beneath this stone two David Hallidays
Do lie, whose souls now sing their Master's praise.
To know if curious passengers desire,
For what, by whom, and how they did expire;
They did oppose this nation's perjury,
Nor could they join with lordly prelacy.
Indulging favours from Christ's enemies,
Quench'd not their zeal this monument then cries;
These were the causes not to be forgot,
Why they by Lag so wickedly were shot
One name, one cause, one grave, one heaven do tie
Their souls to that one God eternally.

BALMANGAN BAY, a small harbour below Kirkcudbright, at the mouth of the Dee. There are 12 or 15 feet water here at four hours flood in all tides.

BALMERINO, a parish in Fifeshire; bounded on the north by the frith of Tay; on the east by the parish of Forgan; on the south by Kilmany; and on the west by Creigh and Flisk. Its medium length from east to west is about 3½ miles; and its greatest breadth 2¼ miles. Two hilly ridges, spurs of the Ochills, traverse the parish from east to west, leaving between them a fertile valley inclining towards the east. The highest point of the southern ridge is Coultry hill, which exceeds 500 feet, and is wooded to the top. The whole shore is bold and rocky. Mr. Leighton states the area of the parish at 3,346 acres, of which 2,700 are in cultivation, and about 500 under wood. The valued rent is £3,944 9s. 2d. Scots. Real rent £4,800. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,331. Population, in 1801, 786; in 1831, 1,055. Houses 212. There are four villages in the parish: namely, Galdry near the northern boundary; Balmerino on the coast; Coultry towards the west; and Kirkton. Balmerino is a nice little fishing village, and a creek of the port of Dundee, with which it communicates by a weekly packet. When the first Statistical report was written, it was stated that above 7,000 bolls of grain were yearly shipped at this port for Dundee and other markets; but this trade no longer exists: the farmers find it more convenient to send their grain to Cupar, and other neighbouring towns. Salmon are caught on the coast by means of the toot net, but no longer in such numbers as formerly; and that delicate little fish, the spirling, once caught here in immense quantities, seems to have betaken itself to other haunts. A considerable number of the population are employed in weaving for the Dundee manufacturers. Mr. Leighton says an expert weaver can earn upon an average 2s. per day of twelve hours. We greatly fear this is too high an estimate. At this present time the average of the nett weekly earnings of a steady weaver in Dundee does not exceed 9s. per week.—The lands of Balmerino, at the beginning of the 13th century, were in the possession of Henry de Ruel or Rewel, whose nephew and heir, Richard, sold them, in 1225, to Queen Emergarde, the mother of Alexander II., for 1,000 merks. Emergarde founded an abbey upon her newly acquired possession, which she dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and to St. Edward the Confessor; and, dying in 1233, was buried before the high altar. The last abbot of this well-endowed house was Sir John Hay. After the Reformation, the lands belonging to it were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Sir James Elphinston, in whose family they continued till the forfeiture of John, 6th Lord Balmerino, in 1746. They were then purchased from the Crown by the York Buildings company, who resold them to the Earl of Moray. The remains of the abbey are now of trifling extent. An arcade of pointed arches supported on short thick pillars, and two vaulted apartments still remain; but the chapel has entirely disappeared. There are still some remains of the orchard, and one or two venerable chestnut trees in the surrounding grounds.*—A little to the east of the abbey are the ruins of the ancient castle of Naughton, surmounting an isolated mass of rock. Sir William Hay of Naughton is noticed by Winton as

"Ane hanest knycht, and of gud fame,
A travalit knycht lang before than."

And Gawain Douglas places him among the heroes of romance in his 'Palice of Honour:'

"Then saw I Maitland upon auld beir'd grey,
Robin Hude, and Gilbert with the quhite hand,
How Hay of Nauchton flew in Madin land."

Mr. Leighton conjectures that Naughton was the site of the battle of Dunnechtan, fought in 685, wherein the Pictish king, Bredei, defeated and slew the Saxon king, Egfrid of Northumbria. But Chalmers supposes this engagement to have taken place at Dunnichen in Angus.† There is a field in the neighbourhood of Nauchton, called Battle-law, where the Danes, in their flight from the battle of Luncarty, made a vigorous stand against the Scots and Picts under Kenneth III., but were again put to flight with severe loss, and compelled to take refuge in their ships which lay in the mouth of the Tay.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £239 9s., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £18. Unappropriated teinds £95 4s. 4d. The abbey-church was used for service till the year 1595, when a new church was erected near the foot of the Scurr hill, where the burial-ground still remains, although the church now in use, which was built in 1811, is farther east, or more towards the centre of the parish. There are about 100 dissenters in the parish, who are mostly connected with the Secession-church at Rathillet. The parish-school is at Galdry. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 2d., with from £25 to £28 of fees. Average number of scholars 80. There is a female school attended by about 40 children.

BALNAHUAIGH, an islet of about one mile in circuit, lying midway between Lunga and Eisdale. It is included in the parish of Jura, and, in 1800, had a population of 150, who were supported by quarrying slate, the whole rock being one slate-quarry.

BALNAMOON'S MIRES, a morass formerly of great extent, but now drained and cultivated, about 5 miles north of Arbroath. The small stream Keiler takes its rise here.

BALQUHIDDER, a very large parish in the south-west of Perthshire; bounded on the west and north by Killin; on the east by Comrie; and on the south by Callander. Measured from its north-east to its south-west corner, it is 20 miles in length; and from Craig-na-Cailliach on its north-eastern border, across the country in a north-west direction, it is 10 miles. Its general outline is triangular, and it is nearly enclosed by ranges of lofty mountains, from which numerous torrents descend to Loch Voel, which, with its adjunct Loch Doine, occupies the

* Grose has given a view of these ruins. Another and recent view is given in 'Fife Illustrated,' Glasgow, 1839, 4to.

† Simeon of Durham relates that this battle was fought in the vicinity of a lake, which he calls Stagnum Nechtain; and the Saxon Chronicle says that the field of battle was "juxta mare Boreali." It is not easy to reconcile these features with the present locality.

centre of the parish. These lochs discharge themselves by the Balvaig, into Loch Lubnaig, of which the northern half is projected into this parish, on the east of Craig-na-Cailliach. See articles Loch Doine, Loch Lubnaig, and Loch Voel. After heavy rains the low grounds around these lochs are widely inundated—as might be expected from the form of the country. According to tradition all the lower grounds, and the foot of the mountains in this parish, were formerly covered with wood; and large trunks of oak and birch trees are still found occasionally in the mosses. There is still a considerable quantity of coppice within this parish. The writer of the first Statistical account claims the south part of Benmore as in this parish, and estimates its height at 3,903 feet above sea-level; also the western side of Ben Voirlich, to which he assigns an altitude of 3,300 feet. A little to the south of Benmore is Binean, or 'the Mountain of Birds,' which has a nearly equal elevation. To the south-west of Binean is Benchroan; and to the south-east of Benchroan are Stobdune and Benchoan. All these are very lofty mountains; but we have not admeasurements of their respective heights. The principal roads which intersect this parish is that from Callander, by Loch Lubnaig, to Lochearnhead, and through Glen Ogle to Tyndrum; and that from Lochearnhead to Balquhidder. Glen Ogle is a narrow pass hemmed in for several miles on both sides by very lofty and precipitous rocks. Glen Ample is a narrow deep ravine on the eastern skirts of the parish, intersected by a rapid mountain-torrent called the Ample, which flows north into Loch Earn. The vale of Balquhidder, and its two fine lochs, presents some very beautiful scenery, and is rife with traditions of Rob Roy, many of whose exploits were performed here; and whose ashes rest in the little churchyard of Balquhidder. To the west of the kirk-town are 'The Braes of Balquhidder,' celebrated in Scottish song. This village is 12 miles distant from Callander. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,377; in 1831, 1,049. Houses 200. Assessed property £6,794. —This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Sir Evan J. Macgregor, Bart. Minister's stipend £275 15s. 11d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £20. Church built in 1631; repaired in 1810; sittings 425. The district of Lochearnhead, called the half-parish, being part *quoad civilia* of Comrie parish, is annexed to Balquhidder *quoad sacra*. It contains about 200 individuals. There are about 20 dissenters within the parish.

BALTA, an islet lying to the east of the isle of Unst, in the Shetland groupe, in N. lat. 60° 41'. Balta sound, between Balta and Unst, is a bay 2 miles in length, and about half-a-mile broad, so completely shut in by the island of Balta that, seen from a distance, it resembles a lake. Both sides of this bay are in a state of high cultivation. An excellent survey of Balta harbour, by Captain Ramage, was published in 1819.

BALVAIG (The), a stream which rises in the western corner of Balquhidder parish in Perthshire, flows east-north-east into Loch Doine, through which it flows into Loch Voel, and thence emerging, flows first east, and then south, to Loch Lubnaig, from the lower or southern extremity of which it re-issues, and then flows south-east into the Teith, coming from Loch Venachoir, which it joins at Bochastle, about half-a-mile above Callander bridge.

BALWEARIE, the ancient seat of the family of

"the wondrous Michael Scott,"

in the parish of Abbotshall, Fifeshire. Sir Michael flourished during the 13th century, and was born at Balwearie some time previous to the year 1214. Filled with the thirst of learning from his youth, he left his native country, and studied successively at Oxford—where he had Roger Bacon for a fellow-student—at Padua, and at Toledo; and, having acquired a European reputation for learning, was invited to the court of the emperor of Germany, where he remained some years. On his return to England, he was honourably received by Edward I., who permitted him to proceed to Scotland, where he arrived just after the death of Alexander III., rendered an embassy to Norway expedient, for the purpose of conveying the princess Margaret, daughter of Eric, king of Norway, by Margaret, the eldest daughter of Alexander III., to Scotland, of the crown of which kingdom she had become, by her grandfather's death, the direct and lawful inheritrex. To this honourable embassy, Sir David Scott, and Sir Michael Wemyss, another Fifeshire gentleman, were appointed by the regents of the kingdom. They succeeded so far in their mission as to get the young princess intrusted to their care; but the royal maiden sickened on her passage to Scotland, and died in Orkney. Sir Michael's name does not again appear in history; he died soon after, having attained an extreme age. Tradition varies concerning the place of his burial; by some accounts he is represented as having been buried at Home-Cultram in Cumberland, where Henry, son of King David of Scotland, had founded a Cistercian abbey, of which abbey Lysons says, Michael Scott was a monk about the year 1190; by others, he is said to have been buried in Melrose-abbey. Our great Minstrel has decided in favour of Melrose, and any other belief on this subject is therefore most unwarrantable. "It is well known," says Tytler, in his 'Lives of Scottish Worthies,' [vol. I. p. 121.,] "that many traditions are still prevalent in Scotland concerning the extraordinary powers of the Wizard; and if we consider the thick cloud of ignorance which overspread the country at the period of his return from the continent, and the very small materials which are required by Superstition as a groundwork for her dark and mysterious stories, we shall not wonder at the result. The Arabic books which he brought along with him, the apparatus of his laboratory, his mathematical and astronomical instruments, the Oriental costume generally worn by the astrologers of the times, and the appearance of the white-haired and venerable sage, as he sat on the roof of his tower of Balwearie, observing the face of the heavens, and conversing with the stars, were all amply sufficient to impress the minds of the vulgar with awe and terror. 'Accordingly,' says Sir Walter Scott, in his Notes on the Lay of the Last Minstrel, 'the memory of Sir Michael Scott survives in many a legend, and in the south of Scotland any work of great labour and antiquity is ascribed either to the agency of Auld Michael, of Sir William Wallace, or of the Devil.' Some of the most current of these traditions are so happily described by the above-mentioned writer, that we cannot refrain from quoting the passage. 'Michael was chosen,' it is said, 'to go upon an embassy to obtain from the king of France satisfaction for certain piracies committed by his subjects upon those of Scotland. Instead of preparing a new equipage and splendid retinue, the ambassador retreated to his study, and evoked a fiend in the shape of a huge black horse, mounted upon his back, and forced him to fly through the air toward France. As they crossed the sea, the devil insidiously asked his rider what it was the old women of Scotland muttered at bed-time. A less experienced might have answered, that it was the Pater Noster which would have licensed the devil to precipitate him from his back. But Michael sternly replied,

'What is that to thee?
Mount, Diabolus, and flee!'

When he arrived at Paris, he tied his horse to the gate of the palace, entered, and boldly delivered his message. An ambassador with so little of the pomp and circumstance of diplomacy, was not received with much respect, and the king was about to return a contemptuous refusal to his demand, when Michael besought him to suspend his resolution till he had seen his horse stamp three times. The first stamp shook every steeple in Paris, and caused all the bells to ring; the second threw down three towers of the palace; and the infernal steed had lifted his foot to give the third stamp, when the king rather choose to dismiss Michael with the most ample concessions, than to stand the probable consequences. Another time, it is said, when residing at the tower of Oakwood, upon the Ettrick, about three miles above Selkirk, he heard of the fame of a sorceress, called the Witch of Falsehope, on the opposite side of the river, Michael went one morning to put her skill to the test, but was disappointed, by her denying positively any knowledge of the necromantic art. In his discourse with her, he laid his wand inadvertently on the table, which the hag observing, suddenly snatched it up, and struck him with it. Feeling the force of the charm, he rushed out of the house; but as it had conferred on him the external appearance of a hare, his servant, who waited without, halloo'd upon the discomfited Wizard his own hounds, and pursued him so close, that in order to obtain a moment's breathing to reverse the charm, Michael, after a very fatiguing course, was fain to take refuge in his own jaw-hole, *Anglice*, common sewer. In order to revenge himself of the Witch of Falsehope, Michael, one morning in the ensuing harvest, went to the hill above the house with his dogs, and sent down his servant to ask a bit of bread from the goodwife for his greyhounds, with instructions what to do if he met with a denial. Accordingly, when the witch had refused the boon with contumely, the servant, as his master had directed, laid above the door a paper which he had given, containing, amongst many cabalistical words, the well-known rhyme,

'Maister Michael Scott's man
Sought meat, and gat nane.'

Immediately the good old woman, instead of pursuing her domestic occupation, which was baking bread for the reapers, began to dance round the fire, repeating the rhyme, and continued this exercise, till her husband sent the reapers to the house, one after another, to see what had delayed their provision, but the charm caught each as they entered, and, losing all idea of returning, they joined in the dance and the chorus. At length the old man himself went to the house, but as his wife's frolic with Mr. Michael, whom he had seen on the hill, made him a little cautious, he contented himself with looking in at the window, and saw the reapers at their involuntary exercise, dragging his wife, now completely exhausted, sometimes round, and sometimes through the fire, which was, as usual, in the midst of the house. Instead of entering, he saddled a horse, and rode up the hill, to humble himself before Michael, and beg a cessation of the spell, which the good-natured warlock immediately granted, directing him to enter the house backwards, and with his left hand take the spell from above the door, which accordingly ended the supernatural dance. * * * Michael Scott,' continues the same author, 'once upon a time was much embarrassed by a spirit, for whom he was under the necessity of finding constant employment. He commanded him to build a cauld, or damhead, across the Tweed at Kelso; it was accomplished in one night, and still does honour to the infernal architect. Michael next ordered that Eildon hill, which was then a uniform cone, should be divided into the three picturesque peaks which it now bears. At length the enchanter conquered this indefatigable demon, by employing him in the hopeless and endless task of making ropes out of sea-sand.'" Finlay in his 'Scottish Historical and Romantic Ballads,' [vol. II. p. 55,] conjectures that Balwearie was the scene of the atrocious Lammikin's "black revenge," as related in the ballad of that name, of which one copy commences thus:—

"Lammikin was as gude a mason
As ever hewed a stane;
He biggit Lord Weire's castle,
But payment gat he nane."

And another copy,—

"When Balwearie and his train
Gaed to hunt the wild boar,
He gar'd bar up his castle
Behind and before."

In this latter copy, "the wicked Balcanqual" takes the place of Lammikin, or Lambkin; but all writers, Mr. Finlay tells us, agree in considering this not the name of the hero but merely an epithet.

BANCHORY-DAVINICK, a parish divided into two parts by the river Dee, which being the boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, that part of the parish which lies on the north side of the river is in the former county, and that on the south side in the latter. That part of the parish in Aberdeenshire, is a strip about one mile in breadth, and 4 in length, and stretching both farther east and farther west than the parish does upon the opposite bank. On the east this part is bounded by the parish of Old-Machar; on the north by Newhills, and on the west by Peterculter. The Kincardineshire portion is bounded on the east by the parish of Nigg, and by the German ocean, for about 3 miles; on the south by Fetteresso parish; and on the west by Fetteresso and Maryculter. The coast is bold and rocky, but presents three small fishing-harbours, Findon, Portlethen, and Downees or Dounies. The first of these villages had a population, in 1831, of 224; the second of 220; and the third of about 100. The general appearance of the country is rugged and stony. The stone which prevails is blue granite. The soil is in general light, and either mossy or sandy, but when properly managed produces good grain, particularly on the river side, and on some parts of the coast. The writer of the Statistical account, in 1792, complains of the high price of labour operating as a bar to agriculture in this district. A day-labourer, if a good hand, then earned 1s. a-day for nine months of the year, and 9d. a-day the other three; and the wages of a capable farm-servant, who had his victuals found, was "seldom under £6, and sometimes as high as £9 a-year." An anecdote related by the same writer curiously illustrates the change which has taken place in the value of land here as elsewhere throughout Scotland within the last hundred years. "Mr. Fordyce of Ardo, one of those brave men," says the reporter, "who circumnavigated the globe with Lord Anson, and suffered so many hardships in the service of their country, after accomplishing that voyage, returned to Scotland in the year 1744, with the well-earned wages of his toil, and purchased the estate of Ardo in this parish, where he has resided ever since. When he took possession of his estate, he found the mansion-house, such as it was, with the garden, and about 40 acres of land, in the hands of a tenant, who paid about £3 6s. 8d. sterling annually. Having it in contemplation at that time to go abroad again, he asked the man if he would renew his lease, which

was expired, at the annual rent of £5 sterling, his answer was, 'Na, by my faith, God has gien me mair wit!' Mr. Fordyce," adds the reporter, "settled, and employed himself in improving the land, which is now in a good state of cultivation, and would rent at £1 5s. an acre." The river Dee is here about 80 yards broad, but is not navigable. From its long course, and the mountainous country through which it runs, it is subject to sudden and high floods. A foot suspension bridge has been thrown across the Dee in this parish. Its span between the pillars is 185 feet, and whole length 305 feet. Population, in 1801, 1,557; in 1831, 2,588, of whom 1,905 resided in the Kincardineshire portion of the parish. Houses 468, of which 353 were in Kincardineshire. Assessed property £5,312.—Although the church stands in Kincardineshire, the parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £159 2s. 9d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £13 16s. 8d. Church built in 1822; sittings 900. There are about 30 dissenters in the parish. There is a chapel-of-ease at Portlethen, about 4½ miles from the parish-church, originally an old family-chapel; sittings 460. Dr. Morison, incumbent of the parish, amongst other benefactions has built and endowed a good school-house at this latter village. The parish-school is attended by about 40 children. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £20 fees and other emoluments. There are other two private schools.—There are several very large cairns, both on the north side of the river, and towards the coast. There is also on the south side of the parish, a Druidical temple, situated on an eminence about 1½ mile from the coast.

BANCHORY-TARNAN,* a parish in Kincardineshire; bounded on the east, north, and west, by Aberdeenshire; and on the south by Durris and Strachan parishes. It is of very unequal surface; and the whole is interspersed with muir ground covered with heath and hills. It contains 15,040 Scots acres. The rent, in 1792, was about £1,800, besides £200 arising from the yearly sales of birch and fir wood. The valued rent is £3,450 Scots. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,366. Houses 398. Population, in 1801, 1,465; in 1831, 1,972. The river Dee—which intersects the southern and narrower portion of this parish from west to east, and forms its southern boundary for many miles—is here in general pretty rapid; and its banks are adorned with natural woods and plantations, forming beautiful and picturesque scenery in many places. This is much heightened at Banchory-Tarnan, by the junction with the Dee of a small, but impetuous and often impassable river called the Feugh, a collection of numerous streams which descend the Grampian hills; over this river, near a fine cataract and fall of its waters among rocks, and near its conflux with Dee, almost opposite to Banchory, the road from Stonehouse to Deeside is carried on a substantial stone-bridge of four arches. There is a loch, called the Loch of Drum, between 2 and 3 miles in circuit, on the north-eastern skirts of the parish; and another of the same dimensions, near the middle of the parish, called the Loch of Leys, "having," says the Statistical report of 1792, "an artificial island on oak piles, with ruins of houses, and of an oven upon it; but there is no tradition concerning the use which may have been made of the ancient structure."—This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir T. Burnet of Leys, Bart. Stipend £287 10s. 9d., with a glebe of the value of £10. Church built in 1775. There are 3 parochial schools, attended by about 200 children. One of these has a small endowment. There are besides 4 private schools.

BANFF,† a parish in Banffshire; bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east by Gamrie, and Alvah parishes; on the south by Marnoch parish; and on the west by that of Boyndie. The Deveron river separates it from Gamrie; and the Boyndie, from Boyndie parish. The surface is pleasingly diversified, and is estimated in Robertson's map at 6,312 acres, and in the old Statistical account at 7,680 acres. About 250 acres are under wood. It is generally supposed that a considerable part of this parish towards the south-west was, in ancient times, covered with wood, and belonged to the forest of Boin. A simple distich, which Tradition has handed down, confirms this opinion:—

> "From Culbirnie to the sea,
> You may step from tree to tree."

Culbirnie is a farm-hamlet about 3 miles distant from the sea. The turnpike road from Aberdeen to Inverness passes through the northern part of the parish from east to west. The principal landholders are, the Earl of Fife, the Earl of Seafield, and Sir Robert Abercromby of Birkenbog. Duff house, the mansion of the Earl of Fife, is a noble edifice in the Roman style; and contains some fine paintings. See article DUFF HOUSE. The old castle of Inchdrewer, about 4 miles south-west of the town, is still entire. It is only remarkable as having been the scene of Lord Banff's death, under very suspicious circumstances, in 1713. Banff castle, in the environs of the town of Banff, has descended to the Earl of Seafield. It was the family-seat and birth-place of James Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrews, who was born in 1613. The Bairds of Auchmedden in this parish are a very ancient family. Of this family are descended the Bairds of Newbyth in East Lothian; and of the same family it is asserted, in Rose of Mountcoffer's manuscripts,—but with little probability we think,—was the celebrated Boyardo, the author of the 'Orlando Innamorata.' Population, in 1801, 3,572; in 1831, 3,711, of whom 2,935 were in the town of Banff. Houses 670, of which 498 were in the town. Valued rent of the landward part of the parish £2,313 Scots. Real rental in 1798, including the salmon-fishings, and town lands, £4,500.—The parish of Banff is in the synod of Aberdeen, and presbytery of Fordyce. It was united with Inverboyndie till 1634. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Minister's stipend £245 19s. 9d., with a glebe of the value of £35. Unappropriated teinds £280 3s. 3d. Church built in 1790, at a cost of £1,961; sittings 1,300. The upper district of the parish is under the charge of a missionary who officiates at Ord chapel, distant about 5 miles from Banff. See ORD. The parish-minister reckoned 3,050 adherents of the established church in this parish in 1837, and 610 dissenters.—There are several dissenting places of worship in the town of Banff, but their statistics will be here given. A Scottish Episcopal church has existed here since the abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland. Chapel built in 1833–4. Cost £1,000. Sittings 356. Salary from £110 to £115.—A United Secession congregation was established in 1822. Chapel built in 1823, at an expense of £800. Sittings 490. Stipend £100.—An Independent church was formed in 1808. Chapel built in 1834, at an expense of £500. Sittings 400. Sti-

* "The last part of the name is that of a saint; hence one of two annual fairs, held near by, is called St. Tarnan's market, and a small fountain not far distant is called St. Tarnan's well. *Banchor* is said to signify 'fair' or 'goodly choir;' and it is conjectured, that in some remote period there has been a kind of seminary of the clergy established at this place, by one of the above name."—*Old Statistical Account.*

† Always pronounced Bamff.

pend £60, with a manse and garden.—A Wesleyan Methodist congregation was formed in 1767, and a chapel built in 1818. Cost £300; sittings 300. Salary £50.—There is also a Roman Catholic congregation which assembles in the upper story of a house in the town, their own property. Sittings 110. The priest officiates alternately at Portsay and Banff. —There is no legally established parochial school; but the rector of the grammar-school in Banff, founded in 1786, receives the parochial salary. This school was attended by about 180 children in 1834. And there were also at that date 15 private schools, within the bounds of the parish, attended by above 500 children.

The royal burgh of BANFF is situated in the north-east corner of the parish, on the peninsula formed by the influx of the Deveron into the Moray frith. It was a part of the ancient thanedom of Boin, whence the name seems to be derived. In some old charters it is spelled Boineffe and Baineffe. The district of Boin has probably received its name from a conspicuous mountain in the neighbourhood of Cullen, called the Binn. On the south side of this hill, at Darbrich, the forester had his dwelling; and it is well known that the forestry and thanedom territory extended thence to the borough-lands of Banff, divided only by the water of Boyndie. The town occupies a fine declivity opening to the east and south-east, and commanding a charming prospect. Tradition has assigned a very early origin to Banff as a royal burgh. In 1165, William the Lion gave a toft and garden in this burgh to the Bishop of Moray; and Robert I. confirmed its privileges. But the earliest charter extant is one of Robert II., dated October 7, 1372; and the governing charter is one of James VI., dated May 9, 1581, which was renewed when that sovereign attained the age of 25. The citadel in ancient times, similar to the castles of Edinburgh and Stirling, occupied a mount originally at the end, though now near the middle of the town. It was a constabulary of the same constitution with that of Elgin or Nairn: some remains of its ancient strength, both in the walls and in the moat, may yet be traced. The lands of Blairshinnoch were bestowed by David Bruce in 1364, for furnishing a soldier to attend the king in his court *apud castrum de Banffe*. Being the seat of justice, it was the residence of the constable or sheriff, in the absence of the court. This office, in ancient times hereditary, was occasionally transferred to different families, and in 1683 was purchased by the family of Findlater, by whom the castle was transformed into a pleasant residence, fitted up in the modern style.

The town was formerly governed by a provost, 4 baillies, and 12 councillors. It is now governed by a provost, 4 magistrates, and 17 councillors. Municipal constituency, in 1838, 133. The territory over which the jurisdiction of the burgh is exercised extends from the burn-mouth of Boyndie, across the Gallowhill, to the Spittal Myre, and thence to the sea at Palmer cove. Macduff, a burgh of barony, is situate within the parliamentary boundaries of Banff; but is altogether an independent borough. The magistrates used to claim the right of patronage over the parish church, but have never shown a title to it. They have five mortifications under their management, viz.: 1st, Cassie's bounty, consisting of £10,000, the interest of which is half-yearly distributed among indigent persons. 2d, Smith's bounty, which is also a sum of £10,000, yielding an yearly dividend of £308 18s. 8d. The objects of this charity are, first, to pay £25 of additional stipend to the minister of Fordyce; and, secondly, to apply the remainder to the maintenance and education during five years, of boys of the name of Smith, at an yearly allowance of £25 for each. The academy for this purpose is at Fordyce, and the teacher has a salary of £40, with a free house, a garden, and about 10 acres of ground. 3d, Perrie's free school, being a mortification of £1,100 for educating poor children, and from which a salary of £40 is paid to a schoolmaster, who has also a free house and garden, and from 80 to 90 pupils. 4th, Wilson's charity, consisting of a sum of between £5,000 and £6,000. 5th, Smith's mortification, being a sum of £1,000.—There are in Banff six incorporated trades. No one can carry on business as a merchant without becoming a guild-brother. The property of the burgh consists of lands and houses, salmon-fishings, feu-duties, public buildings, and markets. The value of the lands, in 1833, was £2,014 10s. The revenue of the burgh, in 1833, was £1,304; expenditure £1,336. In 1838–9, the revenue was £1,172. The total estimated value of the burgh-property, in 1834, was £22,961. The total amount of debts, in 1833, was £14,298. In 1763, the debt was only £20; although so early as 1470, the burgh was under embarrassments. At that time it was held by the public functionaries that they had no power to increase their revenues, except by leasing their property. The magistrates, therefore, without fraud, and upon their "great aith, with consent of all and sundry neighbours of Banff," let out to certain burgesses, for 19 years, the whole salmon fishings, consisting of 12 nets, for the "infefting and foundation makkin of a perpetual chaplenary, to sing in the peil heife* of the burgh, for our sovereign lord the king and queen, their predecessors and successors,—for all Christians soules,—for the theiking of the kirk with sclate, and the bigging of the tolbuthe,—and for quhat the burgh has not substance." It is believed that similar leases were granted until 1581, when there was obtained the charter, formerly referred to, giving power to feu to the resident burgesses and their heirs male. In 1595 the provost, bailies, and certain other persons, were appointed commissioners to carry the power into execution. The instructions to them bear that, "because of the warres and troubles, the darth of the country and scantiness of victual, with exorbitant stents and taxations for supporting the warres, the public warkes, and uphading of the kirk, tolbuthe, and calsies, &c.; for remeid whereof this empowers to set, sell, and few the common land and salmon fishings of the burgh to merchant burgers and actual residenters." By virtue of these powers these commissioners did alienate, for a small feu-duty, the greater part of the burgal-lands and salmon-fishings. The limitation in the charter, that the alienations should be made only to resident burgesses, and their heirs male, either never had been in observance, or quickly fell into disuse. Nor does the forfeiture emerging if a burgess should alienate to other than to a resident burgess, appear to have been operative. The greater part of the property was acquired by neighbouring proprietors, including the families of Fife, Findlater, and Banff. The last alienation of any importance, which has been traced, was in 1783, when the provost purchased about 20 acres of the burgh-lands, for 20 years' purchase of a feu-duty of 1s. 6d. per acre. It constitutes a wholesome feature in the municipal arrangements of Banff that the cess and other public burdens and taxations are levied annually by a Head court—as it is called—consisting of all the heritors and burgesses within burgh.—Banff unites with Elgin, Cullen, Inverury, Peterhead, Macduff, and Kintore in returning a member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency, in 1839, was 203. The parliamentary borough boun-

* The Pool-haven, where formerly boats and small craft were moored. It is now the burying-ground.

daries extend from the Little Tumbler rocks on the shore to the westward of Banff, and the mineral well of Tarlair to the eastward of Portsoy, so as to include the recently erected town of Macduff.

The town of Banff comprises several well-built streets. The church, and the town-house, are each handsome structures; and there are several very substantial private houses,—the town being, to a considerable extent, a place of resort for genteel families of small private fortune, being deemed the most fashionable town north of Aberdeen. The town is usually described as consisting of two parts,—the upper and the lower town,—or the town, and the sea-town. Between these, on an elevated piece of ground, stands the castle. The harbour, which lies to the north of the town, on the west side of the bay, is neither commodious nor good, owing to the continual shifting of the banks at the mouth of the river; that of Macduff, at the opposite extremity of the bay, is much the better of the two. In 1816, about £18,000 were spent in improvements on the harbour, and a vessel drawing 12 feet can enter the new basin at ordinary high water. There is little trade and no manufactures in the town; there is an extensive distillery in the neighbourhood; the fisheries are extensive, and there is a large annual export of fish from the port of Banff. The Deveron salmon-fishings are rented at about £1,800, and the fish caught at them are principally sent to the London market. In 1831, 1,759 barrels of herrings were cured here; in 1835, 631 barrels. These are exported to London, Ireland, and Germany. Live cattle, and grain, are also exported to London. The port of Banff includes the creeks of Fraserburgh, Gardenstown, Macduff, Portsoy, Port-Gordon, and Garmouth. The registered tonnage and shipping belonging to the port, in 1834, was 67 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 4,301 tons. The amount of customs' duty collected at the port, in 1835, was £1,112; in 1837, £1,164. The town was first lighted with gas in 1831. There is a good suite of public baths; and a very commodious market built in 1830. There are four yearly fairs, of which the Brandon or Whitsunday fair is the largest. The others are held on January 7th, the 1st Tuesday in February, O. S.; the 1st Friday in August, O. S.; and the Friday before the 22d of November. The Commercial bank of Scotland, and the National Bank, have branches in this town. A Savings bank was instituted in 1815.

Banff is 165 miles north-east of Edinburgh; 80 east of Inverness; 7 east of Portsoy; 45½ north-west of Aberdeen; and 22 west of Fraserburgh. The road from Aberdeen approaches the town by a handsome bridge of 7 arches, which crosses the Deveron about 650 yards above its mouth, and about 2 miles below the bridge of Alvah; immediately below the fine policies of Duff house. During the great floods of 1829, these parks were laid under water to the depth of 14 feet, the whole of the lower streets in the town completely inundated, and the bridge itself in great danger of being swept away. The former bridge was swept away by a flood in 1768. Banff gives the title of Baron to the Ogilvie family.—We shall bring this article to a close with a few historical memoranda. In 1644, the lairds of Gight, Newton, and Ardlogie, with a party of 40 horse, and musketeers, all, in the language of Spalding, "brave gentlemen," made a raid upon the good town of Banff, and plundered it of buff-coats, pikes, swords, carabines, pistols, "yea, and money also," grievously amercing the baillies, and compelling them to subscribe a renunciation of the Covenant. In 1645, Montrose, following the example so recently set him by his adherents, marched into Banff, plundered the same "pitifully," carried off all goods and gear on which he could lay his hands, burnt some worthless houses, and left "no man on the street but was stripped naked to his skin!"—On the 7th of November, 1700, the famous James Macpherson, with some associates, was brought to trial before the sheriff of Banff, and being found guilty "by ane verdict of ane assyse, to be knaive, holden and repute, to be Egiptians and vagabonds, and oppressors of his majesty's free lieges in ane bangstrie manner," were condemned to be executed on Friday the 16th of the same month of November. The sentence was carried into execution against Macpherson only. He was a celebrated violin player, and, it is affirmed, performed at the foot of the gallows, on his favourite instrument, the rant which bears his name, besides reciting several rude stanzas by way of a last speech and confession.*—On the 10th of November, 1746, the duke of Cumberland's troops passed through Banff on their way to Culloden, and signalized themselves by destroying the Episcopal chapel, and hanging a poor countryman whom they suspected of being a spy. In 1759, a French vessel of war appearing off the coast threw the worthy burghers into no small consternation, and suggested the expediency of erecting a battery for the future protection of the harbour. The following curious comparative notices are from the Old Statistical account of Banff, [vol. xx. pp. 363—365.] drawn up by the Rev. Abercromby Gordon in 1798:—

| 1748. | 1798. |
|---|---|
| A gown of linsey-woolsey was the usual dress of a laird's daughter,<br>Veil'd in a simple robe, her best attire,<br>Beyond the pomp of dress.———<br>THOMSON. | The decoration of our persons is now become a more general study among both sexes, and all ranks. In order to accommodate their dress to the capricious rules of fashion, there is a frequent, and some times a needless, recourse to the "foreign aid of ornament." The art millinery affords employment and profit to many; and every trading vessel from London brings a fresh assortment of dresses, adjusted to the prevailing mode. |
| Her mother, indeed—who was dignified with the knightly title of lady—appeared on great occasions in a silk gown, and fine laces, which were considered as part of the paraphernalia destined to the succeeding generation. Ladies seldom wore any other than coloured stockings. The town could only boast of one silken pair, and these were black. The occupation of milliner was totally unknown. | |
| 1748. A four-wheeled carriage was a luxury seldom enjoyed, unless by the nobility. A gentleman and his wife generally rode together on the same horse. Drawing-rooms and dining-parlours were no less rare than carriages. Mahogany was seldom seen, save in the tea-tray, the round folding table, and the corner cupboard. | 1798. Post-chaises are now in general use. Several private gentlemen keep their carriages. The pad is become the exclusive property of the country good-wife. The minister of the parish must have his drawing-room. Mahogany is a species of timber in general use for articles of furniture; and the corner press is superseded by the splendid side-board. |
| 1748. When wants were fewer, and easily supplied, most of the useful articles of merchandise might be procured in the same shop. The various designations of grocer, iron-monger, and haberdasher, were little known, and almost every trader, even although he did not traffic to foreign countries, was denominated merchant. | 1798. The several distinctions of tradesmen are better understood. As ministers to our luxury, we have in the same street an oil man, who advertises the sale of Quin sauce, Genoa capers, and Gorgona anchovies, &c.; a confectioner, whose bills contain the delectable names of nonpareils, ice-cream, and apricot jelly, &c.; and a perfumer, who deals in such rare articles, as Neapolitan cream for the face, Persian dentifrice for the teeth, and Asiatic balsam for the hair. |

* The curious reader will find a full notice of this wild outlaw, in Motherwell's Notes to 'Macpherson's Farewell,' in the 2d vol. of Burns' Works,' p. 178; and some additional details in the New Statistical account of the parish of Banff.

1748. A joyous company, after dinner, have been seen quaffing the wine of a dozen bottles from a single glass.

1748. Agreeable to Queen Mary's act of parliament, A.D. 1563, all butcher-meat was carried to market *skin and birn*, and, agreeable to custom, was sold amidst abounding filth.

1748. The annual wages of a great man's butler was about £8; his valet, £5; and his other servants £3. The farmer had his ploughman for 13s. 4d. in the half-year, with the allowance of a pair shoes. The wages of a maid-servant, 6s. 8d.

1773. When Dr. Johnson honoured Banff with a visit, he was pleased to observe, that the natives were more frugal of their glass, (in windows,) than the English. They will often, says the Doctor, "in houses not otherwise mean, compose a square of two pieces, not joining like cracked glass, but with one edge laid perhaps half an inch over the other. Their windows do not move upon hinges, but are pushed up and drawn down in grooves. He that would have his window open, must hold it with his hand, unless—what may sometimes be found among good contrivers—there be a nail, which he may stick into a hole, to keep it from falling."

1798. A sober party sometimes meet, whose libation consists of a solitary bottle, with a dozen glasses.

1798. There are convenient slaughter-houses apart, and meat is brought to market seemly and in good order

1798. The nobleman pays at least in a quadruple ratio for his servants. The wages of a ploughman vary from £10 to £12, and of a maid-servant from £3 to £3 10s. per annum. [These wages were nearly the same in 1840.]

1798. Many of our windows are furnished with weights and pullies. We think of the necessity of ventilating human habitations, where we may enjoy the luxury of fresh air, without resorting to the contrivance of a nail, and with very little assistance from the hand.

Comparative Statement of the Prices of Cattle, Sheep, Provisions, &c., at the above periods, and in 1840:—

| 1748. | 1798. | 1840. |
|---|---|---|
| A draught ox, £1 13s. 4d. | £15, £20, and £25. | £16 to £18. |
| 20 sheep, smallsize, £4. | £12. | £16 to £20. |
| Beef and mutton, 1d. and 1½d a pound. | Beef and mutton, 5½d, and 6d. per lb. | 6d. per lb |
| A hen, together with a dozen eggs, 4d. | Hen, without eggs, 1s. and 1s. 3d. | 1s. |
| Dozen eggs, 1d. | 4d. and 6d. | 6d. per doz. |
| Goose, 2s. a pair. | 5s. 6d. | 6s. per pair. |
| Turkey, 3s. ditto. | 7s. | 7s. per do. |
| Pigeons, three half-pence ditto. | 6d. | 6d. |
| 14 Haddocks, three halfpence. | 1s. 6d. | 1s. 3d. |
| Claret sold at 1s. a bottle. | Claret sells in the tavern at 6s. | 9s. |

BANFFSHIRE, one of the north-east counties of cotland; bounded on the north by the Moray frith r the German ocean; on the east and south by berdeenshire; and on the west by the shires of verness and Elgin. This county, according to Mr. outer in his 'Agricultural Survey of Banffshire,' ublished in 1812—which we principally follow in is article—might be comprehended in an isosces triangle, on a base of 30 miles along the coast om Troup-head, on the border of Aberdeenire, to the influx of the Spey, on the confines of oray; its height being 64 miles inland from the ore. Measured on the latest and most accurate aps, the distance in a direct line between the two treme points on the coast, is 34 miles; and from roup, in a direct line running south-west to Ben acdhu, or to Cairngorm, both in the south-west rner of the county, at the head of Glen-Aven, 67 iles. At the average distance of 12 miles from the ast, however, it is contracted by the county of berdeen on the east, and by part of Moray on the st, in the parish of Keith, to a breadth of only 4 les: so that, in its general form, it has been thought to bear some resemblance to an hour-glass. Making the proper deduction on this account, its surface is, according to Mr. Souter, 622 square miles, or 315,600 acres Scots computation. By another admeasurement its superficies is estimated at 647 square miles, or 412,800 English acres. The course of the Deveron, in general, is accounted the boundary of Banffshire with Aberdeenshire; yet the parish of Gamrie, on the shore, and part of the parish of Inverkeithnie, which is in the interior of the county, are on the Aberdeenshire side of that river; while the greater part of the parishes of Cairney, Glass, and Cabrach, politically in the county of Aberdeen, are on the Banffshire side. Kirkmichael, the most upland district of the county, is bounded by the mountains which rise on the southern sides of Glenbucket and Strathdon. Similar to the Deveron on the east, the river Spey may, with little impropriety, be deemed the general boundary on the west; although the county of Moray also extends in various places across that river into the parishes of Bellie, Keith, Boharm, and Inveraven. The principal rivers are the DEVERON, the SPEY, the AVEN, and the FIDDICH. See these articles. The principal lochs are LOCH AVEN and LOCH BUILG: which also see. The great mountain-knot in the south-west corner of this county, at the point where the counties of Inverness, Banff, and Aberdeen meet, and composed of Cairngorm, Ben Buinac, Ben Macdhu, and Ben Aven, all surrounding Loch Aven, belongs to the Northern Grampians, and forms the highest land in Great Britain. Of these Ben Macdhu, on the south side of Loch Aven, in N. lat. 57° 6′, and W. long. 3° 37′, is in Aberdeenshire, and its altitude, according to a recent admeasurement, is 4,390 feet, being 17 feet higher than Ben Nevis. Cairngorm, which is common to Inverness-shire and Banffshire, has an elevation of 4,095 feet, and Ben Aven, common to Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, has an elevation of 3,967 feet. Among the detached summits of the Grampians which entirely belong to Banffshire, are,

| | |
|---|---|
| Ben Rinnes, 15 miles S. W. by W. of Keith, | 2,747 feet. |
| Corryhabbies, S. E. of Ben Rinnes, | 2,558 — |
| Knock-hill, 12 miles S. W. of Banff, | 2,500 — |

This county along the coast has, from remote antiquity, been divided into two districts. Between the towns of Banff and Cullen, the Boyne is the general name borne by the district; the tract between Cullen and the environs of Gordon castle is distinguished by the appellation of the Enzie.* The parish of St. Fergus, part of Old Deer, half of Gartly, and the estate of Straloch in New Machar, appertain to the county of Banff, although in distant and unconnected quarters of Aberdeenshire. These detached pertinents, in what relates to civil justice, are, by a particular provision of the legislature, under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Aberdeen.

"From the nature of the soil," says the first agricultural reporter, "as well as from its generally exposed situation, and the great height of many of the mountains, this district is often subjected to all the evils of a cold and rainy climate. The harvests, which are precarious and often interrupted, are rarely completed before the end of October. The crops, in the more upland parts of the county, are for the most part damaged by rains, which about that season often set in for weeks together, and are frequently succeeded, without any interval of good weather, by frosts and deep falls of snow, which often suspend the operations of husbandry for many of the winter-months." In the years 1782 and 1787 the harvest was scarcely completed in less than three months;

* Though the *z* has always maintained its place in the orthography of this word, it has in the pronunciation obtained the sound of *ng*.—*Souter*.

and in some parts of the interior the crop lay uncut during the whole winter. It is, however, a curious fact, that in 1782 the parish of Rathven, in the Enzie, had the good fortune to escape the general calamity: scarcely had they ever a better crop, or more grain to spare.

The whole of Banffshire, except the tract along the sea-shore, may be described as a hilly mountainous country, interspersed with fertile valleys well adapted to the cultivation of corn and grass. The hills, either covered with heath or moss, afford little pasture; while, from their bleak and barren aspect, they have a very gloomy and unpleasant appearance. The arable land—which bears but a small proportion to the waste—lies on the sides and towards the bottoms of the higher hills, or on the sides of those valleys through which the waters have their courses. In several of these valleys, where cultivation has hitherto been found impracticable, there is abundance of fine healthy pasture, on which young cattle are raised to great advantage, the grounds being in general well-sheltered with natural woods. Taking a general view of the whole district, the arable soil may be described as of three qualities. That of the plains on the banks of the waters, where it has not been mixed with the sand by the washings of the streams, is a stiff deep clay; on the sides of the valleys it is a deep black loam on a bed of rock, generally limestone; on the sides of the hills, and in the higher parts of the country, where cultivation has taken place, the soil is either of the same quality as that last described, or a mixture of moss and gravel on a red tilly bottom, and—as may be supposed—very retentive of water. Along the whole coast, consisting of the parishes of Gamrie, Banff, Boyndie, Fordyce, Cullen, Rathven, and Bellie, the soil consists for the greater part of sand and loam, the latter by far the more predominant; and in general lies upon a freer bottom. The aggregate rental of the county, presuming that the average rent of the arable acre did not, on the whole, exceed £1, limited the number of arable acres, in 1811, to 80,000: thus leaving an amount of uncultivated surface equal to 236,000 acres. The quantity of arable land now, however, greatly exceeds that in 1811. It is probable that at least 120,000 acres are now under cultivation, and that not above 80,000 are incapable of cultivation.*

In a general view the county of Banff may be denominated a land of limestone, which, although it is not found in one continuous bed, over any extensive tract in the county, yet may be easily traced in almost every quarter of it. This fossil is extended through the district of Strathspey, where the counties of Inverness and Moray meet with Banff; and being also found in Badenoch, farther up the course of the Spey, may perhaps extend onwards even to the western shore. It may be also traced southwards through the higher district of the county of Aberdeen, in the adjoining parishes of Cabrach, Glenbucket, Auchindoir, and Tullynessle. At Portsoy it passes into marble, or serpentine, which composes almost entirely the hill of Durn. Marble is also found in the parishes of Keith and Mortlach. When first quarried at Portsoy it was exported to France, where for some time, it became fashionable; but the market being overstocked, a ship-load of it long lay neglected on the banks of the Seine. It is still wrought into monuments, chimney-pieces, and toys. In the Enzie district the calcareous matter, probably from a tinge of iron-ore, is in the form of stone marl, of a dark red colour. In the upper extremity of the county, in the parishes of Kirkmichael and Inveraven, there are extensive beds of pure white marl. In Kirkmichael it appears in a white cliff, 40 or 50 feet high, on the bank of the Aven. Except the red stone of the Enzie already mentioned, there is no free-stone in this county; but it is in general well furnished with stone for building. Slate is found near Letterfourie, in the parish of Rathven; near the Boat-of-Bridge, in the parish of Boharm; and in several other places. Flints have been found along the shore of Boyndie bay. "Some years ago," says Professor Jamieson, "while examining the geognosy of the vicinity of Peterhead, our attention was directed to the chalk-flints found in that neighbourhood, by previous information. We traced them extending over several miles of country, and frequently imbedded in a reddish clay, resting on the granite of the district. These flints contain sponges, alcyonia, echini, and other fossils of the chalk-flint, thus proving them to belong to the chalk formation, which itself will probably be found in some of the hollows in this part of Scotland." In the course of the Fiddich a laminated marble is found which may be formed into whetstones and hones. Scotch topazes, or what are commonly called Cairngorm stones, are found in the mountains in the south-western extremity of Banffshire, bordering with those in Aberdeen and Inverness-shires; and also on several other adjoining mountains, in the forest of Mar. The stones are found near the top of these mountains.*

It does not appear, that previous to the year 1748, any material improvements in agriculture were introduced into this district. In those days the mode of management was the same here as was then universally practised over all the north of Scotland. The arable lands on every farm were divided into what was called *outfield* and *infield*. To the infield—which consisted of that part of the farm nearest to the farm-houses—the whole manure was regularly applied. The only crops cultivated on the infield land were oats, beer, and pease; the land were kept under tillage as long as they would produce two or three returns of the seed sown; and when a field became so reduced and so full of weed as not to yield this return, it was allowed to lie in natural pasture for a few years, after which, it was again brought under cultivation, and treated in the manner before-mentioned. The outfield lands were wasted by a succession of oats after oats as long as the crops would pay for seed and labour; they were

* By another, but evidently most erroneous admeasurement, Banffshire is represented as "containing 900 square miles, or 458,100 acres; of which the arable land in cultivation may be about 69,900; ditto in ley and summer fallow, 35,000; pasture, 40,000; plantations and natural woods, 15,000; hill, muir, and moss, 298,200."—*Webster's Gazetteer.*

* "Till within these few years, they were considered of a trifling value as to be little sought after. The digging for the now affords employment for a considerable number of people whose families, during the summer-months, reside day and night in these mountains; and as all the stones of any value that were to be found above ground, or near the surface, were long since picked up, they now dig to the depth of from one to four feet. In many places several acres are ransacked in quest of them. In some places they are found growing out of the rocks, where the access is so difficult that the searchers can only come at them suspended in ropes from the top of the mountains. Sometimes they dig for several days without finding any; but at other times find an ample recompense for the loss of labour, by finding them to the value of from £20 to £30, nay, sometimes to the value of £200 in one day. Last summer it was computed that not less than £2,000 worth had been found in these mountains. Some go as far as Edinburgh, and even London, to sell them; and lapidaries from these cities come into the country in summer for the purpose of purchasing, some of whom hire labourers to dig for them at the rate of from 5s. to 10s. per day. The stones are all hexagonal. One end is like a diamond; the other end is, or has been, fastened to the granite rock, from which they seem to have been disjoined by some convulsion in Nature; as some of them are found broken, and one half several yards distant from the other, and, what is more remarkable, three or four feet deeper in the rock, and corresponding so exactly that no doubt can be entertained of their having been united at some former period."—*Agricultural Report of* 1812.

then allowed to remain in a state of absolute sterility, producing little else than thistles and other weeds; till, after having rested in this state for some years, the farmer thought proper to bring them again under cultivation, when, from the mode of management before described, a few scanty crops were obtained. About this time, it was a common practice for the farmers to lime their outfield-ground substantially after this kind of rest, and then to crop it as long as it would bear, oats after oats, without any intermission. Only oxen ploughs were used; and when the seed-time was over, the cattle were either sold to dealers, or sent to the high lands, where they were grazed for three or four months at the rate of 1s. or 1s. 6d. each. During this period the plough was laid aside, and the farm-servants and horses were employed in providing the necessary stock of fuel, and collecting earth to be mixed with the dung produced by the cattle during the preceding winter. About the year 1754, the earl of Findlater, then Lord Deskford, came to reside in the neighbourhood of Banff; and having taken one of his farms into his own possession, set about cultivating it in the most approved manner then known in England; and, for that purpose, engaged three experienced overseers from that kingdom. His lordship also selected some of the most intelligent, active, and substantial tenants in the country, to whom he granted leases on reasonable terms, for two nineteen years, and a lifetime, of farms formerly occupied by three or four tenants. By these leases each tenant became bound to enclose and subdivide a certain portion of his farm with stone-fences, or ditch and hedge, during the first nineteen years of the lease, and, in the course of the second nineteen years, to enclose the remainder. They were also bound to summer fallow and sow grass-seeds on a certain number of acres within the first five years of the lease. His lordship was also the first that introduced the turnip-husbandry, and by his example, as well as precept, during his frequent excursions among his tenants, was the means of bringing the cultivation of that crop, as well as other green crops, by degrees, into general practice. Agriculture is now conducted on the best principles in Banffshire. A regular rotation of cropping is followed; wheat is extensively grown in the lower districts; and the cattle and stock are of the most approved breeds. The average rent of land is 22s. per acre. In 1667, the rent-roll of the county of Banff amounted to £80,468 of Scots currency, equal to £6,705 13s. 4d. sterling. This amount, upon the average, is now apparently increased about twenty-fold. The value of real property in this county, as assessed in 1815, was £88,942; the present rental is about £120,000. The ancient rent-roll, called 'the valued rent,' was, in 1811, shared among 39 proprietors, in the following proportions:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 of whom possess from £17,989 2s. 6d. to £11,565 13s. 4d., amounting to . . | | £46,159 | 13 1 |
| Which amount may be at present estimated about . . | £46,160 ster. | | |
| 5 possess from £3,699 17s. 10d. to £2,163 4s. 2d. amounting to | | 13,800 | 16 8 |
| Which amount may be at present estimated about | 14,000 | | |
| 10 possess from £1,700 to £1,060, amounting to . . . | | 13,544 | 8 4 |
| Which amount may be at present estimated about | 13,400 | | |
| 14 possess from £800 to £200, amounting to . . . . | | 6,277 | 17 1 |
| Which amount may be at present estimated about | 6,200 | | |
| 7 possess from £140 to £61 4s. 6d., amounting to . . | | 685 | 5 9 |
| Which amount may be at present estimated about | 700 | | |
| 39 | £80,160 | £80,468 | 0 11 |

The lowest denomination of land in Banffshire is the fall, consisting of 36 square yards. Previous to the late equalization of weights and measures, the firlot contained 31 pints, each 6 per cent above the standard. A quarter of grain by the Banffshire old wheat-firlot is nearly 3 pecks more than a quarter by the Winchester bushel. The boll of barley was 17 stones, or 17½ stones; and of potatoes, 36 stones. The potato-peck was 32 lbs. Four gills, or two English pints, make a Banffshire choppin; and two Banffshire pints are about one-tenth part less than an English gallon. Wool was sold in market by the Banffshire pound, which was eight ounces more than the English pound. Butter, cheese, and hay, were also sold by the same pound weight of 24 ounces; but meal and butcher's meat were sold by a pound which was only one and a half ounce more than the English pound. In the higher part of the district, about Keith, a stone of wool was two pounds more than about the town of Banff and along the coast.

The principal productions of this county are cattle, corn, and fish. The cattle are bought up by the dealers, from the 1st of May to the end of November, and sent off in droves to the southern districts. The corn and fish are exported by sea. There were 55,000 quarters of grain exported for the London market from this county in 1831. There are in this county ten fishing-towns, which employ from 100 to 120 boats. The fish which visit the shores are cod, ling, haddock, skate, whitings, holybut, dog-fish, and occasionally turbot and mackerel. The herrings caught on this coast, in 1826, produced about £100,000. The salmon-fishery on the Spey, for the distance of 8 miles from the mouth of the river, has been acquired by the family of Gordon; and as the fishing-quarters are now established on the Banffshire side of the river, the whole of the duke of Gordon's salmon-fishery, now let at the yearly rent of £8,000, may be stated as among the produce of this county. The salmon-fishing on the Deveron, of which the earl of Fife is the principal proprietor, his right extending from the sea about 3½ miles up the river, is now let at a yearly rent of about £2,000 sterling. There are from 160 to 190 men usually employed by the tacksmen of these fishings in the different departments of the work. The staple manufactures of this county are those of linen-yarn and linen-cloth, which at one time were carried on to a very considerable extent at Banff, Cullen, Keith, and Portsoy, and gave employment to a great number of men and women in the different operations of heckling, spinning, weaving, and bleaching. There were likewise at Banff and Portsoy very extensive manufactures of stocking-threads, which were chiefly sent to Nottingham and Leicester. There are several tan-works and some extensive distilleries in the county. The principal proprietors are the duke of Gordon, the earl of Seafield, and the earl of Fife. The population, in 1755, was 37,574; in 1801, 35,807; and in 1831, 48,604. The number of families, in 1831, was 10,855; of inhabited houses, 9,814. Of families engaged in agriculture, 4,264; of families engaged in trade, manufactures, handicraft, 2,456. The number of hands employed in retail trade, or in handicraft, in 1831, was 2,643; of whom 401 were shoemakers; 391 carpenters; 320 masons; 197 blacksmiths; 181 tailors; and 131 coopers. The parliamentary constituency, in 1839, was 717.—Banff is the county-town; small debt courts, under the new act, are held at Keith, Cullen, and Dufftown.—There are 24 parishes in Banffshire. The number of parochial schools, in 1834, was 25, under 29 instructors, and attended by 1,774 pupils. The number of schools not parochial was 125, under 131 instructors, and attended by 3,913 children. James

Dick, Esq. of London, at his death in 1827, bequeathed £130,000 to the parochial schoolmasters in the counties of Banff, Elgin, and Aberdeen. The interest of this fund, it is expected, will afford an average of £25 per annum to all the members of this most useful body in these three counties.

BANGOUR, an estate in the parish of Uphall, in Linlithgowshire, which has been for many generations the residence of the Hamiltons of that Ilk, one of whom, William, second son of James Hamilton of Bangour, holds an honourable name in Scottish song. He was born in 1704. He engaged in the Rebellion of 1745, and celebrated the victory won by Charles's arms on the 21st September, 1745, by an 'Ode on the Battle of Gladsmuir.' After the defeat at Culloden, he escaped to France; but he was enabled, in 1749, to make his peace with government, and return to his native country. He again went abroad on account of his health, and died at Lyons, in 1754. His poems were collected and published in 1748, and again in 1760. They are inserted in the 9th vol. of Anderson's 'British Poets,' and in the 15th of Chalmers's 'English Poets.' An accurate list of all his pieces, published and unpublished, with an engraving from an original portrait, is inserted in the 3d vol. of the 'Archæologia Scotica,' pp. 255—266. His finest effusion is the exquisite ballad, 'The Braes of Yarrow,' founded on an ancient ballad called 'The Dowie dens of Yarrow,' and commencing,—

"Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny bonny bride!
Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome marrow!
Busk ye, busk ye, my bonnie, bonnie bride,
And think nae mair of the Braes of Yarrow!

Where gat ye that bonnie, bonnie bride?
Where gat ye that winsome marrow?
I gat her where I daurna weil be seen,
Puing the birks on the Braes of Yarrow."

This ballad first appeared in the 'Orpheus Caledonius,' in 1725.

BANKTON, the seat of the gallant Colonel Gardiner, who fell at the battle of Prestonpans—or Gladsmuir, as it is sometimes called—in 1745, in the parish of Prestonpans, and shire of Haddington, 1 mile north-west of Tranent. It was afterwards the seat of Andrew Macdowall, Esq., advocate, who, on his promotion to the bench, took the title of Lord Bankton from it.

BANNOCKBURN, a village in the parish of St. Ninian's, in Stirlingshire, on the road from Stirling to Falkirk, 2 miles south-east of Stirling, and 9 north-west of Falkirk, between St. Ninian's and Torwood. It is intersected by the Bannock, which divides it into two parts, known as Upper and Lower Bannockburn, of which that on the eastern side of the stream is the larger. It is an industrious, thriving village. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, especially in that of tartans. The Bannock rises in Loch Coulter, on the south side of the Gillies hill, and flows in a winding course, between steep and rugged banks, eastwards to Milton, passing to the south of Greysteal farmhouse, where the bank has a steep southern declivity, and to the south of Caldam-hill, between which eminence and the town are two morasses, one on each side of the old Kilsyth road. At Milton, or Milntown, on the road from St. Ninian's to Glasgow, the Bannock turns towards the north-east, winding in that direction, through a deep and rugged valley, to the village of Bannockburn, and, after a course of a few miles, falls into the Forth at a place called Manor, opposite Black Grange.

The famous and decisive battle of Bannockburn was fought in the neighbourhood of this village, on Monday, June 24th, 1314. The Scottish army under The Bruce, and mustering 30,000 disciplined men, and about half that number of disorderly attendants, first rendezvoused at the Torwood, between Falkirk and Stirling. The English army, commanded by Edward II. in person, and reported to have been in the proportion of at least three to one to that of the Scotch, approached from the side of Falkirk, and encamped on the north of Torwood. The Scottish army, meanwhile, drew nearer Stirling, and posted themselves behind the Bannock. They occupied several small eminences upon the south and west of the present village of St. Ninian's; their line extending in a north-easterly direction from the brook of Bannock, on which their right flank rested, to the elevated ground above St. Ninian's, on which their extreme left rested. Upon the summit of one of these eminences, now called Brock's brae, is a large granite stone sunk in the earth, with a round hole, about four inches in diameter, and the same in depth, in which, according to tradition, Bruce's standard was fixed, and near it the royal pavilion was erected. This stone is well known in the neighbourhood by the name of the Bored stone. Thus the two armies lay facing each other, at a mile's distance, with the Bannock running in a narrow valley between them. Stirling castle was still in the hands of the English. Edward Bruce had, in the preceding spring, besieged it for several months; but, finding himself unable to reduce it, had abandoned the enterprise. By a treaty, however, between Edward and Philip Moubray the governor, it had been agreed, that, if the garrison received no relief from England before St. John the Baptist's day, they should then surrender to the Scots. Robert was much dissatisfied with his brother's terms; but, to save his honour, confirmed the treaty. The day before the battle, a body of cavalry, to the number of 800, was detached from the English camp, under the conduct of Sir Robert Clifford, to the relief of the castle. These, having marched through low grounds upon the edge of the carse, had passed the Scottish army on their left before they were observed. The King himself was among the first to perceive them; and, desiring his nephew, Randolph, who commanded the left wing, to turn his eyes towards the quarter where they were making their appearance, in the crofts north of St. Ninian's, said to him, angrily, "Thoughtless man! you have suffered the enemy to pass. A rose has this day fallen from your chaplet!" Randolph, feeling the reproof severely, instantly pursued them with 500 foot; and, coming up with them in the plain, where the modern village of Newhouse stands, commenced a sharp action in sight of both armies, and of the castle. Clifford's squadron wheeling round, and placing their spears in rest, charged the Scots at full speed; but Randolph having formed his infantry into a square with their spears protended on every side, and resting on the ground, successfully repelled the first fierce onset, and successive charges equally desperate. Much valour was displayed on both sides; and it was for some time doubtful who should obtain the victory. Bruce, attended by several of his officers, beheld this rencounter from a rising ground supposed to be the round hill immediately west of St. Ninian's, now called Cockshot hill. Douglas, perceiving the jeopardy of his brave friend, asked leave to hasten with a reinforcement to his support. This the king at first refused; but, upon his afterwards consenting, Douglas put his soldiers in motion. Perceiving, however, on the way, that Randolph was on the point of victory, he stopped short, that they who had long fought so hard might enjoy undivided glory. The English were entirely defeated with great slaughter. Among the slain was William Daynecourt, a knight and commander of great renown, who had fallen in the beginning of the action. The loss of the Scots was very

inconsiderable; some assert that it amounted only to a single yeoman. Randolph and his company, covered with dust and glory, returned to the camp, amidst acclamations of joy. To perpetuate the memory of the victory, two large stones were erected in the field—where they are still to be seen—at the north end of the village of Newhouse, about a quarter of a mile from the south port of Stirling. Another incident happened, in the same day, which contributed greatly to inspirit the Scots forces. King Robert, according to Barbour, was ill mounted, carrying a battle-axe, and, on his bassinet-helmet, wearing, for distinction, a crown. Thus externally distinguished, he was riding upon a little palfrey, in front of his foremost line, regulating their order; when an English knight, who was ranked amongst the bravest in Edward's army, Sir Henry de Bohun, came galloping furiously up to him, to engage him in single combat; expecting, by this act of chivalry, to end the contest, and gain immortal fame. But the enterprising champion, having missed his blow, was instantly struck dead by the king, who raising himself in his stirrups, as his assailant passed, with one blow of his battle-axe cleft his head in two, shivering the handle of his own weapon with the violence of the blow. The Scottish chiefs remonstrated with their king for having so rashly exposed his precious life. He felt the justice of their censures at so critical a juncture, but playfully evaded further confession by affecting to be chiefly concerned for the loss of his good battle-axe. The incident is thus recorded by Barbour:—

"And quhen Glosyster and Herfurd war
With thair batail, approchand ner,
Befor thaim all thar come rydand,
With helm on heid, and sper in hand
Schyr Henry the Boune, the worthi,
That wes a wycht knycht, and a hardy;
And to the Erle off Herfurd cusyne;
Armyt in armys gud and fyne;
Come on a sted, a bow schote ner,
Befor all othyr that thar wer:
And knew the King, for that he saw
Him swa rang his men on raw;
And by the croune, that wes set
Alsua apon his bassynet.
And towart him he went in hy.
And [quhen] the King sua apertly
Saw him cum, forouth all his feris,
In hy till him the hors he steris.
And quhen Schyr Henry saw the King
Cum on, for owtyn abaysing,
Till him he raid in full gret hy.
He thoucht that he suld weill lychtly
Wyn him, and haf him at his will,
Sen he him horsyt saw sa ill.
Sprent thai samyn in till a ling.
Schyr Henry myssit the noble king.
And he, that in his sterapys stud,
With the ax that wes hard and gud,
With sa gret mayne raucht him a dynt,
That nothyr hat, na helm, mycht stynt
The hewy dusche that he him gave,
That ner the heid till the harnys clave.
The hand ax schaft fruschit in twa;
And he doune to the erd gan ga
All flatlynys, for him faillyt mycht.
This wes the fryst strak off the fycht."

The heroic achievement performed by their king before their eyes, raised the spirits of the Scots to the highest pitch.

The day was now far spent, and as Edward did not seem inclined to press a general engagement, but had drawn off to the low grounds to the right and rear of his original position, the Scots army passed the night in arms upon the field. Next morning, being Monday, the 24th of June, all was early in motion on both sides. Religious sentiments in the Scots were mingled with military ardour. A solemn mass was pronounced by Maurice, abbot of Inchaffray; who also administered the sacrament to the king, and the great officers about him, while inferior priests did the same to the rest of the army. Then, after a sober repast, they formed in order of battle, in a tract of ground, now called Nether Touchadam, which lies along the declivity of a gently rising hill, about a mile due south from Stirling castle. This situation had been previously chosen on account of its advantages. Upon the right, they had a range of steep rocks, whither the baggage-men had retired, and which, from this circumstance, has been called Gillie's or Servant's hill. In their front were the steep banks of the rivulet of Bannock. Upon the left lay a morass, now called Milton bog, from its vicinity to the small village of that name. Much of this bog is still undrained; and part of it is now a mill-pond. As it was then the middle of summer, it was almost quite dry; but Robert had recourse to a stratagem, to prevent any attack from that quarter. He had, some time before, ordered number of pits to be dug in the morass and the fields on the left, and covered with green turf supported by stakes, so as to exhibit the appearance of firm ground. These pits were a foot in breadth, and from two to three feet deep, and placed so close together as to resemble the cells in a honeycomb. It does not appear, however, that the English attempted to charge over this dangerous ground during the conflict, the great struggle being made considerably to the right of this ground. He also made calthrops be scattered there; some of which have been found in the memory of people yet alive. By these means, added to the natural strength of the ground, the Scottish army stood as within an intrenchment. Barbour, who lived near those times, mentions a park with trees, through which the English had to pass, before they could attack the Scots; and says, that Robert chose this situation, that, besides other advantages, the trees might prove an impediment to the enemy's cavalry. The improvements of agriculture, and other accidents, have, in the lapse of four hundred years, much altered the face of this, as well as other parts of the country: vestiges, however, of this park still remain, and numerous stumps of trees are seen all around the field where the battle was fought. A farm-house, situated almost in the middle, goes by the name of the Park; and a mill built upon the south bank of the rivulet, nearly opposite to where the centre of Robert's army stood, is known by the name of Park-mill. The Scottish army was drawn up in four divisions, and their front extended near a mile in length. The right wing, which was upon the highest ground, and was strengthened by a body of cavalry under Keith, Marschal of Scotland, was commanded by Edward Bruce, the king's brother. The left was posted on the low grounds, near the morass, under the direction of Walter, Lord-High-Steward, and Sir James Douglas, both of whom had that morning been knighted by their sovereign. Bruce himself took the command of the reserve, which was drawn up immediately behind the centre. Along with him was a body of 500 cavalry well-armed and mounted; all the rest of the Scottish army were on foot. The enemy were fast approaching in three great bodies, led on by the English monarch in person, and by the earls of Hereford and Gloucester, who were ranked among the best generals that England could then produce. Their centre was formed of infantry, and the wings of cavalry, many of whom were armed cap-a-pee. Squadrons of archers were also planted upon the wings, and at certain distances along the front. Edward was attended by two knights, Sir Giles de Argentine, and Sir Aymer de Vallance, who rode, according to the phrase of these days, at his bridle. That monarch, who had imagined that the Scots would never face his formidable host, was much astonished when he beheld their order and determined resolution to give him battle. As he expressed his surprise, Sir Ingram Umfraville took

the opportunity of suggesting a plan likely to insure a cheap and bloodless victory. He counselled him to make a feint of retreating with the whole army, till they had got behind their tents; and, as this would tempt the Scots from their ranks for the sake of plunder, to turn about suddenly, and fall upon them. The counsel was rejected. Edward thought there was no need of stratagem to defeat so small a handful. Among the other occurrences of this memorable day, historians mention an incident. As the two armies were on the point of engaging, the abbot of Inchaffray, barefooted, and with a crucifix in his hand, walked slowly along the Scottish line; when they all fell down upon their knees in the act of devotion. The enemy, observing them in so uncommon a posture, concluded that they were frightened into submission, and that, by kneeling, when they should have been ready to fight, they meant to surrender at discretion, and only begged their lives. "See!" cried Edward, "they are kneeling; they crave mercy!" "They do, my liege," replied Umfraville; "but it is from God, not from us." "To the charge, then!" replied Edward; and Gloucester and Hereford threw themselves impetuously upon the right wing of the Scots, which received them firmly; while Randolph pressed forward with the centre division of the Scotch army upon the main body of the English. They rushed furiously upon the enemy, and met with a warm reception. The ardour of one of the Scottish divisions had carried them too far, and occasioned their being sorely galled by a body of 10,000 English archers who attacked them in flank. These, however, were soon dispersed by Sir Robert Keith, whom the king had despatched with the reserve of 500 horse, and who, fetching a circuit round Milton bog, suddenly charged the left flank and rear of the English bowmen, who having no weapons fit to defend themselves against horse, were instantly thrown into disorder, and chased from the field:—

"The Inglis archeris schot sa fast,
That mycht thair schot haff ony last,
It had been hard to Scottis men.
Bot King Robert, that wele gan ken
That thair archeris war peralouss,
And thair schot rycht hard and grewouss,
Ordanyt, forouth the assemble,
Hys marschell with a gret menye,
Fyve hundre armyt in to stele,
That on lycht horss war horsyt welle,
For to pryk amang the archeris;
And swa assaile thaim with thair sperис,
That thai na layser haiff to schute.
This marschell that Ik of mute,
That Schyr Robert of Keyth was cauld,
As Ik befor her has yow tauld,
Quhen he saw the bataillis sua
Assembill, and to gidder ga,
And saw the archeris schoyt stoutly;
With all thaim off his cumpany,
In hy apon thaim gan he rid;
And our tuk thaim at a sid;
And ruschyt amang thaim sa rudly,
Stekand thaim sa dispitously,
And in sic fusoun berand doun,
And slayand thaim, for owtyn ransoun;
That thai thaim scalyt euirilkane.
And fra that tyme furth thar wes nane
That assemblyt schot to ma.
Quhen Scottis archeris saw that thai sua
War rebutyt, thai woux hardy,
And with all thair mycht schot egrely
Amang the horss men, that thar raid;
And woundis wid to thaim thai maid;
And slew of thaim a full gret dele."

*Barbour's Bruce*, Book ix., v. 228.

A strong body of the enemy's cavalry charged the right wing, which Edward Bruce commanded, with such irresistible fury, that he had been quite overpowered, had not Randolph, who appears to have been then unemployed, hastened to his assistance. The battle was now at the hottest; and it was yet uncertain how the day should go. Bruce had brought up his whole reserve; but the English continued to charge with unabated vigour, while the Scots received them with an inflexible intrepidity; each individual fighting as if victory depended on his single arm. An occurrence—which some represent as an accidental sally of patriotic enthusiasm, others as a premeditated stratagem of Robert's—suddenly altered the face of affairs, and contributed greatly to victory. Above 15,000 servants and attendants of the Scottish army had been ordered, before the battle, to retire, with the baggage, behind the adjoining hill; but having, during the engagement, arranged themselves in a martial form, some on foot, and others mounted on the baggage-horses, they marched to the top, and displaying, on long poles, white sheets instead of banners, descended towards the field with hideous shouts. The English, taking them for a fresh reinforcement of the foe, were seized with so great a panic that they gave way in much confusion. Buchanan says, that the English king was the first that fled; but in this contradicts all other historians, who affirm, that Edward was among the last in the field. Nay, according to some accounts, he would not be persuaded to retire, till Aymer de Vallance, seeing the day lost, took hold of his bridle, and led him off. Sir Giles de Argentine, the other knight who waited on Edward, accompanied him a short way off the field, till he saw him placed in safety; he then wheeled round, and putting himself at the head of a battalion made a vigorous effort to retrieve the disastrous state of affairs, but was soon overwhelmed and slain. He was a champion of high renown; and, having signalized himself in several battles with the Saracens, was reckoned the third knight of his day. The Scots pursued, and made great havoc among the enemy, especially in passing the river, where, from the irregularity of the ground, they could not preserve the smallest order. A mile from the field of battle, a small bit of ground goes by the name of Bloody fold; where, according to tradition, a part of the English faced about and made a stand, but after sustaining a dreadful slaughter, were forced to continue their flight. This account corresponds to several histories of the Earl of Gloucester. Seeing the rout of his countrymen, he made an effort to renew the battle, at the head of his military tenants, and, after having personally done much execution, was, with most of his party, cut to pieces. The Scottish writers make the enemy's loss, in the battle and pursuit, 50,000, and their own 4,000. Among the latter, Sir William Vipont and Sir Walter Ross were the only persons of distinction. A proportion almost incredible. The slain on the English side were all decently interred by Bruce's order, who, even in the heat of victory, could not refrain from shedding tears over several who had been his intimate friends. The corpse of the Earl of Gloucester was carried that night to the church of St Ninians, where it lay, till, together with that of Sir Robert Clifford, it was sent to the English monarch. Twenty-seven English barons, two hundred knights, and seven hundred esquires, fell in the field; the number of prisoners also was very great; and amongst them were many of high rank, who were treated with the utmost civility. The remains of the vanquished were scattered all over the country. Many ran to the castle; and not a few, attempting the Forth, were drowned. The Earl of Hereford, the surviving general, retreated with a large body towards Bothwell, and threw himself, with a few of the chief officers, into that castle, which was then garrisoned by the English. Being hard pressed, he soon surrendered; and was soon exchanged against Bruce's queen and daughter, and some others of his friends who had been captive eight years in England. King

Edward escaped with much difficulty. Retreating from the field of battle, he rode to the castle; but was told by the governor, that he could not long enjoy safety there, as it could not be defended against the victors. Taking a compass to shun the vigilance of the Scots, he made the best of his way homeward, accompanied by fifteen noblemen, and a body of 500 cavalry. He was closely pursued above forty miles by Sir James Douglas, who, with a party of light horse, kept upon his rear, and was often very near him. How hard he was put to, may be guessed from a vow which he made in his flight, to build and endow a religious house in Oxford, should it please God to favour his escape. He was on the point of being made prisoner, when he was received into the castle of Dunbar by Gospatrick, Earl of March, who was in the English interest. Douglas waited a few days in the neighbourhood, in expectation of his attempting to go home by land. He escaped, however, by sea, in a fisherman's boat. His stay at Dunbar had been very short. Three days after the battle, he issued a proclamation from Berwick, announcing the loss of his seal, and forbidding all persons to obey any order proceeding from it, without some other evidence of that order's being his. "The riches obtained by the plunder of the English," says Mr. Tytler, "and the subsequent ransom paid for the multitude of the prisoners, must have been very great. Their exact amount cannot be easily estimated, but some idea of its greatness may be formed by the tone of deep lamentation assumed by the Monk of Malmesbury. 'O day of vengeance and of misfortune!' says he, 'day of disgrace and perdition! unworthy to be included in the circle of the year, which tarnished the fame of England, and enriched the Scots with the plunder of the precious stuffs of our nation, to the extent of two hundred thousand pounds. Alas! of how many noble barons, and accomplished knights, and high-spirited young soldiers, —of what a store of excellent arms, and golden vessels, and costly vestments, did one short and miserable day deprive us!' Two hundred thousand pounds of money in those times, amounts to about six hundred thousand pounds weight of silver, or nearly three millions of our present money. The loss of the Scots in the battle was incredibly small, and proves how effectually the Scottish squares had repelled the English cavalry."

BANTON, a hamlet in the parish of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire; 1½ mile north-east of Kilsyth. There is a parochial school here, the master of which has a salary of £12 6s. 3d., with £31 school-fees, and a house.

BARA. See GARVALD.

BARA. See BARRA.

BARCALDINE. See ARDCHATTEN.

BARDOWIE LOCH. See BALDERNOCK.

BARGARRAN, a village in the parish of Erskine in Renfrewshire, in which the manufacture of fine thread was first established. In the old Statistical account it is stated that "one of the last trials for witchcraft which happened in Scotland, had its origin in this parish in 1696–7. The person supposed to have been bewitched or tormented by the agency of evil spirits, or of those who were in compact with them, was Christian Shaw, daughter of John Shaw of Bargarran, then about eleven years of age. A short account of this trial may be seen in Arnot's Collection of Criminal Trials.' Three men and four women were condemned to death, as guilty of the crime of witchcraft, and were executed at Paisley. This may furnish ample matter of speculation to those whose object it is to trace the progress and variation of manners and opinions among men. The subsequent history of this lady is, however, more interesting to the political inquirer. Having acquired a remarkable dexterity in spinning fine yarn, she conceived the idea of manufacturing it into thread. Her first attempts in this way were necessarily on a small scale. She executed almost every part of the process with her own hands, and bleached her materials on a large slate placed in one of the windows of the house. She succeeded, however, so well in these essays as to have sufficient encouragement to go on, and to take the assistance of her younger sisters and neighbours. The then Lady Blantyre carried a parcel of her thread to Bath, and disposed of it advantageously to some manufacturers of lace, and this was probably the first thread made in Scotland that had crossed the Tweed. About this time a person who was connected with the family happening to be in Holland, found means to learn the secrets of the thread manufacture, which was then carried on to great extent in that country, particularly the art of sorting or numbering the threads of different sizes, and packing them up for sale, and the construction and management of the twisting and twining machine. This knowledge he communicated on his return to his friends in Bargarran, and by means of it they were enabled to conduct their manufacture with more regularity, and to a greater extent. The young women in the neighbourhood were taught to spin fine yarn, twining mills were erected, correspondences were established, and a profitable business was carried on. Bargarran thread became extensively known, and, being ascertained by a stamp, bore a good price. From the instructions of the family of Bargarran, a few families in the neighbourhood engaged in the same business, and continued it for a number of years. It was not to be expected, however, that a manufacture of that kind could be confined to so small a district, or would be allowed to remain in so few hands for a great length of time. The secrets of the business were gradually divulged by apprentices and assistants. Traders in Paisley availed themselves of these communications, and laid the foundation of the well-established and extensive manufacture of thread, which has ever since been carried on in that town."

BARNBOUGLE CASTLE, an ancient seat of the Moubrays, in the parish of Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire. In 1620, it passed, by sale, from the Moubrays; and it is now the property of the Earl of Roseberry. Its site is close on the frith of Forth; and the sea has, in its encroachments here, completely washed away the lawn before it, so that it was long since found necessary to erect a bulwark for the safety of the castle.

BARNS (EAST), a village in the parish of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire; on the great line of road from Berwick to Edinburgh, and 2¾ miles east of Dunbar. An Antiburgher congregation which used to assemble here, removed their place of meeting to Dunbar in 1820. There is a parochial school here, endowed with the interest of £150.

BARNS (WEST), a village in the same parish, and on the same line of road, 2 miles west of Dunbar; on a small stream called the Biel, which here flows into Belhaven bay.

BARNS OF AYR, an encampment, or military building, held by the English forces in the reign of Edward I., on the south-east side of the town of Ayr, celebrated in history for the fearful revenge which Wallace executed upon the garrison then in possession of the place, for the treacherous seizure and putting to death of Sir Reginald Crawford, Sir Bryce Blair, and Sir Hugh Montgomerie. Dr. Jamieson, in his notes to 'Wallace,' says: "The story of the destruction of these buildings, and of the immediate reason of it, is supported by the universal tradition

of the country to this day; and local tradition is often entitled to more regard than is given to it by the fastidiousness of the learned. Whatever allowances it may be necessary to make for subsequent exaggeration, it is not easily conceivable, that an event should be connected with a particular spot, during a succession of ages, without some foundation. Sir D. Dalrymple deems this story 'inconsistent with probability.' He objects to it, because it is said, 'that Wallace, accompanied by Sir John Graham, Sir John Menteith, and Alexander Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, went into the west of Scotland, to chastise the men of Galloway, who had espoused the part of the Comyns, and of the English;' and that, 'on the 28th August, 1298, they set fire to some granaries in the neighbourhood of Ayr, and burned the English cantoned in them.'—Annals, I. 255, N. Here he refers to the relations of Arnold Blair and to Major, and produces three objections to the narrative. One of these is, that 'Comyn, the younger of Badenoch, was the only man of the name of Comyn who had any interest in Galloway; and he was at that time of Wallace's party.' The other two are; that 'Sir John Graham could have no share in the enterprise, for he was killed at Falkirk, 22d July, 1298;' and that 'it is not probable that Wallace would have undertaken such an enterprise immediately after the discomfeiture at Falkirk.' Although it had been said by mistake, that Graham and Comyn were present, this could not invalidate the whole relation, for we often find that leading facts are faithfully narrated in a history, when there are considerable mistakes as to the persons said to have been engaged. But although our annalist refers both to Major and Blair, it is the latter only who mentions either the design of the visit paid to the west of Scotland, or the persons who are said to have been associates in it. The whole of Sir David's reasoning rests on the correctness of a date, and of one given only in the meagre remains ascribed to Arnold Blair. If his date be accurate, the transaction at Ayr, whatever it was, must have taken place thirty-seven days afterwards. Had the learned writer exercised his usual acumen here—had he not been resolved to throw discredit on this part of the history of Wallace—it would have been most natural for him to have supposed, that this event was post-dated by Blair. It seems, indeed, to have been long before the battle of Falkirk. Blind Harry narrates the former in his Seventh, the latter in his Eleventh Book. Sir David himself, after pushing the argument from the date given by Blair as far as possible, virtually gives it up, and makes the acknowledgment which he ought to have made before. 'I believe,' he says, 'that this story took its rise from the pillaging of the English quarters, about the time of the treaty of Irvine, in 1297, which, as being an incident of little consequence, I omitted in the course of this history.' Here he refers to Hemingford, T. I. p. 123. 'Hemingford says, that 'many of the Scots and men of Galloway had, in a hostile manner, made prey of their stores, having slain more than five hundred men, with women and children.' Whether he means to say that this took place at Ayr, or at Irvine, seems doubtful. But here, I think, we have the nucleus of the story. The barns, according to the diction of Blind Harry, seem to have been merely 'the English quarters,' erected by order of Edward for the accommodation of his troops. Although denominated barns by the Minstrel, and horreas by Arnold Blair, both writers seem to have used these terms with great latitude, as equivalent to what are now called barracks. It is rather surprising, that our learned annalist should view the loss of upwards of five hundred men, besides women and children, with that of their property, 'as an incident of little consequence,' in a great national struggle. Major gives nearly the same account as Blair. Speaking of Wallace, he says, 'Anglorum insignes viros apud horrea Aerie residentes de nocte incendit, et qui a voraci flamma evaserunt ejus mucrone occubuerunt.'—Fol. lxx. There is also far more unquestionable evidence as to the cause of this severe retaliation, than is generally supposed. Lord Hailes has still quoted Barbour as an historian of undoubted veracity. Speaking of Crystal of Seton, he says—

> It wes gret sorow sekyrly,
> That so worthy persoune as he
> Suld on sic maner hangyt be.
> Thusgate endyt his worthynes.
> And off Crauford als Schyr Ranald wes,
> And Schyr Bryce als the Blar,
> Hangyt in till a berne in Ar.'
>
> *The Bruce*, III. 260 v. &c.

This tallies very well with the account given by the Minstrel.

> 'Four thousand haill that nycht was in till Ayr.
> In gret bernyss, biggyt with out the toun,
> The justice lay, with mony bald barroun.'
>
> *Wallace*, vii. 334."

Miss Baillie has made good use of this incident in the life of Wallace, in her 'Metrical Legend.'

BARNYARDS. See KILLCONQUHAR.

BARONY PARISH. See GLASGOW.

BARR, a very large parish in the district of Carrick in Ayrshire; bounded on the north by Dailly parish; on the east by Straiten; on the south by Kirkcudbrightshire and the parish of Colmonell; and on the west by Colmonell and Girvan parishes, which interpose between it and the Irish channel. Its superficies is estimated by Aiton at 50,000 Scots acres, being 1,000 acres more than that of Ballantrae, which is the second parish in Ayrshire in point of extent. In the new Statistical account, published in 1837, its area is stated to be about 100 square miles, or 64,000 imperial acres. It is a rude moorland district, of which not above a fiftieth part is under cultivation, and not as much more cultivable. The Ardstinchar rises in it and flows through it from north-east to south-west between two high ranges of hills. The principal lines of road which intersect it are the old and new roads to Ayr; the former running up the dale of the Minnock water from south to north, on the eastern side of the parish; the latter branching off in a north-east direction from the former, at Rowantree. The new Statistical report states, that some of the mountains on the banks of the Minnock attain an elevation of 2,700 feet. Another road branches off from the Ayr road shortly after its entrance into the parish, and runs north-west to the kirktown of Barr. The third stream in this parish is the Muck water, which rises among the hills to the south of Barr, and flows in a direction parallel to the Stinchar, to its confluence with the Dusk in the parish of Colmonell. There are a few small lochs and several extensive morasses. The village of Barr, which is situated on the south side of the Stinchar at the confluence of the Gregg water with that river, has a population of about 250. An annual fair is held in this parish on the last Saturday of May, at Kirk Dominæ, a name given to the ruins of an ancient Roman Catholic chapel which still exist here about a mile to the south-west of the church. Population, in 1801, 742; in 1831, 941. Houses 175. Assessed property £5,115.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. It was disjoined in 1653 from the parishes of Girvan and Dailly. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £231 3s. 1d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £18. Unappropriated teinds £154. Church built above a century ago, and repaired in

1834; sittings 410. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £18 fees, and other emoluments. There were 3 private schools in 1834.

BARR, a small village in Kintyre, about 12 miles north-west by north of Campbelton, on the coast.

BARRHEAD, a thriving village in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire; on the road from Glasgow to Irvine; 3 miles south-east of Paisley; on the south side of the Levern. There is a Secession chapel here. A small debt-court is held here every alternate month. The population are chiefly engaged in weaving. The progress of this village within the last forty years has been rapid.

BARRHILL. See COLMONELL.

BARRA, or BARA, or not unfrequently BARRAY, an island-parish in the county of Inverness, synod of Glenelg, and presbytery of Uist; consisting of a groupe of islands divided, on the north, from South Uist by a channel of 8 miles; the island of Tiree, in the county of Argyle, is the nearest land to it on the south, and lies at the distance of about 35 miles; Canna and Rum, in the parish of the Small isles, are at the distance of about 30 miles; on the west it is exposed to the Atlantic ocean. The parish of Barra consists of the main island of Barra, and a number of much smaller islands and islets. The whole, forming what is called the estate of Barra, as lately belonging to Colonel Macneil, is reckoned to consist of 4,000 imperial acres of arable land, and 18,000 of meadow and hill-pasture, of which the rental, in 1840, was £2,458 10s. 7d. The main island of Barra is 8 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth, being deeply intersected in different places by arms of the sea. The island of Vatersa, separated from the main island by a channel of one mile, is about 3 miles in length, and in some places 1½ mile broad. Sandera, to the south of Vatersa, and distant 5 miles from Barra, is 2 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. Pabba, at the distance of 8 miles from Barra, is 1½ in length, and 1 in breadth. Mingala, at the distance of 12 miles, is 2 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. Bernera—which, from its being called the Bishop's isle, seems to have once belonged to the Bishop of the Isles—16 miles south-south-west of Barra, is 1 mile in length, and ¾ in breadth. All these islands are difficult of access, on account of the strong currents running between them. Close by the island of Mingala is a high rock, with very luxuriant grass on the top of it. The inhabitants of this island climb to the top at the risk of their lives, and by means of a rope hoist up their wedders to fatten on the fine herbage. This must be the Scarpa Pervecum mentioned by Buchanan. The main island of Barra has a barren rocky appearance, excepting the north end, which is fertile. In the middle and at the south end are some very high hills, presenting a mixture of green sward, rock, and heath. The soil in general is thin and rocky, excepting at the north end; there is also a great deal of sand, which is blown about with every gale of wind, so that a large part of the best corn-land has been thus blown away, or covered with sand. According to Dr. Webster's report, the number of souls upon these islands in 1755, was 1,150. In 1801, it was 1,969; in 1831, it was 2,097, of whom 302 families were employed in agriculture, 15 in manufacture and handicraft, and 3 were not comprised in either of these classes. The number of houses, in 1831, was 373. In 1821 the population was 2,303; the decrease, in 1831, was attributable to extensive emigration from this quarter. The system of sheep-farming has also been recently introduced into these islands, and will compel many of the inhabitants to seek a home elsewhere. Barra held originally of the kings of Scotland, till the reign of James VI., when an English ship was seized upon the coast by Roderick Macniel, then laird of Barra, surnamed Rory the turbulent. Queen Elizabeth complained of this act of piracy committed upon her subjects; upon which the laird was summoned to appear at Edinburgh, to answer for his unjustifiable behaviour; but he treated the summons with contempt. Several attempts were then made to apprehend him, all of which proved unsuccessful, until Mackenzie, tutor of Kintail, undertook to effect by stratagem what others could not do by more direct means. Having come, under cover of a friendly visit, to the castle of Kisimul, where the laird then resided, he invited him and all his retainers on board his vessel, where, not suspecting any hostile design, they suffered themselves to be overpowered with liquor. In this situation poor Rory's friends were easily put on shore, leaving their unconscious chief in the hands of his kidnapper. Kintail hoisted sail under night, and, the wind proving fair, was soon out of reach of his pursuers. He at length arrived with his prisoner in Edinburgh, where Rory was immediately put on his trial. Rory confessed to his malpractices, but alleged that he thought himself bound, by his loyalty, to avenge the unpardonable injury done by the queen of England to his own sovereign, and his majesty's mother. By this answer, he obtained his pardon, but forfeited his estate, which was given to Kintail, who restored it back to the laird, on condition of his holding of him, and paying him 60 merks Scots as a yearly feu-duty. Some time after, Sir James Macdonald of Slate married a daughter of Kintail's, who made over the superiority to Sir James, in whose family it continues till this day. The old residence of the feudal lairds of Barra was a small fortalice in Castlebay, built upon a rock which must have formerly been almost covered with the sea. This building is of an hexagonal form; the wall is about 30 feet high; and in one of its angles is a high square tower, on the top of which, at the corner immediately above the gate, is a perforated stone through which the gockman, or watchman, who sat there all night, could let a stone fall upon any one who might attempt to surprise the gate by night. Within the wall are several houses, and a well dug through the middle of the rock. Buchanan calls it an old castle in his time. "I saw," says Martin, "the officer called the cockman, and an old cock he is: when I bid him ferry me over the water to the island, he told me that he was but an inferior officer, his business being to attend in the tower; but if, says he, the constable—who then stood on the wall—will give you access, I'll ferry you over. I desired him to procure me the constable's permission, and I would reward him; but having waited some hours for the constable's answer, and not receiving any, I was obliged to return without seeing this famous fort. Macniel and his lady being absent, was the cause of this difficulty, and of my not seeing the place. I was told some weeks after, that the constable was very apprehensive of some design I might have in viewing the fort, and thereby to expose it to the conquest of a foreign power; of which I supposed there was no great cause of fear." There are great quantities of cod and ling caught upon the east coast of Barra. The fishing-banks extend from the mouth of Loch Boisdale to Barrahead. At the close of last century from 20 to 30 boats were generally employed in this business from the latter end of March, or the beginning of April, to the end of June; there were five hands to every boat, and on an average they killed from 1,000 to 1,500 ling each boat. In 1829, the number of boats belonging to this parish employed in the herring, cod, and ling fisheries was 81, manned by 405 hands. The number of cod, ling, and hake fish taken was 31,574;

the total quantity cured and dried 1,136 cwt., of which 291 cwt. were exported to Ireland. It does not appear that this fishery has made any progress since the end of last century. Shell fish abound here, such as limpits, mussels, wilks, clams, spout-fish or razor-fish, lobsters, and crabs; but the most valuable to the inhabitants is the shell fish called cockle. It is found upon the great sand at the north end of Barra, in such quantities, that in times of great scarcity all the families upon the island have resorted hither for their subsistence; and it has been computed, that no less than from 100 to 200 horse-loads of cockles have been taken off the sands at low-water, every day of the springtides, during the months of May, June, July, and August. Dean Monroe tells us that, "in the north end of this isle of Barray, ther is ane rough heigh know, mayne grasse and greine round about it to the head, on the top of quhilk ther is ane spring and fresh water well. This well truely springs up certaine little round white things, less nor the quantity of confeit corne, lykest to the shape and figure of an little cokill, as it appearit to me. Out of this well runs ther ane little strype downwith to the sea, and quher it enters into the sea ther is ane myle braid of sands, quhilk ebbs ane myle, callit the Trayrmore of Kilbaray, that is the grate sands of Barray. This ile is all full of grate cokills, and alledgit be the ancient countrymen that the same cokills comes down out of the foresaid hill through the said strype, in the first small forme that we have spoken of, and after ther coming to the sandis growis grate cokills always. Ther is na fairer and more profitable sands for cokills in all the warld." Of harbours, the first towards the north is Ottirvore, which is more properly a roadsted than a harbour; the entrance to it is from the east between the islands of Griskay and Gigha. The next farther south is Flodda sound, which is surrounded by a number of islands, and opens to the south-east; here the largest ships may ride with safety all seasons of the year. Tirivee, or the inland bay, is so called from its cutting far into the middle of the country; here vessels may ride out the hardest gales; it opens also to the south-east. At the south end of Barra is Kisimul-bay, or Castle-bay, so called from the old castle formerly mentioned; it opens to the south. In the island of Vatersa is a very commodious harbour for ships of any burden; it is accessible from the south-east between the islands of Sandera and Muldonich. Ottirvore and Flodda are much frequented by ships to and from the Baltic. There is a light-house on Barra head, the highest part of Bernera in N. lat. 56° 48′, and W. long. 7° 38′. The light is intermitting every three minutes, being bright for 2½ minutes; and then suddenly eclipsed for ½ a minute. It is 680 feet above high water, and is seen at the distance of 32 miles in clear weather. It was erected in 1833. The expense of maintaining this light, in 1838, was £638 9s. 9d. There are some fresh water lochs with plenty of trout.—The Protestant religion universally prevailed here till after the Restoration; when some Irish priests crossed over to these islands, and made many converts. Harris and Barra at this time made one parish; and the minister always resided in Harris. The number of Protestants has always been so small that it was thought unnecessary to put the heritor to the expense of building a church. There are three places of worship, viz. Kilbar, Borve, and Watersay. The minister preaches two Sundays at Borve; the third Sunday at Kilbar; and the fourth at Watersay. The inhabitants of the South isles were stated to be all Roman Catholics in the old Statistical account. The stipend of the parochial minister is £165 10s. 5d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £7 10s.

In 1834 there was no school in the parish, so that, in a population of above 2,000 souls, few were able either to read or write, and the young generation were growing up in ignorance. A church has been erected in Bernera by the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £1,470.—The island of Barra, with all the surrounding islands, is the property of Macniel of Barra, whose predecessors are said to have been in possession of those islands before the Danes, and were the first of that name who came from Ireland, whence they derive their pedigree; so that they have always been acknowledged the chief of the Macniels in Scotland. Martin, in his 'Description of the Western Islands,' gives some curious notices of this groupe of islands, and the manners of these simple inhabitants. He says, "The church in this island is called Kilbarr, i. e. St. Barr's church. There is a little chapel by it, in which Macneil, and those descended of his family, are usually interred. The natives have St. Barr's wooden image standing on the altar, covered with linen in form of a shirt: all their greatest asseverations are by this saint. I came very early in the morning with an intention to see this image, but was disappointed; for the natives prevented me, by carrying it away, lest I might take occasion to ridicule their superstition, as some Protestants have done formerly: and when I was gone, it was again exposed on the altar. They have several traditions concerning this great saint. There is a chapel—about half a mile on the south side of the hill near St. Barr's church—where I had occasion to get an account of a tradition concerning this saint, which was thus: 'The inhabitants having begun to build the church, which they dedicated to him, they laid this wooden image within it, but it was invisibly transported,' as they say, 'to the place where the church now stands, and found there every morning.' This miraculous conveyance is the reason they give for desisting to work where they first began. I told my informer that this extraordinary motive was sufficient to determine the case, if true, but asked his pardon to dissent from him, for I had not faith enough to believe this miracle; at which he was surprised, telling me in the mean time that this tradition had been faithfully conveyed by the priest and natives successively to this day." "The inhabitants are very hospitable," the same writer informs us, "and have a custom, that when any strangers from the northern islands resort thither, the natives immediately after their landing, oblige them to eat even though they should have liberally eat and drunk but an hour before their landing there. And this meal they call Bieyta'v; i. e. Ocean meat; for they presume that the sharp air of the ocean, which indeed surrounds them, must needs give them a good appetite. And whatever number of strangers come there, or of whatsoever quality or sex, they are regularly lodged according to ancient custom, that is, only in a family; by which custom a man cannot lodge with his own wife, while in this island. Mr. John Campbell, the present minister of Harries, told me that his father being then parson of Harries, and minister of Barra—for the natives at that time were Protestants—carried his wife along with him, and resided in this island for some time, and they disposed of him, his wife and servants, in manner above mentioned: and suppose Macneil of Barray and his lady should go thither, he would be obliged to comply with this ancient custom."

BARRIE, a parish in the south-east of Forfarshire; bounded on the west and north by Monifieth parish; on the north and north-east by Panbride parish; on the east by the German ocean; and on the south by the frith of Tay. The coast is flat

sandy; but a high verdant bank, which seems once to have formed the coast-line in this quarter, extends from north-east to south-west, so as to give to the northern division of the parish the appearance of a terrace elevated about 50 feet above the southern division. On the extreme south-east point of the coast, the Buddon-ness, in N. lat. 56° 28′, and W. long. 2° 45′, are two light-houses, the one bearing N. N. W. 1,122 feet from the other; the height of the two lanterns being respectively 85 feet and 65 feet, and both showing a white fixed light, visible the one at the distance of 9 and the other at the distance of 12 miles, in clear weather. These two lights form the leading lights to vessels entering the Tay, between the Gaa sands and Abertay sands. The post-road between Dundee and Arbroath intersects this parish from south-west to north-east. Population, in 1801, 886; in 1831, 1,682. Houses 408. There are three villages within the parish: viz. Carnoustie, Gardenbury, and Barry. Of these Carnoustie is greatly the largest, having a population of 1,200. The greater part of the population is employed in trade and manufactures, chiefly that of brown linen for the Arbroath merchants. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,946.—This parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Minister's stipend £143 12s. 11d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £5 10s. Unappropriated teinds £4 3s. 8d. Church altered and enlarged in 1818; sittings 673. A chapel-of-ease has been recently erected at Carnoustie, where there are also two dissenting places of worship. The United Secession church in this village was built in 1810; sittings 380. Stipend £86, with a manse and glebe. The Original Seceder church in this village was also built in 1810; sittings 250. Stipend £70, with a manse and garden. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £29 18s. 9¾d., with about £30 school-fees. Pupils from 70 to 100. There is also a private school attended by about the same number of children.—In the neighbourhood of Carnoustie, Malcolm II. signally defeated a body of marauding Danes under Camus.

BARVAS, a parish in the island of Lewis, and county of Ross; bounded on the north by the Atlantic ocean; on the east by the *quoad sacra* parish of Cross; on the south by Stornoway parish, and that of Lochs; and on the west by Lochs. The extent of sea-coast is about 15 miles; it is bold and rugged throughout, having a tremendous surf upon it when the wind blows from the west or the north-west. The soil is in general light and stony, or mossy, and the whole surface is nearly level throughout. The only arable land is along the coast. There is not a tree, and scarcely a shrub throughout the whole parish. The principal river is the Barvas, which rises in some small lakes on the southern boundary of the parish, and flows northwards, expanding near its mouth into a small loch. The streams contain some trout, and occasionally salmon; on the coast, cod, ling, and haddocks are caught. The interior abounds with plovers, snipes, wild-geese, and ducks. There is a road from the mouth of the Barvas, southwards along the eastern bank of that stream, to Stornoway, a distance of about 18 miles. Population, with that of Cross, in 1801, 2,233; in 1831, 3,011. Houses 617. Assessed property £14. The population of Barvas as distinct from Cross, was estimated, in 1835, at 1,840, all of whom were engaged in agricultural labour, renting small patches of ground at from £1 to £6 per annum.—This parish is in the synod of Glenelg, and presbytery of Lewis. Patron, the Crown. Minister's stipend £158 6s. 8d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £20. Church built about 1794; sittings 300. Parochial schoolmaster's stipend £28. Number of pupils from 30 to 40. There are two itinerating Gaelic schools, which are usually stationary for two years at a time, and are then removed to some other quarter. In 1834, it was stated that there were in this parish 390 persons above 15 years of age unable to read.—The islands of Rona and Sulisker belong to this parish.

BARVIE (The), a small river which rises in the parish of Monzie, in Perthshire, and falls into the Earn near Crieff.

BASS (The), a stupendous insulated rock, in the frith of Forth, about 3½ miles east-north-east, from North Berwick, and 1½ north of Canty bay; in N. lat. 56° 4′ 53″, and W. long. 2° 37′ 57″. It is about a mile in circumference, and shoots up to 420 feet above the surface of the water. Its loftiest side is towards the north; on the south side it assumes a conical form, sloping rapidly towards the sea. There are about 7 acres of grassy surface on the rock, presenting a fine clean short bite of pasturage to a few sheep. The mutton fed here is proverbially delicious. A cavernous passage penetrates through the rock from north-west to south-east, which has often been explored, but presents nothing remarkable. The only landing-place is on the south-east side, and this was commanded by a small fortalice now in ruins. Beague thus describes this castle, in the time of Mary of Guise's regency: "Now, the island in which the castle stands is itself an impregnable rock, of a small extent and oval figure, cut out by the hands of nature; it has only one avenue that leads to it, and that is towards the castle, but so very difficult and uneasy, that by reason of the hidden sands that surround the rock, nothing can approach it but one little boat at a time. The island is so exorbitantly uneven, that till one reach the wall of the castle, he cannot have sure footing in any one place; so that—as I have often observed—those that enter it must climb up by the help of a strong cable thrown down for the purpose; and when they have got with much ado to the foot of the wall, they sit down in a wide basket, and in this posture are mounted up by strength of hands. There is no getting into this wonderful fortress by any other means. Formerly, it had a postern-gate which facilitated the entry, but it is now thrown down, and fortified in such a manner as is incredible." The story about "the hidden sands" is altogether apocryphal; the channel all round being not only free from rocks or sands, but of great depth. This

> "island salt and bare,
> The haunt of seals and orcs and sea-mews' clang,"

is said to have been chosen by St. Baldred, the apostle of East Lothian, for his residence in the early part of the 7th century.* In 1405, the Earl of Carrick, son of Robert III., and then in his 14th year, embarked here, along with the Earl of Orkney and a small suite, in a vessel which was to carry him to France, where he could pursue his studies in safety from the intrigues of Albany. There was a truce at this period between England and Scotland, nevertheless an armed merchantman belonging to Wye attacked and captured the prince's vessel off Flamborough head. In 1671, the Crown acquired this island by purchase from Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall for £4,000. It had previously been for several centuries in the possession of the Lauder family. Under the reigns of Charles II. and James II. it was used

* Mr. James Miller has collected a variety of curious legendary matter touching the Bass and St. Baldred in the Notes to his poem entitled 'St. Baldred of the Bass.' Edinburgh, 1825, 8vo.

as a state-prison, and many of the covenanters were confined here. Among these sufferers for conscience' sake was the celebrated Colonel John Blackadder, who died in confinement here, and whose cell is still pointed out to the visitor.* At the Revolution, it held out so stoutly for King James, under Captain Maitland, with a garrison of 50 men, that the Scottish Privy council were necessitated to enter into negotiations for the surrender of the place, in which the garrison were granted honourable terms.† The fortifications were then demolished, and the island was gifted by the Crown to Sir James Dalrymple, Lord-president of the court of session. Immense quantities of sea-fowl nestle and breed on this rock. Of these the most remarkable is the solan goose, of which De Foe has given us the following account: "They feed on the herrings, and therefore 'tis observed they come just before, or with them, and go away with them also; though 'tis evident they do not follow them, but go all away to the north, whither none knows but themselves, and he that guides them. As they live on fish, so they eat like fish, which, together with their being so exceeding fat, makes them, in my opinion, a very coarse dish, rank, and ill-relished, and soon gorging the stomach. But as they are looked upon there as a dainty, I have no more to say; all countries have their several gusts and particular palates. Onions and garlick were dainties, it seems, in Egypt, and horse-flesh is so to this day in Tartary, and much more may a solan-goose be so in other places. It is a large fowl, rather bigger than an ordinary goose; 'tis duck-footed, and swims as a goose; but the bill is long, thick, and pointed like a crane or heron, only the neck much thicker, and not above five inches long. Their laying but one egg, which sticks to the rock, and will not fall off, unless pulled off by force, and then not to be stuck on again, though we thought them fictions, yet, being there at the season, we found true; as also their hatching by holding the egg fast in their foot. What Nature meant by giving these singularities to a creature that has nothing else in it worth notice, we cannot determine." The Bass is frequently visited by parties of pleasure. The best season for visiting it is June or July. Boats are obtained at the keeper's house in the hamlet of Canty bay.

BASS OF INVERURY (The), an earthen mount on the banks of the Ury in Aberdeenshire, said by tradition to have been once a castle which was walled up and covered with earth because the inhabitants were infected with the plague. It is defended against the stream by buttresses, which were built by the inhabitants of Inverury, who were alarmed by the following prophecy, ascribed to Thomas the Rhymer,

> "Dee and Don, they shall run on,
> And Tweed shall run and Tay;
> And the bonny water of Ury
> Shall bear the Bass away."

The inhabitants of Inverury sagaciously concluded that this prediction could not be accomplished without releasing the imprisoned pestilence, and, to guard against this fatal event, they raised ramparts against the encroachments of the stream. The notion of the plague, or pestilence, or black death, or other fearful epidemic, being buried in certain places, is one of the most common traditions in Scotland. "According to some accounts," says Leyden, "gold seems to have had a kind of chemical attraction for the matter of infection, and it is frequently represented as concentrating its virulence in a pot of gold. According to others, it seems to have been regarded as a kind of spirit or monster, like the cockatrice, which it was deadly to look on."

BASSENDEAN, or BASINGDENE, in the parish of Westruther, and shire of Berwick, an ancient vicarage, which formerly belonged to the nuns of Coldstream. The church, now in ruins, stood near the mansion-house, on the south-east; and the walls still enclose the burying-place of the Homes of Bassendean. Soon after the Reformation, Andrew Currie, vicar of Bassendean, conveyed to William Home, third son of Sir James Home, of Coldenknows, "terras ecclesiasticas, mansionem, et glebam vicariæ de Bassendene:" whereupon, he obtained from James VI. a charter for the same, on the 11th of February, 1573-4. This William, who thus built his house upon church-lands, was the progenitor of the present family here; of whom George Home, a compatriot of the Duke of Argyle, was one of the most devoted supporters of Presbyterianism against the inroads of Episcopacy in the 17th century. See Westruther.

BATHGATE, a parish in Linlithgowshire, bounded on the north by the parishes of Torphichen and Linlithgow; on the east by Ecclesmachan, Uphall, and Livingston; on the south by Livingston and Whitburn; on the west by Torphichen and Shotts. It is about 7½ miles in length from east to west, and 2 in average breadth; and has a superficial area of 11,214 English acres. It is intersected by one of the great roads leading from Edinburgh to Glasgow. A considerable portion of the south-east, south, and west of the parish is almost a level; but towards the north-east it becomes hilly. The soil is exceedingly variable, some very good, some very indifferent and intermixed with patches of moss and moor; and the climate is far from genial; but yet where it is arable, it is in a good state of cultivation, and yielding good crops of barley, oats, pease, and some beans. Large tracts also are covered with thriving plantations, which tend greatly to heighten the beauty of the landscape and improve the climate. Iron-stone has been found within this parish, but not much wrought; freestone, coals, and limestone are found in great abundance, and wrought to a great extent. Some mines of silver, in the hills to the north of the town of Bathgate, were formerly wrought by Germans, but the vein has long been lost. This parish in ancient times was a distinct sheriffdom. On the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, in 1747, John, Earl of Hopetoun, claimed £2,000 for his right of sheriffdom. Population, in 1801, 2,513; in 1831, 3,593; of whom 2,581 reside in the town of Bathgate. Houses 510. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,843.—This parish, anciently a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Hopetoun. The church of old was of moderate value. Malcolm IV. granted to the monks of Holyrood the church of Bathgate, with a portion of land. Robert, the diocesan, who died about the year 1159, also granted to it certain privileges, and subsequently the abbot and monks of Holyrood made a transfer of the church-property to the abbot and monks of Newbottle, which arrangement was confirmed in 1327 by Bishop Landels. The present parish-church was built in 1739, and underwent some alterations in 1780. It is in tolerably good repair, and capable of accommodating 719 persons. The stipend is £13 8s. 4d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £19. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is £34 4s 4½d., and 11s. 6d. of a mortification, with fees amounting to about £24. There is also a free academy here, conducted by four teachers, in which

* See Crichton's Memoirs of Blackadder, a very interesting piece of biography.

† A Narrative of this siege was published in a small tract about the beginning of the 18th century. This piece is inserted in the 3d vol. of the 'Miscellanea Scotica.' Glasgow, 1820.

Latin, Greek, French, and other branches of education are taught. This institution originated in an ample bequest by Mr. John Newlands of Jamaica, a native of Bathgate; and occupies a handsome building, with connected yards, on a rising ground a little to the south-east of the town. There is, besides these, a very considerable private school at Armadale, two miles west of Bathgate.—In 1839, the total number of children at school in this parish was 590. There are several dissenting places of worship in this parish, within the town of Bathgate. The Relief church was built in 1812; sittings 786.—The United Secession church was built in 1807; sittings 400. An Original Burgher place of worship was built in 1828; sittings 400. Stipend £83.—According to a census made by the parish-minister in August, 1836, there were then 2,159 persons belonging to the Established church in this parish, and 1,378 belonging to other denominations.

The town of Bathgate is pleasantly situated near the centre of the parish, on the middle-line of road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, 18 miles distant from the former, and 24 from the latter. It lays claim to considerable antiquity, being part of the extensive possessions given by King Robert Bruce as the dowry of his daughter, Lady Margery, to Walter, high-steward of Scotland, in 1316. Walter himself died here in 1328, at one of his chief residences, the site of which may be still seen marked by three stunted fir-trees. The town consists of two parts, the old and the new. The old town is built on a steep ridge, and the streets are narrow and crooked. The new town is built on a regular plan, and has a good appearance. Within these few years the town has been considerably extended; there has also been a large increase of population, which is principally supported by the weaving of cotton-goods for the Glasgow manufacturers, and by the lime and coal works in the vicinity. In 1824, Bathgate was erected into a burgh of barony by act of parliament. The preamble of this act states, that the town of Bathgate having increased greatly of late years in extent and population, it is become expedient that a regular magistracy should be established, and the town be erected "into a free and independent burgh of barony." The municipal body consists of a provost, three bailies, twelve councillors, and a treasurer—seventeen persons in all. The first set of magistrates and councillors were elected by all the persons, whether within the burgh or not, who subscribed one pound or more towards the expense of the act of parliament. But in all future elections the members of council were to be changed partially, every year, in the following manner. On the first Tuesday of September the provost and treasurer, with the eldest and third bailies, and four eldest councillors, that is, eight members of the seventeen go out, and their places are filled by the open votes of the whole assembled burgesses. But the proprietor of the lands and barony of Bathgate is entitled to one vote, whether a burgess or not; and he has further the privilege of filling up the office of third bailie, if he choose to exercise it; but he must name for the office a person who has previously officiated as provost, bailie, or treasurer, within the last three years, or who has been a councillor within two years. The electors consist of all resident persons who have been admitted burgesses, and are at the same time proprietors or feuars, or occupiers of houses of £3 yearly rent or upwards. All who paid £1 towards the expense of the act, were declared burgesses *ipso facto;* and all in future renting £3, or more, who paid the fees of entry fixed by the magistrates and council, which were not to exceed two guineas. The magistrates must be burgesses, paying £6 rent or upwards, and resident within the burgh, except the provost, of whom residence is not required. But residence, and £3 of yearly rent, qualifies for a councillor. The office of procurator-fiscal for the burgh is filled up from a list of four persons nominated by the baronial proprietor, which is shortened to two by the provost and magistrates, and of these two, the proprietor nominates one to be fiscal. The act contains also detailed regulations for lighting the burgh with gas, for paving the streets, and for establishing a system of police, for which there is to be an annual assessment, not exceeding one shilling in the pound.—The town has a weekly market, which is held on Wednesday, and which has become important of late as a central corn-market for West Lothian and the adjoining counties. It has seven fairs. The 1st, held on the 2d Wednesday of April, is a cattle and hiring-market for farm-servants. The 2d, on the 1st Wednesday after the term, O. S., is also for cattle. The 3d is held on the 4th Wednesday in June; the 4th, on the 3d Wednesday in July; the 5th, on the 3d Wednesday in August: all these are cattle-markets. A 6th is held on the 4th Wednesday in October, for cattle, and for hiring farm-servants. The 7th for Winter fair, is held on the Wednesday after Martinmas, O. S. The stock exhibited at any of these markets seldom exceeds 300 head. A justice of the peace court sits here once a month, and a small-debt sheriff-court every quarter. Branches of the National bank and the Glasgow Union bank have been established here; and there is a subscription library. In the old Statistical account it is stated, that "a great alteration in the manner of living has taken place in this parish within the last 40 years. About 1750, there were not above ten families who used tea, and now, perhaps, there is not above twice that number who do not use it. Butcher-meat was then not more used than tea: scarcely any cattle or sheep were killed, except at Martinmas, when some families used to salt a whole, or others only a part of an ox or cow, to serve for winter-provision; but now there is a regular flesh-market twice a-week, and almost every family, who can afford it, eats flesh constantly. A much greater quantity of wheaten bread is now consumed in the parish in a month, than was in a twelvemonth 40 years ago. The alteration in dress since 1750 is also remarkable. When the goodman and his sons went to kirk, market, wedding, or burial, they were clothed in a home-spun suit of friezed cloth, called kelt, plaiden hose, with a blue or brown bonnet; and the goodwife and her daughters were dressed in gowns and petticoats of their own spinning, with a cloth cloak and hood of the same, or a tartan or red plaid. But now, the former, when they go abroad, wear suits of English cloth, good hats, &c.; and the latter the finest printed cottons, and sometimes silk gowns, silk caps, and bonnets, of different shapes, sizes, and colours, white stockings, cloth shoes," &c.

BATTLEHILL, in the parish of Annan, Dumfries-shire, said to have received its name from a bloody engagement which took place here betwixt the Scots and English, in which the latter were cut off to a man. A strong mineral spring was recently discovered here.

BEALOCH-NAM-BO, a magnificent pass across the northern shoulder of Ben Venue, leading into the district on the south side of Loch Katrine. It appears to have been formed by the partial separation of this side of the mountain from the rest, and composes an exceedingly sublime piece of scenery.

BEATH, a small inland parish in Fifeshire; bounded on the north by Cleish parish, from which it is separated by Orr water; on the east by Ballin-

gry parish; on the south by Auchtertool, Dalgetty, and Dunfermline; and on the west by Dunfermline. The surface is undulating, and attains its greatest elevation in the hill of Beath, in the south-west corner of the parish. On the western boundary of the parish, lying partly in Dunfermline and partly in Beath parish, is Loch Fetty, a sheet of water about 3 miles in circumference, and containing some pike and perch. From this loch, a principal tributary of the water of Orr flows eastwards to the latter stream, which it joins at Clockret bridge. The Great North road from Queensferry to Kinross and Perth, passes through the parish from south-west to north-east. The kirk-town of Beath is 18½ miles from Edinburgh, 7 from Kinross, and 25½ from Perth. Population, in 1801, 613; in 1831, 921. Houses 166. A number of feus have been recently granted for building in this parish, on the line of the Great Northern road. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,746. —This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Moray. Minister's stipend £183 17s. 10d., with manse, and a glebe of the value of £17. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £30 fees, and a house and garden. Average number of pupils 100. There is a small bequest for the education of poor children in this parish. In the minutes of session of this parish it is recorded, that "the first place of meeting that ever the Protestant lords of Scotland had for the covenante and reformatione was at the kirk of Baith." Yet it appears from the same record—of which a long and curious extract is given in the New Statistical account—that this kirk was long neglected after the Reformation, and being unsupplied by any minister, the parishioners were accustomed to assemble "to heere a pyper play upone the Lord's daye, which was the daye of their profaine mirth, not being in the workes of their calling."

BEAULY, a village in the parish of Kilmorack, Inverness-shire, on the north side of the river Beauly, at its confluence with Loch Beauly; 166 miles north by west of Edinburgh, and 12½ west of Inverness. It was the market-town of the old barons of Lovat. In the immediate neighbourhood, near the brink of the river, are the remains of the old priory of Beauly, which was founded by Bisset of Lovat, in 1230, for monks of the order of Valliscaulium. The Frasers, Chisholms, Mackenzies of Gairloch, and several other families, have their burial-place here. —About 2 miles west of Beauly are the celebrated falls of Kilmorack: which see.

BEAULY (The), a river of Inverness-shire, principally formed by the union of the Farrer from Glen Farrer, and the Glass river which gives name to the entire strath through which the Beauly flows. These two streams unite at Erchless castle; and the conjoined streams then flow in a winding course of about 10 miles in length, and with frequent narrowings and widenings, north-east, to Loch Beauly. The road from Inverness to Beauly is carried across this river by a bridge of 5 arches, with a waterway of 240 feet, known as the Lovat bridge, and built by the Parliamentary commissioners in 1810. There is an excellent salmon-fishery at the mouth of the Beauly. The river is navigable by ships of about 50 tons burden as far as the village of Beauly.

BEAULY (Loch), the upper basin, or inner division of the Moray frith, into which the Caledonian canal flows. Its northern shores are in Ross-shire; the southern, in Inverness-shire. From Kessock ferry to the mouth of the Beauly river it is 7 miles in length; its greatest breadth is about 2 miles. The shores are low, and well-cultivated.

BEDRULE, a parish situated in the centre of Roxburghshire; in length from north to south, upwards of 4 miles, and in breadth from east to west between 2 and 3. It is bounded by the parish of Jedburgh on the east, by Abbotrule—now annexed to Hobkirk and Southdean—on the south, by Hobkirk and Cavers, from which it is, for the most part, divided by the Rule on the west; and by Minto and Ancrum on the north-west and north, from which it is separated by the Teviot. It is somewhat of an oval figure, and consists of nearly an equal quantity of arable, pasture, and muir-land. There were anciently four villages in this parish, all which are now much decayed, viz. Bedrule to the west, Newton to the north-west, Rewcastle to the north-east, and Fulton to the south-west, from the centre of the parish. The chief of the family of Turnbull—a branch of the very ancient family of Rule—had his principal residence at Bedrule castle in ancient times. This stronghold is pleasantly situated behind the church, on the bank of the river,—a situation from which are seen distinctly to the north-west, the most elevated tops of some of the hills near Ettrick and Yarrow, and the Eildons near Melrose abbey; the Reidswyre to the south-east; and south-westward, the same frontier tract whence the Liddel derives it source, which, after uniting with the Ewes and the Esk, falls into the Solway frith. The view is more confined towards the east and the west, yet in this direction are seen the tops of the Dunian and Ruberslaw hills, the former having an elevation of 1,031 feet; the latter of 1,419 feet above sea-level. The castle of Bedrule no longer exists. Newton was anciently the property of a family of the surname of Ker, who appear to have been cadets of Fernihirst. There was also a house of strength here, now likewise demolished; but the beautiful avenues of venerable trees still remaining bespeak to the passing traveller something of the consequence and taste of its former inhabitants. Rewcastle, situated upon a more elevated ground than either Bedrule or Newton, is considered by some as a place of great antiquity. Indeed, it is said, that the courts of justice were originally held here, and afterwards removed to Jedburgh. Of Fulton there are now scarcely any vestiges of its ancient consequence left, except some remains of its tower. There are vestiges of a regular encampment, on an elevated ground almost at an equal distance between Bedrule and Newton; from its figure it appears to have been British. There is another, at the distance of about half-a-mile to the eastward, which seems to have been Roman. There is abundance of freestone in the parish, of different kinds, red and white, both of excellent quality. Mainslaws quarry not only supplies Jedburgh and the neighbouring country, but stone from thence is also transported to the town of Hawick, and sometimes a considerable way beyond it. A branch of the great road from London to Edinburgh passes through the southern part of the parish; the great road between Berwick and Carlisle directs its course through the northern part. The Dunian, or Hill of John, merits particular notice, not so much from its own height or magnitude, as that from its remarkable situation it is plainly seen in all directions, particularly over that vast tract of country comprehending what were formerly the middle and eastern marches, or frontiers of the two kingdoms, extending from the western extremity of the Reidswyre, to the German ocean, and overlooking, in a singularly commanding prospect, an immense extent of classical ground, celebrated in poetry and song, and memorable in the page of martial history. "Near, and eastward below, the spectator views, as it were in a bason, the town of Jedburgh, distinguished by the venerable ruins of its formerly rich and magnificent abbey. At a greater

distance, to the north-west, and on the opposite side of the Teviot, as in an amphitheatre opening to the south, the eye is struck with the plain yet elegant modern house of Minto, distinguished as the birthplace of many eminent patriots, statesmen, and legislators. To the south-east, and at a still farther distance, appears the house of Edgerston, distinguished for the fidelity, prowess, and loyalty of its inhabitants. Westwards are seen the beautiful windings of the wooded Rule, where it issues in three streams from the lofty mountains, the Not o' the Gate, Fana, and Wind burgh, to where its rapidly rolling flood mixes with the Teviot, opposite to the castle of Fatlips, which is most romantically situated north of that river, almost in a line with the course of the Rule, on the summit of the easternmost and most picturesque of the Minto craigs." Population, in 1801, 260; in 1831, 309. Houses 51. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,222. Valued rental £3,475 13s. 4d. Scots.—This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Hume of Newmills. Minister's stipend £148 9s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary £26, with fees. Average number of scholars 28. A sum of 500 merks was mortified to the poor of the barony of Bedrule in 1695, by William Ramsay in Bedrule mill, and Margaret Turnbull, his wife. Mrs. Mary Ann Stevenson, relict of the Rev. James Borland, mortified £100 Scots to the poor of this parish.

BEE (Loch), a large irregular inlet of the sea, in the northern part of the island of South Uist. It is nearly connected with Loch Skiport on the eastern side of the island, by a long narrow arm running along the eastern base of Ben Phorster.

BEEMEN, a rocky islet lying in the middle of the frith of Forth, about a mile to the westwards of Inch Garvie.

BEG, a hamlet above Allanton, in the parish of Galston, Ayrshire, where Sir William Wallace defeated and slew Fenwick, the English governor of Ayr.

BEGLIE (Wicks of), a celebrated pass in the Ochils, in the parish of Dron, in Perthshire, about 3½ miles to the west of Abernethy, and a little to the west of the Great road leading from Queensferry to Perth, through Glenfarg. Sir Walter Scott, in the opening chapter of 'St. Valentine's Day,' in the second series of the 'Chronicles of the Canongate,' describes this spot as commanding a matchless view of "the fair city of Perth," and its beautiful environs; but the truth is, that no part of Perth, or its Inches, nor even the stupendous rock of Kinnoull, can be seen from the Wicks properly so called, —the beautiful and picturesque hill of Moredun or Moncrieff, completely intercepting the view of any of these objects. The view from the Wicks, however, is most magnificent, and well-repays the labour of the ascent and circuit. Immediately beneath is stretched out the delightful vale of Strathearne, with the river from which it takes its name winding along till it loses itself in the Tay; while to the right, the whole extent of that garden of Scotland, the carse of Gowrie, is in full view, with the expansive estuary of the Tay even to its confluence with the ocean,—not to mention the innumerable objects of minor interest which lie scattered on the fore-ground, and the magnificent range of the Grampians in the farthest distance. It is not, however, until the traveller on this line of road arrive at a place called Cloven Crags, 4 miles nearer Perth, and immediately adjoining the west end of Moredun, that the view described in the novel breaks upon his astonished sight; or that the scene in the direction of Perth, however beautiful, excites the emotion of wonder, or could have called forth the exclamation of the Romans. The mistake appears to have arisen from the author having in his memory combined the views from both stations; and when we consider that both possess many points in common,—are both on the same road, and within a few miles of the other, —and that Scott's recollections were those of more than half-a-century's wear and tear, the mistake is very naturally accounted for.

BEILD, a hamlet, inn, and post-office station in the parish of Tweedsmuir, shire of Peebles, 35 miles south-south-west of Edinburgh.

BEIN. See Ben.

BEITH, a parish in the county of Ayr, district of Cunningham; with the exception of a small portion which belongs to Renfrewshire, on the border of which it is situated. It extends about 7 miles in length, from east to west; and its average breadth is about 4 miles. The land rises by a gradual ascent from south to north. On the northern boundary there is a small ridge of hills whose summits are elevated about 400 feet above the lowest ground in the parish, or 500 feet above the level of the sea. It is bounded on the north by Kilbirnie and Lochwinnoch parishes; on the east by Lochwinnoch and Neilston; on the south by Dunlop; and on the west by Dalry. The superficial area of the parish is 11,000 acres. The valued rent, of that part of the parish which lies in Ayrshire, is £6,115 14s. 2d. Scotch; and that of the portion in Renfrewshire, £163 6s. 8d. The amount of assessed property, in 1815, was £10,054. The real rent is believed to be in some places six times, and perhaps in others—owing to their vicinity to the town of Beith, the richness of the soil, or the high cultivation of the lands—even twelve times the valued rent. The subdivision of property is more remarkable in this and the neighbouring parishes than perhaps in any other part of Scotland. The small landholders generally reside upon their own property. Rents, in this parish, are paid chiefly from the dairy. The great road from Glasgow, by Paisley, to Irvine, Ayr, and Portpatrick, passes through the town of Beith; and the Ayrshire railway crosses between Kilbirnie and Lochwinnoch lochs. Great difficulty was experienced in carrying forward the line at this point owing to the soft nature of the soil. It is supported on pile-work. Population, in 1801, 3,103; in 1831, 5,052, besides 65 in that portion of the parish which is in Renfrewshire. Houses in Ayrshire 605; in Renfrewshire 9. — About the time of the Revolution, or rather earlier, the kirk-town of Beith is said to have consisted of only five dwelling-houses and the minister's manse. In 1759, there were 700 examinable persons in the town of Beith, and upwards of 800 in the country-part of the parish. In 1788, the town contained nearly 1,500 examinable persons. Its present population is nearly 3,000. About the time of the union of the two kingdoms, a trade in linen cloth was introduced into this place, which became so considerable that the Beith markets were frequented by merchants from the neighbouring towns every week. About the year 1730, the linen business, which had greatly declined, was succeeded by a considerable trade in linen-yarn. The Beith merchants purchased the yarn made in the country around, and sold it to the Paisley and Glasgow manufacturers. This trade, when carried to its greatest extent, about the year 1760, is supposed to have amounted to £16,000 sterling yearly; and though it has long been upon the decline, linen yarn is still a considerable article of merchandise. From 1777 to 1789, the manufacture of silk gauze was carried on to a great extent in this place. There are three principal fairs annually, and a weekly market upon Friday. There is often a fine show of horses in the Beith markets, especially on St. Tennant's day, or

August 30th, and on several Fridays in the beginning of spring. This town is 11 miles west of Paisley; 5 east of Dalry; and 4 south of Dunlop.—The parish of Beith, anciently a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The Earl of Eglinton is patron. The stipend is £251 5s. 11d., with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £130. Unappropriated teinds £447 18s. 9d. The old glebe—upon which a part of the town now stands—was exchanged in 1727, by contract between the Earl of Eglinton, the presbytery of Irvine, and the incumbent, for a small farm near the town of Beith, consisting of 31 acres 3 roods. A new and handsome parish church was built in 1807; sittings 1,250. It would appear, that the old church was built soon after the Reformation. The third minister of Beith, after the Revolution, was Dr. William Leechman, principal of the University of Glasgow, in 1736; who, in 1744, was succeeded by Dr. John Witherspoon, afterwards president of Princetown college, New Jersey. According to a survey made in 1835–6, there were 3,457 persons in this parish belonging to the Establishment, and 1,520 belonging to other denominations.—A Relief church was founded here in 1784; sittings 849. Stipend £120, with manse, glebe, and some other emoluments.—A United Secession congregation was established in 1759. Church rebuilt in 1816; sittings 498. Stipend £105, with manse and garden.—The parochial schoolmaster has the minimum salary, with fees; and about 150 pupils. There are besides 8 private schools within the parish, attended by about 350 children.—Before the Reformation, there were two chapels for public worship in this parish; one where the present church now stands, and the other upon the lands of Treehorn, one end of which remains entire. This chapel, with two acres of land adjoining to it, belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning, as appears from a charter under the great seal, dated 1594.—Kilbirnie loch, which lies at the west end of this parish, is something more than a mile long, and about half-a-mile broad. It contains trouts, pikes, perches, &c., and is frequented in hard winters by aquatic birds of various kinds. The writer of the first Statistical account of this parish suggested that a navigable canal might easily be carried across the country, from the Clyde below Paisley, to the sea at Irvine or Saltcoats, a distance of about 20 miles, through a narrow strath, running in that direction most of the way. In the middle of this strath stands the loch of Kilbirnie, about an equal distance from each end of the proposed canal, and it occupies also nearly the highest ground between them. A stream runs from the north end of this loch into the Clyde below Paisley; and the water of Garnock, running in an opposite direction, passes by the other end of it, and empties itself into the sea at Irvine. The fall, from the north end of Kilbirnie loch to Clyde, is calculated to be about 95 feet, and the declivity towards the sea cannot be much more. The whole of this strath lies between the Kilbirnie hills on the north, and the rising uplands of Beith and Lochwinnoch parishes on the south; and is thought to have been at one time covered with water, forming an extensive lake, of which Kilbirnie and Lochwinnoch lochs, at the two extremities, are the remains.

BELHAVEN, a village in the shire of Haddington, and parish of Dunbar; within the parliamentary boundaries of which burgh it is included, though distant from it nearly one mile to the west. It is intersected by the Great post-road from Edinburgh to Berwick, and is close upon the sea, at the bottom of a small bay which in ancient times formed the haven of Dunbar. It gives the title of Lord to a branch of the family of Hamilton. In 1647, Sir John Hamilton of Broomhill was created Lord Belhaven and Stenton. The title is now borne by a descendant of Hamilton of Wishaw. A strong sulphurous spring has recently been discovered here. It contains sulphur and hydrogen gas in considerable quantity; the muriates of lime and soda; and sulphate and muriate of magnesia both in large quantity.

BELHELVIE, a parish in the shire and district of Aberdeen; bounded on the north by Foveran; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by Old Machar; and on the west by New Machar. Its greatest length is 6 miles; greatest breadth 5. A great part of this parish formerly belonged to the Earl of Panmure, on whose forfeiture in 1715, it was purchased by the York Building company. In 1782, it was again sold, by order of the court of session, in sixteen different lots, since which partition a rapid improvement has taken place on the district. There is a great deposit of serpentine, or Portsoy marble, called also Verde d'Ecosse, near Milldens in this parish, about 6 miles from Aberdeen. Population, in 1801, 1,428; in 1831, 1,615. Houses 350. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,590.—This parish, formerly a rectory belonging to the chapter of Aberdeen, is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £179 12s. 10d., with a manse, and glebe of the value of £10. A part of the church is very old. An addition was made to it in 1690; and it was repaired in 1786 and 1790; sittings 519.—There is a United Secession congregation at Shiels. Church built in 1791; sittings 330. Stipend £72, with a house and garden.—Schoolmaster's salary £27 10s., with about £16 10s. fees, and house and garden. There are also three private schools within this parish.

BELL-ROCK, a reef in the German ocean, formerly called The Scape, and the Inch Cape, situated in 56° 26′ N. lat.; and 2° 23′ W. long.; about 12 miles south-east of Arbroath, and 30 north-west of St. Abb's Head; in the direct track of navigation, to vessels entering either the frith of Forth or the frith of Tay, and formerly much dreaded by the mariner as the most dangerous spot on the eastern coast of Scotland, or perhaps upon the whole coast of Great Britain. The rock is a red sandstone apparently of the same formation with the Redhead in Forfarshire, from which it is 11 miles distant. Its angle of inclination with the horizon is about 15°, and it dips towards the south-east. The reef is altogether about 2,000 feet in length, of which at spring-tide ebbs a portion of about 427 feet in length, by 230 in breadth, is uncovered to a height of about 4 feet; but at high water the whole is covered to the depth of 12 feet. At low water of spring-tides, and at the distance of 100 yards all round the rock, there are about 3 fathoms water. The lower parts of the rock are covered with fuci; seals frequent it at low water, when it also becomes the haunt of gulls, shags, and cormorants. In former times, mariners were warned of their proximity to this perilous reef by the booming of a bell, which one of the abbots of Arbroath had caused to be attached to the rock in such a way as to be tolled by the waves when the rock itself was covered. There is a tradition, that the bell was wantonly cut adrift by a Dutch pirate, whose vessel soon afterwards went to pieces on this very reef. Southey has made a fine ballad of this story, the insertion of which will perhaps gratify many readers:

"No stir on the air—no swell on the sea,
The ship was still as she might be;
The sails from heaven received no motion;
The keel was steady in the ocean;
With neither sign nor sound of shock,
The waves flowed o'er the Inch-Cape rock

So little they rose, so little they fell,
They did not move the Inch-Cape bell.
The pious abbot of Aberbrothock
Had placed that bell on the Inch-Cape rock:
On the waves of the storm it floated and swung,
And louder and louder its warning rung.
When the rock was hid by the tempest swell,
The mariners heard the warning bell,
And then they knew the perilous rock,
And blessed the abbot of Aberbrothock.

The sun in heaven shone bright and gay,
All things looked joyful on that day;
The sea-birds screamed as they skimmed around,
And there was pleasure in the sound;
The float of the Inch-Cape bell was seen,
A darker spot on the ocean green.
Sir Ralph the Rover walked the deck,
And he fixed his eye on the darker speck,
He felt the cheering power of spring,—
It made him whistle—it made him sing:
His heart was mirthful to excess,
But the Rover's mirth was wickedness;
His eye was on the bell and float,—
Quoth he, 'My men, put down the boat,
And row me to the Inch-Cape rock,—
I'll plague the priest of Aberbrothock!'

The boat was lowered, the boatmen row,
And to the Inch-Cape rock they go.
Sir Ralph leant over from the boat,
And cut the bell from off the float.
Down sunk the bell with a gurgling sound;
The bubbles rose, and burst around.
Quoth he, 'Who next comes to the rock
Wont bless the priest of Aberbrothock!'

Sir Ralph the Rover sailed away;
He scoured the sea for many a day;
And now grown rich with plundered store,
He steers his way for Scotland's shore.
So thick a haze o'erspread the sky,
They could not see the sun on high;
The wind had blown a gale all day;
At evening it hath died away.
On deck the Rover takes his stand,
So dark it is they see no land.

Quoth he, 'It will be brighter soon,
For there's the dawn of the rising moon.'
'Canst hear,' said one, 'the breakers roar?
For yonder, methinks, should be the shore.
Now, where we are, I cannot tell,—
I wish we heard the Inch-Cape bell!'
They heard no sound—the swell is strong,
Though the wind hath fallen they drift along,
Till the vessel strikes with a shivering shock,
'Oh heavens! it is the Inch-Cape rock!'

Sir Ralph the Rover tore his hair,
And cursed himself in his despair.
The waves rush in on every side;
The ship sinks fast beneath the tide;—
Down down, they sink in watery graves,
The masts are hid beneath the waves!
Sir Ralph, while waters rush around,
Hears still an awful, dismal sound;
For even in his dying fear
That dreadful sound assails his ear,
As if below, with the Inch-Cape bell,
The devil rang his funeral knell."

It was not until the year 1786, that a lighthouse board for Scotland was organized. The chief lights on the Scottish coast at this period were on the isle of May in the frith of Forth, and on the Little Cumbrae isle in the frith of Clyde: at both these stations, open coal-fires, placed in elevated choffers, were exhibited to the mariner. About the year 1800, the commissioners began to contemplate the erection of a lighthouse on the Bell rock. In 1806, they were authorized by act of parliament to proceed with the building, and operations were commenced in 1807 under the direction of Mr. Stevenson, whose plans had received the approbation of Mr. Rennie the celebrated engineer. The execution of the work occupied about four years, and the expense was £61,331 9s. 2d., toward which Government lent a sum of £30,000. The height of the lantern above high water is 90 feet; and the light—which is revolving, and bright and red alternately—is seen at the distance of 14 miles in clear weather. The reflectors—which measure 24 inches over the lips—consist of copper coated with silver, and formed into a parabolic curve of exquisite mathematical precision. In erecting this light-house, the first object was to moor a vessel as near the Bell-rock as she could ride with any degree of safety, to answer the double purpose of a floating-light, and of a store-ship for lodging the workmen employed on the rock. This vessel measured 80 tons. She had three masts, on each of which a lantern was made to collapse and to traverse, which distinguished this light from the double and single lights on the coast. Under the deck, she was entirely fitted up for the accommodation of the seamen and artificers, with holds for provisions and necessaries. Thus furnished, she was moored about 2 miles from the rock, in a north-east direction, in 22 fathoms water, with a very heavy cast-iron anchor resembling a mushroom, and a malleable iron chain, to which the ship was attached by a very strong cable. In this situation, the floating light was moored in the month of July, 1807, and remained during the whole time the house was building, and until the light was exhibited in February, 1811, when she was removed.—The bill for the erection of the lighthouse passed late in the session of 1806, and during the following winter, the necessary steps were taken to have every thing in readiness to commence operations at the rock at the proper season. A work-yard, upon a lease of seven years, was provided at Arbroath, where shades for hewing the stones, and barracks for lodging the artificers, when they landed from the rock, were erected. Vessels for conveying the stones from the quarries to the work-yard, and from thence to the rock, were hired or built; and upon the 17th of August, 1807, the operations at the rock commenced. But little, however, was got done towards preparing the rock for the site of the building till the year following: the chief object of this season's work being to get some temporary erection on the rock to fly to in case of an accident befalling any of the attending boats. As the rock was accessible only at low water of spring-tides, and as three hours was considered a good tide's work, it became necessary to embrace every opportunity of favourable weather, both under night by the help of torch-light, and upon Sundays; for the water had no sooner begun to cover the rock, than the men were obliged to collect their tools, and betake themselves to the boats, which, when the wind shifted suddenly, were with great difficulty rowed to the floating-light. By the latter end of October, the work for the season was brought to a close, after erecting a beacon, which consisted of twelve beams of wood forming a common base of 36 feet, with 50 feet of height; the whole being strongly held to the rock by batts and chains of iron. The upper or third compartment of this beacon was used as a barrack for the artificers while the work was in progress; on the second floor, which was fixed at the height of 25 feet from the rock, the mortar was prepared, and a smith's forge erected for sharpening the tools used in preparing the rock. On several occasions the violence of the sea lifted this floor, but none of the batts were shaken, and it remained on the rock till the summer of 1812, when it was removed. To the erection of this beacon, the rapidity with which the lighthouse was got up is chiefly to be ascribed. It is extremely doubtful, indeed, if ever it would have been accomplished, without some such expedient,—certainly not without the loss of many lives; for in a work of this nature, continued for a series of years, it is wonderful that only one life was lost on the rock, by a fall from a rope-ladder when the sea ran high, and another at the mooring-buoys, by the upsetting of a boat.—The operations of the second season were begun at as early a period as the weather would permit. The risk and often excessive fatigue which occurred every tide, in rowing the boats to and from the rock to the floating-light,

made it necessary to have a vessel which, in blowing weather, could be loosened from her moorings at pleasure, and brought to the lee-side of the rock, where she might take the artificers and attending boats on board. A new vessel of 80 tons was accordingly provided, and named The Sir Joseph Banks, in compliment to that worthy baronet, who, ever ready in the cause of public improvement, had lent his aid in procuring the loan from government for carrying this work into execution. Through much perseverance and hard struggling with the elements, both during day and night-tides, the site of the lighthouse was got to a level, and cut sufficiently deep into the rock. Part of the cast-iron railways for conveying the stones along the rock was also got ready; on the 10th July, 1808, the foundation-stone was laid; and by the latter end of September, the building-operations were brought to a conclusion for the season, the first four courses of the lighthouse having been completed. A stock of materials being procured from the granite quarries of Aberdeenshire, for an outside-casing to the height of 30 feet, and from the freestone quarries of Mylnfield near Dundee, for the inside and upper walls, a number of masons were kept in the work-yard at Arbroath, and every preparation made during the winter-months for the work at the rock against next season. The stones were wrought with great accuracy, laid upon a platform course by course, numbered and marked as they were each to lie in the building, and then laid aside as ready for shipping,—a part of the work which was performed with wonderful dexterity, for the vessels were generally despatched with their cargoes on the tide following that of their arrival.—At the commencement of the operations in April, 1809, the four courses built during the preceding season were found to be quite entire, not having sustained the smallest injury from the storms of winter. In the arrangements for the work, the first thing to be done was to place the moorings for the various vessels and boats employed in attending the rock and landing the materials; the machinery for receiving the stones from the praam-boats was also erected, and cranes for laying the stones in their places upon the building. With an apparatus thus appointed, the lighthouse was got to the height of 30 feet by the month of September, 1809, when the work was again left off during the winter-months. —Early in the spring of 1810, the building was resumed, but with very faint hopes of bringing the whole to a close in the course of that year: however, not a single stone was lost or damaged, and, by the month of December every thing was got into its place; and the interior having been finished, the light was exhibited, for the first time, on the night of the 1st of February, 1811.

The foundation-stone of the lighthouse is nearly on a level with the low water of ordinary spring-tides; consequently the lower part of the building is about 15 feet immersed in water when the tide has flowed to its usual height at new and full moon. But during the progress of the work, the sea-spray has been observed to rise upon the building to the height of 80 feet, and upon one occasion to 90 feet, even in the month of July. The building is of a circular form, measuring 42 feet diameter at the base, from which it diminishes as it rises, so as to measure only 13 feet at the top where the light-room rests: including which, its height is altogether 115 feet. To the height of 30 feet it is entirely solid, excepting a drop-hole of 10 inches in diameter for the weight of the machinery which moves the reflectors. The ascent to the door—which is placed at the top of the solid—is by a kind of rope-ladder. A narrow passage leads from the door to the staircase, where the walls are 7 feet in thickness: at the top of the staircase, which is 13 feet in height, the walls get thinner, and diminish gradually to the top. Above the staircase, the ascent to the different apartments is by means of wooden-ladders; and the remaining 57 feet of masonry is divided by five stone floors into rooms for the light-keepers, and stores for the light. The three lower apartments have each two small windows, while the upper rooms have each four windows; and the whole are provided with strong shutters to defend the glass against the sea in storms. The two first courses of the building are entirely sunk into the rock; the stones of all the courses are dove-tailed and let into each other, in such a manner as that each course of the building forms one connected mass; and the several courses are attached to each other by joggels of stone and oaken trenails, upon the plan of the Eddystone lighthouse. The cement used at the Bell-rock was a mixture of pozzolana earth, sharp sand, and lime; which last was brought from Aberthaw in Wales, where the lime for the Eddystone lighthouse was got. Round the balcony of the light-room, there is a cast-iron rail, curiously wrought like net-work, and resting on bats of brass. The light-room is 12 feet diameter, and 15 feet in height, made chiefly of cast-iron, with a copper roof. The windows are glazed with plates of polished glass, one quarter of an inch thick, and measuring 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 3 inches. The light is from oil, with Argand burners, placed before the reflectors already noticed. That the Bell-rock light may be distinguished from all others on the coast, the reflectors are ranged upon a frame which is made to revolve upon a perpendicular axis once in three minutes. Before some of the reflectors are placed shades of red coloured glass; so that the effect produced in each revolution of the frame with the reflectors, is a light of the natural appearance, and a light with the rays tinged red, with intervals of darkness between the lights. During the continuance of thick and foggy weather, two large bells are tolled night and day by the same machinery which moves the lights; and as these bells may be heard in moderate weather considerably beyond the limits of the rock, the mariner may be advertised of his situation in time to put about his vessel before any accident can happen. When these works were begun, it was a very common saying that although the Bell-rock lighthouse were built (which it never would be,) no one would be found hardy enough to live in it. The sequel has, however, shown the fallacy of such a supposition; for no sooner was the house ready for possession, than numerous applications were made for the situation. Of these applicants, a principal light-keeper and three others were nominated, and they took up their abode in the building at Martinmas, 1810; each, in his turn, gets ashore at the end of every six weeks, and remains a fortnight, when he goes off to the lighthouse again. The pay of the light-keepers is about £50 per annum, with provisions while they are at the lighthouse; but ashore they provide for themselves. At Arbroath, there are buildings erected in which each keeper has apartments for the accommodation of his family; and, connected with this establishment, there is a very handsome signal-tower, 50 feet in height, in which an excellent achromatic telescope is kept, and signals arranged with the people at the rock for the attending-vessel: this vessel is about 50 register tons, and attends also on the isle of May and Inchkeith light-houses.

BELL'S MILLS, a village on the Water of Leith, in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, on the Queensferry road. It is a curious straggligly built village, but receives its name from

very extensive flour mills which have long existed here.

BELLIE,* a parish partly in Moray, and partly in Banffshire; extending from south to north nearly 6 miles; and from east to west almost 4. It is bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the south-east by Rathven and Boharm; and on the west by the Spey. A considerable portion of this area, to about 4 miles from the sea, is contained within the ancient banks of the river Spey, which has greatly shifted its channels at different periods. At Gordon castle, which lies between the old and the new course of the river, these banks are near a mile distant from each other; but they gradually widen in their approach to the sea, and where the river falls into the frith, are nearly 2 miles asunder. This district suffered severely during the great floods in 1829. GORDON CASTLE, well known to be one of the noblest palaces in Britain, and which attracts the notice of all travellers, will be described in a separate article in this work. About a mile north of Gordon castle, and 3 south of the frith, stood the old parish-church of Bellie, now translated to the town of FOCHABERS: which see. There is a capital salmon-fishery here upon the Spey. It extends, from Speymouth, about 5 miles. Population, in 1801, of that part of the parish which is in Banff, 1,802; and in 1831, 1,151; of that part in Moray, in 1831, 1,281. Assessed property of the former division, in 1815, £8,960; of the latter, £2,282. Houses in Banffshire, 218; in Moray, 273.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the duke of Richmond. Stipend £173 16s. 2d., with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £33. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with a proportion of Dick's bequest, and about £20 school-fees. Average number of scholars 45. There were, in 1834, eight private schools within this parish, attended by about 300 children.

BELMONT, one of the Sidlaw hills, in the district of Strathmore, rising to an altitude of 759 feet above sea-level.

BELRINNES. See BENRINNES.

BELTON, an ancient rectory, in the shire of Haddington, now comprehended in the parish of Dunbar. It is situated on a small stream, the Biel, at the distance of 2 miles south-west of the town of Dunbar.

BENABHRAGIDH, a mountain in the parish of Golspie, Sutherlandshire, in the vicinity of Dunrobin castle, rising to 1,300 feet above sea-level. It is composed of red transition sandstone and breccia.

BENACHALLY, a mountain in the parish of Dunie, Perthshire, about 5 miles north-east of Birnam, having an altitude of 1,800 feet, and commanding a splendid view of the STORMONT: which see. On its northern side, at an elevation of about 900 feet, is a lake about a mile in length, and ½ mile in breadth.

BENACHOLAIS. See JURA.

BENALDER, a mountain on the borders of Inverness and Perthshire, on which the unfortunate Prince Charles Stuart lay concealed several weeks, till the arrival of the French frigate which conveyed him from this country.

BENAN, or BENNAN, a mountain in the parish of Straiton, in Ayrshire, about half-a-mile south of Straiton village. Altitude 1,150 feet.

BENANOIR, one of the peaks of Jura, having an altitude of 2,420 feet above sea-level, according to Pennant, or 2,340 according to Dr. Walker. Pennant ascended this mountain†—which he calls Beinnan-óir, or 'the Mountain of Gold'—and describes the task as one of much labour and difficulty. The best ascent to it is from the bay of the Small isles, passing Corrabhain, the most precipitous but lowest of the cluster. It is composed, Pennant says, "of vast stones, slightly covered with mosses near the base, but all above bare, and unconnected with each other. The whole seems a cairn, the work of the sons of Saturn; and Ovid might have caught his idea from this hill, had he seen it.

> Affectasse ferunt regnum celeste gigantes,
> Altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes.

Gain the top, and find our fatigues fully recompensed by the grandeur of the prospect from this sublime spot: Jura itself afforded a stupendous scene of rock, varied with little lakes innumerable. From the west side of the hill ran a narrow stripe of rock, terminating in the sea, called the slide of the old hag. Such appearances are very common in this island and in Jura, and in several parts of North Britain, and the north of Ireland, and all supposed to be of volcanic origin, being beds of lava of various breadths, from three feet to near seventy. Their depth is unknown; and as to length, they run for miles together, cross the sounds, and often appear on the opposite shores. They frequently appear three or four feet above the surface of the ground, so that they are called on that account whin-dikes, forming natural dikes or boundaries. The fissures were left empty from earliest times. It is impossible to fix a period when some tremendous volcanic eruption happened, like that which of late years infested Iceland with such fatal effects, and filled every chasm and every channel with the liquid lava. Such a stream poured itself into these fissures, and having cooled and consolidated, remains evident proofs of the share which fire had in causing the wondrous appearances we so frequently meet with and so greatly admire. In a certain bay in the isle of Mull, there remains a fissure which escaped receiving the fiery stream. The sides are of granite: the width only nine or ten feet; the depth not less than a hundred and twenty. It ranges north by west, and south by east to a vast extent: and appears against a correspondent fissure on the opposite shore. In the Phil. Trans. Tab. iv. is a view of this tremendous gap, together with the two stones which have accidentally fell, and remained hitched near the top of the northern extremity. These, and numbers of other volcanic curiosities in the Hebrides, are well-described by Abraham Mills, Esq. of Macclesfield, who in 1788 visited several of the islands, and in the lxxxth vol. of the Phil. Trans. has favoured the public with his ingenious remarks. To the south appeared Ilay, extended like a map beneath us; and beyond that, the north of Ireland; to the west, Gigha and Car, Cantyre, and Arran, and the frith of Clyde bounded by Ayrshire; an amazing tract of mountains to the north-east as far as Benlomond; Skarba finished the northern view; and over the Western ocean were scattered Colonsay and Oransay, Mull, Iona, and its neighbouring groupe of isles; and still farther the long extents of Tirey and Col just apparent. On the summit are several

* "Bellie has been imagined by some to be the Gaelic *Bellaidh*, signifying 'broom;' but others, more justly, reckon it a compound from the two Gaelic words *beul* and *aith*, meaning 'the mouth of the Ford.' This etymology is perfectly natural, as, a little above the church, there was—till the prodigious flood in 1829 destroyed it, and opened various channels—one of the finest fords upon the Spey, over which his majesty's army passed with safety in 1746, a few days before the battle of Culloden."—*Old Statistical Account.*

† Lord Teignmouth during his excursion in Scotland in 1826 had an interview with the laird of Jura who had accompanied Pennant on this expedition. "Pennant he assured me."—says his lordship—"descended much more happily than he ascended on the strength of a glass of whisky which he had prevailed on him to drink, a beverage to which the traveller expressed a dislike. Mr. Campbell said of Pennant that he derived his information too much from the lower classes."—'Sketches,' vol. ii. pp. 335, 336.

lofty cairns, not the work of devotion, but idle herds, or curious travellers. Even this vast heap of stones was not uninhabited: a hind passed along the sides full speed, and a brace of ptarmigans often favoured us with their appearance, even near the summit. The other paps are seen very distinctly: each inferior in height to this, but of all the same figure, perfectly mammillary. Mr. Banks and his friends mounted that to the south, and found the height to be 2,359 feet:* but Beinn-an-óir far over-topped it: seated on the pinnacle, the depth below was tremendous on every side. The stones of this mountain are white (a few red), quartzy, and composed of small grains; but some are brecciated, or filled with crystalline kernels of an amethystine colour. The other stones of the island that fell under my observation, were a cinereous slate veined with red, and used here as a whetstone; a micaceous sandstone; and between the small isles and Ardefin, abundance of a quartzy micaceous rockstone."

BENARTHUR. See ARROQUHAR.

BENAVEN, in the south-west extremity of Aberdeenshire, one of a noble groupe of mountains forming the highest of the Grampians. Its altitude is estimated by Playfair at 3,931 feet; by some others at 3,967 feet.

BENBECULA, one of the Hebrides, lying between the islands of North and South Uist, from the last of which it is separated by a narrow channel nearly dry at low water. It is a low flat island, measuring about 8 or 9 miles each way. The soil is sandy and unproductive. In the interior are several fresh water lakes; and its shores are indented with an endless variety of bays, and fringed with islands. "The sea," says Macculloch, "is here all islands, and the land all lakes. That which is not rock is sand; that which is not mud is bog; that which is not bog is lake; and that which is not lake is sea; and the whole is a labyrinth of islands, peninsulas, promontories, bays, and channels." This island is an ancient property of the chiefs of Clanranald.

BENCAIRN, a mountain in Kirkcudbrightshire, in the parish of Rerwick, rising 1,200 feet above sea-level.

BENCHOCHAN, a mountain in the parish of Aberfoyle, Perthshire, rising to the height of 3,000 feet above sea-level.

BENCHONZIE, a mountain of Perthshire, in the northern extremity of the parish of Monivaird, having an altitude, according to Jameson, of 2,923 feet.

BENCLOCH, or BENCLEUGH, the highest of the Ochils, in the parish of Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire. It is mostly composed of granite, containing large crystals of black schoerl. It rises to the height of 2,420 feet above the level of the Devon, which runs at its base.

BENCLYBRIC, or BEINCHLIBRIG, the highest mountain in Sutherlandshire, on the skirts of the parishes of Lairg and Farr. Its form is conical, and its altitude about 3,200 feet.

BENCRUACHAN, a magnificent mountain of Argyleshire, in the district of Lorn, between Loch Etive and Loch Awe. It has an elevation of 3,393 feet according to Jameson, or 3,390 feet according to an admeasurement of Colonel Watson; and its base is 20 miles in circuit. Its steepest side is towards the north-east; from the south it rises gently, and may be ascended with considerable ease. Macculloch says of it: "Compared to Benlomond it is a giant; and its grasp is no less gigantic. From the bold granite precipices of its sharp and rugged summit—which is literally a point—we look down its red and furrowed sides into the upper part of Loch Etive and over this magnificent group of mountains, which, extending northward and eastward, display one of the finest landscapes of mere mountains in the Highlands. Its commanding position not only enables us thus to bring under our feet the whole of this group as far as Appin and Glenco, and even to Ben Nevis, but opens a view of the whole of the eastern ocean of mountains, reaching from Rannoch as far as Ben Lawers and Benlomond, and, beyond them, to lands which only cease to be visible because they at length blend with the sky. So marked also are their characters, so rocky and precipitous their summits, and so varied their forms, that this landscape excels, in variety as in picturesque character, all other landscapes of mere mountains, excepting perhaps that from Ben Lair in Ross-shire. The view which it yields, of the opener country, is not much inferior to that from Ben Lawers, if indeed it is inferior; and, in this respect, it can only be compared with that mountain and Benlomond. While it looks down on the long sinuosities of Loch Awe and over the irregular lands of Lorn, bright with its numerous lakes, it displays all the splendid bay of Oban and the Linnhe Loch, with Jura, Isla, and all the other islands of this coast: commanding, besides, the horizon of the sea, even beyond Tirey and Coll, together with the rude mountains of Mull and the faint and blue hills of Rum and Sky; a scene as unusual as it is rendered various by the intermixture of land and water, by the brilliant contrast of these bright and intricate channels with the dark and misty mountains and islands by which they are separated, and by the bold and decided forms of all the elements of this magnificent landscape."

BENDEARG, a mountain in Athole, Perthshire. Altitude 3,550 feet. See BLAIR-ATHOLE.

BENDORAN, a mountain in Glenorchy, Argyleshire, on the western confines of Perthshire, and a little to the eastward of the outlet of the Orchy from Loch Tulla.

BENDOTHY, or BENDOCHY, a parish in Perthshire; bounded on the north by a detached portion of Blairgowrie parish, and by Alyth; on the east by Alyth and Cupar-Angus, from the latter of which it is separated by the windings of the Isla; on the south by Cupar-Angus; on the west by Blairgowrie and Rattray. There is a detached portion of the parish, separated from it, on the north-west, by the intervention of Alyth and Blairgowrie parishes. Population, in 1801, 860; in 1831, 780. Assessed property £4,863. Houses 136.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £251 17s. 6d., with a manse, and glebe of the value of £14. Church repaired in 1752 and 1803; sittings 380. The highland district of this parish has been assigned to the chapel at PERSIE: which see. Salary of parochial schoolmaster £34 4s. 4½d., with about £10 fees. Average number of pupils 50. There were three private schools in this parish in November 1834, each attended upon an average by 76 pupils.

BENGLOE, or BENYGLOE, a mountain, or rather ridge of mountains, in Athole, which attains an altitude in some points of 3,690, and according to others of even 3,725 feet. See BLAIR-ATHOLE.

BENHOLME, a parish in Kincardineshire, about 3 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The German ocean bounds it on the south-east; on the south-west it is bounded by St. Cyrus; on the north-west by Garvock; and on the north-east by Bervie. The face of the country is considerably diversified. Close upon the shore lies a narrow strip of land almost level with the sea

* This must be Beushianta, or 'the Mountain of Enchantment,' which is about 60 feet lower.

Adjoining to this, a bank or rising ground of considerable height extends the whole length of the parish. Above this ancient boundary of the ocean —which is steep in some places, and slopes gently in others—the ground rises by an unequal ascent towards the north-west. A chain of little hills, whose summits are covered with heath, run along the south-west boundary; and a piece of rising ground, called Gourdon hill, which attains an altitude of about 400 feet, terminates the view on the north-east. The interior parts of the parish consist of hill and dale. The coast abounds with fish and shell-fish of various kinds. The census of 1831 returned 28 men as engaged in fishing in this parish. Some coarse linen is woven in this parish. In so little repute was farming in this district, before the year 1712, that the proprietor of Brotherston found it necessary to give premiums in order to induce tenants to rent his farms! To one he gave a present of 500 merks, and farm-stocking to the value of 2,000 merks, free of interest for three years; to another the same sum in a present, and 3,000 merks value of stock for his farm, free of interest for four years. "There is no necessity now," says the writer of the old Statistical account of this parish, "for holding out pecuniary temptations to the farmer: since the above-mentioned period, the rents are tripled, and numbers are still ready to offer a considerable advance when the lease of a farm expires." In the New Statistical account it is stated, that the average rent of land here is £1 12s. per acre, and that husbandry "is in a state of high improvement." By a survey of the county, taken in 1774, this parish contains 4,721 English acres, of which nearly a fifth part was uncultivated at the close of last century. About the beginning of the 18th century, the greatest part of the property within this district belonged to the Earl Marischal, whose ancient dominion in these parts can now only be traced from records and monumental inscriptions. Not long after that period, all this parish, except Balandro, formed the estate of Benholme, and belonged to a proprietor of the name of Keith, probably a younger branch, or near relation of the Marischal family. It was afterwards divided among his heirs into four portions, which now compose different estates of Benholme, Brotherston, Nether-Benholme, and Knox. The principal village is the fishing-village of JOHNSHAVEN: which see. Population, in 1801, 1,412; in 1831, 1,441, of whom about 1,020 resided in the village of Johnshaven. Houses 344. Assessed property £3,957. —This parish is in the presbytery of Fordun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patrons, Scott of Benholme, and Scott of Brotherston. Stipend £232 3s. 1d., with a manse, and glebe of the value of £12 10s. Unappropriated teinds £28 4s. 4d. The church stands nearly in the centre and most agreeable part of the parish. The old church, an irregular Gothic building, was taken down in 1832, and a new building erected on its site, capable of accommodating 750 persons. There is a United Secession church at Johnshaven, the origin of which is thus accounted for in the old Statistical report:—"All the inhabitants of this parish, except a few who continued their attachment to the Episcopal religion, were regular attendants on public worship as established in the church of Scotland, till about the year 1763. At that time, the minister's anxiety to improve the church-music, led him to adopt the more approved method of singing without intermission, or reading the line, as it is called. This gave umbrage to many, who had been accustomed to hear every line separately given out by the precentor or clerk, before the congregation joined in the psalm. They were forced to acknowledge that the psalmody would be improved by singing without interruption; but they urged, that many who could not read, would, by that means, be entirely excluded from joining in this part of public worship. Whether a regard to the good of others, was the real, or only the ostensible cause of this opposition; or whether it proceeded from a dread of innovation, they persisted in it. They remonstrated again and again; and when their remonstrances were not attended to, abandoned the church, built one for themselves in Johnshaven, and invited a minister of the Secession to settle among them." There are a parochial school, the master of which has the maximum salary, and six unendowed schools in this parish.—Among the few antiquities in this parish, may be mentioned a square tower, the ancient residence of the family of Benholme, and still entire, though not inhabited. From its peninsular situation, thickness of walls, and battlements, this building seems to have been originally intended for a place of strength.—On the summit of the nearest hill to the sea, except one, bordering with the parish of Cyrus, and commanding an extensive prospect, stands a rough stone, in the circumference of a stony circle, commonly called the Cloach stone. It is more than a foot thick, measures 8 feet along the ground, and rises nearly 6 above its surface, in an inclined direction towards the north. Tradition says, a battle was fought near this place, and the number of flint-heads of arrows, found on the side of the hill where it stands, affords some reason to credit this report. Between this and the coast, a great quantity of human bones has been dug up, in the course of improving the land, for nearly the space of a mile along the rising ground above Johnshaven. The bottom and sides of the graves, containing these bones, are always lined with rough stones.—On an eminence bordering with Garvock, called Kinchet, or, more properly, King's Seat hill, there is a large heap of stones, where, according to tradition, a king used in ancient times to sit in judgment. Among other complaints here preferred to him, many were lodged against Melville of Allardice, at that time sheriff of the county, for his oppression. The royal judge, either wearied with the complainers, or enraged at the offender, exclaimed, "I wish that sheriff were sodden and supped in brose!" Such was the savage barbarity of the times, that the barons, who were little accustomed to the formalities of a trial, laid hold on these words, and put them literally in execution. The place where the deed was perpetrated, at the bottom of the hills, on the side next Garvock, is not unlike the cavity of a kiln for drying corn, and still retains the name of the Sheriff's kettle. The writer of the old Statistical account thus concludes his notices of this parish. "About fifty years ago, the excise officer's family was the only one in Johnshaven that made use of tea. When the tea-kettle was carried to the well, to bring in water, numbers both of children and grown people followed it, expressing their wonder, and supposing it to be 'a beast with a horn!' In those days of simplicity, a watch or an eight-day clock would have created equal surprise. Now the tea-kettle has lost the power of astonishing, having become a necessary piece of furniture among the meanest: and one can scarcely enter a house where he is not put in mind of the fleeting of time from some one corner of it."

BENHOPE, a noble mountain of Sutherlandshire, towering to the height of 3,150 feet above sea-level. It extends in a south-west direction along the vale of Strathmore in the parish of Durness. It may be approached by the road leading from the head of Loch Eribol to Loch Naver; or from the head of Loch Hope, which stretches from its west-

ern base towards Loch Eribol. It is composed of quartz and grey slate.

BENHORN, a mountain of Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Golspie. Altitude 1,712 feet.

BENLAWERS, a mountain of Perthshire, in the parish of Kenmore, on the north-east side of Loch Tay. Its altitude is stated by some at 3,944 feet; by others, at 4,015 feet above sea-level. It is easy of ascent; so much so, that one may, in perfect safety, ride to the summit. Benlomond alone can, probably, compete with this mountain for grandeur of the view to be obtained from it. But a much greater variety, and a greater range of country can be seen from Benlawers; and it has this advantage, that it towers over all the neighbouring mountains, by more than 1,000 feet. Words cannot express the grandeur and variety of the view from Benlawers; but a faint conception of it may be formed from the extent of country it embraces. Looking to the south, the lake with all its ornaments of wood and field, lies at our feet, terminating towards the west in the rich valley of Killin, and joining eastward with the splendour of Strath-Tay. Beyond the lake the successive ridges of hills embosoming Strath-Earn, lead the eye to the Ochills and the Campsie fells, and beyond even to Edinburgh. Dunkeld and its scenery are also distinctly visible; and we can make out, with ease, the bright estuary of the Tay, the long ridge of the Sidlaw hills, and the plain of Strathmore. Westward, we trace the hills of Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine, and, indeed, every marked mountain as far as Oban. Cruachan and Buachaille-Etive are particularly conspicuous. To the north, Shechallion and its adjoining mountains, with the valley of the Tummel and Loch-Rannoch, as far as Loch-Laggan, which appears like a bright narrow line. In this direction the eye is carried as far as Glencoe and Bennevis, on the one hand; while, on the other, Benygloe lifts its complicated summit above the head of Ferrogon; and, beyond this the mountains of Marr and of Cairngorm, at the head of the Dee, some of them marked with perpetual snow, are the last that can be traced. This mountain presents a most interesting field to the botanist. Amongst other very rare plants the Gentiana nivalis has been found upon it.

BENLEDI, a mountain of Perthshire, 2 miles west of Callander, rising to 3,009 feet, according to some, but according to others—and more correctly we believe—to only 2,863 feet above sea-level. It commands an extensive prospect of Stirlingshire and the windings of the Forth.

BENLOMOND, a mountain renowned in song and story, situated on the eastern bank of Lochlomond, in the parish of Buchanan, in Stirlingshire, at the south-west extremity of the Grampian chain. Its altitude has been variously estimated at 3,262, 3,175, and 3,091 feet.* We are inclined to adopt the second of these admeasurements, which is that of Mr. Galbraith. [See 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal,' vol. vi. p. 126.] In every view, Benlomond is an object of interesting grandeur. When approaching it,—whether we advance from the lake, or from its south-eastern base,—it is impossible to do so without all the higher feelings of our nature being excited. The journey to the top is long and laborious—from the inn at Rowardennan it is about 6 miles†—but the horizon extends at every step, and the labour is richly repaid from the magnificence of the view which it affords:

> It is the land of beauty, and of grandeur,
> Where looks the cottage out on a domain
> The palace cannot boast of. Seas of lakes,
> And hills of forests!—Torrents here
> Are bounding floods! and there the tempest roams
> At large, in all the terrors of its glory!

The lake, with its numerous islands, are spread out beneath the feet of the traveller; the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow are seen sparkling in the sunbeam; the whole county of Lanark, and the rich vale of the Clyde, with all its towns and villages, the hill of Tintock, and the distant mountains of Cumberland, attract the eye toward the south. To the west are seen the counties of Renfrew and Ayr, the frith of Clyde, with the islands of Arran and Bute, and beyond this the distant Atlantic and the coast of Ireland; on the east, the county of Stirling, with the windings of the Forth, the fertile plains of the Lothians, and the castles of Edinburgh and Stirling; on the north the prospect is awfully sublime, presenting mountain piled on mountain,—Bencruachan towering above Benvoirlich and all his brethren in the foreground,—and Bennevis rearing his still loftier head in the extreme distance, while nearer at hand are seen,

> "Crags, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hurled,
> The fragments of an earlier world,
> And mountains, that like giants stand,
> To sentinel enchanted land."

None meet the view, from the base of Benlomond to the Western ocean. The northern side of this mountain presents an aspect peculiarly terrific. Here the mighty mass, which hitherto had appeared to be an irregular cone placed on a spreading base, suddenly presents itself as an imperfect crater, with one side forcibly torn off, leaving a stupendous precipice of 2,000 feet to the bottom. Standing on the brink of this tremendous precipice, from which most travellers recoil with terror, the spectator is above the region of the clouds, which are seen floating in the atmosphere beneath, or enveloping the sides of the mountain. The effect of the rainbow, as seen from hence, is "beautiful exceedingly." But when the forked or sheeted lightning is beheld flashing below and the thunder heard, pealing and reverberating among the mountains, the awful pomp and majesty of the scene is heightened in an immeasurable degree; the spectator, overwhelmed with sensations of grandeur and sublimity, feels as if he had shaken off for a time this mortal coil and all terrestrial impressions, and were no longer a denizen of this nether sphere. "In such a situation," says Dr. Stoddart, "the most sublime sensations cannot be felt, unless you are alone. A single insulated being, carrying his view over these vast, inanimate masses, seems to feel himself attached to them, as it were, by a new kind of bond; his spirit dilates with the magnitude and rejoices in the beauty of the terrestrial objects, and,

> —'the near heav'ns their own delights impart.'"

In the summer months, this mountain is visited by strangers from every quarter of the island, as well as foreigners, who come to view the romantic scenery of the highlands; the month of September is in general accounted the best for ascending it, because free

* In the 'Beauties of Scotland' its height is stated to be 3,362 feet; in Black's 'Picturesque Tourist,' 3,242 feet; in the old Statistical account, and in the 'Geography of Great Britain' published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 1,080 yards.

† "The easiest path lies along a green ridge, very conspicuous from below; but any one who has climbed such a mountain, must know how greatly its breaks and chasms deceive the eye. That which you look toward, as one unbroken surface upon your approach appears divided by impassable valleys; unheard rill becomes a roaring torrent; and a gentle slope found to be an unscaleable cliff. These circumstances render me unable to reach the top, with the most persevering toil, less than three hours. The higher ridges are remarkably green, and, like most lands in such situations, very wet and boggy; until you reach the last ascent, which is steep, formed mostly by huge fragments of slaty rock, intermixed with a kind of sparry marble, of very considerable size." Stoddart's 'Remarks,' vol. i. p. 234.

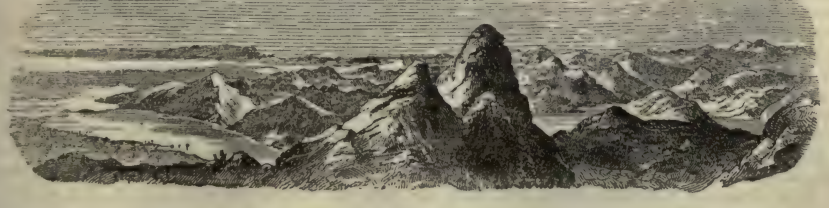
the cool temperature of the air, the horizon is then less clouded by vapours than during the more intense heats of summer. Those who wish to visit the summit, may either take a boat from Luss to Rowardennen, or cross over from Inveruglas, or be ferried over from Tarbet. On a pane of glass, in the window of this last-mentioned inn, or rather of the old inn of Tarbet, some verses were written by an English gentleman who had ascended Benlomond, and was probably afterwards confined at Tarbet by rain. Though these verses have been copied into almost every guide and tour-book, yet as they contain some very good advice and instruction to those who wish to ascend the mountain, and at the same time possess a considerable share of merit, we shall take the liberty of presenting them to our readers.

Stranger! if o'er this pane of glass perchance
Thy roving eye should cast a casual glance,—
If taste for grandeur, and the dread sublime,
Prompt thee Benlomond's fearful height to climb,—
Here stop attentive, nor with scorn refuse
The friendly rhymings of a tavern muse.
For thee the muse this rude inscription plann'd,
Prompted for thee her humble poet's hand.
Heed thou the poet; he thy steps shall lead,
Safe o'er yon towering hill's aspiring head.
Attentive then to this informing lay,
Read how he dictates, as he points the way.
Trust not at first a quick adventurous pace;
Six miles its top points gradual from the base.
Up the high rise with panting haste I pass'd,
And gain'd the long laborious steep at last.
More prudent thou, when once you pass the deep,
With measur'd pace and slow ascend the steep
Oft stay thy steps, oft taste the cordial drop,
And rest, oh! rest, long, long upon the top.
There hail the breezes, nor with toilsome haste,
Down the rough slope thy precious vigour waste;
So shall thy wondering sight at once survey,
Vales, lakes, woods, mountains, islands, rocks, and sea;
Huge hills, that heap'd in crowded order stand,
Stretch'd o'er the northern and the western land;
Vast lumpy groups! while Ben, who often shrouds
His lofty summit in a veil of clouds,
High o'er the rest displays superior state,
In proud pre-eminence, sublimely great.
One side, all awful, to th' astonished eye
Presents a steep three hundred fathoms high.
The scene tremendous, shocks the startled sense,
In all the pomp of dread magnificence.
All this, and more shalt thou transported see,
And own a faithful monitor in me.

THOMAS RUSSELL, *Oct.* 3, 1771.

Benlomond is chiefly composed of granite, interspersed with great quantities of quartz. This last mineral is found near the top, in immense masses, some of which must weigh several tons; these appear like patches of snow upon the mountain, even when seen from Luss. Considerable quantities of micaceous schistus are found, even at the top, and many rocks towards the base of the mountain are entirely composed of this mineral. Plovers abound near the middle of the mountain, grouse a little higher, and near the top ptarmigans are occasionally seen. To the botanist, Benlomond affords a fund of great amusement; as we ascend, we find the plants we had left below assume a very different appearance, and some very rare and beautiful species are found in abundance. The Alchemilla alpina, or cinquefoil ladies mantle, grows upon all the upper part of the mountain. The Sibbaldia procumbens, or procumbent silver-weed, distinguished by its tridentate leaves, grows in great quantity, even on the very summit. The Silene acaulis, or moss catchfly, the leaves of which form a beautiful green turf, like a carpet, which is variegated with a fine purple flower, grows in large patches. The Rubus chamæmorus, or cloud-berry, is found in great quantities, about half-way up the south-east side of the mountain: the blossoms of this plant are of a purplish white, succeeded by a bunch of red berries, which are ripe in July, and have a flavour by no means unpleasant. These berries are much esteemed by many northern nations, but probably for want of finer fruits. The Laplanders bury them under the snow, and thus preserve them fresh from one year to another. They bruise and eat them with the milk of the rein-deer. The Azalea procumbens, or trailing rosebay, the smallest of woody plants, was first found here by Dr. Stuart, of Luss, but is not very plentiful. The Trientalis Europæa, or chickweed-wintergreen—the only British plant of the class Heptandria—grows in the woods near the base of the mountain. The Pinguicula vulgaris, Narthecium ossifragum, and Thymus acinos likewise abound. Very near the inn of Rowardennen, are to be found great quantities of the Drosera rotundifolia, or round-leaved sundew, and Drosera Anglica, or great sundew. These plants catch flies, by shutting up their leaves, and crushing them to death; in this they resemble the Dionœa muscipula, or American fly-eater.

At Craigrostan, on the western side of Benlomond, is a cave, to which tradition has assigned the honour of affording shelter to King Robert Bruce, and his gallant followers, after his defeat by M'Dougal of Lorn, at Dalry. Here, it is said, the Bruce passed the night, surrounded by a flock of goats; and he was so much pleased with his nocturnal associates, that he afterwards made a law that all goats should be exempted from grass mail or rent. Next day, tradition adds, he came to the Laird of Buchanan, who conducted him to the Earl of Lennox, by whom he was sheltered for some time, till he got to a place of safety. Craigrostan was in a later age the property of the celebrated outlaw, Rob Roy M'Gregor; and north of it is a cave, said to have been used by him as a place of refuge.



*View from Summit of Ben-Lomond.—From a Painting by Knox.*

BENLUNDIE, a mountain of Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Golspie. Altitude 1,464 feet.

BENMACDHU, or BENNAMACDUICH, or BENMACDHUIE, one of the Cairngorm groupe of mountains in the south-west corner of Aberdeenshire, estimated by Jameson at 4,300 feet in altitude; by Mr. H. C. Watson at 4,326 feet; and by others at 4,390 feet. If this latter admeasurement be correct, this mountain must be higher than Bennevis, hitherto regarded as the most elevated spot in Great Britain. The best account we have met with of the ascent of this mountain, and the prospect from its summit, is given in 'Chambers's Journal.' [Vol. II. p. 180.] The writer of the lively article in question, after informing us that the attempt to ascend a rough surface, at an angle of about 25°, and to the extent of some 2,000 or 3,000 feet, is no trifling matter, goes on to say: "Your eye will teach you at a glance the most accessible mode of ascent, which you will find to resemble a great ill-constructed stair of unhewn blocks of granite, some mile or so in length. By degrees you are introduced to a different tract. The heather and long fern no longer impede your progress; and you sometimes walk over a deep-cushioned carpet of alpine mosses, short and stunted, but rich in variety of colouring, and fresh and moist from the recently melted snow; then you pass over a broad field of snow, hard as ice, and under which, from a puny archway, trickles some small stream which feeds the river beneath. In the hottest noon of a summer-day the summit is cold and wintry; the various gentle breezes which fan the sides of the warm valleys will here be found concentrated into a swirling blast, cold and piercing as if it had sprung from the sea on a December morning; then the snow appears in large patches wherever you look around you, and the bare surfaces of the rocks are deserted even by the alpine moss. We know no mountain so embedded among others as Benmuichdhui. On all sides it is surrounded; and the eye, fatigued with tracing their distant outlines, feels as if the whole earth were covered by such vast protuberances. Betwixt these hills, and over their summits, you will see the clouds wandering about like restless beings who have no fixed habitation. Benmuichdhui, stretching over a considerable space, has many summits, and presents a vast variety of aspects; but there is a certain part towards the north-east where it turns itself into a basin, joining the contiguous summits of Benaun and Benabourd, and where it assumes a form peculiarly striking and grim. Here one rock distinguishes itself from its brethren by displaying a pointed needle from a summit of vast height, which appears considerably off the perpendicular, and hangs its head over the glen below. Betwixt this wild height and another bolder and broader, there is a deep fissure, down which tumbles a considerable stream, which, after forming itself into Lochaun,* descends to join the Spey." Mr. Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch, in a communication to the editor of the 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal,' gives an interesting account of an atmospheric appearance resembling that of the far-famed spectre of the Brocken, witnessed by him on this mountain on the 10th October, 1830, at 3 P. M.

BENMORE, the highest mountain in Mull. It lies between the head of Loch-na-keal and Loch Screidan. Macculloch says: "The ascent is neither very tedious nor difficult. I found it to be 3,097 feet high. The view is various and extensive. Staffa, Iona, The Treshinish isles, Coll and Tirey, with Ulva, Gometra, Colonsa, Eorsa, and other objects, are seen beautifully diversifying the broad face of the western sea, distinct as in a map; while, to the southward, Scarba and Jura, with the smaller isles of the Argyllshire coast, recede gradually in the distant haze. The rugged surface of Mull itself, excludes the objects to the eastward; but Loch Screidan forms a beautiful picture beneath our feet its long and bright bay deeply intersecting with its dazzling surface, the troubled heap of mountains."

BENNEVIS, a mountain in the south-west extremity of Inverness-shire, in 56° 49′ N. lat. and 4° 40′ W. long., having an altitude, according to Jameson, of 4,380 feet. Dr. Macculloch ascended this mountain from Fort-William, and thus describes it: "From the rarity of fair weather and a cloudless sky at Fort-William, and because the distance to the top of Bennevis is considerable, and the ascent laborious, it is not often visited. Measuring it as well as I could by pacing, I found it about eight miles; the path on the mountain—which is very circuitous—amounting to about six miles, out of which there are two of a very steep and laborious ascent. The perpendicular height is more than 4,000 feet; but it is exceeded, geometrically, by Ben Muic Dhu, and, I believe, by others of the mountains of Mar. But it must be remembered that Bennevis—the Hill of Heaven—is a much more independent mountain; and that, on the west side at least, it rises, almost immediately, from a plain which is nearly on a level with the sea. Hence it is, in reality, still the highest mountain in Scotland, though not the most elevated ground; while its effect to the eye is far more striking than that of any other,—all the rival elevations, either springing from high land, or being entangled among other hills so as to lose their consequence. Its form is, at the same time, heavy and graceless; particularly from Inverlochy and Loch Eil, where the eye takes in the whole. That form is also very peculiar, as if one mountain had been placed on another; and this effect, as of a casual and posterior addition, is rendered still more striking by the difference in outline and character between the two portions. This appearance, so remarkable to the ordinary spectator, is easily explained by the geologist; who finds that the lower portion is formed of granite and schistose rocks, and that the upper is a mass of porphyry. Some of the rarer alpine plants grow on Bennevis; conveniently situated for the botanist, as they lie chiefly near the sides of the path by which the upper portion is accessible. But the summit itself is utterly bare, and presents a most extraordinary and unexpected sight. If any one is desirous to see how the world looked on the first day of creation, let him come hither. Nor is that nakedness at all hyperbolical; since the surface of the stones are not even covered with the common crustaceous lichens; two or three only of the shrubby kinds being barely visible. It is an extensive and flat plain, strewed with loose rocks, tumbled together in fragments of all sizes, and, generally, covering the solid foundation to a considerable depth. While these black and dreary ruins mark the power of the elements on this stormy and elevated spot, the excite our surprise at the agencies that could thus unaided by the usual force of gravity, have ploughed up and broken into atoms, so wide and so level a surface of the toughest and most tenacious of rock. Certainly Nature did not intend mountains to last for ever; when she is so fertile in expedients as to lay plans for destroying a mountain so apparently unsusceptible of ruin as Bennevis. Situated in the midst of this plain, whence nothing but clouds and sky are visible, the sensation is that of being on a rocky shore in the wide ocean; and we almost listen to hear its waves roar, and watch as if for the breaking of the surge, as the driving rack sweeps along

* The Loch Aven described in our work.

its margin. As the clouds began to close in around, curling and wheeling over head, and hurrying up in whirlwinds from the deep and dark abysses which surround it, a poetical imagination might have imaged itself on the spot where Jupiter overthrew the Titans; the bulk, the apparent freshness, and the confusion of the fragments, resembling a shower of rocks just discharged by a supernatural power from the passing storm. The wild and strange sublimity of this scene is augmented by the depth of the surrounding precipices, whence the eye looks down into interminable vacancy, on the mists that are sailing in mid air, or into the rugged depths of chasms, black as night, impenetrable to the eye or to the light of day. The distant view presents no interest. The whole is a heap of mountains; but so remote and so depressed, from the altitude of this station, that scarcely any marked feature is to be seen; and the effect, on the east side in particular, resembles a congregation of mole-hills."

BENNOCHIE, a mountain in Aberdeenshire, situated between Alford and Garioch, and stated by Dr. Keith, in his 'Survey of Aberdeenshire,' to have an altitude of 1,440 feet. The chief peculiarity of Bennochie is its bold peaks, which communicate to it, when viewed from certain points, a remarkably grand and striking aspect. The mass of the mountain consists of a reddish granite, traversed from north to south by great dykes of porphyry.

BENREISIPOLL, a mountain in Sunart, Argyleshire, estimated by Sir James Riddell, Bart., at 2,661 feet in elevation.

BENRINNES. See ABERLOUR.

BENVOIRLICH. See ARROQUHAR.

BENVRACKY, a mountain in Perthshire, which terminates the vale of Athole on the one hand, and the strath of Garry on the other. The view from its summit is one of the most beautiful and extensive in the Alpine scenery of Scotland. Though this mountain is about 30 miles from Perth, a good eye can discern from it, in a favourable day, not only the bridge, but the steeples, and some of the more prominent objects in the neighbourhood of that city. Its height has been determined to be 2,756 feet above the level of the sea.*

BENWYVIS, or BENWYVES, and sometimes BENUAISH, a mountain in the parish of Kiltearn, in Ross, having an elevation of 3,426 feet according to the new Statistical account, but of 3,722 feet according to Mr. C. Schmidt's admeasurement. It is visible in the shires of Nairn and Banff, and from Inverness. It is seldom without snow on its summit even in mid-summer; and, in one of the charters of Fowlis, the forest of Uaish is held of the Crown on condition of presenting at court a snow-ball, or, as some say, three wain-loads of snow, gathered from the top of this mountain, on any day in the year on which they may be required. Its outline presents an enormous lateral bulk like a hay-stack; its summit where free from snow is covered with soft green sward. It has never been entirely free from snow in the memory of man, except in September, 1826.

BERIGONIUM,† a celebrated spot about 4 miles from Dunstaffnage, on the opposite side of Connaferry, supposed to be the site of a fortress fabulously ascribed to Fergus, the first of the name, and the first in our legendary catalogue of kings. He, it is said, "beildit the castell of Berigone in Lochquhaber. This castell standis in the west part of Scotland fornent the Ilis, quhare he exercit his lawis to that tyne, that his pepyl micht be drawin the more esaly for exercitioun of justice." Not to say that the place referred to is only in the vicinity of the district now callen Lochaber, it would appear that what is here asserted can be carried no farther back than to Fergus, the second of the name, who came to Argyle from Ireland about the year 503, with his brothers Angus and Loarn; from the latter of whom it is most probable that the region called Lorn received its denomination. The highest honour to which Berigonium has a claim, is undoubtedly that of having been the capital of the ancient Dalriadic kingdom, extending from Drum-albin, or the mountains of Breadalbane, to the Mull of Cantire. That this was a place of some consequence in former ages, is evident from what still remains of it. In the Old Statistical account, [vol. vi. p. 180,] it is stated that: As it was situated between two hills, "a street paved with common stones, running from the foot of the one hill to the other, is still called *Straid-mharagaid*, 'the Market-street,' and another place, at a little distance, goes by the name of *Straid-namin*, 'the Meal-street.' About ten or eleven years ago a man, cutting peats in a moss between two hills, found one of the wooden pipes that conveyed the water from the one hill to the other, at the depth of five feet below the surface. On Dun Macsnichan is a large heap of rubbish and pumice stones; but no distinct traces of any building or fortification can now be seen on either of the hills, the foundations having been dug up for the purpose of erecting houses in the neighbourhood. There is a tradition among the lower class,—that Beregonium was destroyed by fire from heaven." The following account of this place has been given by the ingenious Pennant, in which he views the remains in a light considerably different. "It was at best such a city as Cæsar found in our island at the time of his invasion; an *oppidum*, or fortified town, placed in a thick wood, surrounded with a rampart or fort, a place of retreat from invaders. Along the top of the beach is a raised mound, the defence against a sudden landing. This, from the idea of here having been a city, is styled *Straid-a-mharyai*, or Market-street. Within this are two rude erect columns, about six feet high, and nine and a half in girth." The other hill, which is much higher, is called Dun-bhail-an-righ, (pronounced *Dun-valiré*), 'the Hill of the King's town.' It is surrounded by circular trenches. As this district is filled with memorials of the Fingalian heroes, tradition pretends to point out this lofty hill

* This is the result of three barometrical calculations, and no geometrical measurement, conducted with every attention to accuracy, in reference to a point in the parish of Moulin, near the banks of the Tummel, the height of which above the level of the sea was carefully deduced from a series of contemporaneous observations with the barometer made at the point alluded to, and the mause of Kinfauns. On account of the coincidence of result in all these cases, the height thus obtained must be extremely near the truth.

† It is beyond a doubt, that the term *Berigonium*, also written *Beregomum*, is a misnomer. There is not a vestige, in the language or traditions of the country, that this castle ever bore a name that had the slightest resemblance of this. It has been supposed, that Boece, finding *Rerigonium* mentioned by Ptolemy, had not only read it erroneously, but, in consequence of the false position given to our country in the map, had viewed a town or castle in Galloway as belonging to Argyle. We learn, however, from Camden, that the oldest edition of his Geography, printed at Rome A. 1480, gives *Berigonium*, which he views as the modern *Bargeny* in Carrick. The only Gaelic name, by which the pretended Berigonium is known, is *Dun-Mac-Sniochan*, or *Dun-Macsnichan*. As *Sniochan* is supposed to be a patronymic, the designation may signify, 'the fortified hill of the son of Sniochan or Snachan.' It is by no means improbable that this name had originated in a later era than that of the erection of the kingdom of the Dalriads; as it will be found that, in many instances, the name borrowed from posterior occupants supersedes that of those who preceded them. This holds as to a variety of camps or fortifications, undoubtedly Roman or British, which are by the tradition of the country called Danish; as having been possessed by the northern invaders in a later period. The name *Sniochan*, or *Snachan*, has more appearance of relationship to Norwegian, than to Celtic nomenclature. For, in the Danish memorials, we meet with *Snig-ur*, or as otherwise written *Snio*, in Latin bearing the form of *Snigon-is* in the genitive, as the name of a northern prince.—*Dr. Jamieson.*

as the site of the royal 'halls of Selma. Pennant—who has discovered volcanoes where they never existed—says of Dun-macsnichan: "The hill is doubtless the work of a volcano, of which this is not the only vestige in North Britain." On examining this hill, Dr. Jamieson saw no reason to entertain a doubt that it exhibited the remains of an ancient British fortress: for the scoria found on it exactly agrees with that which is met with in the many vitrified forts that are scattered through Scotland. The beautiful site and fine plantations of Lochnell, the seat of General Campbell, add greatly to the richness of the landscape.

BERNERA, the southmost of a groupe of islands in the Hebrides, of which some notices have been already given under the general head BARRA. It is a mass of gneiss, with the north-western part dipping into the water, and the south-eastern exhibiting an abrupt section rising to the height of above 500 feet. The cliffs on this side are greatly varied in outline,—inclining, perpendicular, and projecting,—smooth, largely fissured, or minutely intersected,—here overhanging the deep in a jutting mass,—there forming a retiring cove terminating above in a perpendicular fissure, and below in a gloomy cavern, the abode of the dark-winged cormorant. In the summer-months these cliffs are inhabited by prodigious numbers of kittiwakes, guillemots, auks, and puffins. The natives of the island derive a plentiful supply of excellent food from the nests of these birds, first robbing them of the eggs, and afterwards of the young. They also procure abundance of puffins by dragging them from the holes in which they breed at the summits of the cliffs. One who has not seen some of the great breeding-places of the Hebrides, can hardly form an idea of the prodigious swarms of birds by which they are frequented. When the wind blows strongly from the south or south-east, some of the birds in flying to the cliffs are frequently carried in-.and over the summit—which in this island is pretty even—to a small distance, when they wheel about and regain their nests. This happens especially to the puffins, which always nestle near the tops of the rocks. The natives, aware of this circumstance, take advantage of it for procuring these birds. A man lays himself upon his back, close to the edge of the cliff, with his head to the sea, and having in his hands a stout fishing-rod, or light spar, which is directed over his head toward the sea, and projects in part beyond the edge of the rock. He remains patiently in this state until a bird, driven over him by the force of the wind, comes within reach, when he suddenly raises the rod, and dexterously hits it, which long practice enables him to do with precision. The bird of course falls, and is immediately secured. The man resumes his expectant position, and in this manner procures a very considerable number of puffins and auks, when the weather is favourable to the operation. This method of procuring birds is practised only in the island of Bernera, none of the other breeding-places in the Hebrides happening to be so constructed as to admit of it.

BERNERA, an island in the sound of Harris, lying between North Uist and Pabbay; about 1 mile to the east of the former, and 5 miles south-west of the latter.

BERNERA, an island on the west coast of the isle of Lewis, formed by Loch Bernera, and Loch Roag, inlets of the sea which indent the mainland of Lewis in this quarter. It is about 8 miles in length, by 2 in breadth; and is surrounded by an archipelago of islets, amongst which is one to the west of Bernera, known as Little Bernera. Near the shore of the larger Bernera are some interesting monuments, of the kind commonly called Druidical: the remains of three stone circles. The principal, and by far the most perfect of them—one of the most remarkable in form and extent in the British isles—stands on the brow of a promontory overhanging the bay, striking the eye at a considerable distance, like a cemetery of thickly-clustered tomb-stones. We are indebted to Dr. Macculloch for the following description of it. "The general aspect of this structure is that of a cross, nearly of the proportions of the Roman crucifix, with a circle at the intersection. But a nearer inspection discovers more than is essential to that form. The largest line lies in a direction of about twenty-four degrees west of the true meridian, or pretty nearly in that of the magnetic variation at present, which is therefore the general bearing of the work. Great stones intermixed with some that have fallen, and with blank spaces whence they may have been removed, or where more probably they are covered by the soil, are found along this line for the space of 588 feet, including the circle; their number amounting to fourteen, and eleven of them being still erect. If we were allowed to fill up the blanks according to the general proportions of the intervals between those that remain, the number would be twenty within that distance. But following the direction of this line further on, there are indications of other stones, all of them fallen, and nearly covered by earth and vegetation, that would justify us in extending it ninety feet, or more, further; thus making the total length about 680 feet. Parallel to the long leg of the cross, and to that only, is another line, now far less perfect than the first, since it contains only three erect and seven fallen stones, and reaches, as far as I could discover, only to 480 feet. Thus these two lines may be conceived to form a sort of avenue to the circular enclosure; its breadth being exactly equal to a semi-diameter of the circle, as the additional line touches the edge of this. The shorter line of the cross, at right angles to the other, now measures 204 feet, including the circle: but as it is longer on one side than the other, its original length has probably been greater, though I was unable to detect any traces of fallen stones; the progress of some enclosures having here interfered with the integrity of the work. This line contains ten erect stones. The diameter of the circle is sixty-three feet from north to south, and sixty-two from east to west, and it contains fourteen erect stones in the circumference, with one in the centre. This central stone is twelve feet high; one near the end of the long line measures thirteen, a few are found reaching to seven or eight, but the height of the greater number does not exceed four. The intervals between the stones vary from two to three yards, but the larger ones are probably the consequence of the loss of those which once occupied these places. I ought to add that the total number of stones which I could discover, either erect or recently fallen, is forty-eight; and that if the whole rank were complete, as it appears originally to have been built, they would amount to sixty-five or sixty-six." "My measurements," says Lord Teignmouth, "did not entirely coincide with those he has stated; but on the whole they are doubtless accurate. The recent removal of the peat-moss, in which the stones are half buried, from the sides of one of the circles exhibits not only the surprising growth of this vegetable production, on a height where it could not receive any alluvial contributions, or deposit of extraneous decayed vegetable matter, but also the method employed by the rude architects who erected them to fix them on those bases on which they have remained unmoved for centuries. The stone is inserted in a hole, filled up with small loose fragments of the same material. The elevation of the stones of

central circle must have amounted to thirty feet above the ground. Where exposed to view, the substance is as white as a bleached bone, contrasting singularly with the 'gray' hue produced by the atmosphere. The fanciful conjecture of Toland respecting this structure, which I have read detailed in an Encyclopædia, is ridiculed by Dr. Macculloch. The circular or oval form of these edifices was selected, no doubt, as best adapted to the purpose for which they were erected, and not with reference to the signs of the zodiac, as the number of stones in the circle varies indefinitely. The extensive appendage to the circle at Calernish, which distinguishes it from other circles, consists of the four avenues of stones directed towards it, from the four principal points of the compass, and is also so simply constructed that its origin may be accounted for without imputing to the architect an astronomical design exhibited in no other structure of the same kind. The other two circles in the neighbourhood are composed of much smaller stones: one is incomplete, the other has a double row still standing, and arranged in an oval form. The people have no tradition respecting them."

BERRIEDALE, or BERRINDALE, a *quoad sacra* parish in Caithness, divided from Latheron, in 1833, by authority of the General Assembly. Its greatest length is 20 miles; greatest breadth 12½ miles. Population, in 1836, 1,556, chiefly earning their livelihood by fishing. Minister's stipend £120. Church built in 1826, by Government, at an expense of £750. Sittings 312. Patron, the Crown. The hamlet of Berriedale is 253¼ miles north of Edinburgh, and 9½ north-east of Helmsdale. It gives the title of Baron to the family of Sinclair, Earl of Caithness. There are here the ruins of the ancient castle of Berriedale. According to tradition, William Sutherland, alias William More Mackehin, that is, Big William the son of Hector, was the last inhabiting proprietor of this castle. Being about to set out on a warlike expedition to the Orkneys with one of the earls of Caithness, and impressed with the idea that he should never return to his native country, he lay down on the ground above Berriedale inn, contiguous to the small burying-ground, and there caused the length of his body to be cut out in the sward in the form of a grave, which to this day retains the name of The Long Grave, and measures about 9 feet 5 inches. There is a good inn here. The water of Berriedale rises on the borders of Sutherland, runs eastwards on the northern side of Morven and the Maiden-Pap, for about 10 miles, and then turns to the south-east, and flows into the small bay on which the hamlet is situated, and which also receives the water of Langwell, an alpine stream likewise flowing from the west. There is a good salmon-fishery in this bay. The country, included between the two rivers, consists of a groupe of huge dark mountains. The next stage to Berriedale, proceeding by the coast northwards, is Dunbeath, which is 7½ miles distant from Berriedale.

BERTHA, a spot of some interest to antiquaries and others who,

> "Such places labour to make known,
> As former times have honoured with renown."

is situated at the confluence of the Almond with the Tay, about 2 miles above the town of Perth; and, according to General Roy, there are still some distinct vestiges of Old Perth, or Bertha, here. Buchanan relates that an inundation of the Tay, in one night swept the greater part of the town of Bertha away. This happened towards the end of William's reign, who died in 1214. The king himself escaped the disaster which overwhelmed the place; but his infant-son, with many of the promiscuous multitude, lost their lives. Though the existing vestiges of Bertha are extremely slight, yet they serve to show how, in all probability, the place was situated on a tongue of land before it was washed away. Here the Roman road crossed the Tay, and the houses on the opposite bank are still called Rome. From so many concurring circumstances, but especially from the distance between it and Hierna corresponding so well with that assigned by Richard in his Itinerary, there seems to be some ground to conclude, that the ancient Bertha must have been the Orrea of the Romans. General Roy has preserved a plan of it.

BERVIE, a small parish in Kincardineshire; bounded on the north and north-east by the parish of Arbuthnot; on the east by Kinneff; on the south-east by the German ocean; on the south and south-west by Benholme parish; and on the north-west by Garvock. The superficial area of the parish does not exceed 2,000 acres, whereof about 300 are under cultivation. The principal elevation, Bervie hill, is about 400 feet. The water of Bervie, which gives name to the parish, rises in the parish of Glenbervie, and falls into the sea a little to the north of Inverbervie, after a course of about 14 miles. It is a good trouting-stream, and forms a small harbour at its mouth. Population, in 1801, 1,068; in 1831, 11,371. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,467. Houses 208. In 1831, the burgh of Bervie contained 757 inhabitants, and the fishing-village of Gourdon 238. —This parish, originally a part of Kinneff, is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £141 12s. 1d., with a glebe of the value of £18, and manse. Unappropriated teinds £1 15s. 5d. Church built in 1836; sittings 900.—There is a small Independent church here. There are six schools within the parish. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £29 18s. 9d., with about £20 fees. James Farquhar, Esq. of Inverbervie, left £500 to the poor of this parish.

The town of INVERBERVIE owes its distinction, as a royal burgh, to the circumstance of David II. being shipwrecked on the coast in 1362, and having been kindly treated by its inhabitants on reaching the shore. It has no natural advantages of site, and no manufactures except a little linen-weaving. The public funds do not exceed £150 per annum. In 1838–9 the income of the burgh was £118 5s. 7½d.; the buildings are straggling; and there is little appearance of any speedy increase of the town. The true harbour of the place is at Gourdon, already mentioned; which is about a mile distant. At this latter place there are several granaries and warehouses belonging to Montrose merchants. The market-day is Wednesday; and for six months in the year is a good grain market. A good cattle-market is held here on the Thursday before the 19th of May in each year. There is also another of less importance held on the Thursday before the 19th of September; and there have recently been established hiring and cattle-markets on the Wednesday before November 22d, the Wednesday before Christmas, O.S., and the Wednesday before February 13th. The magistracy of Inverbervie consist of a provost, two baillies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 9 councillors. The old council choose the six magistrates and the remaining 9 councillors. It unites with the Montrose district of burghs in returning a member to parliament; and the parliamentary constituency is about 40. A little to the south-east of the burgh, on a rising-ground near the shore, is the old castle of Hallgreen, which is about to be thoroughly repaired by its proprietor James Farquhar, Esq.

BERVIE BROW, or CRAIG DAVID, a bold promontory on the north side of Bervie water, in the parish of Kinneff. It is a conspicuous land-mark for

mariners, and is seen at sea at the distance of 15 leagues.

BERWICKSHIRE. The county of Berwick forms the south-east extremity of Scotland, and lies on the coast of the German ocean, and along the north-east border of England. Its principal division was anciently called The Merse, or March, a name which it still retains, and which probably signifies the Border-district, or frontier-province.* But this district seems formerly to have included a considerable portion of the eastern lowlands of Teviotdale, as Roxburgh castle was anciently called Marchmount, or the Castle of the March or Merse. This denomination, the Merse, is still often used, loosely, for the whole county. The modern name, Berwickshire, is derived from the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, once its chief burgh or county-town; but which, after the demise of Elizabeth, and the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne, was constituted a peculiar jurisdiction, hypothetically separate from both kingdoms, and virtually forming a distinct county.

Berwickshire is bounded on the east by the German ocean; along which, from the boundaries of Berwick township to St. Abb's Head, its coast trends north-north-west for 8¼ miles. The shore then takes a west-north-west direction, for other 9 miles, till its junction with East Lothian at Dunglass bridge; and, by the revenue laws, this latter part of the coast is considered as being within the limits of the frith of Forth. Almost the whole of this coast consists of bold rocky precipices of considerable altitude; and is nearly inaccessible, except at Eyemouth and Coldingham bays, and two or three other places, which are accessible to fishing-boats, at sandy or gravel beaches at the foot of the rocks. The whole irregular northern boundary skirts with East Lothian, along the mountain-range of Lammermoor. But, within this line, Berwickshire entirely surrounds a detached portion of one of the East Lothian parishes; while the most northerly part of this county is situated beyond, or to the north of, the Lammermoor hills, and is continuous with the extensive and fertile vale of the Lothians. Clinthill, one of the highest of the Lammermoor chain, in the parish of Channelkirk, at the north-western extremity of the county, rises 1,544 feet above the level of the ocean. Lammerlaw, in the parish of Lauder, has an altitude of 1,500 feet. The general range of these mountains declines as it approaches the sea, averaging about 1,000 feet in perpendicular elevation, and it terminates in three precipitous promontories, at Fast-castle, Ernscleugh, and St. Abb's Head; which last is detached from the extremity of the chain by a deep narrow dell almost level with high water mark at spring-tides. The western irregular limit of Berwickshire is partly with Mid-Lothian, towards the north, but chiefly with Roxburghshire, from which it is partly divided, on that side, by the lower and principal stream of the Leader water, to its junction with the river Tweed near Melrose.

Excepting a portion of Roxburghshire adjoining Kelso, and the township of Berwick, both of which are on the north side of the Tweed, that beautiful river, in a meandering course of about 40 miles, forms the southern boundary of this county, dividing it from Roxburghshire on the west, Northumberland in the middle, and North Durham on the east, of this line of division. North Durham is a detached portion of the English bishopric and county-palatine of Durham, having the whole extent of Northumberland interposed between it and the main body of the patrimony of St. Cuthbert, which once held extensive possessions in Scotland also. From Berwick township, Berwickshire is divided by a semilunar dry march, consisting partly of a ruinous dry stone wall called the Bound dyke, and partly of a narrow lane called the Bound road; this boundary extends from Marshal-Meadows on the sea-shore on the east, to the Tweed on the west, crossing the Whitadder in its course.

Mr. Blackadder estimates the extreme length of the county, from east to west, at 31¼ miles, and its extreme breadth, from north to south, at 19½ miles; the mean length at 26¾ miles, and the mean breadth at 17 miles; and the total contents at 285,440 acres. But, Mr. Kerr says, "from a very careful consideration of the map itself, attentively measured by its own scale, the mean length appears to be 28 miles, the mean breadth 17 miles, and the consequent contents 304,640 acres." Of the three former reporters on this county, Mr. Low and Mr. Bruce differ from Mr. Blackadder, and from each other, in the foregoing enumerated particulars, probably from having trusted to some old inaccurate maps, while Mr. Home adopts the measures of Mr. Blackadder implicitly. A comparative enumeration of the several measures and computations is here subjoined:

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ESTIMATED EXTENT.

| *Particulars.* | *Blackad.* | *Low.* | *Bruce.* | *Home.* | *Kerr.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Extreme length, | 31¼ m. | 27½ m. | Omitted | 31½ m. | 34 m. |
| Extreme breadth, | 19½ do. | 19½ do. | Omitted | 17 do. | 21 do. |
| Mean length, | 26¾ do. | Omitted | 30 m. | Omitted | 28 do. |
| Mean breadth, | 17 do. | Omitted | 17 m. | Omitted | 17 do. |
| Square miles, | Omitted | 431. | 510. | 446. | 476. |
| Statute acres, | 285,440. | 276,000. | 326,400. | 285,000. | 304,640. |

Since the dismemberment of Berwick from Scotland, Lauder remains the only royal borough in the county; and, in conjunction with Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, and North-Berwick, sends one representative to parliament. Greenlaw, a small village 37 miles south-east of Edinburgh, in an inconvenient situation for the purpose, is the county-town, where all public meetings of the freeholders are convened, where the sheriff and commissary courts and quarter-sessions of the peace are held, and in which the county-jail. Dunse and Coldstream, small towns are the only places of any size in the county, though neither of them are of much importance. But Dunse is much better fitted—from being more central to the chief population—than Greenlaw, for being the county-town. Eyemouth, little better than a fishing village, is the only sea-port within the county. Small debt sheriff courts are held thrice a-year at Lauder; six times a-year at Coldstream; at Ayton thrice a-year; and at Dunse, six times a-year. Justice of peace small debt courts are held monthly at Dunse, Ayton, Coldstream, Greenlaw, Lauder, and Earlston.

In ancient times, the shire of Berwick seems to have been a separate jurisdiction from the bailliary of Lauderdale, and to have been itself divided into the Merse and Lammermoor districts. It is now easy to say what had been the exact boundaries or extent of these three divisions, now almost obsolete. For the purposes of agricultural inquiry, the whole county may be very conveniently considered under two districts,—the Merse and Lammermoor: the former including all the comparatively low land along Tweed, Whitadder, Blackadder and Eye; and the latter comprehending Lauderdale along with the more eastern hilly country peculiarly called Lammermoor. According to the general division of the county just pointed out, the Merse designates the whole lower ground from Tweed to the cultivated slopes of the lower southern range of the Lammermoor hills, including the western

* Chalmers thinks it more probable it was so called from the Anglo-Saxon *merse*, a marsh; or from *mariscus*, a naked plain.

ishes of Nenthorn and Merton, and forming the largest piece of compact level ground—diversified only by a few gentle undulations—to be found in Scotland. Mr. Blackadder estimates this division to contain 100,226 acres. The whole remainder of the county—with an exception to be mentioned in the sequel—is therefore to be considered as forming the Lammermoor district; and, according to the same authority, should contain 185,214 acres. But Mr. B. computes that there are 7,280 acres of lowland and arable slopes of the lower hills in Lauderdale, besides a detached portion of lowland containing 2,200 acres, at the north-east corner of the county, in the parish of Cockburnspath, adjoining the vale of East Lothian. Consequently the hill-lands of Lammermoor and Lauderdale are thus reduced to 175,734 acres. Some farther considerable reduction might still be made from this estimate of the hill-lands, as there are several narrow tracts of vale land along the sides of streams winding deep among the mountains, and many arable slopes of the lower interior hills themselves. But these are, probably, fully compensated for by hills, and moors, and bogs, within the district of the Merse. The township of Berwick, geographically situated within this county, may probably contain 4,680 acres of land, almost entirely arable, exclusive of the site of the town and suburbs. Thus, according to the respectable authority of Mr. Blackadder, the whole of this county may be estimated and distributed as in the following table:

| | *Acres.* |
|---|---|
| Lowlands of the Merse | 100,226 |
| Lowlands in Lauderdale | 7,280 |
| Lowlands of Cockburnspath | 2,200 |
| Berwick township | 4,680 |
| Total arable, improved or improveable | 114,386 |
| Hill lands of Lammermoor and Lauderdale | 175,734 |
| Total extent in statute acres | 290,120 |
| Or, leaving out Berwick township | 285,440 |

In spring the prevalent winds are from the eastern points, and are attended by much cold raw weather and frequent frosts. This cold ungenial temperature is very apt to continue far into the summer, probably owing to the neighbourhood of the ocean; but, from the same cause, the winters are seldom of very long continuance, or peculiar severity; though certainly more severe than on the west coast in the same latitude. This influence lessens perceptibly in all respects at 8 or 10 miles from the sea; and the winters in the Lammermoor hills and Lauderdale are severe and continued, though not more so than in the hills of Northumberland, or of Yorkshire. In autumn the prevailing winds are from the west, and are often attended with injury to the standing corn by shaking, especially when harvest is protracted much beyond the equinox. From the best information that can be procured, this county, in common with the whole eastern lowlands of Britain, appears to enjoy a comparatively dry climate, much more friendly to the cultivation of grain, and other agricultural purposes, than the lowlands on the western coast. The hilly district of Lammermoor, however, and the higher parts of the southern slopes of the Lammermoor hills, called the moor-edges, are greatly more liable than the lower part of the county to have the spring seed-time delayed and interrupted, and the harvest rendered late, difficult, and precarious. These disadvantages, however, are by no means greater in Berwickshire than in other districts of equal elevation, either in Scotland or England. The Merse, as already observed, is skirted on the north by the elevated range of the Lammermoor hills, and at some distance on the south, beyond the Northumberland portion of the vale of Tweed, by the more lofty chain of the Cheviot mountains; and these two chains are united, in a great measure, far inland by intermediate lower hills dividing the eastern from the western lowlands. Hence the clouds, wafted by the eastern gales from the British ocean, are attracted from the vale between by these ranges of hills, which in spring and autumn are often enveloped in mist, drenched by rain, or clothed in snow, while the lower intermediate Merse, and the rest of the vale of Tweed, are enjoying the most genial seed-times, and highly propitious harvest weather.

In the 11th century, almost the whole of Berwickshire was covered with wood, except a portion of the Merse. During the 12th and 13th centuries, many persons of consideration settled in it, having received from the Crown grants of lands which they cultivated; but the husbandry of those times consisted more in the feeding of flocks and rearing of cattle than in the production of corn. Toward the middle of last century, agriculture began to be studied as a science, and essential improvements to be made here by enlightened practical farmers. About the year 1730, Mr. Swinton of Swinton, father of the late Lord Swinton, in the course of a few years, drained and enclosed his whole estate. Mr. Hume of Eccles, about the same time, began and carried on his improvements with great ardour and success. Lord Kames, another of the early improvers in this county, about the year 1746 introduced the turnip-husbandry which has been carried to perfection in this county. Clover and grasses were also sown at Kames, and at sundry other places, towards the year 1750. Soon after this period, the enclosing and improving of estates became a favourite pursuit with other landed proprietors. Mr. Fordyce of Ayton profited by all the preceding discoveries and meliorations. In enclosing his landed property, he sheltered his fields with belts and clumps of planting, and added the Scots cabbage to the husbandry of Berwickshire. Dr. Hutton, the geologist, a considerable proprietor in this county, turned his attention to practical husbandry, and succeeded in all his plans. In this way, the fertility and wealth of Berwickshire have been greatly improved, and the land-rent has been more than quadrupled. The average size of farms is from 300 to 400 acres; held on leases of an average duration of 19 years. According to Mr. Lowe, the Merse district, including the vales on the Eye and Leader, contained in 1794:

| | *Acres.* |
|---|---|
| Under tillage, and cultivated grass | 50,000 |
| In pasture, bog, moor, moss, and wood | 75,000 |
| | 125,000 |
| And the Lammermoor district, including Lauderdale: | |
| Under tillage 25,000 | |
| Arable and green pasture 75,000 | |
| Moor, moss, and wood 51,000 | |
| | 151,000 |
| The whole county, in his opinion, extending to | 276,000 |

In the subsequent report of the county, prepared and published by Mr. Home in 1798, the soils are thus arranged and estimated:

| | *Acres.* |
|---|---|
| Deep loam on the principal rivers | 25,410 |
| Clay lands in the how of the Merse | 40,380 |
| Turnip soil in the remainder of the Merse, in Lauderdale, Westruther, Merton, Nenthorn, Longformachus, and other arable parts | 119,780 |
| Meadow,* moss, and muir of Lammermoor and Lauderdale, including some arable patches | 99,870 |
| Total contents of the county | 285,440 |

* It may be proper to remark that the term *meadow*, used by Mr. Home, is a provincial name for green bog, or marshy ground, producing a coarse grass mostly composed of rushes and other aquatic plants; and that the word has no reference whatever to what is called meadow in England, which is here termed old grass land, and which is very seldom cut for hay in Scotland.—*Kerr's Report.*

Perhaps, if we were to estimate in round numbers the total extent of cultivated ground at 160,000 acres, the uncultivated at 100,000, and the unprofitable at 30,000 acres, we should not be greatly wide of the truth.

The Merse is comparatively an extensive plain, yet much diversified by frequent swells, and with several hills of some elevation interspersed, as at Lamberton, Dunse, and Home castle. Lammermoor and Lauderdale are composed of an extensive range of lofty, rounded, well-defined hills, dividing this north-eastern portion of the vale of Tweed from the expanded vale of Forth. These hills are mostly flat, or at least very obtuse on their summits, and not precipitous or rocky on their sides. They are everywhere intersected by a number of narrow upland valleys or dells, through which the numerous feeders or brooks which combine to form the Leader, Whitadder, Blackadder, and Eye waters, wind towards the lower vale. The summits, in many places, extend into considerable flats or elevated table-lands, which often slope gradually to the lower vales on the south sides of the hills, the higher parts being moor, but gradually declining into good land. The north sides of the Lammermoor hills are more steep, but, as belonging to the Lothians, require no particular mention here. This county possesses every variety of soil, from the most stubborn clay to the most barren sand or gravel, but none whatever of a chalky or calcareous nature. Along the banks of Tweed, Whitadder, and Blackadder there is an extensive tract of fine deep free loam, often upon a gravel bottom, sometimes upon a bottom of till or coarse retentive clay. In this lower vale land there is likewise a large extent of stiff and rather coarse clay soil, usually cut off from the immediate vicinity of the rivers by the before-mentioned rich loam. A third species of soil, of a free and dry sandy or gravelly consistency, occupies most part of the remainder of the Merse, the vale lands of Lammermoor and Lauderdale, and the lower slopes of most of the hills: this is denominated turnip soil, and is usually incumbent upon a dry bottom of gravel or sand. In every quarter of the county,—frequently in the same farm, and sometimes in the same field,—these three soils are intermixed in patches, or irregular stripes, of greater or less extent, and all graduate into each other, forming intermediate varieties. In many situations, even of the most fertile parts of the country, marshy places or bogs are found in the hollows, into which the water of springs or small rills are poured from the adjoining slopes. These are overgrown with rushes or other marsh-plants, and are inundated with water in rainy weather. Some of these larger bogs are of great depth, and seem anciently to have been lakes or ponds now filled up with peat moss, owing to the long continued accumulation of decayed aquatic plants. Others seem to have been anciently the sites of woods, as the remains of trees are still found when digging for peats in them. Some bogs have little or no peat-moss in their composition; and such, in various instances, have been converted into sound firm pasture, or good arable land, by judicious draining. Peat-mosses or turf-bogs are found in all the hilly country, and in various patches through the low lands. These are used, in various parts, as supplies of fuel; but the culture of peat has not yet made its way into this county, so that it cannot hitherto be reckoned one of the Berwickshire soils. Dogden moss, near Polwart, covers about 500 acres, and is in some places 10 feet deep.

Several endeavours have been made to discover a workable seam of coal in Berwickshire. In the estate of Lamberton, contiguous to Berwick bounds, at the south-east extremity of the county, a stratum of coal has long been known, which crops out on the sea-banks near the fishing-hamlet of Ross. Some coal has also been found in the parishes of Mordington and Cockburnspath. An attempt was once made to dig for copper ore, at Ordwell on the Whitadder; but, either from want of produce in proportion to expense, or want of skill in working, it has been long abandoned. More recent attempts to work this mineral at St. Bathan's, and also near the old church of Ellim, in Longformacus parish, have proved equally abortive. No indications of lead, tin, antimony, or any other metallic ore—copper and perhaps red iron-ore excepted—are known to exist in this county. Some slight trials were made many years ago of a ferruginous clay-stone rock, on the estate of Ayton, as an iron-stone or ore of iron; but it was found too poor in metal to defray the expense of transport to Carron iron-works. In some inland parts of the county there are a few veins of limestone; but hitherto, the county has been mainly dependent on its neighbours for the two great articles of domestic comfort and agricultural improvement,—coal and lime. Coals are brought from the south side of the Tweed to all the south and east parts of the county, and from Mid-Lothian into Lauderdale. The north-east corner is supplied from Dunbar harbour, whither they are imported mostly from Fife. Lime follows nearly the same roads; except that some of the north and east parts of the county procure it from kilns in the vale of East-Lothian. Both coals and lime, especially the latter, are imported at Eyemouth. The coals come from the frith of Forth, and from Newcastle and Sunderland. Lime is brought from the river Wear, and from North Sunderland, near Bambrough castle. Coke, or charred pit coal, for brewers, maltsters, and corn merchants, is likewise imported at Eyemouth from Newcastle. In many parts of the county, shell marl has been found in small quantities. Trap whinstone, and amorphous basalt, interspersed with irregularly stratified clay-stone, are almost universal. In several places, rocks of breccia, or coarse pudding-stone, are found. The most remarkable instance of this is the rocky promontory which covers Eyemouth bay, on the north-west, in which nodules of whin and schist, of great variety of size, form, and colour are imbedded in a lapidified clay, somewhat like steatite, of various colours, often greenish, generally very hard and tough, but soapy to the touch. The durability of this stone is thoroughly ascertained, as the outer pier of Eyemouth harbour has been above 30 years exposed to the fury of the German ocean without the slightest apparent waste; and it is built of this stone without cement of any kind. In many places, large beds of silicious sandstone or freestone occur in regular stratification. Some of these are of a coarse open grain, and serve tolerably well for filtering stones. Many of the quarries are of excellent quality; and perhaps there does not exist a finer specimen of that kind of stone than is exhibited in the magnificent ruins of Melrose abbey, in the county of Roxburgh, only about 2 miles from the western borders of Berwickshire; in which exquisitely rich and delicate carvings in high relief, which have been many centuries exposed to the weather, are still sharp and uninjured. From comparison of grain and colour—the last a pale red or almost peach bloom—there is every reason to suppose that beautiful structure had been supplied with stone from Dryburgh upon Tweed within this county. Along the shores of Lamberton estate, contiguous to Berwick township, there are extensive strata of free sandstone.*

* The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, instituted for the p

Excepting the Eye, with its scanty tributaries, which falls into Eyemouth bay, and a very small number of inconsiderable brooks which run separately into the sea, all the streams of Berwickshire contribute to swell the waters of the Tweed. This fine river, so celebrated in song and renowned in story, is only navigable for sea-vessels to Berwick bridge, about one mile from its mouth; though the tide flows about 7 miles higher. The other streams in the county are usually denominated *waters*,—a kind of intermediate provincial term, between the dignity of a river, and the insignificancy of a brook, which latter is called a *burn* in Scotland. Still smaller rills, especially in marshy places, are often called *sykes*. The Leader, or Leeder, with its numerous burns, winds through the vale of Lauderdale. It issues from a number of narrow upland dells or valleys, among the wild hills of that district, and joins the Tweed at the south-western angle of the county, where that river begins to form the south boundary of Berwickshire. The Whitadder and Blackadder —*quasi* White and Black waters, owing to their respective tinges when in flood—are next to exclusively Berwickshire streams. Dye, one of the main sources of Whitadder, rises by several brooks or feeders, on the ridge of hills which separate Lauderdale from Lammermoor. The Whitadder proper, rising within East Lothian, at an elevation of 1,150 feet, unites with Dye in a romantic vale of some extent, in the bosom of the Lammermoor hills; and, having received the Blackadder much lower down, at Allanton, in the vale of the Merse, unites with the Tweed within Berwick bounds, about 3 miles from the sea. The Blackadder and its streamlets, or feeders, rise from the southern slopes of the Lammermoor and Lauderdale hills, at an elevation of about 1,130 feet; and, after winding through the vale of the Merse, joins the Whitadder between Allanbank and Ninewells. The small stream of the Eden principally belongs to that portion of Roxburghshire which indents into this county, on the north side of Tweed, into which that small river flows a few miles below Kelso. The Leet, another small stream, belongs entirely to the how of the Merse, and joins Tweed at Coldstream. The small river Eye, with a few feeders—particularly the Ale and Horn—waters a narrow but fertile vale in the east end of the Merse; several of its upper streamlets wind among some narrow valleys towards the west end of the Lammermoor hills. Its peculiar source is within East Lothian. At one place,—from near Ayton to near Chirnside,—a narrow winding vale, of very inconsiderable elevation, almost permits the Whitadder and Eye to unite. Midway between, Billy bog or Billy mire discharges its superfluous waters into both rivers,—eastwards, by the Horn burn, into Eye, with just sufficient declivity for its ready passage; westwards, by the Billy burn, into Whitadder. This singular vale is about 5 miles long, and has a northern branch, more elevated, from Achincrow on Billy bog, to Reston on the Eye, enclosing an isolated hill of considerable extent and elevation, but altogether arable. The Ale, Wedderburn, and many other brooks, are too inconsiderable to require any special notice. All the rivers, waters, and brooks in this county abound with trout of different kinds; some contain a few pike and perch, and all have plenty of eels. See articles LEADER, WHITADDER, BLACKADDER, EYE, and ALE.—There are no lakes of any importance in the county. Coldingham loch—a piece of water covering about 30 acres—and one or two more, are too insignificant to form exceptions, and do not merit any particular notice. Dunse spa, once in some little repute as a mineral spring, has fallen into complete neglect.

The annual value of assessed property within this county, in 1815, was £245,379. There are no very large estates in Berwickshire, though several have become of great value, and some are connected with estates in other counties of very considerable magnitude. Towards the end of last century, Mr. Low estimated that hardly any of the Berwickshire estates exceeded £5,000 of yearly rent. "That circumstance"—says Mr. Kerr in 1808—"must now be very materially altered in consequence of the rapid rise of rents since he wrote, and the limitation might probably be now extended to nearly double that amount, or from £8,000 to £10,000 a-year; but the reporter has no data on which he can depend for ascertaining this circumstance, and is not inclined to hazard assertions on vague information. In the year 1795, according to the cess-roll or land-tax book of the county, its lands were then unequally divided among 294 proprietors, of whom only 14 held under the limitations of entail. At that period, according to the report of Mr. John Home, and circumstances have not since materially altered, the relative valuations of these properties were classed thus:

| | *Number of Properties.* |
|---|---|
| Valued below £100 Scots | 141 |
| From £100 to £400 Scots | 66 |
| From £400 to £1,000 Scots | 41 |
| Of £1,000 Scots and upwards | 46 |
| Total number of proprietors | 294 |

The ducal family of Gordon derives its name and chief titles from the lands of Gordon and Huntly in this county; but since acquiring their princely estate and residence in the north, to which they have transferred these names, they have given off their ancient Berwickshire estate in feu, retaining the superiority only. The dukedom of Roxburgh has a shooting-lodge, and some sheep-farm lands of small comparative importance, in the bosom of the Lammermoor hills. The estate and residence of the Earl of Home is at the Hirsel, near Coldstream. Marchmont house, the seat of the last earl of that name, is now in the possession of Sir Hugh Purves Hume Campbell, Bart. The Earls of Buchan, Lauderdale, Wemyss, Haddington, Breadalbane, and Roseberry, and Lord Douglas of Douglas, have all estates in this county, but their residences and principal estates are elsewhere.

The customary boll of Berwickshire is equal to 1.048 Linlithgow barley bolls, or to 1.529 Linlithgow wheat bolls. It is consequently equal to .779 parts in the 1000 of the Winchester quarter, or to 6.237 Winchester bushels. In the western parts of Berwickshire, adjoining Roxburghshire, the Roxburgh customary measures used to be employed; but in Berwick market—the great mart of Merse grain—all kinds of corn were sold and delivered by the customary Berwickshire boll, there called the old boll; as another customary measure was used farther south, understood to contain two Win-

poses of examining the Natural History and Antiquities of the county and its adjacent districts, and of affording to such as were interested in those objects, the opportunity of benefiting by mutual aid and co-operation, held its first meeting at Bank House, in the parish of Coldingham, Sept. 22, 1831. The club hold no property, and exact no fees of admission; all gentlemen are eligible, provided 3-4ths of the members present when they are proposed are agreeable. The club, like the British Association, is migratory, by which its value and facilities are enhanced. It holds five meetings in the year, the third Wednesday in September, December, April, June, and July, each of which is held in a different town from the others. The members assemble at some inn, early in the forenoon disperse themselves to explore and collect the various subjects the district affords, return to dine, exhibit newly discovered specimens, read communications, and discuss the topics most likely to suggest themselves after their excursion. At the last meeting in the year an address is delivered by the president, who briefly recapitulates the proceedings of the past year.

chester bushels, and called the new boll. Ship-borne lime, imported only at Eyemouth, is sold unslacked by a customary lime boll, which is understood to be only equal to the East Lothian peas boll, or about half a Winchester quarter. Lime and coals from Northumberland, or rather North Durham, are understood to be delivered at the coal-pits and lime-kilns by the same measure. In Berwickshire, potatoes are usually sold by measure. Six fills of the corn firlot up to the edge of the wood, or a little higher, or four fills heaped by hand as high as they can go, were counted as one boll; being about 9 Winchester bushels, and supposed equal to 476 English pounds. In Berwick township, the universal custom was to give 560 English pounds as a boll of potatoes. The Berwickshire ton of potatoes for the English market was 28 cwt. In Berwick market, fresh butter was sold by a customary pound of 18 avoirdupois ounces; while in the country markets, the tron pound of $22\frac{1}{2}$ ounces was used, which was also the usual pound for cheese, while that for wool was 24 ounces. The legal firkin of 56 English pounds was universally used for salt butter, but usually a pound or two heavier to allow for brine. Fresh salmon—a principal staple of Berwick, and a considerable part of which comes from fishings within this county—was sold to the coopers, or salmon-dealers, by a customary stone of $18\frac{3}{4}$ avoirdupois pounds. The Berwickshire peck is $\frac{1}{3}$ of a firlot, instead of $\frac{1}{4}$.

Berwickshire is a strictly pastoral and agricultural district. The only manufacture of any importance, within the county, is that of paper, at Broomhouse, Ayton, and Allan-bank paper mills. These three mills in 1808 gave employment to 200 individuals, and paid above £4,000 yearly of excise duties. They might at that period manufacture paper to the value of above £25,000 annually, the far greater part of which was sent to London. The Millbank paper mills in the parish of Ayton, pay about £3,000 a-year of excise duty. The manufacture of woollens and linens within the county, is so small as not to merit consideration; being confined, in the former, entirely to coarse goods for ordinary use; and, in the latter, to household linens for farmers and labourers' families. The expense of fuel is rather hostile to the introduction of the woollen manufacture, for which this county affords ample materials; yet the example of Gallashiels, a very short distance from the extreme western part of the county, gives warrant for believing that it might succeed here. The manufacture of ginghams has been recently introduced with great success at EARLSTON: which see.

The fishery upon the coast is not of very material importance. It gave employment in 1808 to upwards of 100 fishermen, with about 20 boats, at eight small fishing-stations. Fish carriers, called *cadgers*, purchase from the fishers, and distribute the white fish, codlings, haddock, whitings, skate, halybut, and flounders, and a few turbot, into the inland country, and often as far as Edinburgh. The herring fishery on the coast is exceedingly precarious; but during some seasons no less than 10,000 barrels have been brought into Eyemouth. A few red herring houses at Eyemouth were once well-employed. Some boats or small vessels go annually to the herring-fishery on the coast of Caithness. The salmon fishery in Tweed is of considerable importance, but the principal share of it belongs to the township of Berwick, and the opposite side of the Tweed. From Berwick bounds, up to where the fishery ceases to be important, half of the river belongs to England, and the other half to Scotland; and the 3 lower miles of the river—by far the most important—belong entirely to England and Berwick. Mr. Home, in 1797, estimated the rental of the salmon-fishings on the Berwickshire side of the Tweed at £1,500 a-year. They have of late years greatly fallen off in productiveness.

The chief line of road running through this county is the Great post road from Berwick to Edinburgh, which follows the outline of the coast, generally at a little distance from the sea. Mr. Blackadder estimated the total extent of roads in this county at 647 miles; it must now considerably exceed this.

At the close of last century, Mr. Home estimated the inhabitants of the Merse at 20,075; and those of Lammermoor and Lauderdale at 9,633; making a total of 29,708. He also arranged the whole population as under, which enumeration is here copied as not incurious, though, perhaps, not very rigidly precise in its data:—

1. *Class.—Landed Interest.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Resident proprietors or heritors, with their families and servants | 1,470 |
| 2. Clergy and schoolmasters of all denominations, with ditto | 460 |
| 3. Tenants, with their families and in-door servants | 3,240 |
| 4. Labourers of the land with their families | 15,455 |
| 5. Agricultural artizans, and their families | 2,400 |
| 6. Brewers, and household trades, with their families and servants | 260 |
| Total of the landed interest | 23,275 |

2. *Class.—Remaining inhabitants.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 Paper makers, and their families | 296 |
| 8. Weavers, and other manufacturers and artizans, not agricultural, with their families | 900 |
| 9. Salmon fishers, and their families | 220 |
| 10. Salt water fishers, and their families | 325 |
| 11. Inhabitants of towns | 4,629 |
| 12. Sundries nondescript | 139 |
| Total of these | 6,433 |
| General total | 29,708 |

Berwickshire is divided into 31 parishes, of which 18 may be considered as in the Merse, and 13 in Lammermoor. Those belonging to the Merse district are: 1. Whitsom; 2. Chirnside; 3. Fouldean; 4. Eccles; 5. Coldingham; 6. Hutton; 7. Dunse; 8. Coldstream; 9. Langton; 10. Ayton; 11. Edrom; 12. Mordington; 13. Fogo; 14. Eyemouth; 15. Buncle; 16. Swinton; 17. Nenthorn; 18. Ladykirk. The Lammermoor district contains: 19. Legertwood; 20. Greenlaw; 21. Cockburnspath; 22. Merton; 23. Channelkirk; 24. Abbey St. Bathans; 25. Earlston; 26. Westruther; 27. Lauder; 28. Longformachus; 29. Polwarth; 30. Gordon; 31. Cranshaws. To these must be added Home, formerly a parish by itself, but now united with the parish of Stichel in the county of Roxburgh. The largest parishes are those of Lauder and Coldingham; the smallest is Eyemouth.—The Berwickshire parishes are classified under three presbyteries,—Dunse, Chirnside, and Lauder; and are all, with the exception of Cockburnspath, within the synod of Merse and Teviotdale.—The number of parochial schools within the county in 1834 was 34; and of private schools, 59. The total number of scholars was estimated at 4,998.

The population of the county, as enumerated in the years 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831, is as follows: 1801, pop. 30,621; 1811, pop. 30,779; 1821, pop. 33,385; 1831, pop. 34,048. In 1821, the number of houses inhabited was 5,803, and in 1831 it was 6,159; the number of families in 1821 was 7,165, and in 1831 it was 7,385; the number of houses building in 1821 was 42, and in 1831 it was 13; the number of houses uninhabited in 1821 was 276, and in 1831 it was 267; the number of families employed in agriculture in 1821 was 3,334, and in 1831 it was 2,921; the number of families employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft in 1821 was 1,923, and in 1831 it was 1,915; the number of all other families not

comprised in the two preceding classes in 1821 was 1,908, and in 1831 it was 2,549. In 1821 the number of males was 15,976, and the number of females was 17,409, and in 1831 it was males, 16,239; females, 17,809. Of late years the migration from Berwickshire has been considerable. The poor-law commissioners, in a recent report, state that in the year 1836–7, in 17 parishes of this county, the number of paupers relieved, out of a population of about 20,000 persons, was 755; and that the amount of allowances granted to them was £3,441 14s. 6d., to permanent paupers, and £274 8s. 10d. to temporary paupers, making a total of £3,716 3s. 4d., independently of expenses incidental to management. Although these amounts are somewhat less than the corresponding particulars of the unions in Northumberland, yet if they are compared with the statements relating to the Shropshire unions, and even with the population and expenditure in some parts of England, in which, previously to the passing of the poor-law amendment act, pauperism was most burdensome, we shall find that the comparison is by no means favourable to the Scotch county, and that the pecuniary burthen thrown on the occupiers in that district is greater than is now the case in the English districts adverted to, notwithstanding these districts must still be considered as in a transition state towards still better management.

Anciently, the agricultural population of Berwickshire was chiefly collected in farm-towns or villages, in which ten, twelve, or more small farmers, with their rick-yards, and outhouses and cottagers, were crowded together. These villages are now deserted, so far as the farmers and their immediate servants are concerned, and farm-houses, with their yards, buildings, rick-yards, and cottages for married servants, are now placed centrally on every farm. Many of the old farm-towns,—the ancient abodes of idleness, poverty, and dissipation,—have now become clean country-villages, filled with industrious mechanics of all kinds, shop-keepers and labourers, who work for the surrounding farmers. The circumstances of the agricultural labourers in this county are thus described by an intelligent writer in the 'Quarterly Journal of Agriculture,' No. 27. "The terms of the engagement of a married ploughman are the following:—A house, seldom less than 24 feet by 15, and which is large enough to form, by the appropriate arrangement of the furniture, one large, and one small apartment;—a garden, containing perhaps 10 or 12 perches of land, situated generally behind the house;—a cow, kept all summer on grass, and accommodated in winter in a cow-house, with straw, and 3 cartloads of turnips in spring, or in lieu of the turnips, 60 stones of hay;—the produce of 1,000 yards of potatoes, measured along the drills, the ploughman supplying the seed, and the farmer bestowing the dung and the labour;—60 bushels of oats, 18 bushels of barley, and 6 bushels of peas, of the best quality; but, should there be none of the best, then of the quality next to the seed corn; the corn being given about Christmas;—as much ground as would sow one peck of linseed, but this allowance is now commuted to the setting of 500 yards more of potatoes, linen cloth being bought cheaper than the best that can be manufactured by the poor people;—formerly poultry and sheep were kept for ploughmen, but now the value of their maintenance is commuted into money, 15s. for the poultry, and £3 for the sheep yearly, and this is all the money the ploughman receives:—coals are driven to the ploughmen when required, but this is accomplished at little expense to the farmer, inasmuch as the carts bring them which would return empty from the delivery of corn. The value of all these allowances may be estimated as not exceeding £26 a-year, which makes the wages of a ploughman 10s. a-week. For all these considerations, which have evidently been formed for the comfort of the ploughman, he is obliged to take charge of, and work one pair of horses, in every requisite operation connected with the farm;—he must attend the stable every morning, noon, and night, to give food to the horses;—he must take his turn with the ploughmen to remain at home on Sunday to fodder and water the horses;—he must work in winter as long as there is day-light, and in summer ten hours a-day in the fields, and in seed-time and harvest his hours of labour are unlimited;—he must supply a female labourer to work at farm labour at all seasons, and for the same time as himself, when required; and for whose labours he receives eightpence or tenpence a-day, when she is employed, according to the rate of wages; this female must reap corn during harvest, as rent for the house and garden, for which she receives the ordinary victuals allowed in harvest;—his own family must feed his cow in winter;—and he must work his garden only at leisure hours. Most farmers erect a pig-stye, or allow one to be erected in the garden, in which the ploughman feeds a pig at his own expense, for his domestic consumption. The manure to the garden is supplied from the ploughman's own house and the pig-stye. Should the female worker get constant employment, the ploughman may just clear himself with her labour; if not, he will certainly lose by her maintenance and wages, which are from £6 to £8 a-year; but, should he have a daughter to supply the place of a hired servant, her labour will be profitable to him. He generally earns a little money from his cow, for butter and cheese, provided she is a good one, and his wife manages his domestic affairs cleanly and thriftily. He receives a sixpence for drink-money when he goes from home with the horses, on the delivery of corn. These terms may appear complicated to those who are accustomed to simpler, but in practice they are very easily understood. The farm-steward receives, in addition to the terms of the ploughman, a little more money, and sometimes a bushel and a half of light wheat, as a compensation for his greater responsibility. His wages are seldom under £30 a-year. His duty is to give the corn for the horses every day out of the horse-corn chest; to order and distribute the labour of the farm; to superintend the labour of the women in the fields in summer, and in the thrashing and cleaning of the corn in the barn in winter; to sow the corn, and to build it into stacks; and generally to keep a watchful eye on all things for his master's interest. He is exempted from staying at home on Sunday, but he must supply a female to work in the fields; and to reap the harvest, as rent for his house and garden. The shepherd, in addition to the ploughman's allowance, receives the keep of eight ewes summer and winter. He must dispose of these lambs after weaning in July, with the exception of two ewe-lambs and two gimmers, which he keeps on to renew his ewe stock, two of which he must sell off every autumn before tupping time in October. His wages seldom amount to less than £35 a-year. The shepherd is generally the servant on the farm who receives the highest wages, but his hours of labour are unlimited. His duty is very constant and fatiguing when a large flock and a wide range of pasture occur. He must go through his flock early in the morning and late at night, and at other times during the day, and count his flock once a-day; he must keep them clean from scab, maggots, and other filth; he must watch the ewes at the lambing-season night and day, and castrate the tup lambs; he must

wash the sheep and clip the wool, and bathe them for turnip-feeding in winter; he must be able to slaughter sheep and pigs neatly; and he must give such general assistance in harvest as his time permits, such as taking the reapers' victuals to the harvest-field, and binding up loose corn to be led in. He must also supply a female to work in the field and reap the harvest, as rent for his house and garden. In regard to unmarried ploughmen, when they live with their fathers or friends, who are ploughmen, they receive the same allowance of corn as they do; but the keep of the cow is commuted to them in money, and they are exempt from supplying a field-worker. When an unmarried ploughman takes up house, he receives the same wages as a married one, and is bound to supply a female worker. When an unmarried ploughman gets his victuals in the farm-house, as the other domestic servants, the rest of his wages is given in money, £5 half-yearly, according to the rate of wages; and he sleeps in some apartment in the steading. Female domestic servants live in the farm-house and receive £5 or £6 in the summer, and about £3 in the winter half-year. Their duty is to milk the cows, feed the calves, perform the dairy operations of making butter and cheese, do kitchen work; and one of them, when not fully occupied in the house, goes to work in the field or barn. Stable-boys get their meat in the house, and receive £2 or £3 half-yearly. They keep the riding-horses and gig, if there is one, attend to visitors' horses, and go errands. Cottagers or labourers who work with the spade where they can get work, smiths, and carpenters, take their houses and shops on similar terms. Each supplies a field worker, who reaps the harvest as rent for the house and garden; and each gets 500 yards of potatoes set, and the carriage of two cart-loads of coals. The smith undertakes to shoe the horses and uphold the iron-work of all the implements on the farm, for £3 a-year and the carriage of one cart-load of smithy coals, for every pair of horses. The carpenter upholds all the wood-work of the implements, and supplies a pair of cart-wheels without the rings for £3 the pair of horses yearly. The accounts of both are settled half-yearly. The smith and carpenter, with all their apprentices and journeymen, generally lend a hand for a day at the building of the hay-stack, for their meat. A regular hedger and ditcher, when such is kept on a farm, is regarded as a hired servant, though his house is let to him on the same condition as a cottager. He either receives his wages entirely in money, at so much per week and settled half-yearly, or in corn like the ploughman, and the remainder in money. His wages may amount to £30 a-year. His duty is to cut, switch, clean, and repair gaps in the hedges; scour ditches to prevent the overflow of water; to cut water-furrows across headlands and in hollow parts of fields to prevent the accumulation of surface-water. He assists the steward to build corn-stacks and sow corn; the shepherd to clip wool and wash and bathe the sheep. Frequently the ploughmen assist him to cut the long water-furrows in new sown fields, if the weather appears precarious."

No Druidical monuments have been discovered within this county; but in several places cairns of stones denote the graves of those who had fallen in battle. In the parish of Eccles, at Crosshall, there is an upright stone column, with various sculptures; but there is no inscription, nor is there any tradition concerning it. On the ridge between Coldingham and Bunkle there are vestiges of five oval and circular encampments. Similar remains of antiquity may also be traced on Cockburn law, on Habchester, and at Chesters in Foggo parish. Herrit's dyke, a mile from Greenlaw, is an earthen mound, with a ditch on one side of it; and not many years ago it could have been traced 14 miles eastward. Edin's or Wodin's hall, about a mile below the abbey of St. Bathan, on the Whitadder, consists of three concentric circles of stone, 7 feet and 10 feet distant from one another: the diameter of the innermost circle is about 20 feet. On the south are deep and wide trenches; and eastward are traces of several camps. There are remains of several religious houses, viz. the monastery of Coldingham, the abbey of Dryburgh, St. Bathan's, &c. Many castles and places of strength, were built in this shire after the 11th century. The castle of Berwick was the residence of David I. Home castle, in the 12th century, was the seat of the family of Home; the tower of Cockburnspath was built, perhaps, by the Earls of Dunbar. Fast castle, on a rocky cliff overhanging the sea, was long ago demolished. Lauder or Thirlstane castle was built by Edward I. There were many other castles in different parts of the county, viz. Cranshaw, Huntly in Gordon parish, Edrington in Mordington parish, &c.*

At the period of the Roman invasion, Berwickshire was inhabited by the Ottadini. It was afterwards invaded by bands of Saxons from Germany, who ingrafted their language and manners on those of the original inhabitants. The conquests of these foreigners extended a considerable way along the shores to the east and west, and in course of time they gave the land thus secured to themselves the title of Lothian. The whole area of Berwickshire was comprehended in this Saxon territory, which received the name of Saxonia in the Scoto-Irish Chronicle, but was called Bernicia in the age of Bede. Until 1020, this district of country was included within the kingdom of Northumberland. In that year it was ceded to Malcolm II. by Cospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, who settling in Scotland, was created Earl of Dunbar. In 1097 Edgar, the son of Malcolm, acquired the sovereignty of Berwickshire, which on his death he bequeathed, along with part of Cumberland and Lothian, to his brother David. Under this personage Berwickshire rose into consequence, and the town of Berwick came to be a seat of merchandise, and known for the value of its fisheries. About this epoch many Norman and Anglo-Saxon families settled in Berwickshire, and laid the foundation of a number of noble houses still ranked in the peerage of the country. It appears likewise that the town of Berwick became a settlement of Flemish and other foreign tradesmen. Berwickshire suffered in the succeeding centuries in all the wars between the two hostile nations, and was occasionally involved in disputes with its neighbour the palatine bishop of Durham. Berwick, and its bridge across the Tweed, were in general chief and special objects of dispute between the belligerents. Henry II. in 1174, wrenched Berwick and its castle from his captive, William. Richard I. again restored them to Scotland. The disputes regarding the succession to the crown, after the death of Alexander III., involved Berwick in many miseries. In 128[illegible] it was given up to Edward I. A few years afterwards, Berwick renounced its allegiance, and in 12[illegible] was taken by assault by Edward. After the defeat of the English at Falkirk, they retained Berwick [illegible]

* The antiquities of Berwickshire are described in the Border history of England and Scotland, by the Rev. Messrs. Phil and George Redpath, 4to. 1776. Some conjectures concerning ancient camps and cairns on Lammermoor are inserted in the Scots Mag. 1759. A dissertation on Dunse spa, by Francis Home, was published in 1751, 8vo. A map, from an actual survey, on a scale of one inch to a mile, constructed by Armstrong, was published in 4 sheets, 1771. Mr. Blackadder published a good two-sheet map of this county in 1797. A large map from a survey in 1825-6, was published by Sharp and Co. London.

twenty years. In 1318 Berwick was once more, and for the last time, attached to the Scottish monarchy. During the reign of James III., the crown was coveted by the Duke of Albany, who, to support his pretensions, introduced an English army into North Britain, under the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The affair ended in compromise; but Gloucester refused to withdraw his forces unless Berwick was delivered into his hands. After a persevering diplomatic struggle, the Scotch were forced to accede to the dishonourable terms; and on the 24th of August, 1482, this oft-contested town and castle were resigned to England. In 1551 it was made a free town, independent of both England and Scotland, which it still remains, with many privileges peculiar to itself and its citizens. It is governed by English laws, and does not come within the scope of the present work. After it ceased to be the county-town, the affairs of the shire were administered at Dunse or Lauder; but on Greenlaw becoming the property of Sir George Home of Spot, in 1596, it was declared the most fit to be the shire-town, and this arrangement was ratified by parliament in November, 1600. It did not, however, become the head-town of the county, in every particular, till 1696.

BERWICK (NORTH), a parish and a royal burgh, in the shire of Haddington, so called to distinguish it from the town and territory of Berwick-upon-Tweed, which is sometimes described as South Berwick. The parish is bounded on the north by the frith of Forth; on the east by Whitekirk parish; on the south by Whitekirk, Preston, and Dirleton parishes; and on the west by Dirleton. The coast towards the east is bold and rocky; towards the west it presents considerable stretches of level sand and flat grassy downs. Several rocky islets stud the coast. A range of low but in some parts very picturesque hills stretches across the southern part of this parish, from Fenton tower, eastwards to Whitekirk hill; but the most remarkable hill is North Berwick law, a very beautiful conical shaped hill which, rising to the height of about 940 feet above sea-level from a flat country, is visible from all sides at a great distance, and forms a well-known land-mark to mariners. A few small rivulets intersect the parish. The soil is in a high state of cultivation, and the annual rental is about £25,000. Population, in 1801, 1,583; in 1831, 1,824. Houses 284. Assessed property £12,976.—This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart. Minister's stipend £306 2s. 5d., with a glebe of the annual value of £35, and 12 solan geese, with the feathers on, from the Bass. Unappropriated teinds £434 15s. 6d. Church built in 1670; altered in 1770; reseated in 1819; sittings 550.—A United Secession congregation was established here in 1769. Church built in 1832; cost £630; sittings 390. Stipend £105, with a manse and garden. There are a parochial and a sub-parochial school, and three private schools, in this parish; at which about 250 children are educated.

The most interesting natural object in this parish is the Bass rock, which has already been described under that head. The most interesting relic of former ages is Tantallon castle, which will also be described in a separate article. About a quarter of a mile west of the town of North Berwick stand the ruins of an abbey, or Cistertian nunnery, founded in 1154 by Duncan, Earl of Fife. At the Reformation this nunnery contained 11 nuns, and was well-endowed. It presents few traces of its former magnificence. Views of it are given by Grose.—Adjoining the harbour, on a small sandy knoll, are the slight remains of what is called the Auld Kirk, and which has evidently at one period been surrounded by the parish burying-ground, now nearly washed away by the sea.

The royal burgh and sea-port of North Berwick is 22 miles north-east by east of Edinburgh; 11 north-west of Dunbar; and 9 north-north-east of Haddington. It mainly consists of two streets nearly at right angles to each other; but the parliamentary boundary extends from the Yellow Craig rock on the east, to Point Garry on the west—a distance of nearly a mile in a direct line, but considerably more by the curvatures of the coast—with an average breadth betwixt the shore and the southern boundary line of about 360 yards. There are 33 houses of £10 rent and upwards, within these boundaries. The municipal constituency, in 1839, was 24. The burgh joins with Haddington, Dunbar, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in returning a member to parliament. North Berwick is said to have had the distinction of being a port from the time of Robert II., and was created a royal burgh by Robert III. Its privileges were confirmed by a charter of James VI., dated 18th September, 1568. It stands in a rich and well-cultivated neighbourhood, and has the character of having once been a place of some trade, but at what period is nowhere stated. Mr. Tucker, in his enumeration of the ports of Scotland in 1656, does not even mention North Berwick, though he notices Eyemouth and Dunbar, and the minor ports of the Forth up to Borrowstounness. In the report of the commissioners appointed by the convention of royal burghs, in 1691, to visit the different burghs, and report upon their condition, it is stated "that there were neither yearly fairs nor weekly markets;" and the other observations on its trade are summed up in these words, "ships they have none, nor ferry boat, except two fish-boats which pay nothing to the town." At the present day the harbour is formed by a tolerably good pier, on which considerable sums have been laid out; but it is dry at low water, and neither very easy of access, nor very well sheltered when gained. There were in 1834 five vessels belonging to the port, amounting in burden to 249 tons. Ten years before that the tonnage was 299 tons. For forty years the trade may be considered to have been stationary, the letting of the customs and shore-dues having varied very immaterially during the greatest part of that time. "There has latterly," say the Parliamentary commissioners, "been a great falling-off in the grain and lime trade, but new objects of traffic have sprung up in the export of potatoes, turnips, and flour; and within the last ten years there has been a considerable increase in the importation of foreign rape cake, and crushed bones for manure. There are no manufactures, and no traces of any such ever having existed in the borough. There are still no regular markets, and only two annual fairs, one in the month of June, and the other in the month of November." A weekly stock grain-market has recently been established here, with every prospect of success from the rich agricultural character of the surrounding district. It is held on Monday. The revenue of the burgh, in 1833, was £141 18s., of which £85 arose from customs and shore-dues The expenditure during the same year was £124 5s. 2d.; and the debt amounted to £794 19s. 8d. The revenue, in 1838-9, was £142. The municipal government is vested in 12 councillors, who elect 2 baillies, and a treasurer. The town-clerk is appointed by the magistrates during pleasure, and has a salary of £10 10s. There is no regular burgh-court, but sheriff small-debt courts are held here three or four times in the year. The burgesses have a right of commonty on the links on both sides of the town In 1814, the town sold the island of Craigleith,

lying off the harbour, to Sir Hew Dalrymple for £400.—North Berwick is an excellent bathing-place, the beach on both sides of the harbour presenting fine gently sloping sands, and the air being remarkably pure and salubrious. The links also afford good ground for the diversion of golfing, while the neighbourhood presents very pleasing scenery.—The parish-kirk of North-Berwick is famous in the annals of witchcraft, as having been a favourite rendezvous of the Lothian witches and wizards.

BIGGA, one of the Shetland isles, lying in Yell sound.

BIGGAR, a parish in the upper ward and shire of Lanark; bounded on the east by Peebles-shire, from which it is separated by Candy burn, a tributary of the Biggar; on the south by Peebles-shire and the parish of Culter; on the west by Libberton parish; and on the north by Libberton, Walston, and Dolphiston. Its superficial area is estimated at 5,852 Scots acres. The surface is diversified, but upon the whole the district is an upland and hilly one. The principal stream is the Biggar, which rises on the southern skirts of Libberton parish, and flows south towards the town of Biggar, between two ridges of considerable elevation,—that on the east attaining, in the Bushy Berry or Bizzy berry,* an elevation of 1,150 feet, and that on the west rising to 1,260 feet. After flowing through the town, the Biggar turns to the south-east, and on the southern confines of the parish enters a stretch of open level ground, which here extends between the head-streams of the Clyde on the west, and of the Tweed on the east. The descent, however, inclines to the Tweed; but so gradually that the Clyde does in fact, when swollen by heavy rains, discharge a portion of its waters eastwards into the Biggar, which joins the Tweed a little below Drummelzier. The elevation of this rill above sea-level is about 700 feet, and the descent to the Tweed, in a course of about 7 miles, is 25 feet. The real rental of the parish, in 1791, was about £1,800; in 1834, it was £4,671. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,216; in 1831, 1,915. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,017. Houses 304.—The town of Biggar is a borough of barony. In 1831, it contained 1,454 inhabitants. It consists chiefly of one long wide street. The Commercial bank of Scotland has a branch here; there is also a Savings' bank. Three fairs are held here in the year, viz. at Candlemas, Midsummer, and on the last Thursday of October, old style, for horses and cattle. It is 27½ miles south by west of Edinburgh.—This parish is in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and is the seat of a presbytery. Patron, Admiral Fleming. Minister's stipend £263 14s. 7d., with a glebe of the value of £30. Unappropriated teinds £146 5s. 7d. The collegiate church of Biggar was founded in 1545, by Malcolm 3d Lord Fleming, lord-high-chamberlain of Scotland; and largely endowed by him for the support of a provost, 8 prebendaries, 4 singing boys, and 6 poor men. It is built in the form of a cross; the fabric is entire, but the steeple and spire have never been finished. It has undergone some cruel mutilations, even in very recent times.—A Burgher congregation was formed here in 1760. Minister's stipend £130. Church seated for 450. A Relief congregation was formed in 1780. Minister's stipend £110. Church seated for 700. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £75 fees, and other emoluments. Average number of pupils 150. There is also a private school attended by about 50 children.—At the west end of the town of Biggar is a tumulus, or moat-hill, which appears never to have been opened; and there are vestiges of three camps, each of a roundish figure, at different places in the neighbourhood.—"There is tradition of a battle having been fought at the east end of the town, between the Scots, under the command of Sir William Wallace, and the English army, who were said to be 60,000 strong, wherein a great slaughter was made on both sides, especially among the latter." [Old Statistical Account.] "It has been alleged," says Mr. Carrick, "that, on this memorable occasion, Edward commanded in person; but such could not have been the case, as the English monarch was not in the country at the time. That a considerable battle was fought in the neighbourhood, there is reason to believe, as well from current tradition, as from the number of tumuli which are still to be seen. These accounts, however, are decidedly at variance with truth, both in regard to the amount of the English, and the person who commanded. It is more probable, that the enemy did not exceed 8,000, or at most 10,000 men, part of which appears to have been under the command of Roden, Lord de Whichenour. On the side of the Scots, Sir Walter Newbigging headed a body of cavalry. His son David, a youth, at that time little more than fifteen years of age, held a command under him, and the well-tried military talents of the father were not disgraced by the efforts of the young patriot, whose conduct on this occasion was afterwards rewarded by the honour of knighthood, probably conferred by the hand of our hero himself. The family of Newbigging came originally from England; and Sir Walter and his son, on this occasion, found themselves opposed to their near kinsman, the Lord of Whichenour." ['Life of Wallace.'] Edward II. spent the first six days of October, 1310, at Biggar.—In 1651, Boghall castle in this parish, held out for the commonwealth of England, against General Leslie's army. This strength has long been dismantled, and has nearly disappeared, but more in consequence of the ruthless hand of man than that of time. Boghall stands upon a flat, or rather a marshy ground, half-a-mile south from the town, and is probably so called from its situation. This castle formerly belonged to the Flemings, Earls of Wigton, a family of great antiquity. They acquired the lands and barony of Biggar by the marriage of Sir Patrick Fleming with one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the brave Sir Simon Fraser, of Oliver Castle. This Sir Patrick was the second son of Sir Robert Fleming, who died in 1314; and, like him, was a faithful friend to King Robert Bruce. In 1451, Sir Robert de Fleming obtained a charter from James II., erecting the town of Biggar into a free burgh of barony, and by the same was created a lord of parliament, by the title of Lord Fleming, of Cumbernauld: and, on the 15th of June, 1452, Malcolm Fleming, his nephew, procured a grant under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Boghall, and some other estates. The mansion of Boghall continued in the family of the Flemings, until a few years ago, when Admiral Sir Charles Elphinstone Fleming, of Cumbernauld, sold his large estates in this parish. Mr. Grose has preserved a view of Boghall castle.

BIN OF CULLEN, a remarkable hill in Banffshire, about 1½ mile south-west of the town of Cullen, and 2 miles from the sea, elevated 1,050 feet above sea-level. From its conical shape, it forms a conspicuous land-mark to mariners.

BINCHINNIN MOUNTAINS, that portion of the Grampians which lies in Forfarshire. "None of these mountains," says Headrick in his 'General View of the Agriculture of Angus,' "are so abrupt and majestic as many other alpine districts of Scotland, nor are they covered with such valuable herbage

* In Hamilton of Wishaw's 'Description of the Shires of Lanark and Renfrew,' it is called Bizziebiggar.

as falls to the lot of some. These mountains are generally rounded and tame, are mostly covered with a thin coat of moorish soil, and carry stunted heath. Perhaps the only exception to this observation, are the mountains at the head of Glen Clova. There the glen divides into two narrow defiles, and the valley is bounded by a mountain which rises abrupt and majestic, between the defiles into which the glen divides. This, and the contiguous mountains exhibit bold and terrific precipices; and where there is any soil, it is clothed with green and succulent herbage. An observation of the late Dr. Walker, Professor of Natural History, Edinburgh, 'That the steepest side of mountains, islands, and continents, is chiefly towards the west,'—is in them verified; the most abrupt declivity of these mountains being towards the west. It is hence, that the streams which arise in the west and north of the county, run chiefly south-east, and receiving in their progress innumerable torrents from the mountains, are swelled into rivers before they reach the ocean. These streams have scooped out considerable valleys among the mountains, the principal of which are Glen Isla, with its branches, on the west, Glen Prosen, Clova, Lethnot, and Glenesk. The Grampian district of this county is about 24 miles from west to east, and from 9 to 15 miles in the opposite direction."

BINNIE, in the parish of Uphall, Linlithgowshire, 13 miles west of Edinburgh, and 2 miles from the Union canal at Broxburn. There is a good sandstone quarry here, which is extensively used for building in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Binnie craig rises to the height of about 450 feet.

BINNING, in the shire of Linlithgow, an ancient parish, annexed after the Reformation to the parish of Linlithgow. Thomas Hamilton, who was by James VI. made one of the senators in the college of justice, secretary of state, and lord-advocate and register, in 1613, was created Baron Binning and Earl of Melros, which title he afterwards changed for that of Haddington. In 1627, he was constituted lord-privy-seal, which office he held for ten years. The title Lord Binning is borne by the eldest son of the Earl of Haddington.

BIRGHAM, formerly BRIGHAM, a village on the northern bank of the Tweed, in the parish of Eccles, Berwickshire, immediately opposite Carham hall in Northumberland. When Henry II. of England, relying on the alleged superiority of his clergy over those of Scotland, sent Hugh, Bishop of Durham, into Scotland, in 1188, to collect funds for carrying on a new crusade, the envoy, it is said, was met at Brigham, by William the Lion, and some of his nobles and prelates, who boldly denied the authority of the English church over that of Scotland, and declined to allow the proposed subsidy to be levied in Scotland. In 1289, a meeting of the Estates of Scotland was held here to take into consideration the proposal for a marriage between the Prince of Wales, and the princess Margaret of Scotland; and in July, 1290, the treaty of Brigham—as it is called—was signed here, by which a lasting peace seemed to be secured to the two kingdoms, but which was rendered null by the death of the young princess on whom so many fair hopes depended, at Orkney, on her voyage to Scotland from Norway, in September, 1290. See ABERDOUR, Fifeshire.

BIRNAM, a mountain in the parish of Little Dunkeld, Perthshire, rendered classic ground by Shakspeare. It rises, from the southern bank of the Tay, to the height of 1,580 feet above sea-level. It is about 12 miles distant from Dunsinnan hill, and was in ancient times included within the bounds of a royal forest. "When Malcolm Canmore came into Scotland, supported by English auxiliaries, to recover his dominions from Macbeth the Giant, as the country people called him, he marched first towards Dunkeld, in order to meet with those friends who had promised to join him from the north. This led him to Birnam wood, where accidentally they were induced, either by way of distinction, or from some other motive, to ornament their bonnets, or to carry about with them in their hands the branches of trees. The people in the neighbourhood stated, as the tradition of the country, that they were distinguished in this situation by the spy whom Macbeth had stationed to watch their motions. He then began to despair, in consequence of the witches' predictions, who had warned him to beware 'when Birnam wood should come to Dunsinnan;' and when Malcolm prepared to attack the castle, where it was principally defended by the outer rocks, he immediately deserted it; and flying ran up the opposite hill, pursued by Macduff; but finding it impossible to escape, he threw himself from the top of the hill, was killed upon the rocks, and buried at the Lang Man's Grave, as it is called, which is still extant. Not far from this grave is the road where, according to tradition, Banco was murdered. The resemblance between these traditions and Shakspeare's account of the same event, in his tragedy of Macbeth, is extremely remarkable, and suggests the idea that this celebrated dramatist must have collected the tradition upon the spot; because, had he taken the subject of his play from the Scottish history, he must have represented Macbeth as having perished at a different part of the country. The only material difference between the tradition and the tragedy is, that by the former Macbeth cast himself from the top of a rock; whereas Shakspeare, in consistency with poetical justice, as well as to give greater interest to the catastrophe, represents the usurper as falling in single combat with Macduff, whom he had so deeply injured. In Guthrie's 'History of Scotland,' (vol. viii. p. 358.) it is stated, that, anno 1599, king James desired Elizabeth to send him a company of English comedians; with which request she complied; and James gave them a license to act in his capital, and before his court. 'I have great reason,' he adds, 'to think that the immortal Shakspeare was of the number.' There is no doubt that in 1589 plays were actually exhibited in Perth, within a few miles of Dunsinnan or Dunsinain. From the old records kept at Perth of that year, it appears that on the 3d of June the kirk-session of Perth authorized this amusement, after having examined the copy of the play. The actors were at that time all of them men, no women having appeared on the stage till the reign of Charles the Second." ['Beauties of Scotland,' vol. iv. pp. 320—322.] See DUNSINNAN.

BIRNIE,* a parish in the shire of Elgin; bounded on the west, north, and east, by the parish of Elgin; and on the south by Rothes and Dallas. The figure of the parish is irregular, but comes near to an oval shape; the distance from the northern to the southern extremity being about 5 miles, and from the eastern to the western about 2 miles. The greater part of the surface consists of high hills covered with heath. The cultivated soil, however, in the valleys, and on the sides of hills, and the several falls of water in the rocky channel of the rivulets, have formed some beautifully diversified scenes. The parish is intersected by three rivulets, the Lennock, the Bar-

* "This parish was named Brenuth about the beginning of the 13th century: a name probably derived from *Brae-nut*, that is, 'High land abounding in nuts;' for many hazel-trees once grew upon the sides of the hills and banks of the rivulets, and the general appearance of the parish is hilly. The natives pronounce it *Burn-nigh*, that is, 'A village near the burn or river.' This etymology is descriptive enough of the particular place now called Birnie."—*Old Statistical Account.*

den, and the Rushcroock, which flow into the river Lossie. The Lossie taking its rise in the parish of Edinkillie, and gliding through the parish of Dallas, receives the burn of Lennock on the west side of Birnie parish, then flows through the northern end of the parish, and, after a course of about 25 miles, falls into the Moray frith at the harbour of Lossiemouth. There are about 100 acres of deep rich loam on its banks. This river abounds in burn-trouts and eels. Salmon and white trouts swim up the river about Lammas, and afford fine diversion to the angler. The Lossie is subject to violent floods. Its most remarkable inundations happened in the years 1768, 1782, and 1829. The parish contains 5,784 Scots acres, of which 850 were under cultivation in 1791, and 2,130 in 1829. It is divided into 40 compact farms, varying from 20 to 120 acres, and held in leases of 19 years. About 450 acres are under wood. The real rent, in 1791, was £360; in 1835, £1,200. Population, in 1801, 366; in 1831, 408. Assessed property, in 1815, £10. Houses 82. —This parish is in the presbytery of Elgin, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Moray. Stipend £156 8s. 4d., with a glebe of the value of £17. The church was repaired in 1734 and 1817, and seats 253. It is built with hewn freestone, and consists of a nave and choir. The late Mr. Shaw—a learned and respectable clergyman of this presbytery, who published the history of Morayshire in 1775—says, that it is probable that the bishop's first cathedral in this diocese was situated in Birnie, and that Simeon de Tonei, one of the bishops of Moray, was buried in Birnie in 1184. "It is held in great veneration by many in this county," says the Statistical reporter in 1791. "They still, in some measure, entertain a superstitious conceit that prayers there offered up three several sabbaths will surely be heard. Insomuch that when a person is indisposed, or of bad behaviour, this common saying obtains, 'You have need to be prayed for thrice in the church of Birnie, that you may either end or mend.'" There are a parochial and a private school in this parish. Salary of parish schoolmaster £26.—A stone baptistery, and an old bell made of a mixture of silver and copper, of an oblong figure, named the coronach, are still kept in the church as relics of antiquity. Tradition relates that the bell was made at Rome, and consecrated by the Pope.—The Biblestone, having the figure of a book engraven upon it, lying about a mile east from the church, on the side of the road leading from Birnie to Rothes, has probably been placed there as a land-mark.—The cairn of Killforman, of a conical figure, 300 feet in circumference at the base, has been probably placed over the remains of a brave man whose exploits are now forgotten.—A cave in the middle of a steep rock, near the Gedloch, was, according to tradition, haunted about 150 years ago by a gang of armed ruffians who had no visible way of obtaining the means of subsistence but by theft and robbery. Some vestiges of an encampment can be traced near the burn of Barden. It commands a prospect of the Moray frith, from Speymouth to Cromarty bay. Probably the Danes, after invading this part of the country, had a camp there. This parish is entirely the property of the Earl of Seafield, who has done a great deal for its agricultural improvement, advancing the sum of £5 to his tenants for every acre of land brought under cultivation.

BIRSAY AND HARRAY, two united parishes in the northern part of Pomona or the Mainland of Orkney. Its general form is an oblong square, measuring 7½ miles by 5 miles; and, in superficies, 48 square miles, or thereabout. The parish is bounded on the west and north sides by the sea. It is a hilly but not mountainous district. There are six lakes within the parish, which abound with ducks and other kinds of water-fowl, and with swans in the spring and fall of the year. There are two or three small burns containing fine trout, and sometimes salmon. The extent of sea-coast is about 10 miles; the shore is rocky. The flood-tide here sets right in from the north-west upon the point of the Brough of Birsay, where it splits, one part flowing eastwards towards Evie sound, whence it goes away with a rapid stream towards Kirkwall; and the other westwards down the Sandwick shore, till it get in to the indraught of Hoy sound, where it becomes very strong. The head-lands are Marwick-head on the west, the Brough-head on the north-west, and the North-craig on the north. The hills are covered with heath, and what is here called *lubba*, a sort of grass which feeds the cattle in summer time, and generally consists of different species of carices, bent and other moor-grasses. The wild quadrupeds of this parish are, rabbits, the brown or Norwegian rat, the short tailed field-mouse, common mice, and a small species of mice called here *wights*. Seals and otters are also found here. The return to Dr. Webster in 1755, for Birsay and Harray, was 2,200 souls. In 1801, the population was 2,176; in 1831, 2,245. Houses 537. The assessed property, in 1815, was £202. The valued rent of the parish is £3,144 11s. Scots.—This parish is in the presbytery of Cairston, and synod of Orkney. Stipend £218 6s. 8d., with a glebe valued at £21. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. The church was built in 1664; repaired in 1760; and recently reseated for 565. There are several standing stones or obelisks in this parish. Remains of popish chapels are numerous, because every Erysland of 18 penny land had one for matins and vespers, but now all are in ruins. There are no towns in this parish, and only one ancient ruinous building, which was the palace of the Earls of Orkney. Robert Stuart, natural brother to Queen Mary, and his son Patrick, made great additions to this place; it is now in ruins, but has been built upon the model of Holyroodhouse, being a square area, with a well in the middle. Above the gate was the famous inscription, which, among other points of dittay, cost Earl Patrick his head. It run as follows: "Dominus Robertus Stuartus, filius Jacobi quinti Rex Scotorum, hoc opus instruxit." Above his coat of arms was the following motto: "Sic fuit, est, et erit." The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of 900 merks Scots, besides some perquisites, which are generally paid in kind. The schoolmaster has likewise the session clerkship, which yields £20 Scots. Two charity schools have been established in this parish, by a mortification left by Nicol Spence, church-agent.—Harray is under the same ministry as Birsay, and is joined with Birsay on the north-west. Towards the west it touches Sandwick; on the west, south-west, and south, it is bounded by a large brackish loch commonly called the Loch of Harry; and on the other quarters, by Stenness, a small part of Firth, and the hills that part it from Randale. A new church has recently been erected here. The parish-minister officiates alternately at Harray and at Birsay; but he employs an assistant at a salary of £60 per annum, so as to insure service each sabbath at each church.—An Original Secession congregation was established at Birsay in 1801. Church built in 1829; sittings 470. Stipend £65. —An Independent church was formed at Harray about 1818. Stipend £60.—The ancient Norse language long prevailed in Harray, more so than in any other part of the country, but is now worn out: the names of places here are all undoubtedly Norwegian.

BIRSE,* a parish in the south of Aberdeenshire, and district of Kincardine O'Neil; bounded on the north by the river Dee; on the east by Kincardine; on the south by Forfarshire; and on the west by Glentanar. Its extent from east to west is about 12 miles, and from the Dee on the north to the southern boundary it is nearly of equal admeasurement. It may be divided into three large straths or districts. The largest, in the south-east part of the parish, is called Feughside. It has the Feugh, a tributary of the Dee, running through it; and is about 3 miles long, and 2 broad. On the banks of the Feugh, and among the Grampian hills is situated the forest or glen of Birse. The middle strath or district is called the Water Chattie. It is about 4 miles long, and 1 broad. On the south of the burn is Midstrath, and on the north Ballogie. The most northerly district is along the south side of the Dee; through it runs the burn of Birse. The church and manse are situated here. This district is about 2½ miles long, and 1½ broad. It is vulgarly called the Six Towns. The whole parish is divided into what was called 24 towns; and each town, in 1792, was supposed to contain from 80 to 85 arable acres. The surface is rocky and mountainous, but beautifully diversified with hill and dale, wood and water. The largest plantations, and greatest number of trees of all sorts, are on the estate of Finzean; but among many others were two remarkable trees, the one at Midstrath, and the other at Ballogie. The one at Midstrath was an ash. It was commonly called the Maiden of Midstrath. We regret to say, this noble tree perished in one of the destructive gales in 1833. There is no authentic record of the Maiden's birth; but tradition, with great probability, refers it to the end of the 16th century. The following are the dimensions of this venerable ash-tree, probably one of the most remarkable in the North of Scotland:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Girth of the trunk at the root . . | 21 feet |
| Do. do. 9 feet from the ground . . | 18 feet |
| Here it divided into four branches. | |
| Girth of the largest . . . . . | 10 feet |
| Second . . . . . | 8 feet 10 in. |
| Third . . . . . | 7 feet |
| Fourth . . . . . | 6 feet |

Containing 500 cubic feet at the lowest estimate.

The tree at Ballogie is a birch of the weeping sort, from 70 to 80 feet high. It has a straight stem of 50 feet and upwards, and is 5 feet in circumference through the whole. Three large ridges of hills run through this parish in a south-west direction till they terminate in the Grampians, of which indeed they are a part. Peter-hill, the White-hill, and Mulbrax, are in the southern ridge. The Ords, the Shooting-greens, Tomcairn, Corse-Dardar, Midstrath, Arntilly, Lamachip, and Brackenstaik, are in the middle ridge. The most northerly ridge takes its rise at Inchbair, and terminates at Cairnferg. On the west of the parish are the hills of Birsemore, Deuchry, and Mount-Ganiach. Mount Battach is also claimed as belonging to Birse. Its height by Garden's map of the county of Kincardine, is 1,150 yards above the level of the sea. Mount Ganiach is conjectured to be about 1,000 yards above sea-level. Peter-hill and Mulbrax may be rated at 900 yards. Cairnferg, a remarkably conspicuous conical mount, may be about 700 yards. On Mount Ganiach there is a well called St. Com's well; but concerning it there is no tradition. The Dee here abounds with excellent salmon, grilse, sea-trout, sterlings, (here called dowbrecks,) trout, and parr, with some pikes, fresh water flounders, with finnicks. Feugh is the most considerable stream within the parish. It rises on the western skirts of the parish from Mount Ganiach, and flows eastwards. It produces salmon, and most of the sorts of fish above-mentioned, and would abound with them, were they not stopped by a considerable water-fall near its influx into the Dee, opposite to Banchory-Ternan, which prevents the salmon from getting up except when the river is flooded. The Feugh receives the Aven before it leaves the parish of Birse, and then flows north-east into the Dee. The principal roads in the parish, are the great road from the Cairn O'Mount, which enters this parish at the bridge of Whitestone, a mile north of the inn of Cutties-Hillock, and leads northward to the Dee at Inchbair. Another road passes through the greater part of the parish, from the ferry over the Dee at Aboyne, to the bridge of Whitestone. There is a bridge over the burn of Birse, nigh the church; and at Potarch, over the Dee, near Inchbair, by which the Great south and north road is carried across the Dee. This parish is famous for its honey of great richness and flavour. Two men in the Six Towns exported 100 pints each, in summer and autumn 1791. The pint consisted of 5 lbs. Amsterdam, and sold from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. It would now bring 10s. or 12s. "The price of labour," says the Statistical reporter in 1792, "is greatly increased from what it was. There are living in the parish two old men who, in their younger days, were servants, the one at 20s. and the other at 30s. a-year. For young men to do the same work now, there must be paid from £4 to £5, and from £5 to £6, with their entertainment, in which they are most extravagant, often requiring better entertainment than the tenant can afford to himself. Women-servants have from £2 to £2 10s.; and a few house-servants £3; herd-boys from 12s. to 20s. for the summer half-year. When the children of the tenant grow up, he employs them. This is his first relief: before, he was much at the mercy of merciless menials. A day-labourer—of whom we have few—gets 6d. and victuals; at some work he requires more; for in harvest he gets 1s. and upwards; a wright, 8d., and lately 10d.; a tailor, 6d. and victuals; a mason, from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. without victuals. The blacksmith works by the piece, and is very extravagant in his demand. The weaver asks 2½d. or 3d. for what was formerly done at 1d. the ell. Shoes are at an exorbitant rate, triple of what they were 30 years ago. The poorer sort have much ado to purchase that necessary article. The women of the parish are chiefly employed in the knitting of stockings, or spinning of lint-yarn. By the former they earn, when working on their own account, 1s. 8d. or 2s. the week; by the latter a little more. If working on account of a master, they often earn less." Wages are nearly doubled since this report was made; but provisions are also doubled in price. During the years 1790 and 1791, meal sold from 13s. to 17s. the boll, of 9 stone Amsterdam; bear from 15s. to 19s. the boll. Butter sold from 6d. to 8d. the pound, of 28 ounces; cheese from 5s. to 6s. the stone; eggs at 2d. the 12; a chicken 2d., and a hen from 6d. to 8d.; salmon about 3d. the pound. Illicit distillation prevailed to a great extent in this district previous to the late modification of the excise duties. Gordon of Cluny was once proprietor of upwards of two-thirds of this parish. The valued rent is £3,139 8s. 4d. Scots. The assessed property, in 1815, was £2,218. Population, in 1791, 1,253; in 1801, 1,266; in 1831, 1,476. Houses, in 1831, 297.—This parish is

* The ancient name of this parish is said to have been *Press*, meaning in Gaelic 'a Wood or Thicket.' A great part of the parish is covered with natural wood, such as fir, birch, ash, alder, mountain-ash, gean or black cherry, holly, hazel, aspen, and oak. The name seems to have been written *Preiss*, then *Breiss*; and this is inscribed on the communion-cups about a century ago. In some writings it is called *Brass*, and it now obtains the name of *Birse*.—*Statistical Account in* 1792.

in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. The Crown is patron. The church, built in 1779, is a substantial and commodious edifice. Minister's stipend £158 7s. 4d., with a glebe of the value of £7. The church-session are proprietors of a piece of land which yields from £4 to £5 yearly. Dr. Gilbert Ramsay, of the island of Barbadoes, mortified, in 1732, for the behoof of the poor, £500. Robert Farquharson of Finzean, mortified 600 merks; and £20 were left by Isaac Robertson of Grenada, in 1789. The parochial schoolmaster has £28 of salary, with fees. His school is attended by about 60 children; and there are four private schools, the joint attendance on which is about 90. Dr. Ramsay also mortified £500 for the support of a free school—one of these four—in the east end of this parish. On the hill, about a mile north-east of Finzean, bearing the name of Corse-Dardar, there is a place marked near the way-side with a long granite-stone, which is reported to mark the spot where King Dardanus, the 20th from Fergus I. was put to death.

BIRSELEY, a hamlet and colliery in the parish of Tranent, and shire of Haddington, about 1½ mile south of the spot on which the battle of Prestonpans was fought in 1745. It was from the rising grounds here, or 'Birseley brae,' that the chevalier's troops descended to meet their opponents.

BISHOP'S LOCH, a small piece of water on the southern skirts of the parish of New Machar, Aberdeenshire, between Loch hills and Foulin hill.

BISHOP'S LOCH, a narrow strip of water, about a mile in length, lying between Calder parish, and Old Monkland, in the shire of Lanark.

BISHOPTON, a village in the parish of Erskine, Renfrewshire. Bishopton ridge, which divides the low land near Paisley from the Clyde, is composed of solid whinstone rock. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock railway passes through it for a distance of 2,300 yards. There are two tunnels in the middle of the ridge, having an open part 100 yards long, and 70 feet deep, between them. These tunnels are 320 and 340 yards long respectively. The depth of the open cutting at the entrance to each is 70 feet; and the length, from the face of the east tunnel is 748 yards, and from the face of the west tunnel 946 yards.

BLACKADDER* (The), a stream of the Merse division of Berwickshire, whose head-streams descend from the mountains in the north-west part of Westruther parish, and from Dirrington law in the parish of Longformacus, and flowing south-east towards Greenlaw, fetch a circuit to the south of that town in one conjoined stream. From Greenlaw, the Blackadder flows north-east through the parishes of Greenlaw, Fogo, and Edrom, to the Whitadder, which it joins a little above Allanton. The total length of this stream is about 20 miles. The height of its head-springs above sea-level may be 1,130 feet. It is supposed to derive its name from the prevailing dark tinge of its waters, occasioned by the nature of the soil through which it flows.

BLACKBURN, a village in the parish of Livingstone, 3¼ miles west of Livingstone, and 2¾ east of Whitburn. The south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow passes through it. A cotton mill here employed 100 hands, in 1838; and a flax mill, 42 hands.

BLACKBURN (The), a small river of Liddesdale, in the parish of Castletown, Roxburghshire, celebrated for the romantic falls and cascades which are formed by its stream. One of the falls is 37½ feet in height, and 20 in breadth; and another 31½ feet in height, and 36 in breadth. In one part of its course a natural bridge of stone seemed to be thrown across the river. It was 55 feet long, 31 in span, and 10½ broad; and the thickness of the arch was 2½ feet of solid stone. The arch was not composed of an entire rock, but had the appearance of several square stones united together in the neatest manner. The height of the arch from the water was 31 feet. This bridge gave way in April 1810. The Blackburn is a tributary of the Liddel.

BLACKBURN (The), a small river in the county of Linlithgow, which rises on the borders of Lanarkshire in the parish of Whitburn, and forms the principal branch of the Almond.

BLACKFORD, a parish in Perthshire, of a circular figure, having a diameter of nearly 6 miles; bounded by Trinity-Gask on the north; by Auchterarder and Glendevon on the east; by Alva, Tillicoultry, and Logie, on the south; and by Dunblane and Muthil on the west. A ridge of the Ochils occupies the southern part, which, towards the river Devon, is steep and craggy; but on the north it descends gently to the flat part of the parish which is watered by the Allan. The soil is thin, with a gravelly bottom. A great part is marshy; and a moor of considerable extent, now under plantation, occupies the northern part of the district. The vicinity of the Ochils renders the climate moist and unfavourable to vegetation. There are a few small lakes from which the Ruthven and the Allan take their rise. Freestone of a very hard quality, excellently adapted for making millstones, is obtained within the parish. Population, in 1801, 1,520; in 1831, 1,918. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,330. Houses in 1831, 321.—This parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Moray of Abercairney. Minister's stipend £206 11s., with a glebe of the value of £18. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with £22 fees. There were four private schools within the parish in 1834. Average number of scholars at the five schools, 250.—The village of Blackford is 9½ miles north-east of Dunblane. A cattle-fair is held at it on the 3d Wednesday in October. There were formerly several chapels in this parish; and, before the year 1745, divine service was occasionally performed in one at the house of Gleneagles, the burial place of the family of Haldane; and in another near the castle of Tullibardine, in the choir of which the dukes of Athol formerly interred. Besides these there are the vestiges of two chapels in Mahany, a one of which is a burying-ground still in use by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Upon an eminence, fronting Gleneagles, are the vestiges of a small Roman camp; there are also several Druidical circles. In this parish, the ancestors of the duke of Montrose had their ordinary residence, at the castle of Kincardine, which was burned in the time of the Civil wars, and has never been rebuilt. In Tullibardine stand the remains of a castle of that name the seat, in former times, of the earls of Tullibardine, who, for a long time after that family came to the titles of Athole, resided here some part of the year. In 1715, it was garrisoned by a party of the Earl of Marr's army, and taken by the Duke of Argyle; before the year 1745, Lord George Murray and his family inhabited it; but since that time it has been suffered to go to ruin. Tullibardine gives the title of marquis to the illustrious family of Murray, Duke of Athole.

BLACKFORD HILL, an eminence about 1 mile south of Edinburgh, divided from Braid hill on the south by a ravine which is intersected by Braid burn. "It is well worth while to ascend to the top of Blackford hill, from which a fine prospect of Edinburgh, the frith of Forth, the coast of Fife, the Lomond and Ochil hills, even to the Grampian mou

* Usually pronounced and sometimes written *Blackater*, which is probably nearer the true etymology of the word, viz. *Black water*.

tains, is commanded. In ascending from the bottom of the valley through which the rivulet winds, we first reach one summit; and in gaining the next, the heaving into view of the castle, spires, and other buildings of the city, piled in irregular masses, and enveloped in the sombre obscurity of its smoke, seems as if all were in motion by the power of enchantment. On obtaining the topmost ridge of the hill, an extent of prospect truly sublime and beautiful spreads out before us. Immediately beneath the north brow, Blackford mansion-house, half hid among trees, and several others near it, of an old construction and aspect, appear on the plain below. One of these, namely, Grange-house, was that in which Principal Robertson breathed his last. Winding by cautious and slow degrees down the declivity of Blackford hill, we descend into Egypt; through which, after crossing the river [brook] Jordan, we pass into Canaan and other regions of the Holy Land; for thus are the circumjacent fields in the neighbourhood of Braid denominated. We may take a short cut by the farm-house of Egypt to the turnpike-road leading to Edinburgh by Borrough-moor Head, Merchieston-house, and thence by Bruntsfield links, and the Cage walk, into the city." [Campbell's 'Journey from Edinburgh,' vol. ii. pp. 288, 289. London, 1802. 4to.]

BLACKHOUSE, an old square tower, on Douglas burn in Selkirkshire, about 4 miles south of Traquair, one of the most ancient seats of the puissant family of Douglas. It now gives name to a sheep-farm of about 4,000 acres in size, belonging to the Earl of Traquair. It is said to be mentioned as early as the reign of Malcolm Canmore. The tower might be built by William, first Earl of Douglas, when he succeeded to the Forest: for Robert Bruce had granted to his favourite warrior, Sir James Douglas, the forests of Selkirk and Traquair. From the tower of Blackhouse, according to tradition, Lady Margaret Douglas was carried off by her lover; between whom and her seven brothers a most bloody scene took place, as they all perished in attempting to bring her back to her father's house. Her lover was also slain. Seven large stones, on the heights of Blackhouse, are pointed out as marking the different spots where the brothers fell. Lady Margaret and her lover are said to have been buried in St. Mary's chapel, which stood in the neighbourhood.

"Lord William was buried in St. Marie's kirk,
Lady Margaret in Marie's quire;
Out o' the lady's grave grew a bonnie red rose,
And out o' the knight's a brier.

And they twa met, and they twa plait,
And fain they wad be near;
And a' the warld might ken right weel,
They were twa lovers dear.

But bye and rade the black Douglas,
And wow but he was rough!
For he pull'd up the bonny brier,
And flang'd in St. Marie's loch."

Their fate is commemorated in a very beautiful traditionary ballad, of which we have quoted the last three stanzas. In a MS. in the possession of Lord Traquair, dated 1711—from which the circumstances above-mentioned are extracted—this is called 'Lord William and Fair Margaret.' But like most of our popular ballads it has borne different names. It is published, in the Minstrelsy of the Border, vol. iii. 243, &c., under the title of 'The Douglas Tragedy.' This place is merely mentioned by Chalmers as "Blackhouse tower, on Douglas burn." Godscroft says, that "the eldest sonne" of William, "first created Lord of Douglas at the parliament of Forfaire," held by Malcolm Canmore, "was Sir John of Douglasburn, which is a parcell of ground and mannour lying betwixt Ettrick forrest and Peebles." According to this writer, "he and his brother William were both knights at the same parliament," in which their father was nobilitated. It may be added, as a further memorial of the connection of this district with the Crown, that the name of the King's road is still given to a road which runs from Blackhouse to Henderland, on Megget water, where it is said there was another royal hunting-seat. This place was held, in a later age, by that famous freebooter Cockburn; and here his tomb-stone is still pointed out. On the banks of this beautiful stream, it is, indeed, said, there are the remains of two old towers, which appear to have been built, partly for accommodating the kings of Scotland, when on their hunting parties in the forest; as well as the traces of three or four roads in different directions across the hills, supposed to have been cut out for the king and his suite when they went a-hunting.

BLACKHOUSE HEIGHTS, a ridge of hills in the county of Selkirk, dividing the upper part of the vale of Yarrow from Tweeddale. The highest point of elevation in these hills measures 2,370 feet above the level of the sea.

BLACK ISLE (The). See Ardmeanach.

BLACKNESS, a small port on the frith of Forth, in the parish of Carriden, Linlithgowshire, 3½ miles east of Borrowstounness, and 5 west of Queensferry. It was in ancient times the port of Linlithgow, from which it is about 5 miles distant; but trade has totally left this place, and the village owes its chief distinction to the old castle of Blackness, which is generally supposed to mark the eastern extremity of Antoninus's Wall: See that article. The town and port of Blackness were anciently of great distinction, and formed the principal emporium of this part of Scotland. "There were," says Sir Robert Sibbald, "many rich men masters of ships lying there; and the cities of Glasgow, Stirling, and Linlithgow, had a great trade from thence with Holland, Bremen, Hamburgh, Queensburgh, and Dantzick, and furnished all the West country with goods they imported from these places, and were loaded outwards with the product of our own country." The attack of the port of Blackness was usually a principal object with the English in their expeditions into the frith of Forth. In 1481, under the reign of James III., they burnt the town with a store-ship which was lying in the harbour. When, in 1487, the nobles, irritated by the conduct of James, took up arms, in the course of military operations, they met his troops near Blackness, and a skirmish ensued, which, terminating to the disadvantage of the king, he concluded with them the pacification of Blackness, [Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 210] which, however, did not produce any lasting harmony. During the victorious expedition of Somerset into Scotland, under the reign of Edward III. of England, Blackness was one of the objects of attack. The result is thus stated by Patten, in his narrative of this expedition: "My Lord Clynton, hye Admiral of this flete, taking with him the galley (whearof one Broke is Captain) and iiii. or v of our smaller vessels besides, all well appointed with municion and men, rowed up the frith a ten myle westward, to a haven town standyng on the south shore called Blacknestes, whereat, towardes the water syde is a castel of a pretty strength. As nye whear unto as the depth of the water thear woold suffer, the Skots, for savegard, had laied ye Mary Willoughby, and the Antony of Newcastel, ii tall ships, whiche with extreme injury they had stollen from us before tyme, whē no war between us; with these ley thear also an oother large vessel called (by them) the Bosse, and a vii mo, whearof part laden with merchandize. My Lord Clynton, and his copenie, wt

right hardy approche, after a great conflicte betwixt the castel and our vessels, by fyne force, wan from them those iii ships of name, and burnt all ye residue before their faces as they ley." [Dalziel's 'Fragments of Scottish History,' p. 80.] Under the reign of Charles II., Blackness was one of the king's castles, and the Earl of Livingston was hereditary constable. In the course of the 16th century Borrowstounness, being nearer to Linlithgow, and possessing some other advantages of situation, rose to a rivalship with Blackness; and in 1680, it succeeded, notwithstanding the opposition of the latter place, in being declared a port for entry. Blackness thereupon sunk gradually into total insignificance, and scarcely any vestiges of the town now remain. The castle, however, is still kept up, in conformity to an article in the treaty of Union. It was usually garrisoned by a governor, lieutenant-governor, 2 gunners, 1 serjeant, 2 corporals, and 14 or 15 privates.

BLACKSHIELS, a small village, 15 miles south-east of Edinburgh, on the road to Kelso. The next stage southwards from this leads across Soutra hill.

BLACKSIDE-END, a mountain on the north-east boundary of the parish of Lorn in Ayrshire, having an altitude of above 1,500 feet, and commanding a splendid view, embracing parts, it is said, of no fewer than sixteen different counties. A few years ago, a curious phenomenon was observed near this hill after a thunder-storm which occurred about the middle of March. Near the base of the hill, something like an open quarry, which had not been perceptible on the preceding day, attracted the attention of people in the neighbourhood, and on going to the spot they found, to their astonishment, an excavation in the ground 60 feet long, 40 broad, and 16 in depth. The earth scooped out was not scattered round the pit, but thrown down at one place at 120 feet distance from the hole or cavity; and part remained in lumps of from 3 to 6 feet square, with many stones of some hundred weight. The earth on the sides and bottom of the pit remained firm and solid, without rent or aperture. The soil was what is called hill-moss or black earth, a few inches in thickness; and under the moss was hard till, some of it of a red colour, and part of it blue, without any appearance of rock of any kind. The preceding day had been stormy, with flashes of lightning, and that this excavation was effected by the invisible but irresistible element can scarcely admit of doubt.

BLADENOCH (The), a river in Galloway. It rises in the hills which divide Galloway from Carrick, and, after a winding course of 24 miles, empties itself into the bay of Wigton. Several islands, once famous for the resort of eagles, are formed in its bed. Good salmon are found in this stream.

BLADENOCH, a village in the parish of Wigton, Wigtonshire; about a mile south-west of the town of Wigton, within the parliamentary boundaries of which it is included. There is a large distillery here.

BLAIR-ATHOLE, an extensive parish in the district of Athole, in Perthshire, comprising the united parishes of Blair-Athole and Strowan, which anciently comprehended the parishes of Blair-Athole, Strowan, Lude, and Kilmaveonaig.* These united parishes extend upwards of 30 miles in length; and allowing for the ascents and descents of the hills, 18 in breadth. Their superficial area has been estimated at 312 square miles. They are bounded on the north by Inverness-shire; on the north-east by Aberdeenshire; on the east by Kirkmichael and Moulin parishes; on the south by Dull parish; and on the west by Rannoch. An extensive well-cultivated strath or valley lies along the Garry, from the kirktown of Strowan, for 6 miles downwards; and Strath-Tummel runs along the loch of that name, which is about 2 miles long. Between these two straths is a stretch of moorland about 4 miles in breadth. The rest of the parish consists of small straths or glens along the rivulets which descend from the mountains, of naked rocks, and extensive moor clad hills. On the summits of the higher mountains, the weather has left little else than gravel and stones covered with moss. Farther down we find heath, uva ursi, and the crawberry plant; on boggy places, the cloudberry, and on drier ground, the whortleberry with coarse grass. Still lower down, amidst heath and peat-bog, occur small valleys with pretty good pasture, and here and there a green spot, with huts to which the women, children, and herds, retire with the cattle for the summer-season. The vestiges of the plough are often seen here much higher up than it goes at present; probably because wood then clothed the higher places, and much of the bottom was a thicket. Every glen and valley is intersected by its own river, or stream; and in some of them there occurs a loch. The most remarkable mountain is Beinndeirg, or Bendearg, i. e. 'the Red mountain,' so called from a vein of red stone, said to be a kind of granite, which intersects it. It rises 3,550 feet above the level of the sea; but is exceeded by Bengloe, or Benygloe, the highest pinnacle of which, Carn-nan-gour, or Carn-nan-Gabhar, i. e. 'the Mountain of goats,' rises 3,725 feet above sea-level. The other summits of this mountain are Carn Liath, Carn Torkie, and Airgiodbheann. There are several lochs, and two considerable rivers, the Tummel and the Garry, in this parish. See articles Tummel and Garry. The principal streams are the Erochty or Erickhie, the Bruar, and the Tilt, which are all tributaries of the Garry. See articles Bruar and Tilt. The Dukes of Athol, and Robertson of Lude, have planted a great deal in this parish. The prevailing kinds of timber are birch, alder, ash, oak, poplar, and hazle; the shrubs are willow, broom, bog-gall, heath, &c.—The village of Blair-Athole is situated on the road from Edinburgh to Fort Augustus. A fair is held at Blair-Athole on the 2d of February, and for cattle and horses on the 3d Wednesday in May. Bridge-of-Tilt cattle fairs are held on the 25th of June, and 20th of August, O. S.—In 1792, it was conjectured that of about 130,000 Scots acres, the supposed superficies area of this parish, not above 4,000 were under tillage. The valued rent is £4,204 18s. 8d. Scots. The value of assessed property in 1815 was £3,720, as returned under assessment to the property tax for the year ending April 1843, £11,846. Population in 1801, 2,848; in 1831, 2,384; in 1841, 2,231. Houses, in 1831, 520; in 1841, 486.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Duke of Athole. Minister's stipend £143 19s. 4d., with three glebes of the annual value of £95 10s. Unappropriated teinds £443 0s. 5d. There are two parish-churches, one at Blair, and one at Strowan, about 5 miles distant from each other. The church of Blair was built in 1825, and seats 650; that at Strowan, in 1828, and seats 460. A portion of the eastern extremity of the parish, with a population of about 200, has recently been annexed *quoad sacra* to the new church

* *Blair*, or *blar*, properly signifies 'a Plain clear of woods;' but the Celtæ, of whom the Gael were a branch, in general choosing such plains for their fields of battle, *blar* came at length to signify a battle. *Strowan*, or *struthain*, signifies 'Streams;' and the district is so called from the confluence of the Garry and the Erochty at that place. *Kilmaveonaig*, signifies 'the Place of worship,' or 'the Burial place of St. Eonog,' or Veonog, or Veonaig. *Lude*, or *Le'oid*, seems to signify Declivities where a plough can bring a furrow only one way.—*Old Statistical Account.*

and parish of TENNANDRY: which see. There is an Episcopalian congregation at Kilmaveonaig, which has existed there about 150 years. Chapel built in 1791; seats 200. Stipend about £78 10s.—A Baptist congregation was also established at Kilmaveonaig in 1821.—The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34 4s. 4d., with about £14 fees; pupils 50. There were seven private schools within the parish in 1834, attended by about 200 children.—On the east bank of the Tilt, south-east of Athole-house, is Clagh-ghil-Aindreas, or 'the cemetery of Andrew's disciple.' The Tilt has left only a small portion of this burying-place. The coffins which are found in it are usually composed of five flag-stones.—On the north side of Beinnglo, is Lochainn, i. e. 'the River that is slow like a loch.' It runs from Lochloch, towards the Tilt. Upon Lochainn are the vestiges of a palace in which the Earl of Athole entertained James V., his mother, and the French ambassador, in a most sumptuous manner; and, which was burnt to the ground, as soon as the king left it.—To the east of Athole-house there is a deep pool, with a rock in it, whence adulteresses were of old thrown, sewed up in a sack, and drowned.—Blair castle, or Athole house, seated on an eminence rising from a plain watered by the Garry, is of uncertain antiquity. The oldest part is called Cummin's tower, being supposed to have been built by John, commonly called De Strathbogy, who enjoyed the title of Athole in right of his wife. It became the principal seat of his successors. In 1644 the Marquis of Montrose possessed himself of it, and was here joined by a large body of the Athole highlanders, to whose bravery he was indebted for the victory at Tibbirmoor. In the troubles of 1653, this place was taken by storm by Colonel Daniel, an officer of Cromwell, who, unable to remove a magazine of provision lodged there, destroyed it by powder. In 1689, it occasioned the celebrated battle of Killicrankie. An officer belonging to Viscount Dundee had flung himself into it, and refusing to deliver it to Lord Murray, son to the Marquis of Athole, was by him threatened with a siege. His lordship, to effect the reduction, assembled a body of forces and marched towards the place. Dundee knew the importance of preserving this pass, and his communications with the Highland clans in whom he had the greatest confidence. With his usual expedition he joined the garrison; and, in a few days, after concluded his life with the well-known defeat of the royal forces under Mackay, at Killicrankie. The last siege it experienced was in March, 1746, when it was gallantly defended by Sir Andrew Agnew against the rebels, who retired from before it a few weeks preceding the battle of Culloden. The reader will find some curious details of this siege in the 'Scots Magazine' for 1808. As soon as peace was established, a considerable part of the fortress was reduced in height, and the inside most magnificently furnished. "The views in front of the house," says Pennant—who visited this place in 1772—"are planted with so much form, as to be far from pleasing, but the picturesque walks among the rocks on the other side cannot fail to attract the admiration of every traveller of taste. The late noble owner, with great judgment, but with no less difficulty, cut, or rather blasted out, walks along the vast rocks and precipices that bound the rivers Banovy and Tilt. The waters are violent, and form in various places cascades of great beauty. Pines and trees of several species wave solemnly over the head, and darken the romantic scene. The place appeared to great advantage: for the Highlands, as well as other beauties, have their good and their bad days. The glen, that in 1769 I thought deficient in water, now by reason of the rains, looked to great advantage, and finished finely the rich scenery of rock and wood."

BLAIR-DRUMMOND, an estate in the parish of Kincardine, in the Menteith district of Perthshire, chiefly celebrated for its extensive moss, and the successful efforts which have been made to reclaim it. This moss is a portion of the tract of land known as the mosses of Kincardine and Flanders, which covered above 3,000 acres to the depth of from 3 to 14 feet Lord Kames—into whose possession the estate of Blair-Drummond came in 1767—commenced clearing that part of his estate which lay in the moss; and with this view invited a number of poor families from Balquhidder to settle on the waste. Hitherto draining, trenching, burning, and other methods had failed; but the idea which presented itself to his lordship s mind was that of sweeping away the superincumbent stratum of moss, after being loosened and divided into small portions, by means of water. The reader will find an account of this successful effort, in a pamphlet of which the 3d edition was published at Edinburgh in 1798, entitled 'An Account of the Improvements of Moss, &c., in a Letter to a Friend;' also in an article in the 3d vol. of the 'Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions.' Two wooden wheels of curious and ancient construction were found in this moss, at the depth of 9 feet, a few years ago. They were wholly of wood, not even a nail or any thing of iron being to be found about them. They consisted of three planks joined together by two oval pieces of oak passing through the centre like bolts; and measured 3 feet in diameter, by 2½ inches thick. The centre, or nave, was 6 inches thick, apparently turned out of one solid piece, and bushed with the red wood of oak. The bushing was composed of small staves set in, like cooper-work, as exemplified in the form of the Scottish bicker. Both wheels were discovered in a horizontal position, and a layer of fir-trees and brush-wood was imbedded in the moss about a foot above them; which seems to prove that in whatever manner the wheels got there, they were at least of as ancient a date as the moss itself.

BLAIR-GOWRIE,* a parish in Perthshire of considerable extent, but irregular figure, being about 11 miles long from south to north, and, in some places, not less than 8 miles broad; but intersected by the parishes of Kinloch, Bendochy, and Rattray. The connected part of it is only about 9 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. The parish is divided into two districts by a branch of the Grampian mountains forming a part of the northern boundary of the beautiful valley of Strathmore. The southern district, which lies in this strath, is about 4 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. The northern district—which includes the detached parts of the parish—is high ground, and very uneven in the surface. The hills are mostly covered with heath, and some of them may be about 600 feet above sea-level. Not above a third part of the parish consists of arable ground. The Isla, which skirts the northern part of the parish, is the most considerable river. As its banks are here low, it often suddenly overflows them, and occasions considerable loss to the husbandman. This was remarkably the case in the harvest of 1789.—The next river in size is the Ericht, which, from its

* The name of the parish is derived from the village near which the church stands. In old papers it is sometimes written *Blair-in-Gowrie*. Various etymologies and interpretations of it have been suggested. Like many other names of places in the parish, it is probably Gaelic. In that language *Blaar* is said to be descriptive of a place where muir and moss abound. Thus *Ardblair* is 'the Height in the muir.' The muir of Blair-Gowrie is in the near neighbourhood of the village. *The Wallstown of Blair, the Lochend of Blair, Little Blair*, and *Ardblair*, are names of places on the borders of the muir.—*Old Statistical Account.*

rapidity, has acquired the appellation of "the Ireful Ericht." It is formed by the junction of the Ardle and the Black-Water; and runs along the east side of the parish for about 9 miles. Its channel in general is rocky and uneven, and it often varies in its depth and breadth. In some places the banks are so low that it frequently overflows them; in other parts they rise to a great height, and are often covered with wood. About 2 miles north of the village of Blair-Gowrie, they rise at least 200 feet above the bed of the river; and on the west side are formed, for about 700 feet in length, and 220 feet in height, of perpendicular rock as smooth as if formed by the tool of the workman. This place is called Craiglioch. Two miles farther down is the Keith, a natural cascade considerably improved by art, and so constructed that the salmon—which repair in great numbers to it—cannot get over it unless when the river is very much swollen.* The parish abounds with lakes of different sizes, several of which have been drained, and now supply the neighbourhood with peats and marl. In those which still exist, pike and perch are caught. They are also frequented by wild fowls of different kinds. There is one chalybeate spring in the Cloves of Mawes, which was formerly much resorted to by persons in its neighbourhood, for scorbutic disorders. In 1774, the muir of Blair-Gowrie—then a common of 500 acres—was divided, and most of it, in 1775, was planted with Scotch firs; the rest of it has been gradually planted since that time, partly with larch, and partly with Scotch firs. The principal branches of manufacture carried on in this parish are spinning and weaving. The yarn is either wove in the neighbourhood, or sent to Dundee. Considerable quantities of household-cloth are woven here; in 1796, about 50,000 yards of yard-wides were made here, part of which was bleached in the neighbouring parish of Rattray; but a greater proportion, sold in the village of Blair-Gowrie, and sent green to London. Population, in 1801, 1,914; in 1831, 2,644. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,206. Houses, in 1831, 448.—This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patrons, M'Pherson of Blairgowrie, and Oliphant of Gask. Minister's stipend £222 18s., with a glebe of the value of £20. Church built in 1824; sittings 850.—An Independent congregation was formed here in 1802. Chapel built in 1824; sittings 350.—An Original Burgher congregation exists here, and a small Roman Catholic congregation. According to a survey made in 1836, there appeared to be 2,419 persons in this parish connected with the established church, and 578 with other denominations.—The village of Blair-Gowrie is pleasantly situated on the north side of Strathmore, close upon the river Ericht. It was made a borough of barony, by charter from Charles I., in 1634. The situation of the village is very healthy, and it is well-supplied with water. There are fairs held in it on the 3d Wednesday in March, for horses and cattle; on the 26th of May, if a Wednesday, or the 1st Wednesday thereafter, for cattle; on the 2d Wednesday in August; on the Wednesday before Falkirk tryst in October; and on the 1st Wednesday in November. The Bank of Scotland, and the Commercial bank of Scotland, have branches here. The population, in 1836, was 1,834. The great road, from Cupar-Angus to Fort-George, passes through this parish. The great road from Dunkeld to Kirriemuir also passes through the parish, and cuts the military road at right angles.—Newton-House, once the seat of the proprietors of the barony of Blair-Gowrie, is an old building, something in the style of a castle. This house was rebuilt on the foundation of the old house said to have been burnt down by Oliver Cromwell. Several gentlemen were miraculously saved in a vault of the old house, while it was burnt down. It stands about the middle of the south slope of the range of high ground which bounds Strathmore on the north, and has a most commanding view, not only of Strathmore, but also of parts of different counties.—About half-a-mile farther west, lies the mansion-house of the old family of the Blairs of Ardblair. The mansion-house seems evidently to have been surrounded with water on three sides.

BLAIRINGONE, i. e. 'The Field of Spears,' a village in the shire of Perth, parish of Fossaway; 10 miles north-west of Dunfermline, and 7 west of Kinross. It is a burgh of barony, under the superiority of the Duke of Athole. A market is holden here in the month of June. It probably derives its name from weapon-shawings having been held here; for the chieftain of the Murrays had a family-seat at this place; and the rocky pinnacle, now called Gibson's craig, is said to be the real Gartwhinzian, where the whole clan of the Murrays assembled to attend their chief.

BLAIR-LOGIE, a village in the parish of Logie, Stirlingshire, at the entrance of Glen Devon. Veins of copper and barytes exist here. The copper was wrought several centuries ago; and the ore raised, it is said, was carried into England to be smelted.

BLANE (The), a small stream in the county of Stirling, whence the parish of Strathblane takes its name. It has its source in the Earl's seat, one of the Lennox hills; and, after running 3 or 4 miles to the south-west, is precipitated over several high falls, into a romantic hollow, which is filled with a vast assemblage of gigantic stones piled upon each other, and adorned, on the sides, with many alternate strata of various hues. "The stream has already formed two smaller cascades in sight, before it precipitates itself over a shelf 30 feet high, and descends among the rocky masses which it has loosened from the parent-hill. The lowest of the three falls is known as 'the Spout of Ballaggan.' The earls of the old race of Levenax had a castle near and in sight of this romantic scene. Ballaggan, the seat of Alexander Graham, Esq. of Ballaggan, commands a view of this beautiful and sublime cataract from the windows, and is within hearing of its music even when it has not the means of striking a loud note. In flood-time the Spout is stupendous, increasing its apparent height by covering the huge masses below so as to vie with the sublimity if not the beauty of Corra-Lin. In drier periods, the visitant can ascend with more seeming than real hazard, amongst the scattered fragments of rock, till he have reached the bottom of the lowest fall." [Additions to Nimmo's History of Stirlingshire. Edn. 1817, pp. 646, 647. After a course of 8 miles farther towards the north-west, the Blane joins the Endrick a little above where it falls into Loch Lomond. Several specimens of antimony have been found in its bed; but the mine from which they have been washed is not yet discovered. The boyhood of George Buchanan was spent in the neighbourhood of this stream.

* The manner of fishing here is probably peculiar to this place. The fishers, during the day, dig considerable quantities of clay, and wheel it to the river-side immediately above the fall. About sun-set the clay is converted into mortar, and hurled into the water. The fishers then ply their nets at different stations below, while the water continues muddy. This is repeated two or three times in the space of a few hours. It is a kind of pot-net, fastened to a long pole, that is used here. From the Keith, for about 2 miles down the river, there is the best rod-fishing to be found in Scotland, especially for salmon. The fishing with the pot-net is confined to a small part of the river near the Keith. When the water is very small—which is often the case in summer—the fish are caught in great numbers, in the different pools, with a common net.—*Old Statistical Account.*

BLANE'S (ST.) CHAPEL, a small ruin in the southern extremity of the isle of Bute, in the parish of Kingarth. This edifice is said to have been reared by the piety of St. Blane or Blain, of whom tradition and Catholic legends report as follows: St. Cathan, an Irish bishop, attended by his sister, Ertha, came from his own country to the isle of Bute, with the intention of leading the solitary life of an hermit in some chosen retirement. Ertha wandering about unprotected, was accidentally met in the field by a young man, apparently of superior station, and possessed of many personal attractions, who, becoming suddenly enamoured of the lady, forced her to submit to his embraces. Ertha, in due course of time, found herself pregnant, and brought forth a son. Some barbarous persons into whose hands she had fallen, as a punishment for her involuntary crime, thrust her with her little infant into a boat and committed them to the mercy of a tempestuous sea. After she had struggled long with the horrors of her situation, Providence intervened; and the boat was driven to shore. Congal and Kenneth, two holy men, walking on the sands, saw what had happened; and, having learned of Ertha the cause of her misfortunes, took compassion upon her, and received both the mother and the son into their immediate protection. They baptized the child, and gave him the name of Blane. He was educated under their care and direction; and, becoming an adept in theology, was sent to Rome, where he took holy orders. After some years, his learning and piety recommended him so strongly to the Pope that he was consecrated a bishop; and returning to his own country, presided over a city in Scotland, ever since then called Dunblane. Deeply impressed with the history which his mother had given him of his providential escape in infancy, he built the old church of Kingarth, as a votive memorial of his gratitude, upon his return from Rome. The situation, which he chose for it is deeply retired, and probably, at the time of its foundation was sequestered in a wood. That no circumstance of sanctity might be wanting to his pious work, he brought a quantity of consecrated earth from Rome, to form the upper stratum of the burying-ground. It happened that some of the women on the coast either refused to assist in conveying the precious mould from the ship, or profanely negligent let some of it fall by the way, St. Blane therefore decreed that none of the sex should ever be interred within the holy cemetery. But another piece of ground, called the lower church-yard, was destined for that purpose; and, according to the saint's decree, was exclusively used for the interment of the females; it being then firmly believed, that, had their bodies been laid in the hallowed earth of Rome,

> Their bones, though canonized and hearsed in death,
> Had burst their cerements—that the sepulchre
> Had ope'd his ponderous and marble jaws
> To cast them up again.*

This superstition continued in force till 1661; when the presbytery going their progress of the parochial bounds, a complaint was made against this practice of the separate burial of the sexes. The Assembly consented to its abolition; and, from that time, women as well as men have safely, though promiscuously, been deposited in the favoured cemetery. Wives have not only been quietly inurned in the neighbourhood of their husbands; but have continued quiet ever since in the same company.—Not far from St. Blane's church is still shown the Devil's cauldron, which—though vulgar tales formerly current of the evil spirit's purgatorial parboiling of the bodies and souls of departed sinners are too gross for notice—is known to have been, in Catholic times, a place of real penance for living ones. "This cauldron," says Mr. Blain, "30 feet in diameter, is formed by a wall of dry stone, 7 feet, 6 inches high, and 10 feet in thickness, with an entrance from the east. It was a place of penance, as its name imports, such as Sir James Ware describes in his antiquities of Ireland. Poor culprits were sometimes obliged to traverse the top of the wall on their bare knees, a certain number of times, according to their demerit; whilst their path was covered over with sharp stones. At other times, a number of these unhappy people were made to sit, days and nights together, on the floor, within the inclosure, without food, and necessitated to prevent each other from enjoying the comforts of sleep for it was inculcated on them by their ghostly fathers, as an article of belief, that, if they suffered any of the company to slumber, before the time appointed for expiating their guilt was at an end, the whole virtue of their penance would be lost."

BLANTYRE, a parish, formerly a vicarage, in the county of Lanark; bounded on the north by the Clyde, which divides it from Bothwell; on the east by Hamilton; on the south by Glasford and Kilbride; and on the west by Cambuslang. It is about 6 miles in length, and, on an average, one in breadth. Its superficial area is about 3,300 Scots acres; rental £2,579. Next to the Clyde, the Calder is the principal river in this parish, which it bounds on the west. The whole parish forms almost a continuous plain. The soil is various; but, though part is clay, loam, and sand, the whole is very fertile, except towards the southern extremity where it becomes a deep peat moss. There are very extensive cotton spinning and cotton-dyeing works here, founded by Mr. David Dale in 1785, and now the property of Henry Monteith & Co., which give employment to a number of people. In 1838, 839 hands were employed in 2 cotton mills here; in 1791, 368 hands were employed. Ironstone, of excellent quality, is now wrought to great advantage within the parish. Limestone is also wrought at Auchentiber and Calderside. There is a mineral spring at Park, strongly impregnated with sulphur dissolved by means of hydrogen gas, which used to be much resorted to, about the middle of last century, by families from Glasgow, and is still famed in scrofulous and scorbutic cases. Population in 1801, 1,751; in 1831, 3,000. Assessed property in 1815, £4,438. Houses in 1831, 248.—This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Lord Blantyre. Stipend £196 10s. with a glebe of the value of £16. Church built in 1793; sittings 841. There is a chapel at Blantyre works, built by the proprietors of the works at their own expense, for the accommodation of their working-people. Sittings 392. The preacher receives £50 from the proprietors, and £50 from the seat-rents. The chapel is under a committee of management, one-half of whom are churchmen, and one-half dissenters. The parish-minister reported that about 2,053 of the population in 1831 were in connexion with the Established church, and about 812 were dissenters.—The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £26 with £19 fees; average number of scholars 45. There are four private schools attended by above 200 children; the largest of these is in connexion with the Blantyre works.—The ruins of the priory of Blantyre, which was founded some time prior to the year 1296, are finely situated, in a most retired situation, on the top of a rock which rises perpendicularly from the Clyde, exactly opposite the

* "The Saint's order," says Mr. Blain, "was carefully observed, the people entertaining a belief, that should they transgress, and inter the dead bodies of females, contrary to his injunctions, such bodies would be cast above the earth."

noble ruins of Bothwell castle, and commands a very romantic view. Walter Stewart, first commendator of this priory, and Lord-privy-seal in 1595, was made a peer by the title of Lord Blantyre, July 10th, 1606. The revenues of the priory were, in 1561, money £131 6s. 7½d. Hamilton of Wishaw says in his 'Descriptions' compiled about the beginning of last century, "the Lord Blantyre heth ane fruitful orchard at the old priorie, where he is some tymes in use to dwell." There are yet a few relics of this orchard here; but from the state of the buildings it could scarcely have been supposed that they were in a habitable state at any period within the 18th century. See article BOTHWELL. Urns have been dug up at different times in several parts of the parish.—Blantyre village in the above parish, is about 8 miles south-east of Glasgow, and 3 west of Hamilton. It is inhabited chiefly by people employed at the cotton works, and contained in 1835, 1,821 inhabitants. The Clyde at the ferry here is 79 yards broad.

BODDOM, a village on the sea-coast of Buchan, near Peterhead, inhabited chiefly by fishers. A small harbour has recently been formed here close to the Boddom-head—or Buchanness as it is more frequently called—for the accommodation of those engaged in the herring-fishery.

BODOTRIA, the name given in ancient geography to the frith of Forth.

BOGHALL. See BIGGAR.

BOGIE (THE). See AUCHINDOIR.

BOG-OF-GIGHT, or BOGEN-GIGHT, the ancient designation of the seat of the Dukes of Gordon, in the parish of Bellie, now called GORDON CASTLE: which see. Shaw and others derive the name from *Bog-na-Gaoith*, that is, 'the Windy bog.' Richard Franck, who made a journey through Scotland in 1658, describes "Bogageith, the marquess of Huntly's palace all built with stone facing the ocean; whose fair front—set prejudice aside—worthily deserves an Englishman's applause for her lofty and majestic rivers and turrets that storm the air, and seemingly make dints in the very clouds!" The ferry, or more strictly speaking ferry-boat, across the Spey near this mansion, for ages known as "the Boat of Bog," has been supplanted by a magnificent stone bridge of four arches, said to have cost £13,000.

BOHARM, a parish in the shires of Banff and Moray, anciently called *Bocharin*, that is, 'the Bow about the Cairn,' which is sufficiently descriptive of its situation, the parish surrounding on three sides the mountain Beneageen or Benegin. Its outline is irregular; but its average length from east to west is 9 miles, and average breadth from 2 to 3. It is bounded by Moray on the north; Botriphnie parish on the east; Mortlach and Aberlour on the south; and the Spey on the west. The Fiddich separates it from Aberlour parish on the south-west. Population in 1801, 1,161; in 1831, 1,385, of whom 758 were in that portion of the parish belonging to Banffshire. Houses, in 1831, in Banffshire, 141; in Moray 152. Assessed property in Banffshire, in 1815, £2,014; in Moray, £1,517; valued rent £2,840.—This parish, formerly a rectory, with the ancient rectory of Ardintullie annexed, is in the presbytery of Aberlour, and synod of Moray. Patrons, the Crown, and the Earl of Fife. Stipend £244 16s. 7d., with a glebe of the value of £22 10s. By decreet of the court of teinds, in June 1782, a part of Dundurcus parish was united to it. Church built in 1795; sittings 575. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 5½d., with £15 fees, and a share of Dick's bequest. Scholars 50. There are three private schools attended by about 60 children in all.—The ruin of the castle of Gallvall is the only relic of antiquity in the parish. It was built fronting the east, on the north side of the valley towards the western end of the parish, where a promontory is pushed forward into the deep defile formed by the course of the Aldermy. It appears to have been a simple structure of 119 by 24 feet within, divided by an internal wall so as to form two halls on the ground-floor, one 65, and the other 54 feet in length. The windows were only 20 inches wide, though the walls were 8 feet thick, built up in frames of timber which were employed for keeping in the fluid mortar which was poured into the dry stone-wall when raised to a certain height. The front and corners were finished with free-stone from the quarries of Duffus. About a century ago several silver spoons were found among the rubbish, having the handle round and hollow like a pipe, and the concave part, or mouth, perfectly circular. This bulky fabric, in 1200, was denominated Castellum de Bucharin. It then belonged to the Freskyns of Duffus, by whom it was no doubt built. By assuming the title De Moravia, from their connection with that country, they became the author of that surname. They were once possessed of many fair domains in the north: namely, Duffus, Duldavie, Dalvey, Inverallen, and Kirkdales, in Moray; Airndilly, Aikenwall, Boharm, Botriphnie then Botruthin, Kinermonie then Cere Kainermonth, in Banffshire; and Brachlie, Croy, Ewan, Lunyn, and Petty, in Nairn or Inverness, as appears by the charter of Moray from 1100 to 1286. At this day, they are represented by the Duke of Athole, Sutherland of Duffus, and Murray of Abercairny. It also appears by the charter of Moray that, between 1203 and 1222, William, the son of William Freskyn, obtained the consent of Brucius, bishop of Moray, for building a domestic chapel for the more commodious performance of the offices of devotion. It stood on its own consecrated burying-ground—forsaken only in the course of the last century—about 50 yards from the north end of the castle; and, though only 24 by 12 feet within, must have been the parent of the parish-church, which, with several others, was erected at the private expense of James VI. for civilizing the north of Scotland, in the year 1618, at which period Ardintullie or Airndilly may be supposed to have been annexed. On the annexation of a part of the parish of Dundurcus a new parish-church was erected about 2 miles to the eastward.—James Ferguson, the self-taught astronomer, received the rudiments of his education here, under the patronage of Grant of Airndilly.

BOINDIE. See BOYNDIE.

BOISDALE (LOCH), a deep inlet of the Minch, on the eastern side of South Uist, and to the south of Loch Eynort. It is thickly strewn with islets, and has a small half-ruined tower at its entrance.

BOLESKINE and ABERTARFF, two united parishes in the county of Inverness. They extend in length about 21, and in average breadth about 10 miles, on the south side of Loch Ness. The united parish is bounded on the north by Urquhart; on the north-east by Dores; on the east by Daviot; on the south by Laggan; and on the south-west by Kilmanivaig. There are one or two small detached portions of the parish. The district at the western extremity of Lochness is level; the eastern is mountainous. The soil is as varied as the surface. There are a great many sheep fed in the hilly part of the country. Much natural wood still remains; and, from the large trunks of oak-trees found in all the mosses, we may conclude the whole country has at one period been an extensive oak-forest. FORT-AUGUSTUS, the centre of communication betwixt the east and west coasts of the kingdom, is in this

district: see that article. The celebrated FALL OF FOYERS, near the seat of Frazer of Foyers, will be described in a distinct article. The parish abounds with lakes, which contain a variety of fish; several streams also intersect it, of which the principal are the Oich, and the Tarff. LOCH NESS forms a separate article in this work. The Caledonian canal runs through this parish, and the old military road. Granite of beautiful appearance is found in the hills; and inexhaustible quarries of limestone are wrought in several parts. There are two small villages in this district, Cillchuiman and Balfrishel. The population of the former, including the garrison of Fort-Augustus, was 216 in 1831; of the latter, 159. Population of the parish in 1801, 1,799; in 1831, 1,829. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,756. The average gross amount of raw produce raised within the parish is estimated in the New Statistical account, published in May 1835, at £4,313. Houses, in 1831, 360. This parish is in the presbytery of Abertarff and synod of Glenelg. Patron, Fraser of Lovat. Stipend, £238 2s. 2d. There are two churches,—one the parish-church of Boleskine, built in 1777; and the other at Fort-Augustus, 11 miles distant, where a missionary officiates. The mission district comprehends the whole original parish of Abertarff, comprising a population of 1,201, of whom 872 were in connexion with the Establishment, and 329 were dissenters, chiefly Roman Catholics, of whom there is a small congregation here. The missionary has a house in the fort, and a salary of about £80. The Catholic clergyman has about £30. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £20 fees.

BOLFRACKS. See FORTINGAL.

BOLTON, a small parish in the shire of Haddington. It is very irregular in its boundaries and dimensions; extending from north-east to south-west, nearly 6 miles; and in breadth, at a medium, not above 1¼ mile. It is bounded by Haddington parish on the north; on the east by that beautiful little branch of the Tyne called the Gifford or Coalstone water, running north-west from Yester, and which separates it from Haddington parish; on the south by Yester or Gifford parish; on the west by Humbie and Salton. The Boins water, one of the head-streams of the Tyne, descending from the northern skirts of West hill in the Lammermoor chain, separates Bolton from Humbie parish. The valued rent of the parish is £2,437 12s. 7d. Scots; the real rent, in 1792, was about £1,400. It is now nearly double that sum. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,274. The number of acres is about 2,400, of which there are about 300 planted; most of the grounds are enclosed with stripes of planting. Population, in 1801, 252; in 1831, 332. Houses, in 1831, 63. This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Lord Blantyre. Stipend £153 15s. 5d., with a glebe of the value of £18. Schoolmaster's salary £34, with £40 fees. Average number of pupils 75. In the little village of Bolton there were, till recently, some vestiges of a house, with a park on the west side of it still called the orchard, which is said to have belonged to John Hepburn, a friend of Bothwell's, who fled with him from Dunbar, when Bothwell escaped from the battle of Falside. Chalmers says:—"The manor of Bolton was early enjoyed by the St. Hilaries, who were succeeded by William de Vetereponte, who married Emma de St. Hilary. Notwithstanding the terrible disasters of the succession war, in which, as we learn from Rymer and Prynne, this family was involved, yet was Bolton, with lands in other districts, enjoyed by it under Robert I. and David II. In the reign of James II. it belonged to George, Lord Haliburton of Dirleton. It was at length acquired by Patrick Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, after a long suit in parliament with Marion, the lady of Bolton. In 1526 and 1543, Bolton was in possession of a cadet of his family, by the name of Hepburn of Bolton. In January 1568, John Hepburn of Bolton was executed, as the associate of the Earl of Bothwell, his chief, in the murder of Darnley. The manor of Bolton, thus forfeited, was given to William Maitland, the well-known secretary Lethington. It was confirmed to the Earl of Lauderdale in 1621. Richard, Earl of Lauderdale, who died about the year 1693, sold the barony of Bolton, and even the ancient inheritance of Lethington, to Sir Thomas Livingston, who was created Viscount Teviot, in 1696; and Sir Thomas transferred the whole to Walter, Master of Blantyre, afterwards Lord Blantyre, in 1702, in whose family the property remains."

BONA, in the shire of Inverness, formerly a rectory, united to the ancient rectory of Inverness, and now comprehended in that parish. The ruins of its church still exist on the banks of Loch-Dochfour. Service is regularly maintained in the school room here by the Established ministers of Inverness. It is 6 miles south-south-west of Inverness, at the northern extremity of Loch-Ness, over which there is a ferry here. The population of the district, in 1831, was 1,363. On the east side of the Ness, about 600 yards below its efflux from Loch-Ness, and between it and Loch-Dochfour, there are the remains of a Roman station, which, it is supposed, was the site of the Banatia Urbs of Richard of Cirencester.

BON-ACCORD. See ABERDEEN.

BONAR, in the shire of Sutherland, and parish of Criech; 12 miles west of Dornoch. The commissioners for Highland roads and bridges, in April 1811, reported, that all the investigations of High land lines of road north of Inverness, had uniformly designated the head of the Dornoch-frith as a necessary central point; and that the inconvenience and danger experienced at the Meikle ferry, at the mouth of the frith, and the circuitous rout by Portinlech, a ferry at the head of the frith, rendered it very desirable to ascertain the most convenient place for crossing it between these points. For this purpose, Criech and Bonar appeared to possess nearly equal pretensions, —the first being wider but nearer the coast,—the other, narrower, but not affording so direct a road towards the north east. In 1811, Mr. Telford reported to the commissioners as follows: "Having repeatedly examined this frith, I find that about 12 miles above Dornoch, at Bonar ferry, it is contracted into the breadth of about 70 yards at low water of a spring-tide; at which time, 20 yards of that breadth extending from the southern shore, is covered by water not more than 3 feet in depth; and as the spring-tides rise no more than 8 feet, I conceive it is practicable to construct a bridge at this place where the several roads, south and north of it, may be made to centre without inconvenience. As considerable quantities of ice float here in winter, and the tides run with considerable velocity, it is advisable to construct an iron bridge of one arch, 150 feet span, and 20 feet rise; and by making the arch to spring 3 feet above high water mark, no interruption can then take place. I accompany this with a plan, in which I have endeavoured to improve the principles of constructing iron bridges, and also their external appearance; the principal ribs have here their parts all of equal dimensions, which, by cooling equally, will avoid defects hitherto experienced in structures of this sort; the road-way, instead of being supported by circles or perpendicular pillars as formerly, is sustained by lozenge forms, which pre-

serve straight lines, and keep the points of pressure in the direction of the radii; the covering plates, instead of being solid as formerly, are to be made reticulated, something in the way of malt-kiln tiles, which enables them to be made thicker, and yet so as to save a very considerable portion of iron, and consequently weight." Mr. Telford's plan was carried into execution in 1812. The bridge consists of an iron arch of 150 feet span, and 2 stone arches of 60 and 50 feet respectively, presenting a water-way of 260 feet. In the year 1814, the iron arch sustained, without damage, a tremendous blow from an irregular mass of fir-tree logs consolidated by ice; and in 1818, a schooner was drifted under the bridge, and suffered the loss of her 2 masts, the iron arch remaining uninjured. The total cost of the bridge was £13,971. By means of this bridge and that at Lovat, the benefit of the Great Highland road, without the intervention of any ferry, was extended to the northern extremity of Great Britain; the bridges of Dunkeld, Lovat, Conan, and Bonar, forming a connected series of bridges, which for size, solidity, and utility, are not surpassed any where in the kingdom.

BO-NESS. See BORROWSTOUNNESS.

BONHILL,* a parish in the county of Dumbarton, bounded on the north by Luss parish, the southern extremity of Loch Lomond, and the parish of Kilmaronock; on the east by Kilmaronock and Dumbarton; on the south by Dumbarton and Cardross; and on the west by Cardross and Luss. It is 5 miles in length, and about 3½ miles in breadth. The south end of Loch Lomond, with the Leven which issues from it, divide the parish nearly into two equal parts. The Leven,—whose beauties Smollett has sung in his well known verses:—

> On Leven's banks while free to rove,
> And tune the rural pipe to love,
> I envied not the happiest swain
> That ever trod th' Arcadian plain,—

is remarkable for the softness of its water, and the clearness of its stream. Gaelic scholars derive its name from the words *Le*, 'smooth' or 'soft,' and *Avon*, 'a river.' It issues from Loch Lomond at Balloch, and falls into the frith of Clyde at Dumbarton castle. In a straight line from the lake to the Clyde, it will measure about 5 miles; but its course, owing to its windings, is more than 9 miles. The fall from the lake to the Clyde is 22 feet. The tide flows up the river more than a third of its length; and large vessels come up to the quay of Dumbarton at high tide, but the navigation is much impeded by a sand-bar at the mouth of the river; where the tide fails, the vessels are drawn up the river by horses. These vessels are constructed to draw little water. They are chiefly employed in bringing coals, lime, and other heavy articles, to the manufacturers and others who reside upon the banks of the Leven and the lake; and in carrying down wood and bark from the coppices in Loch Lomond, and slates from the slate-quarries in the parish of Luss. The Leven produces salmon, parr, and a variety of trout, and other small fish. The salmon it produces are reckoned among the best in Scotland. The largest salmon ever taken in the Leven weighed 45 lbs. troy. The salmon-fishing in that part of the Leven which lies in the parish of Bonhill, rented, about 10 years ago, at 300 merks. The last lease of the fishings on the Leven, the property of the town in Dumbarton, was at the rent of £270. Some peculiar excellencies in the water of Leven have encouraged manufacturers to settle in this parish. The softness of its water fits it, in a peculiar manner, for the purposes of bleaching. It is seldom or never muddy, as the rivers and burns from the hills fall first into Loch Lomond, where the mud they carry along with them subsides. Neither is it subject to sudden risings and fallings, though at all times commanding a full supply from its great source. The first printfield on the Leven was begun about 1768. There are two villages in the parish, besides several houses built upon feus, or long leases, by the manufacturers adjoining the printfields. In the village of ALEXANDRIA [which see] the houses are built upon feus, at the rate of £8 per acre; in the village of Bonhill, upon a lease of 99 years, at the rate of £6 per acre. The grounds occupied by the printfields and bleachfields are feud at the rate of £2 10s. per acre. The valued rent of the parish is £2,180 9s. 2d. Scots. The real rent may be £4,500 Sterling. The value of property, as assessed in 1815, was £5,611. There are about 300 acres planted with Scotch firs and larix. There is an ash-tree in the churchyard of Bonhill, the trunk of which is 9 feet in length, the girth, immediately above the surface of the ground, 25 feet; about 3 feet above the surface it measures 19½ feet; and, at the narrowest part, 18 feet. It divides into three great branches; the girth of the largest of which is 11 feet; of the second, 10; and of the third, 9 feet 2 inches. The branches hang down to within a few feet of the ground; and, from the extremity of the branches on the one side, to that of those on the other, it measured no less than 94 feet. There was another large ash-tree, the trunk of which was about 11 feet in length; the girth, immediately above the surface of the ground, 33 feet; and at the narrowest part it measures 19 feet 10 inches. The proprietor fitted up a room in the inside of it, with benches around and three glass windows. The diameter of the room was 8 feet 5 inches, and from 10 to 11 feet high. Population in 1801, 2,460; in 1831, 3,623. Houses, in 1831, 390. About seven-eighths of the population inhabit the vale of the Leven, and are employed at the bleachfields and printfields on that river.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Campbell of Stonefield; stipend £224 15s. 5d., with a glebe of the value of £15. There are two parochial schools, attended together by about 100 children, and 7 private schools attended by about 300 children. The parochial schoolmasters have a salary of £21 7s. 8⅓d. each, with about £15 fees, and other emoluments. The ancient family of Lennox had a mansion-house at the south end of Loch Lomond; but nothing remains of it but the fosse. The tradition is, that the materials of the mansion were carried from this place to one of the islands in the lake, to build a castle there, as a place of greater safety, and where a considerable part of the building still remains, though in ruins. The whole lands in the parish formerly belonged to the family of Lennox; but in the 15th century, the Darnley family, by marriage, got one-half of the estate, and the titles. The other half went to the Rusky family. Smollett, the novelist, was born in the old mansion-house of Bonhill, and a monument has been erected here to his memory.

BONNINGTON, a small village on the water of Leith, about a mile north of Edinburgh, on the road to Newhaven. There is a mineral well here.

BONNINGTON, a village in the county of Mid Lothian, in the parish of Ratho, 1¼ mile south-west of the village.

* "The ancient mode of spelling the name of the parish was *Buneil*, which, in the opinion of some judges of the Gaelic language, means 'a bottom' or 'hollow.' Others imagine that it signifies 'the Surgeon's residence,' as the ancient family of Lennox had a mansion-house in the parish, and several places derive their names from their servants and dependants."—*Old Statistical Account*

BONNY (The), a river in Stirlingshire, which takes its rise in the parish of Kilsyth, and, running eastward, falls into the Carron, a little below Dunipace.

BOOSHALA, or Bhuachille, an islet off the south coast of Staffa, from which it is separated by a channel about 30 yards wide, through which a foamy surf is constantly rushing. It is of an irregular pyramidal form, entirely composed of basaltic pillars inclined in every direction, but principally pointing towards the top of the cone, resembling—Dr. Garnett remarks—billets of wood piled up in order to be charred. Many of the columns are horizontal, and some of them bent into segments of circles.

BORA HOLM, one of the Orkneys; constituting part of the parish of Rendal. It is opposite to the entrance of the harbour called the Millburn, in the isle of Gairsa, and is uninhabited.

BORERAY, a small fertile island of the Hebrides, lying northward of North Uist. It is about 1½ mile in length, and ½ mile in breadth. Lochmore, a small lake in this island, the bottom of which was only 2½ feet above low water-mark, was recently drained, whereby, at an expense of only £125, about 47 Scots acres of good soil, being a mixture of alluvial earth and sand, were gained.

BORERAY, a small island of the Hebrides, about a mile in circuit, lying 2 miles north of St. Kilda.

BORGUE, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its length is about 10, and its extreme breadth 7 miles; but, from its irregularity of outline, the superficial contents are not more than 40 square miles. It is bounded throughout nearly one-half of its circumference by the sea on the east and south-west; by Girthon on the north-west; and Twynholm on the north-east; having an extent of coast of upwards of 15 miles, indented with several bays where vessels may anchor with safety. In some places, the coast presents a perpendicular cliff 300 feet high. The surface is very unequal, but there are no high hills. Though mostly arable, a great part of the parish is under pasture, and a number of black cattle and sheep are reared in it. Freestone and whinstone are abundant. There are two fine ruins within the parish,—the tower of Balmangan, and Plunton castle. Population, in 1801, 820; in 1831, 894. Houses 160. Assessed property in 1815, £11,283.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £230 16s. 10d., with a glebe of the value of £29. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d. with £36 fees, and £50 other emoluments. Pupils 160. There is also a small private school. The old parish of Sandwick forms the southern part of the present parish. The ruins of its church are still visible on the side of the bay. Tradition relates that it was sacrilegiously plundered of its plate by French rovers, some time previous to the Reformation; but that a storm wrecked the vessel on a rock nearly opposite the church, where the pirates perished. It is called the Frenchman's rock. The church of Kirk-Andrew in this parish, originally belonged to the monks of Iona; when the devastations of the Danish pirates left them without an establishment, William the Lion transferred it, along with their churches and estates in Galloway, to the monks of Holyrood. It afterwards fell into the hands of the prior and canons of Whithorn. The ruins of this ancient kirk, dedicated to the patron saint of Scotland, stand on a creek of the Solway which from it is called Kirk-Andrew's bay.

BORLAND, or Boreland, a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Dysart, ½ mile north of that town, containing, in 1811, 228 inhabitants; in 1831, only 184. They are chiefly colliers. The village belongs in property to the Earl of Rosslyn.

BORLAND-PARK. See Auchterarder.

BORLEY (Loch), a small lake in the north of Sutherlandshire, parish of Durness, containing abundance of a species of trouts called Red bellies, which are only fished for in October.

BOROUGH-MOOR, a tract of ground, formerly an open common, in the shire of Edinburgh, and parish of St. Cuthbert; adjacent to the city of Edinburgh on the south. In the west end of the Borough-moor, there stood a large chapel dedicated to St. Roque, and round it there was a cemetery where those who died of the plague were interred. The town-council, in 1532, granted four acres of ground in the Borough-moor to Sir John Young, the chaplain, for which he was bound to keep the roof and windows of the chapel in repair; but at the Reformation the church and churchyard were converted into private property. A part of the walls of this chapel are still standing; Grose has preserved a view of it. This moor appears, in 1513, to have abounded with large oak-trees; and here James IV. reviewed his army before he marched to the fatal battle of Flodden-field. See Notes to 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel.'

BORROWSTOUNNESS, or Bo'ness, a parish in the county of Linlithgow; bounded by Carriden on the east; Linlithgow on the south; Polmont on the west; and the frith of Forth on the north. It is about 4 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth. The surface declines gradually on the north toward the Forth, and on the west to the river Avon. The soil is a deep loam, well-cultivated. There are several excellent coal-pits within the parish; ironstone also abounds; and there are great beds of limestone, but of bad quality. Quarries of freestone and whinstone are wrought here. The house of Kinniel, long inhabited by the venerable and accomplished metaphysician Dugald Stewart, is a seat of the Hamilton family, and as such is frequently mentioned in history. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2,790; in 1831, 2,809. Houses 323. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,093.—This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend £272 7s. 7d., with a glebe of the value of £21, and free coal.—There is a United Secession church within the town.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with about £60 fees. Average number of scholars 100. In 1834, there were eleven private schools within the parish, attended by about 250 children.—Prior to the middle of the 17th century, Kinniel was the name of the parish, but the inhabitants of Borrowstounness having built a church for themselves, the town was created a separate parish. In 1669, the Duke of Hamilton procured an act of parliament for uniting the two districts, and since that time the old landward-church of Kinniel has been neglected, though the burying-ground remains.

The burgh of Borrowstounness in the above parish is 9 miles west of Queensferry, 8 east of Falkirk, and 3 north of Linlithgow. It is situated on a low peninsula washed by the Forth, at the north-east corner of the parish, only a few feet above high water-mark. It has two principal streets running from west to east about 300 yards, which terminate in one which is 350 yards more. The streets and lanes are narrow; the houses in general low and old-fashioned. Borrowstounness is a burgh of barony under the Duke of Hamilton. Its population, in 1831, was 2,188, and there were at that time 65 houses within burgh of the yearly value of £10 and upwards. The annual revenue averages £216, of which about one-half arises from anchorage and harbour-dues, and

about £14 from impost on ale. The petty customs are the property of the superior. There is some ship-building carried on here; and in the immediate vicinity were extensive salt-works, at which 30,000 bushels used to be manufactured annually. The harbour is one of the safest and most commodious in the frith, having a great depth of water. By an act passed in 1744, an impost of 2d. Scots was laid on every Scots pint of ale and beer sold within the town and parish, to be vested in timber for improving the harbour. In 1816 an act was passed, authorizing trustees, for a period of 25 years from its date, to assess and levy a duty not exceeding 1s. on the pound of rent, on all buildings within the town, for cleaning, paving, and lighting the town, and supplying it with water. The total debt in 1834, was £2,030. Two or three Greenlandmen belong to this port, and it has some coasting-trade, but its commerce has greatly declined. Defoe describes this town as consisting "only of one straggling street, which is extended along the shore, close to the water. It has been, and still is, a town of the greatest trade to Holland and France of any in Scotland, except Leith; but it suffers very much of late by the Dutch trade being carried on so much by way of England. However," he adds, "if the Glasgow merchants would settle a trade to Holland and Hamburgh in the firth, by bringing their foreign goods by land to Alloway, and exporting them from thence, as they proposed some time ago, 'tis very likely the Borrowstounness men would come into business again; for as they have the most shipping, so they are the best seamen in the firth, and are very good pilots for the coast of Holland, the Baltic, and the coast of Norway." It has a custom-house. About 45 years ago a canal was begun to be cut between this place and Grangemouth, to communicate there with the Forth and Clyde canal. This canal was never finished. There is an annual fair held here on the 16th of November.—In 1774 an embankment, 1½ mile in length, was made westwards from this port along the north side of the carse of Kinniel, with the view not of gaining but of saving ground from the sea. It has answered this purpose very well, and effectually protects about 450 acres of carse-land, at present rented at £4 4s. per acre.

BORROWSTOWN, a fishing-village on the north coast of Caithness, parish of Reay, 6 miles west of Thurso.

BORTHWICK, a parish in the shire of Edinburgh; bounded on the north by Cockpen, Newbottle, a detached portion of Temple parish, and Cranston parish; on the east by Crichton parish; on the south by Heriot; and on the west by Temple and Carrington parishes. Measured from the village of Ford on the north-east, to Castleton hill on the south-west, it is nearly 6 miles in length; and from Arniston bridge on the north-west, to Fala hill on the south-east, it is about 4 miles in breadth. The general aspect of the parish is hilly, especially when viewed from the kirk-town, which is near the centre of the parish. Two streams, known as the South and North Middleton burns, descend from the Moorfoot hills on the southern boundary of the parish, and, after pursuing north-easterly courses, unite a little above the kirk-town; and then fetching a circuit round the mole on which Borthwick castle is built, flow north-west, under the name of the Gore, to a point a little beyond Arniston bridge, where they unite with the South Esk. These streams drain a vast extent of upland surface, and are consequently subject to sudden and extensive floods. The South Esk divides Borthwick parish from Carrington parish; and the Tyne divides it on the east from Crichton. Many romantic scenes occur throughout this district, particularly in the valleys of the Gore and the Tyne; and the locality is a favourite one with botanists. Grahame has described the sylvan scenery of the district in the following lines:—

> "What though fair Scotland's valleys rarely vaunt
> The oak majestical, whose aged boughs
> Darken a rood breadth! yet nowhere is seen
> More beauteously profuse, wild underwood;
> Nowhere 'tis seen more beauteously profuse,
> Than on thy tangling banks, well-wooded Esk,
> And Borthwick, thine, above that fairy nook
> Formed by your blending streams.—The hawthorn there,
> With moss and lichen grey, dies of old age,
> No steel profane permitted to intrude:
> Up to the topmost branches climbs the rose,
> And mingles with the fading flowers of May;
> While round the brier the honeysuckle wreaths
> Entwine, and with their sweet perfume embalm
> The dying rose; a never-failing blow
> From spring to fall, expands; the sloethorn white,
> As if a flaky shower the leafless sprays
> Had hung; the hawthorn, May's fair diadem;
> The whin's rich dye; the bonny broom; the rasp
> Erect; the rose, red, white, and faintest pink;
> And long-extending bramble's flowery shoots."

There are five villages within the parish. Of the village of Ford only a few houses belong to Borthwick parish. See FORD. Dewarston, on the estate of Vogrie, a little to the south-west of Ford, is a beautiful little village, of quiet and cleanly aspect, and inhabited by about 150 souls. Middleton, on the line of road leading through the centre of the parish to Galla water, is pleasantly situated. There is an inn here, formerly better known as a posting-station, 13 miles from Edinburgh. Newlandrigg is a village of about 100 inhabitants. Stobb's mill, well-known for its gunpowder manufactory, is a village of about 70 inhabitants. There are large beds of limestone within the parish, and lime is extensively manufactured at Hemperston and Middleton, at Vogrie and Arniston. Population of the parish in 1801, 842; in 1831, 1,473. Assessed property in 1815, £8,955; valued rent, £5,600 18s. Scots. Houses, in 1831, 296.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Dundas of Arniston. Stipend £198 12s. 3d., with a glebe of the value of £28. Unappropriated teinds £15 0s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £30 fees. Scholars 100. There are two private schools. The old church was accidentally destroyed by fire in May, 1775. The present church, about 40 yards from the ruins of the old one, was built in 1778. About a fourth part of the population are dissenters.—This parish evidently derives its name from the ancient and once powerful family of Borthwick, concerning whose origin traditional accounts are very various. Some say that they were descended from one Andreas, a son of the lord of Burtick in Livonia, who accompanied Queen Margaret from Hungary to Scotland, in 1057, and having got possession of some lands in the west of south parts of this country, his posterity, with some small alteration in the spelling, assumed the surname of Borthwick, from the place of their progenitor's birth. Others are of opinion that the name is merely local. Be that as it may, certain it is, that during the 15th and following centuries, the lords of Borthwick had immense possessions and very great influence in this part of the country. The peerage is now dormant; John, the 9th Lord Borthwick, having died without issue in 1672. The present proprietor, though a branch of the old family, acquired the property by purchase, and is now a claimant for the titles also of his ancestors. What now constitutes this parish formerly belonged to the college-kirk of Crichton, which lies about a mile north-east of this place. In April, 1596, James I. dissolved from the said college-kirk the prebendarie

of Ardnalestoun (now Arniston), of Middleton first and second, and of Vogrie, of old called Lochquharret, or Locherwart, and also two boys or clerks to assist in the performance of divine service, with suitable salaries annexed to their office. These prebendaries, with the haill vicarage of Borthwick, fruits, rents, manse, and glebe thereof, were then, by a royal charter, erected into a distinct and separate charge, to be in all time coming called the parsonage of Borthwick. The year before this, the presbytery of Dalkeith had designed a glebe for Mr. Adam Colt, the then officiating parson; but this they seem to have considered only as a measure of expediency, the parish having been constituted before the royal charter could be obtained. This deed must have been regarded at the time as a transaction of considerable importance; for, in 1606, the erection of the parsonage by the said charter was solemnly ratified in parliament, and in 1609, confirmed by George, archbishop of St. Andrew's, as the patron of said prebendaries; always reserving, however, the presentation and advocation of all the premises, gifts, and benefices, to himself and successors in office.

About 1½ mile below the kirk-town, there is, on the lands of Harvieston, beautifully situated by the side of the Gore, a ruin, called the old castle of Catcune, which is said to have been the residence of the family of Borthwick, before they had risen to such eminence in this country. About the end of the 14th and beginning of the 15th century, lived a Sir William Borthwick, who, being a man of great parts, was employed as an ambassador on several important negotiations, and concerned in most of the public transactions of his time. This William appears to have been created Lord Borthwick before 1430; for, in October that year, at the baptism of the king's two sons, several knights were created, and among the rest William, son and heir of Lord Borthwick. He obtained from James I., of Scotland, a license to build and fortify a castle on the lands of Lochwarret, or Locherworth, which he had bought from Sir William Hay: "Ad construendam castrum in loco illo qui vulgariter dicitur le Mote de Lochorwart." This grant was obtained by a charter under the great seal, June 2d, 1430. A stately and most magnificent castle was accordingly reared, and afterward became the chief seat and title of the family. This amazing mass of building is yet upon the whole very entire, and of astonishing strength. There is indeed in the middle of the east wall a considerable breach; but whether occasioned by a flash of lightning, or by the influence of the weather, or by some original defect in the building, cannot now with certainty be determined. The form of this venerable structure is nearly square, being 74 by 68 feet without the walls, but having on the west side a large opening which seems to have been intended to give light to the principal apartments. The walls themselves—which are of hewn stone without and within, and most firmly cemented—are 13 feet thick near the bottom, and towards the top are gradually contracted to about 6 feet. Besides the sunk story, they are, from the adjacent area to the battlement, 90 feet high; and if we include the roof, which is arched and covered with flag-stones, the whole height will be about 110 feet. "From the battlements of Borthwick castle, which command a varied and beautiful view, the top of Crichton castle can be discovered, lying about two miles distant to the eastward. The convenience of communicating by signal with a neighbouring fortress was an object so much studied in the erection of Scottish castles, that, in all probability, this formed one reason of the unusual height to which Borthwick castle is raised"—['Provincial Antiquities of Scotland.' Edn. 1834, p. 200.] In one of the low apartments is an excellent spring-well, now filled up with rubbish. On the first story are state-rooms, which were once accessible by a drawbridge. The great hall is 40 feet long, and so high in the roof that, says Nisbet, "a man on horseback might turn a spear in it with all the ease imaginable." The chimney, which is very large, has been carved and gilded, and in every corner may be traced the remains of fallen greatness. "On the 11th of June, 1567, Morton, Mar, Hume, and Lindsay, with other inferior barons, and attended by nine hundred or a thousand horse, on a sudden surrounded the castle of Borthwick, where Bothwell was in company with the queen. Bothwell had such early intelligence of their enterprise, that he had time to ride off with a very few attendants; and the insurgent nobles, when they became aware of his escape, retreated to Dalkeith, and from thence to Edinburgh, where they had friends who declared for them, in spite of the efforts of Queen Mary's partisans. The latter, finding themselves the weaker party, retreated to the castle, while the provost and the armed citizens, to whom the defence of the town was committed, did not, indeed, open their gates to the insurgent lords but saw them forced without offering opposition. These sad tidings were carried to Mary by Beaton, the writer of the letter, who found her still at Borthwick, 'so quiet, that there was none with her passing six or seven persons.' She had probably calculated on the citizens of Edinburgh defending the capital against the insurgents; when this hope failed, she resolved on flight. 'Her majesty,' says the letter, 'in men's clothes, booted and spurred, departed that same night from Borthwick to Dunbar: whereof no man knew, save my lord duke, (*i. e.* Bothwell, created Duke of Orkney,) and some of his servants, who met her majesty a mile from Borthwick, and conveyed her to Dunbar.' We may gather from these particulars, that, although the confederated lords had declared against Bothwell, they had not as yet adopted the purpose of imprisoning Queen Mary herself. When Bothwell's escape was made known, the blockade of Borthwick was instantly raised, although the place had neither garrison nor means of defence. The more audacious enterprise of making the queen prisoner, had not been adopted by the insurgents until the event of the incidents at Carberry-hill showed such to have been the Scottish queen's unpopularity at the time, that any attempt might be hazarded against her person or liberty, without the immediate risk of its being resented by her subjects. There seems to have been an interval of nearly two days betwixt the escape of Bothwell from Borthwick castle, and the subsequent flight of the queen in disguise to Dunbar. If, during that interval, Mary could have determined on separating her fortunes from those of the deservedly detested Bothwell, her page in history might have closed more happily."—['Provincial Antiquities,' p. 208.] The castle is surrounded on every side but one by steep ground and water, and at equal distances from the base are square and round towers. "Like many other baronial residences in Scotland, Sir William de Borthwick built this magnificent pile upon the very verge of his own property. The usual reason for choosing such a situation was hinted by a northern baron, to whom a friend objected this circumstance as a defect, at least an inconvenience: 'We'll *brizz yont*,' (*Anglice*, press forward,) was the baron's answer; which expressed the policy of the powerful in settling their residence upon the extremity of their domains, as giving pretext and opportunity for making acquisitions at the expense of their neighbours. William de Hay, from whom

Sir William Borthwick had acquired a part of Lockerworth, is said to have looked with envy upon the splendid castle of his neighbour, and to have vented his spleen by building a mill upon the lands of Little Lockerworth, immediately beneath the knoll on which the fortress was situated, declaring that the Lord of Borthwick, in all his pride, should never be out of hearing of the clack of his neighbour's mill. The mill accordingly still exists, as a property independent of the castle."—['Provincial Antiquities,' p. 200.] Strong, however, as this fortress was both by nature and art, it was not proof against the arms of Oliver Cromwell. John, 8th Lord Borthwick, had, during the Civil war, remained firmly attached to the royal cause, and thus drew upon himself the vengeance of the Protector, who, by a letter, dated at Edinburgh, 18th November, 1650, summoned him to surrender in these terms:

"*For the Governor of Borthwick Castle, These.*

"Sir,—I thought fitt to send this trumpett to you, to lett you know that, if you please to walk away with your company, and deliver the house to such as I shall send to receive it, you shall have libertie to carry off your armes and goods, and such other necessaries as you have. You harboured such parties in your house as have basely unhumanely murdered our men; if you necessitate me to bend my cannon against you, you must expect what I doubt you will not be pleased with. I expect your present answer, and rest your servant,

O. CROMWELL."

A surrender was not the immediate consequence of this peremptory summons, for the castle held out until artillery were opened upon it; but seeing no appearance of relief, Lord Borthwick obtained honourable terms of capitulation, viz., liberty to march out with his lady and family unmolested, and fifteen days allowed to remove his effects. Notwithstanding the waste of time, the grand appearance of this princely edifice still fills the mind of the beholder with veneration.

This parish has produced several eminent men. Principal Robertson was born in the manse of Borthwick, and ever cherished an attachment to the place of his nativity, and the scenes of his youth. The Dundases of Arniston have made a conspicuous figure in Scottish history. Two of the heads of that family were presidents of the highest civil courts in this country; and the Right Honourable Henry Dundas rose to the office of secretary of state. James Small, an eminent mechanic and agricultural implement maker, was also a native of this parish.

BORTHWICK (THE), a Roxburghshire stream, whose head-streams, Craikhope burn, Howpassley burn, and Brownshope burn descend from the range of hills on the south-west skirts of the county, where the shires of Selkirk, Dumfries, and Roxburgh meet. It flows in a north-east direction and with a rapid course, through the parish of Roberton; and joins the Teviot a little below Branxholm, and about 2 miles above Hawick.

BOSWELL'S (ST.), or LESSUDDEN, a parish on the banks of the Tweed, in Roxburghshire; bounded on the north by the parish of Melrose, and the Tweed which separates it from Berwickshire; on the east by the Tweed and Maxtown parish; on the south by Ancrum parish; and on the west by Bowden parish. It derives its name, St. Boswell, from St. Boisel a disciple of St. Cuthbert, who is said to have founded the church of this parish. Lessudden is the name of the principal village in the parish, and is supposed to have been originally *Lis-Aidan*, that is, 'the Residence of Aidan;' or perhaps *Lessedwin*—as it is in old chartularies—that is, 'the Manor-place of Edwin.' It was burnt by the English, under Sir Ralph Sadler, in 1544. It is 10 miles west of Kelso, and 4 east of Melrose. The old village of St. Boswell's stood about a mile to the south-east of Lessudden. St. Boswell's burn, rising in Bowden parish, intersects the parish, and falls into the Tweed a little above Lessudden. The superficial area of the parish is 2,600 acres, nearly all arable. The valued rent is £4,330 18s. 2d. Scots. Real rental, in 1792, about £1,600; in 1834, about £3,000. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,048. Population, in 1801, 497; in 1831, 701. Houses 117.—This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Buccleugh. Stipend £211 11s. 7d., with a glebe of the value of £12. Unappropriated teinds £572 10s. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s., with about £40 fees. Average number of pupils 50. There is a small private school. Robert Scott, Esq. of Penang, left £100, and a field of 5 acres, for behoof of the poor of this parish.

St. Boswell's fair is held on a large green of the same name, of about 40 acres in extent, through which passes the turnpike-road from the Lothians to Jedburgh, &c. It is the greatest in the south of Scotland. It is held annually on the 18th of July; or on the Monday following, if the 18th fall on a Sunday. Its happening either on the Monday or Saturday is very justly thought to occasion much inattention to the religious observance of the Sabbath; and the evil has been often and long since complained of, but no remedy has yet been applied. If the day be fine, the concourse of people from all the surrounding country is immense; and some come from a very considerable distance. Great flocks of sheep and lambs—the latter chiefly Leicester and crosses—are brought hither from all parts of the adjacent country, and generally find so ready a market as to be disposed of early in the morning, or at latest in the forenoon. The average number shown at this fair, until within these ten or twelve years, was 30,000; it does not now exceed 20,000. The chief purchasers are the Berwickshire and East Lothian graziers. The show of black cattle is not very imposing; but the show of horses has usually been so fine that buyers attend from all parts both of the north of England and south of Scotland. Linen cloth, hardware, toys, crockery, and other miscellaneous articles, are also exhibited to a considerable amount in value, in booths—or, as they are here called, *craims*—which are erected in great numbers on the green. St. Boswell's is among the last of the wool-fairs, and generally winds up the wool-trade for the season. The money turned in the course of the day at this fair used to be from £8,000 to £10,000 sterling. The Duke of Buccleugh receives a certain rate or toll upon sheep, cattle, and all other commodities brought into this fair for sale. Old sheep pay one merk Scots per score; lambs, one-half of that sum; and so on. This toll is sometimes collected by people appointed for the purpose; but is more commonly let for such a sum of money as can be agreed on. The highest at which it ever was let was £53, the lowest £33; and the average is supposed to be about £38.

BOTHKENNAR, a small parish of Stirlingshire in the carse of Falkirk; about 1½ mile in length and nearly of equal breadth. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Airth; on the west by the parish of Larbert; on the south by the parishes of Falkirk and Polmont; and on the east, by the Forth. It seems anciently to have been bounded on the south by the river Carron, but that river, having changed its course, now intersects both the parishes of Bothkennar and Falkirk, leaving part of the former on the south, and a small part of the latter upon the north side of it. The parish contains 96 oxgangs of land, of 13 acres each, or 1,248 Scots acres in whole; the old valuation of which is £3,591 12

6d. Scots. The real rent of the parish, in 1796, was about £2,808. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,429. This district is almost a continuous flat; there is scarcely the least rising ground to be observed through the whole of it, and, excepting the roads, there is not a spot of it uncultivated. Population, in 1801, 575; in 1831, 905. Houses 150.—This parish is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Stipend £201 12s. 10d., with a glebe of the value of £12. Church built in 1789. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £10 fees. There is also a private school.

BOTHWELL,* a large parish on the northern banks of the Clyde, in Lanarkshire. In ancient times Bothwell was a great and noble barony, extending from Clyde to the boundaries of West Lothian. It is situated in the Lower ward of the county of Lanark, and bounded upon the south by the river Clyde, and the South Calder; on the west and north by the North Calder; and on the east by Shotts. It is of an oval figure, extending from west to east about 8½ miles in length, and 4 at its greatest breadth. The great flat of the upper part of the parish is, at a medium, 300 feet above the level of the sea; that toward the Clyde is much lower. The surface rises gradually from the Clyde to the north and north-east. The old valuation of the parish is £7,389 16s. 0$\frac{4}{13}$d. Scots. In 1650, the rental of the parish was £1,950 18s. 5$\frac{3}{13}$d. sterling; in 1782, £4,431 7s. 4d. sterling. The present rental, exclusive of the collieries and iron-works, may amount to between £9,000 and £10,000. The income from mines and iron-works, it is stated in the New Statistical Account of this parish, is supposed to exceed £160,000 per annum. The value of assessed property, in 1815, was £16,053. The parish abounds in freestone. The quarries near the Clyde are of a red-coloured stone; in the upper part of the parish, of a beautiful white. Coal is extensively wrought, and there are large iron-works. Population, in 1801, 3,017; in 1831, 5,545. Houses in 1831, 1,086. If the parish were divided by a line drawn across the narrowest part, passing a little to the east of the village of Bellshill, the population of the two districts would be nearly equal; but that of the eastern district is composed of colliers, iron-smelters, and others connected with the coal and iron works; while that of the west is chiefly agricultural labourers and weavers. The village of Bothwell is 36½ miles from Edinburgh; 8 from Glasgow; 27 from Stirling; and 17 from Lanark.—This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend £282 14s. 8d., with a glebe of the value of £36. Unappropriated teinds £491 12s. 11d. Church built in 1833; sittings 1,150. It is a very handsome Gothic edifice, with a tower 120 feet in height; cost £4,179. A preaching-station was opened at Holytown in March, 1834; and a church has since been built a little to the east of that town, with 830 sittings, at a cost of £1,152, for the accommodation of parties connected with the Established church in the eastern district of the parish. Salary about £60.—There is a Relief congregation at Bellshill. Church built in 1763; sittings 812. Stipend £120, with a manse and glebe of the value of £30.—A United Secession congregation was established and a church built in 1802 at Newarthill. Sittings 600. Stipend £70, with a house, and glebe of the value of £14.—There are three parish-schools and ten private schools. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34 4s., each of the other two has a salary of £8 11s. By a census made by the parish-minister of Bothwell in 1836 it was found that, of a total population of 6,381, there were 3,757 in connexion with the Established church, and 2,485 in connexion with other denominations.—For further information regarding this parish, see articles: CALDER, CHAPELHALL, CLYDE, HOLYTOWN, UDDINGSTONE, &c.

The castle of Bothwell, on the north bank of the Clyde in this parish, is a very ancient and noble structure. What of it remains occupies a space in length 234 feet, and in breadth 99 feet over the walls. The walls are upwards of 15 feet in thickness, and in some places 60 feet high, built of a kind of red grit or friable sandstone. In the notes to Wordsworth's poems [Vol. v. p. 379, edn. 1839,] occurs the following description of this noble relic of feudal ages: "It was exceedingly delightful to enter thus unexpectedly upon such a beautiful region. The castle stands nobly, overlooking the Clyde. When we came up to it, I was hurt to see that flower-borders had taken place of the natural overgrowings of the ruin, the scattered stones and wild plants. It is a large and grand pile of red freestone, harmonizing perfectly with the rocks of the river, from which, no doubt, it has been hewn. When I was a little accustomed to the unnaturalness of a modern garden, I could not help admiring the excessive beauty and luxuriance of some of the plants, particularly the purple-flowered clematis, and a broad-leafed creeping plant without flowers, which scrambled up the castle wall, along with the ivy, and spread its vine-like branches so lavishly that it seemed to be in its natural situation, and one could not help thinking that, though not self-planted among the ruins of this country, it must somewhere have its native abode in such places. If Bothwell castle had not been close to the Douglas mansion, we should have been disgusted with the possessor's miserable conception of adorning such a venerable ruin; but it is so very near to the house, that of necessity the pleasure-grounds must have extended beyond it, and perhaps the neatness of a shaven lawn and the complete desolation natural to a ruin might have made an unpleasing contrast; and, besides being within the precincts of the pleasure-grounds, and so very near to the dwelling of a noble family, it has forfeited, in some degree, its independent majesty, and becomes a tributary to the mansion; its solitude being interrupted, it has no longer the command over the mind in sending it back into past times, or excluding the ordinary feelings which we bear about us in daily life. We had then only to regret that the castle and the house were so near to each other; and it was impossible not to regret it; for the ruin presides in state over the river, far from city or town, as if it might have a peculiar privilege to preserve its memorials of past ages, and maintain its own character for centuries to come. We sat upon a bench under the high trees, and had beautiful views of the different reaches of the river, above and below. On the opposite bank, which is finely wooded with elms and other trees, are the remains of a priory built upon a rock; and rock and ruin are so blended, that it is impossible to separate the one from the other. Nothing can be more beautiful than the little remnant of this holy place: elm trees (for we were near enough to distinguish them by their branches) grow out of the walls, and overshadow a small, but very elegant window. It can scarcely be conceived what a grace the castle and priory impart

* The origin of this name is uncertain. *Both*, in Celtic, Syriac, Chaldee, and Saxon, signifies 'a Habitation or Dwelling.' *Hyl* or *Hail*, in Celtic, is 'a Flood or Water;' and compounded with *both*, *Bothail* or *Bothwell* may signify 'a Habitation beside or on the Waters.' *Old Statistical Account.*—Chalmers suggests that as *gwill*, or, in composition, *will*, means 'a Stranger or Interloper,' *Bothwill* or *Bothwyll* may signify 'the Habitation of the Stranger.' *Caledonia*, iii. p. 700.—Bullet renders *Bothwell*, 'a Castle upon an eminence;' from *both*, which he interprets 'Eminence,' and *wall*, in composition *well*, 'a Castle.

to each other; and the river Clyde flows on, smooth and unruffled below, seeming to my thoughts more in harmony with the sober and stately images of former times, than if it had roared over a rocky channel, forcing its sound upon the ear. It blended gently with the warbling of the smaller birds, and the chattering of the larger ones, that had made their nests in the ruins. In this fortress the chief of the English nobility were confined after the battle of Bannockburn. If a man is to be a prisoner, he scarcely could have a more pleasant place to solace his captivity; but I thought that, for close confinement, I should prefer the banks of a lake, or the sea-side. The greatest charm of a brook or river is in the liberty to pursue it through its windings; you can then take it in whatever mood you like; silent or noisy, sportive or quiet. The beauties of a brook or river must be sought, and the pleasure is in going in search of them; those of a lake or of the sea come to you of themselves. These rude warriors cared little, perhaps, about either; and yet, if one may judge from the writings of Chaucer, and from the old romances, more interesting passions were connected with natural objects in the days of chivalry than now: though going in search of scenery, as it is called, had not then been thought of. I had previously heard nothing of Bothwell castle, at least nothing that I remembered; therefore, perhaps, my pleasure was greater, compared with what I received elsewhere, than others might feel."—The following is a concise statement of the various lords or masters this castle has successively received in the vicissitudes of fortune. During the reign of Alexander II. it belonged to Walter Olifard, justiciary of Lothian, who died in 1242. It afterwards passed by marriage to the Morays or Murrays. In the time of Edward I. it was given to Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. Upon his forfeiture, it was given by Robert Bruce to Andrew Murray, Lord Bothwell, who had married Christian, sister to that king. With his grand-daughter, it came to Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, and continued in their family till their forfeiture under James II. in 1455. After the forfeiture of the family of Douglas, the bulk of the lordship of Bothwell was given to Lord Crichton, son to Chancellor Crichton; and Bothwell forest, or Bothwell moor, was obtained by Lord Hamilton, in exchange for the lands of Kingswell. Crichton was forfeited in 1485, for joining with Alexander Duke of Albany against James III. It was then given by James III. to Lord Monipenny, but afterwards resumed, as having been gifted by the king in his minority, and bestowed on John Ramsay, who enjoyed it till 1488, when the lordship of Crichton was gifted by James IV. to Adam Hepburn,—

"he who died
On Flodden, by his sovereign's side."

It continued in this line till November, 1567, when James, Earl of Bothwell, was forfeited for the murder of Darnley. Thereafter it was given to Francis Stewart, son of John, Abbot of Kelso, who was natural son to James V.; and on his forfeiture his estate was gifted to the lairds of Buccleugh and Roxburgh, from whom the Marquis of Hamilton acquired all the superiority and patronage of that lordship. The castle of Bothwell, with a third of the lordship, was disponed by Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, to the Earl of Angus, in exchange for the lordship of Liddisdale. Angus, and Archibald his son, in 1630, feued off their part of the lordship to the particular tenants and possessors thereof, reserving the castle and mains of Bothwell. It was given off as a patrimonial portion with the Earl of Forfar, but again returned to the family of Douglas on the death of Archibald Earl of Forfar, who died at Stirling of wounds received at Sherriffmuir, in 1715. The Douglas family enlarged and improved the castle; and their arms are found in different places of the wall. It is said that a great part of it was taken down by the Earl of Forfar, to build a modern house out of the materials.

The old church of Bothwell is a structure, in the Gothic style, of excellent workmanship, 70 feet in length over the walls, and 39 in breadth. The roof is arched and lofty. It was lighted with a tire of large windows on each side, and a great window in the east end, in the upper part of which the Douglas arms are cut. At the south corner of the window, within and without, the same arms are quartered with the royal arms. The Hamilton arms are engraved in the centre of the arch which supported the organ loft. The arched roof is covered with large polished flags of stone, somewhat in the form of pantiles. Near the outer base of the spire, the name of the master-mason was written in Saxon characters, "Magister Thomas Tron." In the two east corners of the church are two sepulchral monuments to the Earl of Forfar and his son. This building was used as the parish church till 1828. The collegiate church of Bothwell was founded October 10, 1398, by Archibald earl of Douglas, for a provost and 8 prebendaries; with a grant of the lands of Osberington, or Orbiston, in his barony of Bothwell, and the lands of Netherurd, in the sheriffdom of Peebles. The endowments of this church were very great; for besides these lands, there was given them a right to all the tithes of Bothwell and Bertram-Shotts, Avondale, and Stonehouse parishes, and several superiorities. Most of these superiorities, with part of the property, and the tithes, belong now to the Duke of Hamilton, who is both patron and titular. The noble founder died in 1400; and, as tradition has it, was buried with his lady under a large marble stone in the east end of the quire. In the same year David, prince of Scotland, was married to Marjory Douglas, daughter to Archibald, Earl of Douglas, in the church of Bothwell. The provost of Bothwell had a vicar at St. Catherine's chapel, for serving the upper part of the parish now called the Shotts; but after the Reformation, it was divided into two parishes. A list of the provosts and successive ministers of Bothwell is given in the Old Statistical Account of this parish.

Bothwell bridge was the scene of an engagement on the 22d of June, 1679, between the Covenanters and the king's army commanded by the Duke of Monmouth, assisted by Claverhouse and Dalzell. The king's army advanced by the north or Bothwell side. The Covenanters amounted to 4,000; and the bridge was vigorously defended for a time by Hackston of Rathillet; but the main body divided among themselves, and madly employing the precious moments while the king's troops were carrying the bridge in cashiering their officers, were soon thrown into confusion; 400 were killed, chiefly in the pursuit, and 1,200 taken prisoners. The aspect of the bridge and scenery in the immediate vicinity has been entirely changed within these few years. Formerly the bridge, about 120 feet in length, rose with an acclivity of about 20 feet, and was only 12 feet in breadth, fortified with a gateway near the south-east or Hamilton end. The gateway and gate have been long removed; and in 1826, 2 feet were added to the original breadth of the bridge by a supplemental building on the upper side, while the hollow on the south bank was filled up. The Clyde is here 71 yards broad.

Bothwell-haugh, about a mile above the bridge, was formerly the property of James Hamilton of Bothwell-haugh, who shot the Earl of Murray, the

regent of Scotland, at Linlithgow, on the 23d of January, 1569. "He had been condemned to death soon after the battle of Langside, as we have already related, and owed his life to the regent's clemency. But part of his estate had been bestowed upon one of the regent's favourites, who seized his house, and turned out his wife naked, in a cold night, into the open fields, where, before next morning, she became furiously mad. This injury made a deeper impression on him than the benefit he had received, and from that moment he vowed to be revenged of the regent. Party rage strengthened and inflamed his private resentment. His kinsmen, the Hamiltons, applauded the enterprise. The maxims of that age justified the most desperate course he could take to obtain vengeance. He followed the regent for some time, and watched for an opportunity to strike the blow. He resolved at last to wait till his enemy should arrive at Linlithgow, through which he was to pass, in his way from Stirling to Edinburgh. He took his stand in a wooden gallery, which had a window towards the street; spread a feather bed on the floor to hinder the noise of his feet from being heard; hung up a black cloth behind him that his shadow might not be observed from without; and, after all this preparation, calmly expected the regent's approach, who had lodged, during the night, in a house not far distant. Some indistinct information of the danger which threatened him had been conveyed to the regent, and he paid so much regard to it, that he resolved to return by the same gate through which he had entered, and to fetch a compass round the town. But as the crowd about the gate was great, and he himself unacquainted with fear, he proceeded directly along the street; and the throng of people obliging him to move very slowly, gave the assassin time to take so true an aim, that he shot him with a single bullet through the lower part of his belly, and killed the horse of a gentleman who rode on his other side. His followers instantly endeavoured to break into the house whence the blow had come: but they found the door strongly barricadoed; and, before it could be forced open, Hamilton had mounted a fleet horse, which stood ready for him at a back passage, and was got far beyond their reach. The regent died the same night of his wound."—[Robertson's 'History of Scotland,' Book V.]*

About a quarter of a mile east of this, there is a bridge over the South Calder which is thought to be of Roman construction; it is a single arch of 20 feet span, high, narrow, and without parapets. The Roman road called Watling Street—one of the four great Roman roads in Britain—leading to it from the east, through Dalziel parish, was in a state of considerable preservation towards the end of last century, but is now scarce discernible.—A mile above this, upon the banks of the same water, there is a quarry of the finest millstones in the west of Scotland. Three miles higher, upon the north bank of the Calder, in the middle of the steep rock upon which the house of Cleland stands, is a large natural cove, which has been partly improven by art, capable of holding 40 or 50 men, and of difficult access. The entry was secured by a door and an iron gate fixed in the solid rock; the fire-place, and part of the chimney and floor, still remain. The tradition is, that it was used as a place of concealment in the troublesome times of the country, as far back as the gallant patriot Sir William Wallace,—perhaps by the hero himself, and his trusty band; also during the violent feuds between the house of Cleland and Lauchope; and especially in the convulsions of this country under the Charles's.

The house of Lauchope was the seat of a very ancient family, the mother-family of the Muirheads. It is an old tower-house, with walls of a prodigious thickness.—Woodhall, near the village of Holytown, the property of W. F. Campbell, Esq. of Islay, is a fine mansion.—The house of Bothwell, the residence of Lord Douglas, a handsome edifice consisting of a centre and two wings, stands a little east from the old castle, and commands a charming view of the banks, the river, the ruins of the old castle of Bothwell, and the adjacent country. The banks of the river have been improved with pleasure-walks, rustic huts, and shrubbery. The park is enclosed with a remarkably good wall.

One of the finest views in Scotland is commanded from the east brow of the hill, upon which the village of Bothwell stands. This seems to be the great promontory which Nature has erected from which to contemplate the beauties of the Vale of Clyde, for that river, after it quits this parish, loses its noble wooded banks, and generally falls into a flatness on both sides. On the right hand, and on the south side of the river, the residence of the Duke of Hamilton, called the Palace, Chatelherault, and the town of Hamilton, appear just under the eye, amidst extensive pleasure-grounds. A little above this, the vale is contracted, and the banks of the river become wide and deep, with a gradual declivity on both sides, occupied by gentlemen's seats, and highly cultivated and embellished. Numerous orchards are here interspersed through the groves, which give a great part of the vale an Italian aspect, or rather

"The bloom of blowing Eden fair."

In autumn they are richly loaded with fruits, and this district may be called the Garden of Scotland. Beautiful meadows covered with flocks, and rich fields of corn, adorn the holms and plains; while villa succeeds villa, as far as the eye can reach, till the prospect terminates upon Tintock, at the distance of 24 miles.

The beauties of Bothwell banks were celebrated in ancient song, of which the following incident is a striking proof: "So fell it out of late years, that an English gentleman, travelling in Palestine, not far from Jerusalem, as he passed through a country town, he heard by chance a woman sitting at the door, dandling her child, to sing,

"Bothwell bank, thou bloomest fair."

The gentleman hereat exceedingly wondered, and forthwith in English saluted the woman, who joyfully answered him, and said, She was right glad there to see a gentleman of our isle; and told him, that she was a Scotch woman, and came first from Scotland to Venice, and from Venice thither; where her fortune was to be the wife of an officer under the Turk, who being at that instant absent, and very soon to return, she entreated the gentleman to stay there until his return; the which he did; and she, for country sake, to show herself more kind and bountiful unto him, told her husband at his homecoming, that the gentleman was her kinsman; whereupon her husband entertained him very kindly, and at his departure gave him divers things of good value." [Verstegan, in his 'Restitution of Decayed Intelligence,' Antwerp, 1605. Chap. Of the Sirnames of our Ancient Families.]

BOTRIPHNIE, a parish in Banffshire, about 24 miles west of the county-town; extending from north to south about 4½, and from east to west about 3 miles. It is bounded on the north by part of Dundurcas, in Moray; on the east by Keith and Cairney

* See Sir Walter Scott's magnificent ballad entitled 'Cadyow Castle,' in the 4th vol. of the 'Border Minstrelsy.'

parishes; on the south by Calrash-Glass and Mortlach; and on the west by Mortlach and Boharm. The greater part of the parish consists of one beautiful strath, situated between two hills to the north and south with the small river of Isla, which takes its rise in the west part of the parish towards Mortlach, running through the middle of it. The banks of this stream are beautifully adorned with aller and birch trees; several small rills, which fall into it from the hills on each side, are clothed in the same manner. The fields on the north side of the parish have a good exposure, and are of considerable extent, stretching from the river to the top of the hill; for the whole length of the parish on that side, there is hardly a break in them, except where they are intersected by a few small rills and clumps of birch and aller. Population, in 1801, 589; in 1831, 721. Houses, in 1831, 117. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,683.—This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend £178 15s. 5d., with a glebe of the value of £8 15s. Unappropriated teinds £254 4s. 2d. Schoolmaster's stipend, £30, with about £7 fees. There were two private schools within this parish in 1834.

BOURTIE, a parish in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by the parish of Old Meldrum; on the west by Tarves and Udny; on the south by Keithhall; and on the west by Daviot. Its extent is about 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and it contains about 4,000 acres. About the middle of the parish there are two ranges of green hills, which seem to have been laboured at some former period to within 50 yards of the top. In 1744, there were only two carts within this parish, and only two houses which had stone chimneys,—the house of Barra, and the manse. On the summit of the hill of Barra, there are the distinct remains of a camp of a circular form, and surrounded with three ditches. It is called the Cummin's camp. The Cummins were a bold and numerous race, who are said to have been proprietors of the greater part of the Buchan country, and disaffected to King Robert Bruce. After the battle near Inverury, in which the king's arms were victorious, he marched his troops hither, stormed this camp, and put the Cummins who had rallied here to flight. It is probable, however, that this camp had been originally formed by the Danes, and that the Cummins had only taken possession of it as an advantageous post. In the churchyard there is a rough stone cut out into a coarse statue of a man. The traditional report is that it was executed in memory of the celebrated Thomas de Longueville, the companion of Wallace, who was killed in storming the camp, and is buried here. Population, in 1801, 445; in 1831, 472. Houses, in 1831, 84. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,709.—This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £225 15s., with a glebe of the value of £10.—The parochial school is attended by about 30 children. Salary of schoolmaster £30, with £8 fees.

BOWDEN,* a parish in Roxburghshire; bounded on the north by Melrose parish; on the east mostly by St. Boswells, though partly also by Lang-Newton, now annexed to Ancrum; on the south by Lilliesleaf; on the west by Selkirk; and on the north-west by Galashiels. Its greatest length from east to west is 6 miles. Its greatest breadth from south to north is about 4½ miles. The whole superficies is nearly 6,700 acres. The surface is much varied. One of the Eildon hills, and one-half of another, are in this parish. These hills present three conical summits springing from one broad and elevated base. Sir John Leslie estimated their altitude at 1,364 feet above sea-level. Their situation in a flat country, more than their height, gives them an imposing aspect, and they are seen at a great distance. Some parts of them also being covered with a kind of red stone, without a pile of grass, present a singular and striking appearance. The rock is chiefly felspar and felspar porphyry. The highest peak is thickly covered with a little shrubby plant, the vaccinium myrtillus. About three-fourths of the parish have been at one time or another under the plough; the other fourth consists of bog, moss, and plantations of fir and forest-trees. The most extensive plantation occupies the southern base of the Eildons. The real rent of the parish, in 1794, amounted to £2,300. It is now at least double that sum. The valued rent is £8,030 11s. Scots; of which above one-half belongs to the Duke of Roxburgh. Towards the close of last century the wages of a man-servant, in this parish, were, in addition to his meat, from £7 to £8; they are now from £9 to £10 10s. Maid-servants got £2 10s. and £2 15s. for the summer, and £1 5s. for the winter half-year; these wages are now nearly doubled. There are two villages in the parish, viz., Bowden, 3 miles from Melrose, and Midlem or Midleham, 3½ miles from Selkirk. Population, in 1801, 829; in 1831, 1,010. Houses, 191. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,813.—This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend, £211 11s. 7d., with a glebe of the value of £15. Unappropriated teinds, £44 4s. 6d.—The Associate Synod of Original Seceders have a chapel at Midlem. — There are two parochial schools,—one at Bowden, the other at Middleham,—attended by about 150 children. The salary of one of the master's is £30; that of the other £21 6s. 6¾d.; and each has about £20 of fees. A vault adjoining to the church is the burying-place of the ducal family of Roxburgh. The coffins—21 in number—are above ground; and some of them, by the dates upon them, appear to have stood upwards of 200 years, and are still entire. The remains of a military road, with circular stations or camps, supposed to be Roman, can be traced running nearly north through the centre and broadest part of this parish, about a mile to the westward of the church, from Beaulieu in the parish of Lilliesleaf, to Caldshiels in the parish of Galashiels.—There was, towards the end of last century, a strong fortification of its kind, at Holydean, or Haliedean, once a residence of the family of Roxburgh. The court-yard, containing about three-fourths of an acre, was surrounded by strong stone and lime walls, 4 feet thick, and 16 feet high, with slanting holes, about 3 feet from each other, from which an arrow or musket could have been pointed in different directions. Upon an arched gateway in the front there was a strong iron gate. Within the court stood two strong towers, the one of three, the other of five stories, and each consisting of eight or ten lodgeable rooms, besides porters' lodges, servants' hall, vaulted cellars, bakehouses, &c. The roof and flooring were all of the strongest oak. This building was mostly pulled down, merely for the sake of getting the stones in it to build a large farm-house and appurtenances at the distance of 3 miles, though the difficulty of separating these stones from the lime made them a dear purchase.

* In a charter granted by David I. to the abbey of Selkirk, mention is made of *Bothenden*, which seems to favour the conjecture of this parish being named after a *St. Bothen*, or *Bodwin*, and the site of his tower is still pointed out near the village. Yet the name may be derived from a *den* or *dean* in the bow or curve of a small rivulet, where the church is said to have once stood.—*Old Statistical Account.*

One of the vaults still remains. One stone, preserved from the ruins, and now a lintel to the door of the farm-house at Holydean, has in the middle an unicorn's head and three stars, with this inscription on either side:—"Feer God. Flee from sin; mak to the lyfe everlasting to the end. Dem Isbel Ker 1530."—About 140 yards from this house, on the top of a precipice hanging over a deep dell called Ringan's dean, there had been a chapel or place of worship, and a burying-ground, as appears from the number of grave-stones, and pieces of human bones, which have been dug up in it from time to time. Hence probably has arisen the name Holydean or Haliedean. The greatest curiosity, perhaps, of its kind in Britain, is a stone dike without lime, which encloses about 500 acres of this farm, and has stood more than 300 years, yet is still a tolerable fence. It has at first been 6 or 7 feet high, with capstones. In an old tack, this enclosure is called, "The great deer park of Haliedean."

BOWER, a parish in the shire of Caithness; bounded on the north by Olrig, Dunnet, and Cannisbay parishes; on the east by Cannisbay and Wick parishes; on the south by Wick and Watten; and on the west by Hullkirk and Thurso. The name—as of most places in this country—seems to be derived from the Danish language, and is said to denote a valley, or what in Scotch is called a carse. The parish is 7 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. On a ridge of rising ground, which almost equally divides the parish, betwixt Bower tower and Brabster, is a large stone called Stone Lude or Lutt, perhaps from Liotus, mentioned by Torfæus, who is said to have resided in this neighbourhood. The cairn of Heather Cow seems to be a monument of Druidical antiquity. It is situated about a mile south of the kirk, from which the ground rises by a gradual ascent, till it terminates in a round top. On this eminence—which is the highest ground in the parish—there is a circular building of stones, about 9 feet in diameter, and 4 or 5 feet high, ascending by 2 or 3 steps, like a stair, on one side. From it, in a clear day, we have a view of the general outlines of the country, of the hills which separate Sutherland and Caithness, the Strathnaver hills, part of the North sea and Pentland frith, some of the Orkney isles, and the entrance into the Murray frith at Riese bay. The valued rent of the parish is £2,761 16s. Scots; the real rent, in 1793, about £1,500. Population, in 1801, 1,572; in 1831, 1,615; in 1836, 1,751. Houses, 230. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,796. The conversion of services has done much to encourage agriculture in this district. In the Old Statistical Account, published in 1793, it is stated that the practice here, and generally throughout Caithness, used to be as follows:—"A proprietor let a certain small extent of land to his tenants, for which he received the greater part of his rent in victual, and a very small acknowledgment in money—specie being then very rare in the country—in the name of gross rent. The tenants of this description were bound to pay the following services: They tilled, dunged, sowed, and harrowed a part of an extensive farm in the proprietor's natural possession. They provided a certain quantity of peats for his fuel,—carried feal and divot,—thatched a part of his houses, and furnished simmons for that purpose, as well as for securing his corns in the barn-yard,—weeded the land,—led a certain quantity of midden feal from the common for manure to his farm,—mowed, made, and ingathered his hay, the spontaneous produce of the meadow and marshy grounds,—and cut down, inathered, thrashed out in part, manufactured, and arried to market the growth of his farm. Besides hese services, the tenants paid in kind the following articles under the name of customs, viz., straw-cazzies, which were used as sacks for carrying victual; side-ropes, made of hair, for drawing the plough-halters; floss or reeds, used for these and similar purposes; teathers made of heather; straw for thatch, &c. They also wintered a beast or more each, according to the extent of his possession,—paid vicarage, or small teind, meat lamb, wedder, hawk, hen, and eggs, out of each house, with poultry, according to the extent of their farms, meat and teind geese, meat swine, and mill gault. Besides these flesh-duties, grass farms in the Highlands paid veal, kid, butter, and cheese, &c. And tenants on the sea-coast paid teind and quatel fish, and oil, out of each boat belonging to them, and carried sea-ware for manuring the proprietor's farm. Amongst other articles of rent, the parsonage, or great teind—being the tenth sheaf of the tenant's produce—was also till lately drawn in harvest by the proprietor in some few places in the country. They also, in general, spun a certain quantity of lint for the landlady, who likewise had from them a certain portion of wool annually. All these different payments obtained generally in the county of Caithness 30 or 40 years ago."—A few years ago there were found in a moss on the estate of Thura, the bones of some animals of the ox species, of a size now unparalleled in this county. The remains were three feet under the surface, and were in a high state of preservation. Two heads were found locked together by the horns, as if the animals had killed each other. The horns form a graceful curve, but if distended, measure 5 feet 10 inches, from tip to tip; breadth of skull across the eyes, 1 foot 6 inches; one of the ribs measures 3½ inches at the broadest part, and exceeds 3 feet by little more than an inch in length; the largest joint of the leg-bone measures 9 inches in circumference, but the bone itself is comparatively short.—This parish is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Baronet. Stipend, £191 4s. 6d., with a manse and glebe. Unappropriated teinds, £132 2s. Church built about the middle of the 17th century; sittings, 441.—Schoolmaster's salary, £35 16s. 2¼d., with about £14 fees. There are three private schools. Alexander Miller of Thurso mortified £100 for teaching children in this parish; and Dr. James Oswald of Glasgow, a like sum for this and every other parish in Caithness-shire.

BOWLING, a hamlet in the parish of West Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire; at the western extremity of the Forth and Clyde canal, where it joins the Clyde. It is prettily situated on a narrow strip of level ground between the finely-wooded hills of Kilpatrick and the river, which is here still of contracted limits, but a few hundred yards farther down, after turning the rocky point of Dunglass, begins to expand and assume a frith-like appearance.

BOWMONT (The), a stream which rises in the Cocklaw, and flows in an easterly direction through the parish of Yetholm into Northumberlandshire, where it joins the Glen near Kirk-Newton, by which its waters are conveyed to the Till, a tributary of the Tweed. The Bowmont and the Glen afford fine trouting.

BOWMORE, a port in the island of Islay, in the parish of Kilarrow; on the eastern side of Lochindaal, which here forms a spacious but shallow bay much frequented by shipping. The bay is land locked, and affords good anchorage in the deeper water, but is much exposed to the north-west wind. Bowmore is a neat little place, containing about 1,500 inhabitants. It was founded in 1768, and is well-furnished with shops, and a pier; but the re-

cently formed villages of Port Charlotte, and Port Eleanor, on the opposite side of the bay, have somewhat diverted attention from the older port. The parish of Kilarrow is now not unfrequently called Bowmore, from the circumstance of the old church at Kilarrow having been demolished, and the present handsome parish-church erected at the end of one of the principal streets in the village of Bowmore. It is 11 miles south-south-west of Port-Askaig, and 3 south-west of Bridgend.

BOYNDIE, or Boindie, a parish in Banffshire, bounded by the Moray frith on the north and north-west; by Banff on the east; by Ordiequhill on the south; and Fordyce on the west. It is 5 miles long, and from a mile to 1½ mile in breadth. It contains about 3,000 acres, above one half of which are arable. The rental of the parish was about £1,200 in 1797. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,903. Population, in 1801, 1,122; in 1831, 1,501. Houses, 238. About two-fifths of the population are collected in the sea-town of Whitehill, which is chiefly inhabited by fishers. The kinds of fish principally caught here are cod, ling, and haddocks.—This parish is in the synod of Aberdeen, and presbytery of Fordyce. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £204 19s. 3d., with a glebe of the value of £7. Unappropriated teinds, £222 8s. 1d. Church built in 1773; sittings 600. This district at one time comprehended the parish of Banff, but they were disjoined about 1634. A portion of the parish, with a population of 252 souls, is now under the charge of a missionary officiating at Ord chapel in the parish of Banff. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 12s. 4d., with about £23 fees, and interest in Dick's fund. Scholars 30. There are two private schools attended by about 100 children.—There is a chalybeate spring, called the Red well, in this parish, which, with that of Tarlair in the parish of Gamery, is so highly valued "that the farm servants, at the distance of from 30 to 40 miles, make it a part of the agreement with their masters that they shall be allowed two weeks in the month of July or August to attend these wells!" [Souter's 'View of the Agriculture of Banffshire.' Edin. 1812, p. 66.]—Boyne castle is romantically situated on a high perpendicular rock, on the south side of a deep gloomy ravine through which the river Boyndie flows: its banks being wooded quite to the water's edge. This was the baronial castle of the district called the Boyne, and anciently the residence of the noble family of Ogilvie, ancestors of the earl of Seafield. It was deserted in the reign of Queen Anne, and is now quite a ruin. Grose has preserved two views of it.

BRACADALE, a parish in the island of Sky. It is of an irregular form. The length of the inhabited part is about 17 computed miles. The breadth in one part is 7, and in other places about 4 miles. It is intersected by arms of the sea in different directions. The surface, in general, is hilly, with some level spots adjacent to the sea. The soil in some parts is fertile. There are no considerable lakes or rivers, and none that are navigable; though there are many rapid waters, which are frequently attended with inconvenience and even danger to people travelling from one part of the parish to the other. The shore is flat in some places, but for the most part high and rocky. The principal bays, or harbours are: Loch-Bracadale, a good and safe harbour; Loch-Harport, a considerable branch of Loch-Bracadale, where vessels may ride with safety; and Loch-Eynort, 7 miles south of Loch-Bracadale, where vessels sometimes resort. To the south of Eynort, at the distance of 3 miles, is Loch-Brettle, an open bay, and not a safe harbour. The islands in this parish are Haversay, Vuiay, Oransa, and Soa. These islands are not inhabited, but are only pendicles to the different farms on the shore opposite to them, and afford pasture for cattle during part of the summer and winter seasons. There are no remarkable mountains within the parish; but a considerable ridge of very high and lofty hills runs betwixt this parish and the parish of Strath. They are commonly called the Culinn or Coolin hills,—a name conjectured by some to be derived from the famous Cuchulinn, so often mentioned in Ossian's poems. See article Coolin. Population, in 1801, 1,865; in 1831, 1,769. This decrease is attributed to small lots being thrown into large tacks in the system of farming now pursued here. Houses, 332. Value of assessed property, in 1815, £513.—This parish is in the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg. Patron, M'Leod of M'Leod. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d., with a glebe of the value of £15. Church built in 1831; sittings 516. There is a preaching-station at Minginish, and an itinerating Gaelic school. Annual emoluments, £60 from the royal bounty, and accommodation from the heritor valued at £20. Salary of the parochial schoolmaster, £28. Scholars average 30. There were, in 1834, five private schools within this parish, attended by about 130 children.—The natives of Skye were celebrated for the second sight; and Bracadale, of all its wild districts, appears to have been that in which the supernatural gift was most frequent and potent in its manifestations. "The traveller," says Lord Teignmouth, "naturally inquires in Bracadale for traces of the second sight, and may be disappointed when he is informed here, as in other parts of Scotland, in general terms, qualified not a little when investigated, that all the ancient superstitions of the country have vanished. Now this statement cannot be admitted. Serious, imaginative, indolent, solitary in the ordinary condition of their lot, though social in disposition, familiar with nature in all the changing aspects with which northern seasons invest it, and with dangers by flood or fell, the natives of these regions are peculiarly susceptible of religious impressions. And unhappily, during many ages, ignorant, or instructed only in error, they blended with the true faith which they had received from the missionaries of the gospel, all the absurd poetical fictions derived from the stock from which they sprang, from Scandinavian invaders, from monks, or the innumerable horde of impostors, bards, minstrels, seers, and dealers in second sight, who preyed upon their credulity. Among this number must be included the criminal of all classes and conditions, to be found in all communities, but more especially in those in which as in the ancient Highland clanish associations, certain convenient customs had superseded moral and legal obligation. These persons naturally encouraged a popular creed which furnished a ready explanation of all the mischief, whether theft, plundering of cattle, parentage, or kidnapping of children which was constantly perpetrated, by the suggestion of demoniacal agency; in short, by multiplying into a diversity of mischievous beings, ready to do an ill-turn to any one, that unknown but right well known personage—the No-man of Homer, the Nobody of domestic life. That the supposed prodigies which render these regions objects of superstitious awe, or of timid curiosity, should have been exaggerated by those few travellers who penetrated the veil of mystery which enwrapped them, may be attributed partly to the credulity of the times in which they lived, no less than to that of the nation from whom they received their information, and to the wilful imposition practised upon them. The same motive which formerly stimulated the narrator

of tales of wonder, now restrains it, namely, regard to the estimation of strangers. But the creed of centuries is not at once eradicated, and it is impossible to converse familiarly with the natives of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, whether of the upper or lower classes, by their hearths, or by their torrents, on their wild moors, or on their stormy seas, in the season of peril or of repose, of sorrow or of festivity, without being convinced that they cling, in spite of education and intercourse with strangers, to the superstitious delusions, and even practices, of their forefathers."

BRACH (Loch). See Balmaclellan.

BRACHLA. See Petty.

BRACKLIN, or Brackland (Falls of), a series of short falls and dark deep linns, formed by the western branch of the Keltie burn in the parish of Callander, Perthshire; about 1½ mile to the north-east of the village. The Keltie rises at the base of Stuicachroin, flows through a wild glen between Brackland and Auchinlaich, and falls into the Teith about 1½ mile below Callander. The falls are viewed to great advantage from a narrow Alpine bridge, which hangs suspended at the height of 50 feet above the white foaming pool—as *Brac-lynn* literally signifies—into which the Keltie here precipitates itself, over disjointed masses of rock, with a thundering incessant roar. The tourist should also note here the magnificent view from the corner of the larch wood, east of Callander, which he passes on his way from the village to the falls.

BRACO. See Ardoch.

BRADWOOD, or Braidwood, a village in the upper ward and shire of Lanark, in the parish of Carluke; 4 miles north-west of Lanark. The great Roman road, called Watling Street, passes through this place. The lands of Bradwood belonged to the ancient castle of Hallbar, but have since been feued out by the Earl of Lauderdale, and Lockhart of Carnwath.

BRAE-AMAT, in the shire of Cromarty, though locally in the shire of Ross; constituting part of the parish of Kincardine. It is on the eastern bank of the river Carron.

BRAEMAR, a district of Marr, in the heart of the Grampian chain, in the south-west extremity of Aberdeenshire. It is now parochially united with the parish of Crathy: which see. The only part of the forest of Marr which is now used as a red and roe deer preserve is in Braemar, and belongs to the Earl of Fife, and Farquharson of Invercauld. There is upon the estate of Castleton or Castletown of Braemar, the ruins of an ancient castle built, tradition reports, by Malcolm Kenmore for a hunting-seat. It is on the top of a rock on the east side of the water of Cluanadh; and the king having thrown a drawbridge across the river to the rock on the opposite side, the parish of Braemar derived its original name of *Ceann-an-drochart*—that is, 'the Bridge-head'—from that circumstance.—On a little mount on the haugh of Castleton stands the castle of Braemar. It was originally the property of Farquharson of Invercauld, and given to a second son of that family as his patrimony. About the end of Queen Mary's reign, these lands were excambed with the Earl of Marr for the lands of Monaltry; and, soon after his accession to the estate, he built the present house. King William, after the Revolution, put some troops into it to keep the country in awe; but the people sore besieged the garrison, obliged the troops to retire under favour of night, and, to save themselves from such troublesome neighbours for the future, burnt the castle. In this state it continued till 1715, when the Marr estates were forfeited. About 1720, Lords Dun and Grange purchased from government all the lands belonging to the Erskine family; and about 1730, John Farquharson of Invercauld bought the lands of Castleton from Lords Dun and Grange. About 1748, Mr. Farquharson gave a lease to government of the castle, and an enclosure of 14 acres of ground, for the space of 99 years, at £14 of yearly rent; upon which the house was repaired, a rampart built round it, and the place occupied by a party of soldiers.—On the lands of Monaltry, on the north bank of the river Dee, in a narrow pass, where there is not above 60 yards of level ground from the river to the foot of a steep, rocky hill, stands a cairn, known by the name of *Carn-na-cuimhne*, or 'the Cairn of remembrance.' The military road is carried along the foot of this hill, and through this pass. The tradition of the country is, that, many ages ago, the country being in danger, the Highland chieftains raised their men, and marching through this pass, caused each man lay down a stone in this place. When they returned, the stones were numbered; by which simple means it was known how many men were brought into the field, and what number had been lost in action. *Carn-na-cuimhne* is the watchword of the country-side here. Every person capable of bearing arms, was in ancient times obliged to have his weapons, a bag with some bannocks in it, and a pair of new-mended shoes always in readiness; and the moment the alarm was given that danger was apprehended, a stake of wood,—the one end dipped in blood, and the other burnt, as an emblem of fire and sword,—was put into the hands of the person nearest to where the alarm was given, who immediately bore it with all speed to his nearest neighbour, whether man or woman, who, in like manner, and with equal haste, bore it to the next village, or cottage; and so on, till the whole country was raised, and every man capable of bearing arms had repaired to the Carn-na-cuimhne. The stake of wood was named *Croishtarich*. "At this day,"—says the writer of the Old Statistical Account of this parish, from whom we borrow these details,—"was a fray or squabble to happen at a market, or any public meeting, such influence has this word over the minds of the country people, that the very mention of Carn-na-cuimhne would, in a moment, collect all the people in this country, who happened to be at said meeting, to the assistance of the person assailed."—Dr. Stoddart has pleasingly described the scenery of Invercauld and Braemar, which he approached by an unwonted route through the glen of Fishie. "After crossing," says he, "a few slight eminences, among which were scattered some poor hamlets, we entered the deep glen of the Fishie, bounded by lofty mountains, whose sides, for a long distance, were clothed with fir. The last trace of human habitation was a green, turf-built hut, belonging to the shepherd of the glen. At the door—for I could not enter on account of the smoke—I sat to take some refreshment; and could not but be struck with the mountains, which, at no great distance to the eastward seem to bar all further access. Their forms were fantastic; and their snowy tops, tinged with crimson by the rising sun, gave life and beauty to the silent prospect. On advancing, we found the glen wind to the left, scarcely affording room to creep along the base of the rocks, which confined the stream. The mountain masses, though apparently the haunt only of the eagle, or the roe, had each a peculiar name, many of which evidently related to a state of manners and cultivation very different from the present—thus *Stroan-na-Barin*, *Craig-na-Cailloch*, and *Craig-na-Gaur*, are the promontory of the queen, the rock of the old woman, and that of the goats; but it is long since goats have occupied any great part in the sys-

tem of Highland agriculture: the term *Cailloch* is very commonly applied to the nuns, who have been still longer abolished; and history can scarcely inform us what queen it was, who left her name to these now deserted wilds. After reaching the heights, we crossed a dreary moor, surrounded by the tops of some of the highest mountains in Scotland, from Cairngorm, on the left, to Scarscoch, on the right. In this moor are the streams of the Fishie and the Giouly, flowing different ways: by descending the latter, we soon reached the glen of the Dee. This river, receiving several tributary brooks, becomes of considerable importance, and is bordered by the fir plantations of Mar lodge, a hunting-seat of the Earl of Fife's. The vale now opened with great majesty, presenting a noble assemblage of mountain forms, which added to the windings of the river, formed a succession of the most delightful landscapes, as we passed Mar lodge, the Castletown of Braemar, and at length reached Invercauld, the seat of —— Farquharson, Esq., after a continued walk of twelve hours. No place, that I have seen in Scotland, is more characteristically adapted to the residence of a Highland chieftain than Invercauld, and few are more judiciously preserved in an appropriate state of decoration. The house is a large and irregular building, more suitable to such a situation than if its architecture were formally scientific. It stands on a rising ground, not far removed from the bank of the Dee, which glides silently and majestically through the valley. All around are vast birch woods, and firs, which Mr. Farquharson has planted in incredible numbers. The mountain, which rises behind the house, is Craig Leik: those which stretch in front, like a gigantic amphitheatre, are perhaps among the loftiest in Britain; for their height has never been ascertained. The large mass, to the northward of east, is topped by the peak of Loch-na-Gar: below these is the opening of Balloch Buy, an immense fir wood, among whose shades the fall of Garwal glitters to the sun. Stretching round to the south are the wild cliffs and precipices of Craig Cluny, Scailloch-na-Moustard, and Craig Caonich; westward, about a mile and a half distant, are the castle and town of Braemar, backed by Craig Clerich; and further up, the vale is shut in by the vast mountain screens folding before each other, whilst above them peer the summits of Ben-y-Bourd, Ben Vrotachan, &c. Few proprietors have done more, or with more judgment, toward the improvement of their estates, both in appearance and in product, than Mr. Farquharson. Of the ancient royal forest of Mar he keeps a great proportion in its natural state, as does the Earl of Fife; and on both properties the deer are cherished with great care. There are many natural woods, but the extent of plantation is still greater, Mr. Farquharson himself, in the course of a long possession, having planted no less than sixteen millions of fir, and two millions of larch. The latter is newly introduced into the practice of Scotch plantation, and answers for every purpose, except fuel, much better than the fir. Firs, however, appear tolerably congenial to this soil, and there still remain some very ancient ones, above 100 feet in straight height. They were much more numerous; but having been injudiciously thinned, the wind forced its way into the plantation, and in one night laid most of these veterans low. Much has been said in dispraise of the Scotch fir. I think the natural beauty of the individual tree has been greatly undervalued; but surely when planted on so broad a scale, their effect is peculiarly adapted to augment the grandeur and majesty of these vast hollows. At Invercauld, as in Glenmore, the mountains seem to be divided by a dark sea of firs, whose uniformity of hue and appearance affords inexpressible solemnity to the scene, and carries back the mind to those primeval ages, when the axe had not yet invaded the boundless regions of the forest. But the most remarkable of Mr. Farquharson's improvements are the roads, which he has carried, in a variety of directions, through his estate, for purposes both of utility and of pleasure. They are in all considerably more than twenty miles; they are excellently constructed, and their level so well kept, that you reach, by a regular progress, the very tops of the mountains, ere you are well aware of having ascended. Before any of the roads, public or private, were formed, Invercauld was much more completely separated from social intercourse, than at present. A new road has lately been made, at a considerable expense, nearly the whole way along the bank of the Dee, to Aberdeen, which, from the nature of the country, must afford much fine scenery. This is particularly the case at the pass of Ballater, near Ballater-house, about 15 miles below Invercauld. Approaching from Invercauld, the first object which strikes you, is the bridge of Coich, an impetuous stream, which forms a cataract, among wild broken rocks, as it hastens to join the Dee. About a mile to the westward stands Mar lodge, a small pile, but rendered considerable in appearance, by the extension of false wings, connecting it with the offices. It is seated on a flat, very little above the level of the river, and backed by a steep mountain, planted nearly to the top with firs. In its front is a spacious lawn, surrounded with a variety of trees, birch, aller, willow, &c. The Dee is here crossed by a long wooden bridge, with stone arches. About a mile higher up, is another bridge, at the Linn of Dee, where that river forms a fall, after being confined for above sixty yards, between two rocks, a very few feet distant from each other. Crossing the river, I ascended Craig Neagh, a rocky eminence, where—as in many other commanding spots—Lord Fife has built a rude prospect-house. Here you obtain the best view of Mar lodge, with the long bridge, and the upper part of the glen, terminated by the summits of Cairn Toul, Glashan Mor, and Ben-y-Vrotan. Some of these prospect-houses are decorated with spires, and other ornaments, rather unsuitable to the magnificence of the natural objects by which they are surrounded. They serve, indeed, to diversify the landscape; but where variety is only to be attained by the sacrifice of sublimity, a correct taste will deem the purchase too great. One of the most pleasing scenes belonging to Mar lodge, is a small hollow, on this side of the river, called Corry Mulzie. Wandering some time between lofty, over-arching rocks, which enclose the course of a brook, you at length reach its fall. The hanging wood, the shrubs and weeds, the natural, or apparently natural steps in the rock, the rude seat from which you view it, and the arch which supports the road above, all together render this a most picturesque retreat. Not far hence I observed a Catholic chapel, to which great numbers of the neighbouring peasantry were resorting. Nor could a stranger fail to notice the neat cottages which Lord Fife has built for his tenants: thus endeavouring to effect a salutary change in their habits of life, by the introduction of cleanliness and domestic accommodations. Having resolved to cross to Blair in Athol, I was supplied with a guide at M lodge, and set off from thence early in the morning. This road is marked in the maps, as one which might easily be travelled by a stranger; but it is, in fact, very much the reverse, a great part of it lying over mountains entirely pathless. Having ascended part of the Giouly, we turned to the left, up a

other small stream, called the Beinac, until it brought us to the heights. Here we were unfortunately enveloped in mist, and I began to be in some apprehension of missing my way, until my guide discovered a small stream flowing southward into the Tilt. When we had once reached Glen Tilt, it was impossible to deviate. Its sides are precipitous, and scarcely afford room for a horse-path, along the stream. The whole way is dreary and uncultivated: nor does any object occur deserving notice—except a romantic fall on the Tarf, near its junction with the Tilt—until you reach the Forest Lodge, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Athol. The form and situation of this building only fit it for a hunting box, and the scenery around is uninteresting. As you descend the glen, it assumes a more cultivated appearance. About two miles from the lodge, several cottages present themselves, surrounded with birch wood. Here is a bridge, picturesquely situated: the rocky banks are prominent, the mountains steep and lofty, and marked with silver stripes, by the streams, which run down their sides. After some miles of similar country, you emerge from this deep glen, and come at once upon the rich plain of Athol. My walk this day was about twenty-six miles."—['Remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland.' London: 1801. Vol. I. pp. 163—175.]

BRAE-MORAY. See EDENKEILLIE.

BRAHAN CASTLE, the principal seat of Mackenzie of Seaforth, in the parish of Urray in Rossshire. It is placed nearly in the centre of a beautiful bank, which extends on the north side of the Conan river, from Contin to Dingwall, rising in a series of successive terraces from the river. The road from Inverness to Dingwall, by the head of Loch-Beauly, runs a little to the east of it. Miss Spence visited Brahan castle—or Braan castle as she spells it—in 1816, but declares herself to have been very ill rewarded for her trouble. She expected, it seems, an edifice "possessing somewhat of the magnificence of many of our noble edifices in England," instead of which, she says, "I beheld a heavy pile of buildings, neither modern nor antique, extremely gloomy, and without the imposing air of gloomy grandeur which often characterizes ancient fabrics." ['Letters,' p. 151.] A more recent lady traveller, Miss Sinclair, writes in a kindlier spirit of the Mackenzie's house and domain, which she pronounces "worthy of the ancient Seaforth dynasty, being a massy old edifice of handsome exterior, though united to a better-half of very disproportioned age and unsuitable appearance,—the one being venerable with declining years, the other very plain, and exceedingly juvenile." ['The Western Circuit,' p. 310.] There are some interesting portraits here, and a good library.

BRAID HILLS, a range of low cultivated hills, an offset of the Pentland range, lying about 2 miles south of Edinburgh, behind Blackford hill. Their most elevated point is about 700 feet above sea-level. A stratum of petunse runs through them, continued from a stratum of the same mineral in the Pentland-hills. This mineral is similar to the petunse of the Chinese, and has been employed with success in the manufacture of British porcelain. Besides this mineral, petrosilex, terra ponderosa, zeolites, and agates, have been found here in considerable masses. Several fine specimens of molybdena have also been picked up. According to one traditional legend, these hills were the scene of 'Johnie o' Breadislee's' woeful hunting as related in the old ballad commencing thus:—

Johnie rose up in a May morning,
Called for water to wash his hands, hands,
And he is awa to Braidisbanks,
To ding the dun deer doun, doun,
To ding the dun deer doun.

BRAINSFORD, BRIANSFORD, or BAINSFORD, a village in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire, contiguous to Grahamstone, on the banks of the Forth and Clyde canal. Part of the inhabitants are employed at the Carron iron-works, which are connected with this place by a short railway. Pop., in 1831, 791. The name is said to have been derived from a knight, named Brian, who was slain here at the battle of Falkirk.

BRAN (THE), a tributary of the Tay, which issues from the eastern end of Loch Freuchie in the parish of Dull, flows north-east past Amulree and through Strath Bran, or Brand, in the parish of Little Dunkeld, and falls into the Tay a little above Dunkeld bridge, after a course of about 14 miles. "The contrast between the Tay and this river is very strong. The former is deep, broad, and smooth; the latter, turbulent and impetuous, and its bed composed of rocks, or large loose stones. At the village of Inver, which stands between the Tay and the Bran, a mill, a woody island, and a bridge of two arches over the latter river, form a very picturesque landscape. Proceeding up the banks of the Bran, we reach an extensive enclosure, laid out as a garden, with walks that wind through the shrubbery and wood. One of these leads to a small building, where the guide introduces us into a circular vestibule, and suddenly throws open, with a pully, the door of an elegant inner apartment, the farther end of which is one large bow window. Through this window, a noble cataract, so close, that it wets the glass with its spray, and a stretch of the river, for 200 or 300 yards, tumbling through a rocky bed, in one continued rapid, burst at once on the eye! The window was formerly composed of different coloured panes, but this childish device has been corrected. The Bran continues struggling among rocks, as we quit the enclosure, and a little above it reach the Rumbling bridge. This is a single arch, thrown across the mouth of an hideous chasm, where the rocks almost unite at top, and through which the river, after being precipitated from an height nearly level with the bridge, runs at the depth of 80 or 90 feet. The immense masses of shapeless rock—one of which lies quite across the chasm, and conceals the lower part of the fall—the disorder in which they are grouped, the roaring of the water, and the gloom of the narrow fissure through which it flows, form, all together, a sublime and terrific scene. In returning from the Rumbling bridge we may choose various paths; and indeed a stranger might employ several days, with pleasure, in following the different walks among the hills. Though these are mostly embosomed in wood, we come every five or ten minutes to some interesting spot. We are either led under lofty projecting precipices, or to some commanding eminence, or opening of the trees, which offers the full prospect or partial glimpses of the valley below. Two scenes, in the course of the walk, cannot fail to arrest the particular notice of a stranger. One is in the gully, or ravine, which divides the two summits of Craigie Barns. Here vast fragments of mis-shapen rock, which seem to have been rent from the cliffs, that shoot to an awful height on the hill above, are thrown together, in a rude and stupendous confusion. Spots of heath, brush-wood, and wild plants, are interspersed, to which a few laurels and flowering shrubs have been added, and a clear rivulet forms various waterfalls, as it tinkles through the crevices. At the lower part of this singular mass, an irregular cave, formed by one of

the large blocks lying across several others, has been converted, with a little aid from art, into a grotto or hermitage, one fissure serving for a window, and another for a vent. When here, a stranger should not omit to follow the path that leads along the bottom of the cliffs, which, with the screams of kites and other ravenous birds flying perpetually across them, are wild and terrific. The other scene I recommended to notice, is a lake, at the foot of the same mountain. It is nearly of an oval form, and so closely and completely sheltered by the hill, which rises from its margin on one side, and on the rest, by the thick woods in which it is embosomed, that its surface is almost always smooth as glass. On the bank next the mountain are scattered a few cottages, whose white walls make a fine contrast with the dark green woods. From the opposite bank, the view of this scene is highly picturesque. The still and tranquil lake, the mountain rising over it, covered with wood and grey precipices of rock, the white cottages, and the picture repeated in the water, form a peaceful and pleasing landscape. On the whole, Dunkeld seems a choice spot for the painter. The sublimity of the mountains, the extent of the woods, the noble size of one river, the wild romantic appearance of the other, the large Gothic ruins, and the genial and sheltered beauty of the low grounds, when taken separately, may, perhaps, be equalled, but I have never elsewhere seen them so admirably combined." ['Stoddart's Remarks.' Vol. II. pp. 191—194.]—Mr. Gilpin speaks of this scene as the most interesting of the kind he ever saw. "The whole scene and its accompaniments," he observes, "are not only grand, but picturesquely beautiful in the highest degree. The composition is perfect, but yet the parts so intricate, so various, and so complicated, that I never found any piece of nature less obvious to imitation: it would cost the readiest pencil a summer's day to bring off a good resemblance."

BRANDANES, a name given by some ancient writers to the natives of Bute. Thus Wyntoun, speaking of the disastrous battle of Falkirk, says:

> The Scottis thare slayne war in that stoure.
> Thare Jhon Stwart a-pon fute,
> Wyth hym the *Brandanys* thare of Bute,
> And the gentil-men of Fyf
> Wyth Makduff, thare tynt the lyf.
> *Cronykil*, B. viii. c. 15, v. 44.

This might almost seem a translation of the language of Arnold Blair, chaplain to William Wallace. "Inter quos de numero nobilium valentissimus miles Dominus Johannes Senescallus, cum suis *Brandanis*, et Comes de Fyfe Macduffe, cum ejusdem incolis, penitus sunt extincti." [Relationes A. Blair, p. 2.] —"In this unfortunate battle were slain, on the Scottish side, John Stewart of Bute, with his *Brandans;* for so they name them that are taken up to serve in the wars forth of the Stewart's lands." [Comment. in Relationes, p. 36.] The term has also been extended to the inhabitants of the isle of Arran. "Brandani,—ita enim ea ætate incolæ Arain et Boitæ insularum vulgo vocabantur." [Boeth. Hist. Fol. 330.] The term has been understood as denoting the military tenants holding of the Great-steward. Of these 1,200 are said to have followed Sir John Stewart to the battle of Falkirk. Bowyer denominates the *Brandani de Botha*, or Brandanes of Bute, "nativi homines domini sui Roberti Stewart;" and quotes some monkish Latin rhymes, composed in honour of these faithful adherents:—

> Tales *Brandani* rex cœli suscipe sanos;
> Ex quibus ornantur, &c.

Still we find nothing as to the reason of the name. The only probable conjecture we have met with is that of the accurate D. Macpherson:—"The people of Bute, and, I believe, also of Arran, perhaps so called in honour of St. Brendan, who seems to have given his name to the kyle between Arran and Kentire." This Brandan, or, as the name is more commonly written, *Brendan*, was a companion of St. Columba, who held him in great veneration for his piety. He died A. D. 577. The parish of Kilbrandon, in Lorn, seems to retain his name. It is probable, that the inhabitants of Bute and Arran might be thus denominated, from the idea that they were peculiarly under the guardianship of St. Brendan. Were we assured of the sufficiency of the authority, on the ground of which the learned Camden has asserted that this worthy had his cell in Bute, we could not well hesitate as to the origin of the appellation.

BRANDIN (Pass of). See Awe.

BRANXHOLM, or Branksome, the ancient seat of the Dukes of Buccleugh, in the parish of Hawick and shire of Roxburgh; about 3 miles from Hawick, on a steep bank north of the Teviot. The only relic of the original castle is part of a square tower which is connected with the present building. The house, as appears by an inscription, was finished in 1574, the old castle having been destroyed by order of Queen Elizabeth, who had been provoked by the Border forays of the then knight of Buccleugh, and by his unshaken attachment to the cause of Queen Mary. This place has often been celebrated in song. Allan Ramsay has dedicated one of his best songs to "The bonny lass of Branksome;" and Sir Walter Scott has consecrated the name for ever in his immortal pages.—In the month of September 1839, this place was selected with great taste and judgment by the tenantry of the Duke of Buccleugh for the scene of an entertainment to his Grace. The pavilion which was erected on the occasion was constructed in the form of an ancient baronial hall. It was 101 feet by 70, and was seated to contain upwards of 1,000 persons. It was festooned with scarlet drapery, and the pillars were made to represent veined marble. Three large chandeliers hung from the roof, and small ones were attached to each pillar; there being upwards of 500 lights altogether in the hall. Over the chair was a buck's head with magnificent branching antlers; above it was suspended a star illuminated with variegated lamps; and above these was painted the ancient war cry of the clan, 'Bellenden;' and above this again, in letters of gold, the generous maxim of his Grace's conduct—"Live and Let live."—The dinner caused great excitement throughout the whole of his Grace's extensive estates. Representatives were there from Dumfries-shire, from Liddesdale, from Mid-Lothian—and even the few fishermen of Newhaven, who rent his Grace's fishing-grounds, sent a deputation to grace the festival. See Hawick.

BREADALBANE, a very extensive district, on the north-west side of the county of Perth, being about 33 miles in length, and 31 miles in breadth. It is mountainous and rugged, lying among the Grampians; and is bounded on the north by Lochaber and Athole; on the south by Strathearn and Menteith; and on the west by Lorn, Knapdale, and Lochaber. It gives the title of Earl to a branch of the ancient family of Campbell. Sir John Campbell was created Earl of Caithness in 1677; but, in 1681, that title, on a claim and petition, being allowed by parliament to be vested in George Sinclair, who was the 6th Earl of Caithness, Campbell was instead thereof created Earl of Breadalbane, with precedence according to the former patent. The Earl of Breadalbane is the chief proprietor. His estate

commences 2 miles east of Tay bridge, and extends to Easedale, in Argyleshire, a stretch of 100 miles, varying in breadth from 3 to 15 miles, and interrupted only by the property of three or four proprietors who possess one side of a valley or glen, while Breadalbane has the other. In 1793–4, the Earl of Breadalbane raised two fencible regiments amounting together to 2,300 men, of whom 1,600 were obtained from the estate of Breadalbane alone. In the extreme point of this district lies Loch Lyon, whence the Lyon river flows through a sinuous valley, till it falls into the Tay. In the centre of the district lies Loch Tay, an inland lake about 16 miles long, surrounded by splendid natural scenery. See Loch Lyon and Loch Tay. The high hills—of which Benlawers is the chief—are mostly composed of a grey granite, containing beautiful crystals of scheorl. There is a copper mine at Aithra, and a lead mine was formerly wrought at Tyndrum. A mountain near Loch Dochart contains steatites or rock soap. Peat-moss is found in abundance, and is the only fuel of the country. Towards the beginning of last century, the people of this district were adverse to industry; indeed the danger they were constantly exposed to from the incursions of lawless banditti was a great obstacle to the improvement either of the land or their condition. Breadalbane, and even the whole county of Perth, so late as the year 1745, were obliged to submit either to be plundered, or to pay black mail, as the price of their security. Lord Breadalbane, who had more spirit than submit to these conditions, generally kept up a small army of militia for the defence of the tenants on his estates. The act of parliament, however, which abolished hereditary jurisdictions, and vested the power and punishment in stronger hands, soon put an end to these depredations; and since that period the people have become industrious, and their condition has much improved. Kenmore, Killin, and Clifton, are the principal villages. Breadalbane has good roads and bridges, rendering the communication more easy than could well be supposed in so mountainous a country.—Hugh Cameron, who died in 1817, at the extraordinary age of 112 years, though an individual moving in the humblest rank was one of the greatest benefactors to this district of Perthshire. This singular character was bred a millwright. After acquiring a knowledge of his business, he settled at Shiain of Lawers, where he built the first lint-mill that ever was erected in the Highlands of Scotland. Before his time only the distaff and spindle were used for spinning lint and wool in this part of the country; and he was not only the first who constructed spinning-wheels and jack-reels in Breadalbane, but likewise the first who taught the people there how to use them. The number of lint-mills afterwards erected by him throughout the Highlands cannot be reckoned at less than a hundred: in short almost all the lint-mills in the Highlands of Perthshire, and many in the counties of Inverness, Caithness, and Sutherland, were of his erecting; he also constructed the first barley-mill that was built upon the north side of the Forth, for which he was highly complimented by Maca Ghlasarich,—Campbell, the bard,—in a very popular song, called 'Moladh di Eobhan Camashran Muilleir lin,' that is, A song in praise of Hugh Cameron, the lint-miller. Though he could only be called a country-wright, he was a man of uncommon genius, of great integrity, and of a very shrewd and independent mind.

BRECHIN,* a parish in the shire of Forfar; bounded by the parishes of Strickathrow and Menmuir on the north; by Dun on the east; by Farnwell on the south; by Aberlemno on the south-west; and by Caraldstone on the west. It extends about 7½ miles from east to west; and, towards the west side, is nearly as broad from north to south. Its superficial area is 15,840 acres. It rises gradually on the north side of the South Esk, and to a greater height on the south side. The soil is rich and fertile, especially on the north side of the river, and contiguous to it on the west. The high grounds on both sides of the river are rocky. The low grounds are occasionally overflowed by great inundations.—In the northern part of the parish are the remains of a Danish camp.—Brechin castle, the seat of Lord Panmure, is built on the site of the old castle, on a perpendicular rock overhanging the South Esk, half a mile south of the town. It sustained a siege of twenty days in 1303 by the English under Edward I.; and, notwithstanding every effort to compel the besieged to surrender, held out, until the governor, Sir Thomas Maule, was killed by a stone thrown from an engine, when the place was instantly given up. A descendant of this brave man was, in 1616, created Lord Maule of Brechin and Earl of Panmure. These titles were forfeited in 1715, but restored at the coronation of William IV., in the person of the Hon. William Ramsay Maule, created Lord Panmure and Navar.—On the 5th of July, 1572, Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindown, who was of the queen's party, and was besieging the castle of Glenbervie, hearing that a party of the king's friends were in Brechin, came upon them by surprise in the morning, and cut off the whole party. Another battle was fought in this neighbourhood, between the Earls of Crawford and Huntly, on the 18th May, 1452, when the former was defeated, and the latter did James II. very essential service. This battle is called the Battle of Brechin, though the spot on which it was fought is not in the parish, but a little to the north-east of it, on the road leading to the North Water bridge.—Maitland, author of the histories of London and Edinburgh; Dr. Gillies, the historian of Greece; Dr. Tytler, the translator of Callimachus; and his brother James Tytler, who had so large a share in compiling the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' and other works, were natives of this parish.—Population, including that of the burgh, in 1801, 5,466; in 1831, 6,508, of whom 5,060 were in the burgh. Houses 900. Assessed property, in 1815, £20,062. Real land rental about £14,000.—This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. It is a collegiate charge. Stipend of 1st minister £292 5s. 1d., with a glebe of the value of £20; of the 2d minister, £340. Unappropriated teinds £704 11s. 4d. The parish-church, which is in the centre of the burgh, was built in 1808; sittings 1,511. A new church was finished in the City road in June, 1836, at a cost of £1,100; sittings 864. Stipend £160.—An Episcopalian congregation has existed in the town of Brechin ever since Episcopacy was established in Scotland. Chapel built in 1809; repaired in 1830, at an entire expense of £1,150; sittings 300. Stipend £100.—The United Secession church has two congregations within the town. The 1st of these was formed in 1765, in which year their church was built. Sittings 573. Stipend £100. The 2d was established in 1800. Church built in 1802–3; sittings 400. Stipend £90, with manse and garden.—A Relief con-

* Some imagine this name to be derived from the Gaelic *braechin*, which signifies 'fern;' but this seems not very probable, as that plant is by no means abundant in the parish. Others, with more probability, trace its origin to the word *brae*, which signifies, the declivity of a hill, and is indeed very descriptive of the local situation of the town of Brechin—whence the name of the parish is derived—on the sloping bank of the South Esk.

gregation was established in the town of Brechin in 1830. Stipend £100.—An Original Seceder congregation was established in 1765. Church built in 1821; cost £700; sittings 400. Stipend £101. By a recent census taken by the session-clerk, it was estimated that in a total population of 6,502, there were 3,944 in connexion with the Establishment, and 2,316 belonging to other denominations, within this parish.—There are nine schools in the parish, besides three or four girls' schools. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with about £70 fees. Pupils 180. The other schools were attended in 1834 by about 500 children.

BRECHIN, a royal burgh in the above parish, anciently an episcopal see, and once the county-town, is finely situated near the centre of the parish, on the left bank of the Esk, at the distance of 8 miles from where it falls into the sea at Montrose; 12½ miles north-east of Forfar; 25 south-west of Stonehaven, 26½ north-east of Dundee, and 83½ from Edinburgh. Population, in 1801, 5,466; in 1821, 5,906; in 1831, 6,508. The principal street is about a mile in length, extending southward to the bridge over the river. Towards the east and south are the Upper and Lower Tenements of Caldhame, as they are called, which are two streets of considerable length, but independent of the burgh, being without the royalty, but within the parliamentary boundary. Some parts of the main streets are very steep; yet Brechin, on the whole, is a well-built town, and contains a considerable number of good houses. The streets are lighted with gas, and the town is well-supplied with water. An anonymous rhymester tells us:

> "The finest view of Brechin may be got
> From a soft rising ground beyond the bridge,
> Where you may see the county every spot,
> And the town rising up a sudden ridge;
> The castle, old cathedral, and what not,
> And the spire's griffin minish'd to a midge."

It was formerly walled round, and some relics of the gates were in existence till very recently. It has been twice devastated by fire,—by the Danes in 1012, and by the Marquis of Montrose in 1645. A bishopric was founded here, by David I., in 1150, and liberally endowed. The revenues of this see were, in 1561, as follows: Money, £410 5s.; wheat, 11 bolls; bear, 61 ch. 5 bolls; meal, 123 ch. 3 bolls; horse-corn, 1 ch. 2 bolls; salmon, 3 barrels; capons, 11½ doz.; poultry, 16 doz. and 10; geese, 18. Add to this money of teinds £241 6s. 8d. "We have already hinted," says Headrick in his 'Agricultural Report on Forfarshire,' "the strong probability that the places which were occupied, first by the Culdees, and afterwards by bishops and mitred abbots, had previously been consecrated in popular estimation as the chief seats, or, in more modern language, the cathedral churches of Druidism. However this may be, it seems certain that this place was a seat of the Culdees, who had established schools and seminaries of such learning as was in fashion in their time, long before bishops, mitred abbots, or monastic institutions, such as afterwards prevailed, were known in this country. The first origin of the town seems to have been houses for religious persons, contiguous to the cathedral. The revenues of ecclesiastics being accumulated and expended here, and the place being a general resort from religious motives, would induce tradesmen to settle, with a view to supply such articles of manufacture or of commerce as were then in demand."—The Cathedral-church of St. Ninian, supposed to have been founded by David I., was a stately Gothic fabric, 166 feet long and 61 broad, the roof supported by two rows of pillars and arches. The eastern end was sadly devastated at the Reformation; but the building in fact appears never to have been completed. The present parish-church occupies the west end of the cathedral. At the north-west corner is a square tower, with a handsome spire 128 feet high.—At the south-west corner is one of those round towers, probably of Pictish origin, of which this and another at Abernethy are all the specimens that remain in Scotland. See ABERNETHY. The tower of Brechin is a circular column of great beauty and elegance, 80 feet high, with a kind of spire or roof rising 23 feet more, making the whole height 103 feet, while the diameter over the walls at the base is only 16 feet. The building consists of 60 courses of stone, not very regular, however, some of them measuring 21, and others only 9 inches in thickness. The fabric seems to have sustained very little injury from the lapse of years. Formerly, when the bells of the church—now transferred to the square tower—were fixed in it, there was a series of platforms erected in it, which were ascended by ladders. The door of entrance is about 6½ feet from the ground, 2 feet wide, and 6 feet high; the sides are formed of a block of granite; nearly in the middle of each stands a human figure on a kind of bracket; the lintel is a block of granite cut into a semicircular arch; over the centre stands another figure in a different drapery from the other two. The sole is one block of stone, on each side of it are the figures of two animals with long claws and tail; that on the left hand seemingly in the act of devouring something. The whole entrance is ornamented with a border of diamond figures. A drawing and description of this singular monument is given in the 2d volume of the 'Archæologia.'* Tradition ascribes the erection of this building to the Picts. It is somewhat off the plumb-line, and has been observed to vibrate in high winds. In a lane at the back of the town are some remains of the ancient chapel of Maison Dieu, founded by William de Brechin, in 1256, and confirmed by James III. in 1477. The town-house is a respectable edifice erected in 1789. Brechin possesses a dispensary and a savings bank. —There is an academy in Brechin, the master of which is appointed by the magistrates; he has a salary of £8 17s. 9d. a-year, and a free house. Government has also been in the practice of giving to him the appointment of 'Preceptor of Maison

* Pennant says of these singular buildings: "Some think them Pictish, probably because there is one at Abernethy, the ancient seat of that nation; and others call them Danish, because it was the custom of the Danes to give an alarm in time of danger from high places. But the manner and simplicity of building in early times of both these nations was such as to supersede that notion; besides, there are so many specimens left of their architecture as tend at once to disprove any conjecture of that kind. The Hebrides, Caithness, and Rossshire, exhibit reliques of their buildings totally different. They could not be designed as belfries, as they are placed near the steeples of churches infinitely more commodious for that end; nor places of alarm, as they are often erected in situations unfit for that purpose. I must therefore fall into the opinion of the late worthy Peter Collinson, that they were *inclusoria, et arcti inclusorii ergastula*, the prisons of narrow enclosures; that they were used for the confinement of penitents, some perhaps constrained, others voluntary; Dunchad o' Braoin is said to have retired to such a prison, where he died A. D. 987. The penitents were placed in the upper story; after undergoing their term of probation, they were suffered to descend to the next—in all I have seen there are inner abutments for such floors; after that they took a second step; till at length, the time of purification being fulfilled, they were released and received again into the bosom of the church. Mr. Collinson says, that they were built in the tenth or eleventh century. The religious were in those early times the best architects, and religious architecture the best kind. The pious builders either improved themselves in the art by their pilgrimages, or were foreign monks brought over for the purpose. Ireland being the land of sanctity—*patria sanctorum*—the people of that country might be the original inventors of these towers of mortification. They abound there, and in all probability might be brought into Scotland by some of those holy men who dispersed themselves to all parts of Christendom to reform mankind."—*Second Tour in Scotland, in Kerr's edn.* p. 435.

Dieu,' which office is the only remnant of that ancient establishment; and he draws the revenues attached to it, arising from the rents of certain houses which are worth about £37 a-year. The parish-school within burgh is united with the academy. The master is paid in the same way as other parish-schoolmasters; and the magistrates have a voice in his election, along with the minister and heritors of the parish. His salary from the parish is £34 4s., and he receives £10 from the town, in lieu of a house and garden. In 1826 and 1827 there was a subscription of about £300, for the purpose of providing a third or assistant teacher; and this sum being given to the town, they pay £25 a-year to a third teacher who assists the parish-schoolmaster. The fees are regulated by act of council, passed in 1809, and are very moderate. The average number of scholars at the academy is stated at 220. There are several private teachers in town. It appears that 200 merks yearly were mortified, at a very remote period, to the rector of the grammar-school. This sum is under the management of the magistrates; and the interest of it forms part of the salary paid by them to the master of the grammar-school. The public schools now occupy the lower floor of an elegant Gothic building of two storeys, erected in 1838 at the expense of Lord Panmure. The second floor is devoted to the Mechanics' institution, which was founded in 1835.

Brechin was formerly governed by a provost, 2 baillies, a dean of guild, treasurer, hospital-master, and 7 councillors; and joined with Aberdeen, Arbroath, Montrose, and Bervie, in sending a member to parliament. It is now governed by a provost and 13 councillors, and unites with Arbroath, Bervie, Forfar, and Montrose in returning a member. Small debt courts are held at Brechin on the 3d Tuesday of January, March, May, July, September, and November. The value of the burgh-property was, in 1832, £13,935; the town-house and school might be valued at about £830 more. The revenue arising from these subjects was £440, and from customs, dues, &c., £281; making a total of £721; while the expenditure was £709. The town's debts at the same period amounted to £3,284. In 1838-9, the corporation revenue amounted to £816. In 1793, the income was £268, and the debt £614. The burgh was at one time possessed of about 1768 Scotch acres of land, the greater part of which was feued out prior to 1770. There are six incorporated crafts and a guildry. Total number of burgesses about 300. The parliamentary constituency in 1839 was 232; municipal, 191. The trade of the place is chiefly confined to the manufacture of osnaburghs, sailcloth, and brown linen, which is carried on to considerable extent. The number of looms employed on linen fabrics in 1838 was 870, having increased about one-third since 1824. About a third of the produce is for the French market. Canvas weavers earn from 9s. 6d. to 10s. a-week; but the average of all the looms is at present only 5s. 8d. There are three flax spinning-mills here, extensive bleaching-grounds, a porter brewery, and two distilleries. The country around exports a considerable quantity of grain through the port of Montrose. The British Linen Company and Dundee Union bank have branches here. There are weekly markets on Tuesday.—A great fair for all sorts of bestial is held on the 2d Wednesday in June, on Trinity or Tarnty muir, being the name of an extensive tract of waste ground, about a mile to the north of the town, which is reserved for holding this fair. Another fair, towards the end of the same month, is held upon the streets of the town, and there are other three markets held on the muir in the months of April, August, and September. It has often been proposed to open a communication between Brechin and the sea, by means of a navigable canal. Only about 4 miles of cutting would be necessary down to the head of the basin of Montrose, and the lockage to raise vessels up to the lower part of the town would be very inconsiderable. This would combine the advantages the town derives from being in the heart of a fertile country, with those arising from a sea-port.

BRESSAY, or Bressa, one of the Shetland isles. It is about 4½ miles in length, and 3 in breadth; and lies to the eastward of the mainland, from which it is separated by Bressay sound. On the south-east side of it lies the small island of Noss; which see. Until the year 1833, the islands of Bressay and Burra, and the district of Quarff, with the lesser islands of Havera or Hevra, House, and Papa, constituted a united parish, the population of which, in 1801, was 1,330; and, in 1839, 1,699. Houses in 1831, 299. Assessed property, in 1815, £15. In May 1833, the district of Quarff—which is on the mainland—with the islands of Burra, House, Papa, and Havera, having a population, it was calculated in 1837, of 856, were erected into a separate parish. See Quarff. The stipend of Bressay is £153 6s. 8d.; with a glebe of the value of £11. Patron, the Earl of Zetland.—Bressay sound is the rendezvous of the English and Dutch busses employed in the herring-fishery, and of the whale-ships on their passage to Greenland and Davis's straits. The sound has two entries, one from the south and another from the north. "The south passage," says Edmondston, "is the one at which vessels of a large draught of water enter, and go out. Nearly at the middle, where there is a rock, the harbour narrows, but it widens again into a deep bay. On account of this rock, vessels almost always moor between the middle and the south end, where indeed there is ample accommodation for a great number. The north passage is very narrow, and a rapid tide runs through it; nor are there in it, even at spring-tides, more than 18 feet of water at its deepest point. There is no dry harbour at Lerwick, as the water does not fall above 7 or 8 feet; but small sloops unload, during fine weather, at the wharfs. Bressa sound frequently affords shelter to men-of-war, and, at a small expense, might be rendered a most useful station to our North sea cruisers. In 1653 the English fleet, consisting of ninety-four men-of-war, under the orders of Admirals Deans and Monk, lay some days in Bressa sound. And in 1665 another fleet, under the Earl of Sandwich, consisting of ninety-two sail of men-of-war, spent some time in the same harbour." On the outside of the north entry lies a sunk rock called the Unicorn. When the Earl of Bothwell fled to Shetland, four vessels, under the command of Grange and Tullibardine, were despatched in pursuit of him. On the appearance of this squadron, Bothwell's ships, then lying in Bressay sound, immediately got under weigh, and sailed out at the north entry, followed hard by their pursuer, whose flag-vessel, called the Unicorn, struck upon this rock, which has ever since been called the Unicorn. —There is a good harbour at Aithova. Lerwick is supplied with peats from the hills of Bressay, and the whole of Shetland with slates from its excellent quarries. The fishing on the coast of Burra is carried on at a small expense. The fishermen set their lines in the evening, and draw them in the morning. Their winter-fishings have been sometimes known to exceed their summer's. They have upon their coast a fine oyster-scalp, from which they take large rich oysters.—There are several ruins of Pictish castles in this ministry. There

are also several perpendicular stones, about 9 feet high, erected no doubt for the purpose of commemorating some great event, but of which we have no account. One of them, in the island of Bressay, makes an excellent land-mark to ships coming into Bressay sound. There are the remains of several chapels in Bressay.

BRIARACHAN, or BRERACHAN, a river in Perthshire, which rises in the parish of Moulin, and, running through Glen Briarachan, forms the AIRDLE: which see.

BRIDE-KIRK, or BRYDEKIRK, a village and *quoad sacra* parish in the parish of Annan, 4 miles north of that town, lying on the west bank of the Annan, on the road from Langholm to Dumfries, where it crosses the Annan by a bridge of 3 arches. The population is about 400. A church was erected here in 1835, and the district established as a parish in 1836.

BRIDGE-OF-ALLAN. See ALLAN.

BRIDGE-OF-EARN. See EARN.

BRIDGE-END, a large village in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the right bank of the river Nith, in the parish of Troqueer, so named from its local situation, at the west end of the bridge of Dumfries. It is now better known by the name of MAXWELLTOWN: which see.

BRIDGE-END, a village in the parish of Melrose, where formerly was a large bridge over the Tweed, said to have been built by David I. in order to afford a passage to his abbey of Melrose, which he had newly translated from its ancient site, and also to facilitate the journeys of the devout to the four great pilgrimages of Scotland, viz., Scone, Dundee, Paisley, and Melrose. Gordon has engraved what remained of it in his time, in his 64th plate. See MELROSE.

BRIDGE-END, a village in the island of Islay, and parish of Killarrow; 8½ miles south-west from Port-Askaig. It is situate at the northern extremity of Loch-in-Daal. There is a good road from Port-Askaig to this place.

BRIDGE-END. See articles KINNOUL and PERTH.

BRIDGETON, a small village in the parish of Kinghorn, in Fifeshire, immediately adjoining Linktown of Kirkaldy on the west, and within the parliamentary boundaries of the burgh of Kirkaldy.

BRIDGETON, a suburb of Glasgow, in the Barony parish, to the north of Rutherglen bridge. See GLASGOW.

BRIGHAM. See BIRGHAM.

BRIMS NESS, a headland on the north-western coast of Caithness, on which is situated Brims castle.

BROAD BAY, or LOCH TUA, a capacious bay on the west side of Lewis.

BROADFORD, a small village and post-station at the head of Broadford bay, in the parish of Strath, Isle of Skye. The mountain Ben-na-Cailliach rises in the neighbourhood.

BROADLAW, a mountain in Peebles-shire; in the northern part of the parish of Tweedsmuir, rising 2,741 feet above the level of the sea. It is of easy ascent, and clothed with rich herbage.

BROADSEA, a small fishing-village in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, a little west of the town of Frazerburgh.

BRODICK. See ARRAN.

BROLUM (LOCH), an inlet of the sea on the south-east side of Lewis.

BROOM (LOCH), a capacious bay, terminating in a narrow flexuous arm, on the north-western coast of Ross-shire. At its mouth lie Priest and the Summer islands; at its head is situated Martin island; about half-way up the northern shore of the narrow inlet stands the village of ULLAPOOL (which see); and at the head of this inlet is the small village of Loch Broom. The country from Loch Broom northwards is destitute of trees; and, in most places, presents only barren moors and naked rocks.

BROOM (LITTLE LOCH), another and a smaller arm of the sea, immediately south of the above loch, running in a parallel direction inland, and separated from it by a narrow ridge.

BRORA (THE), a river of Sutherlandshire, which, with its branches of Strathbeg, and Skinsdale, springs from the south-east sides of Benchlibrick, Benvadon, and Benarmin, in the interior of the county, and takes a course in a south-easterly oblique direction, until lost in the Murray frith at Brora. The Brora and its branches are narrow and rapid. It runs through a level plain, and forms three lakes; the upper lake about a mile long and half-a-mile broad, the others of less extent; the water seems deep and black, from the dark shade reflected on it from the mountains, and the rock of Carrol, a bold precipice upon the southern border of the lake, at least 600 feet high. The scenery at Gordon-bush is very romantic and beautiful. From Killend the river runs rather rapid over a pebbly bed for 3 miles through Strathsteven to Brora, whence it is rocky to the sea. In this river the pearl-mussel is found, and pearls collected. There is a good bed of coal in the strath of the Brora. The village of Brora, at the mouth of the river, has a good harbour, and exports salt and coals. It is 4 miles from Golspie.

BROTHER ISLE, a small island of Shetland, off the south coast of Yell.

BROTHER (LOCH), a small lake in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Mearns, about 3 miles in circumference.

BROTHOCK (THE), a small river in the county of Angus. See ARBROATH.

BROUGH, a fishing-village in Caithness, near Dunnet-head, where there is a safe harbour, thought to be one of the best fishing-stations on the coast of Caithness.

BROUGH-HEAD, or BURGH-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of the Moray frith, in the parish of Duffus, so named from what was supposed to be a Danish fort or burgh, at one time distinguishable on the headland, but which is now generally thought to be of Roman* origin, and seems to correspond with the Alata Castra of Ptolemy. It consists of a round hill about 50 feet in height; guarded by high perpendicular sides to the north and west, and rocks washed by the sea; while on the south, a trench was cut into which the sea flowed.—It gives its name to a sea-port village lying on its south-west side, 8 miles north-west of Elgin, and 18 east of Cromarty. Population, in 1831, 749. This village is laid out on a regular plan, and the houses are substantially built with freestone, and slated. It is the principal herring-fishing station in Moray. There is also a good salmon-fishery here. The harbour consists of a basin about 200 yards long and 50 yards wide, the entrance fronting westwards, or towards Cromarty. This basin or artificial harbour was completed in the summer of 1809, and has been found very useful, especially as a station for passage-vessels which keep up a communication with the Little Ferry in Sutherland, distant about nine leagues. There is a chapel-of-ease here in connexion with the Establishment, and a Secession church. See DUFFUS.

* Within its limits, a Roman bath was discovered; and, on the 11th of May, 1809, Mr. Anthony Carlisle exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London, a drawing of a bull, taken from a stone found here, obviously of Roman sculpture. An engraving of it is given in the 16th volume of 'Archæologia,' p. 365. General Roy has preserved a plan and sections of the station, Plate 33.

BROUGHTON, GLENHOLM, AND KILBUCHO, a united parish in the shire of Peebles; bounded by Kirkurd on the north; on the north-east and east by Stobo; on the south-east and south by Drummelzier; and on the west and north-west by Culter and Skirling. It is about 9½ miles in length, and 3½ in breadth. Of about 20,000 acres, being the superficial area of this parish, nearly three-fourths are under pasture. The principal mountains are Culterfell, Carden, and Chapelgill. The first of these has an altitude of 2,430 feet. The Tweed divides the Glenholm division of this parish from Drummelzier; and the Biggar water skirts the Broughton division of the parish on the south. The village of Broughton has a population of about 100. It is 5 miles distant from Biggar, and forms a stage betwixt Edinburgh and Moffat. A fair is held here on the 3d of October. The population of the three united districts was as follows:

| | 1801. | 1831. | *Houses.* | *Assessed property.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broughton, | 214 | 299 | 49 | £1,599 |
| Glenholm, | 242 | 259 | 48 | £2,083 |
| Kilbucho, | 171 | 182 | See article KILBUCHO. | |
| | 627 | 740 | | |

This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Renny of Danevale. Stipend, £231 1s. 10d., with a glebe of the annual value of £64 14s. 9d. Unappropriated teinds, £249 11s. 3d. The church, built in 1804, is in Kilbucho; sittings 500.—There are three parish-schools. The salary of the schoolmaster at Broughton is £32, with about £20 fees. Pupils 50. The schoolmaster at Glenholm has a salary of £32, with about £12 fees. Pupils 30. The schoolmaster at Kilbucho has the same salary, with about £15 fees. Pupils 40. See articles GLENHOLM and KILBUCHO.

BROUGHTY FERRY, a handsome village, chiefly in the parish of Monifieth in Forfarshire, on the northern shore of the frith of Tay, 4 miles east of Dundee, and directly opposite Ferry-port-on-Craig in Fifeshire, with which it has hourly communication, the frith being little more than a mile broad here. In 1834, portions of the adjacent parishes of Monifieth and Dundee, comprising this village, were united into a *quoad sacra* parish, with a population which was estimated, in 1837, at 1,998, and which, during two or three months in summer, is augmented by 400 or 500 visitors. A church was built in 1826; sittings 720. Stipend £140. The United Secession church have also a congregation here, which was established in 1837. This place is now much resorted to as a sea-bathing residence during summer by the citizens of Dundee and Perth. That part of the village which lies in the parish of Dundee, is often called the West ferry; the other and more considerable portion—between which and the former there is indeed a vacant space of ground—bears the name of East ferry, as well as that of Broughty ferry. North and west of the sandy plain over which most of the houses are spread, the ground rises with some abruptness. To the east and south-east, are uneven links, stretching towards Monifieth. South-east of the village, a point of land stretches southward into the frith, which it contracts in width so as to render the ferry across to Fife shorter than any other between Errol and the sea. On this point, named Broughty Craig, yet stand considerable remains of a fortress, not undistinguished in history. The castle—of which, however, not much is left—is a very interesting object, and a point towards which the promenaders of Broughty often direct their steps. The first transaction of importance connected with it was its occupation by the English, in 1547, after the battle of Pinkie. The party of English by whom Broughty castle was garrisoned, had scarcely secured themselves within the fortress, when they were blockaded by Arran; who sat down before it on the 1st of October 1547, but on the 1st of the following January, hastily raised the siege. Immediately after his departure, the English fortified the neighbouring hill of Balgillo, and ravaged great part of the county of Angus. Archibald, 5th earl of Argyle, hearing of this, hastily collected a party of his clansmen, and led them against the English at Broughty, where he sustained a defeat, as not long after did a numerous body of French and German troops. On the 20th of Feb. 1550, both the castle and fort were taken by Des Thermes, who brought against the English in this quarter an army composed of Scots, Germans, and French. The works at both places were now dismantled; and although, at least on the castle, repairs were, perhaps more than once, bestowed, yet we find in the annals of subsequent times little of consequence recorded concerning them.

BROXBURN, a village in Linlithgowshire, in the parish of Uphall, near the banks of the Union canal, on a rivulet of the same name. It is on the middle road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, 12 miles from the former, and 30 from the latter. A cattle fair is held here on the Friday after the Falkirk September tryst.

BROXBURN (THE), a rivulet in Haddingtonshire, which rises in the parish of Spott, and falls into the sea at Broxmouth about ½ mile east of Dunbar. In the low ground to the westward of Broxmouth, Cromwell defeated the Scottish army under Leslie. The duke of Roxburgh has a seat here.

BRUAR (THE), a small stream in Athole, celebrated for the romantic beauty of its cascades. It joins the Garry, a short distance below Pitagowan. Dr. Garnett, who visited the falls in 1798, thus describes them:—"From Dalnacardoch we proceeded to Blair-Athol, distant 10½ miles. The first half of our ride was by no means interesting, being among lumpish hills covered with heath; but when we arrived within about 5 miles of Blair, the country began to assume more the appearance of cultivation, and we discerned the extensive grounds of the Duke of Athole covered with wood. About 3½ miles before we reached Blair we passed the small village Bruar, which takes its name from a turbulent stream, called Bruar-water, that rolls along its rocky bed under a bridge. We went up the left bank of this river, whose channel is the most rugged that can be conceived; the rocks which form it have been worn into the most grotesque shapes by the fury of the water. A foot-path has lately been made by the Duke of Athole, which conducts the stranger in safety along the side of the chasm, where he has an opportunity of seeing, in a very short time, several very fine cascades; one over which a bridge is thrown, forms a very picturesque object. This is called the lower fall of Bruar. The water here rushes under the bridge, and falls in a full broad sheet over the rocky steep, and descends impetuously through a natural arch, into a dark black pool, as if to take breath before it resumes its course and rushes down to the Garry. Proceeding up the same side of the river, along the footpath, we came in sight of another rustic bridge, and a noble cascade, consisting of three falls or breaks, one immediately above another; but the lowest is equal in height to both the others taken together. Each of the upper breaks is about 50 feet, the lowest 100: so that the whole cascade is not less than 200 feet. This is called the upper fall of Bruar. Crossing the bridge

over this tremendous cataract, with trembling steps, we walked down the other bank of the river, to a point from whence we enjoyed the view of this fine fall to great advantage. The shelving rocks on each side of the bridge, with the water precipitating itself from rock to rock, and at last shooting headlong, filling with its spray the deep chasm, form a scene truly sublime; the nakedness of the hills indeed takes away somewhat from its picturesque beauty. The poet Burns, when he visited these falls, wrote a beautiful poetical petition from Bruarwater to the Duke of Athole, praying him to ornament its banks with wood and shade; the noble proprietor has been pleased to grant the prayer of the petitioner, and has lately planted the banks of this river: the plantation is yet very young, but in a few years will have a very good effect. No person from the southern parts of the country, coming to Blair, should omit seeing the falls of Bruar. It must be confessed that we saw them to great advantage, on account of the rain which had fallen during the two or three preceding days; the grandeur of the scene may perhaps be diminished after a long fit of dry weather. Such a drought does not however often occur in this part of the country."—Miss Spence, who visited the spot in 1816, says, "By the assistance of art, veiling itself in the modest garb of nature, beauty is now happily blended with that savage greatness which was the former attribute of the place. A succession of falls, interrupted by windings of the waters, projections of the rocks, and recesses where they retire back, leaving fair openings for the sun and spots of productive soil, give such constant and fanciful variety to the scene as neither language nor painting is adequate to convey to the imagination. The fair creation of the poet's fancy has, in the meantime, been realized by the noble proprietor. The shades which he imagined have actually sprung up, and the melody of his ideal birds resound from their branches. Flowers, which seem scattered by the lavish hand of native spring, adorn every crevice in the rock; and the vegetable soil on the brink of this turbulent stream affords room for a variety of trees and shrubs most judiciously adapted to the scenery, and which seem to partake of its wild and unequal character. Nothing can be more sudden and luxuriant than the growth of the plants scattered along the abrupt banks of the Bruar. Fed by a constant though scarce visible shower from the ascending mist of the successive cascades,—sheltered from every wind by the rocky walls that surround them,—and enjoying by the reflection of the sun from their flinty bed a degree of heat scarce inferior to that of a hot-house,—the tenderest plants are here safe and flourishing. The little pastoral huts, in the form of highland shealings, which are here and there erected as resting-places in this enchanting wilderness, are quite in character with the chaste simplicity of the other decorations. The whole scene so much resembles, 'the negligence of Nature, wide and wild,' that in a more genial climate it might be supposed to be merely the result of abundant moisture and sunshine."

BRUCEHAVEN, a small village in the parish of Dunfermline, Fifeshire, adjoining the village of Limekilns.

BRUIACH (Loch), a lake in Inverness-shire, in the parish of Kiltarlity; about 2 miles long, and 1 broad. It abounds with trout and char; and there is a small island in the middle of it.

BRUNSWARK, Burnswark, or Birrenswark, a hill in Dumfries-shire, in the north-east corner of the parish of Hoddam, rising to 740 feet above sea-level, and famous for two rectangular encampments —still very entire—the formation of which is ascribed to the Romans. From this hill the great military roads diverge in every direction, through the southern parts of the kingdom. It is 8 miles north-west of Annan, and commands a fine prospect. On the north the view is confined, and the country barren; to the west, all the valley is washed by the Annan, and lies open from Moffat to the Solway frith; on the east, you penetrate far into the wilds of Northumberland, about the heads of south Tyne; all the low country of Cumberland lies full before you, gradually rising from the frith, till the scene terminates in the romantic falls of Keswyck, among which the lofty Skiddaw, towering pre-eminent, forces itself on your attention. The lowering Criffel, on the Scottish side, shuts up the prospect of the less level country about Dumfries. The frith of Solway adorns the middle of the plain, and greatly brightens the prospect; appearing near Langholm as a moderate river, it gradually spreads out to your view; in some places sending its waters far into the country, these seem detached like lakes; proceeding on, it widens along the plain, and expands to a sea.

BRUNTISLAND. See Burntisland.

BUCCLEUCH, in the shire of Selkirk, an ancient parish now comprehended in the parish of Etterick. It is 13 miles west by south of Hawick. Buccleuch gives the title of Duke to the ancient and illustrious family of Scott. In 1663, the Duke of Monmouth, marrying Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, and assuming her name, was created Duke of Buccleuch, and the countess was at the same time created Duchess of Buccleuch.

BUCHAN, a district of Aberdeenshire, extending along the coast, from the Ythan nearly to the Deveron, a distance of above 40 miles. In length from north to south it is about 27 miles, and from west to east about 28; superficial area 450 square miles. Population, in 1831, 43,306. Inhabited houses 8,937. It is divided into 21 parishes, of which 13 are in the district of Buchan Proper, sometimes called Deer; and 8 are in what is frequently called the Ellon district. The principal elevation is Mormond hill, altitude 810 feet. The prevailing rock is granite. Peterhead and Fraserburgh are the principal towns within the district. Buchan once formed a county of itself, and an earldom which was vested in the chief of the Cummins, until their forfeiture in 1309. —The reader will find a good account of this district, and its agricultural capabilities, in the 3d vol. of the Prize Essays of the Highland Society.

BUCHANAN,* a parish in the western extremity of Stirlingshire; bounded on the north by Perthshire and Loch Katrine; on the west by Perthshire and the parish of Drymen; on the south by Dumbartonshire, from which it is separated by the Endrick river; and along the whole of its western side by Loch Lomond. The parish of Buchanan has been reckoned 20 miles long, and 6 in extreme breadth. One head-branch of the Forth has its source in the upper end of this parish, in a small burn which runs down Glenguoi into Glendow, and by the addition of several burns in the latter glen, is considerably increased. At the lower end of the glen—which be-

* Buchanan was formerly called Inchcailloch, the name of an island in Lochlomond, on which the parish-church stood till the year 1621, when a considerable part of the parish of Luss—at that time extending on this side of the loch—was annexed to the parish of Inchcailloch. Some years after this annexation the walls of the church in Inchcailloch failing, and the people likewise finding it by no means convenient, especially in stormy weather, to be crossing over to the island every Sabbath, worship was performed in a church near the house of Buchanan, which was originally a chapel-of-ease to the parish of Luss. From this chapel—which was called the church or chapel of Buchanan—the whole united parish came by degrees to be called the parish of Buchanan. *Inchcailloch* signifies 'the Island of the Old Women;' and was so called because in former times there was a nunnery upon it.

gins at the root of Benlomond, and extends 5 or 6 miles east—it is called the water of Dow, and below that the water of Duchray. See ABERFOYLE. The Endrick, which is the boundary of this parish on the south, flows in beautiful curves through the fertile haughs of Buchanan and Kilmaronock, and falls into the lower part of Loch Lomond. This river, in the winter-season, when the loch is full, occasionally covers a part of the lower grounds on both sides, in the parishes of Buchanan and Kilmaronock. It is stated in the Old Statistical Account, that during harvest, in 1782, the haughs of Endrick were covered with water, and immediately after, there came snow and intense frost, so that in some places people walked on the ice above the standing corn! The Grampian hills run through this parish, and divide the lower from the higher grounds. There is one pretty high hill in the lower part of the parish called the Conic hill; but the highest elevation is Benlomond, in the upper end or the parish. See article BENLOMOND. Though Loch Lomond cannot be said to belong to any one parish, yet as the parish of Buchanan extends 16 or 17 miles up the side of the loch, and several of the islands make a part of it, the greater share of the loch may be assigned to the parish of Buchanan. See article LOCH LOMOND.—In the lower end of the parish, on a small tributary of the Endrick, is the house of Buchanan. This place, for many centuries, belonged to Buchanan of that ilk, and was the seat of that ancient family, but it has been for some time in the possession of the ducal family of Montrose. At Inversnaid, in the upper part of the parish, there was a fort built near midway between Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine; the design of which was to guard the pass between the two lochs. See INVERSNAID.—In Craigrostan there are several caves known by the names of the most remarkable persons who used to frequent them. See article BENLOMOND. Population, in 1801, 748; in 1831, 787. Houses, in 1831, 131. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,447.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Montrose. Stipend £156 12s. 8d., with a glebe of the value of £10. The church is situated about 3 miles from the south-eastern, and 18 from the north-western boundary of the parish. It was repaired in 1828; sittings 300. The minister officiates twice a-year at Rowerdennan, and once a-year at Inversnaid. In 1837, of 124 families in this parish, 115 belonged to the Establishment.—The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £30. There is another school in the parish, the master of which is allowed £15 per annum by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge.

BUCHANDY. See FOWLIS (WESTER).

BUCHAN-NESS. See PETERHEAD.

BUCHLYVIE, a *quoad sacra* parish, disjoined from the parishes of Kippen and Drymen, in Stirlingshire, by authority of the General Assembly, in 1836. Population of the portion disjoined from Kippen, 630, of whom 400 was in the village of Buchlyvie; of the portion disjoined from Drymen, 400; total 1,030. Church built in 1836; cost £600; is vested in the ministers of Kippen and Drymen, and in certain heritors and managers; sittings 352.—A United Secession place of worship was built in the village of Buchlyvie in 1751; sittings 554. Stipend £100, with a manse, garden, and glebe.—The village of Buchlyvie is 5 miles west of the village of Kippen, on the road from Stirling to Dumbarton. It is a burgh of barony, and has five fairs in the year: viz. on the 2d Tuesday in February; 2d Tuesday in March, O. S.; 26th June; last Tuesday in July, O. S.; and 18th November. The greater part of the inhabitants are dissenters.

BUCK OF CABRACH. See AUCHINDOIR.

BUCKHAVEN, a fishing-village in the parish of Wemyss, in Fife; 2 miles south-west of Leven, and 5½ north-east of Dysart. It consists of a groupe of cottages, apparently scattered at random over a steep ascent from the shore, and thickly interspersed with boats, oars, nets, anchors, dungsteads, and the other accompaniments of a fishing-village. With the exception of a few weavers, the inhabitants are all engaged in catching or retailing fish, and are proverbially industrious and expert at their calling. They have not a few peculiar traits of character and appearance, and it is said that they are descended from the crew of a Brabant vessel which was wrecked on this coast in the reign of Philip II. Defoe describes Buckhaven as "inhabited by fishermen, who are employed wholly in catching fresh fish every day in the firth, and carrying them to Leith and Edinburgh markets. The buildings are but a miserable row of cottages; yet there is scarce a poor man in it; but they are in general so very clownish, that to be of the college of Buckhaven, is become a proverb. Here we saw the shore of the sea covered with shrimps like a thin snow; and as you rode among them, they would rise like a kind of dust, and hop like grasshoppers, being scared by the footing of the horse. The fishermen of this town have a great many boats of all sizes, which lie upon the beach unrigged, ready to be fitted out every year for the herring-season, in which they have a very great share." The value of the boats and nets, presently belonging to this industrious colony, is supposed to exceed £20,000.—A United Secession congregation has been in existence here for half-a-century. The church accommodates 600, and is usually well-attended by the fishermen, excepting about seven weeks in July and August during the herring-fishery. Salary £110, with a manse and garden. A new pier and harbour has recently been formed here under the auspices of the Board of Fisheries.

BUCKIE, a considerable fishing-village, and a *quoad sacra* parish, recently disjoined from Rathven in Banffshire. It is situated at the mouth of Buckie burn; 4 miles east of Speymouth, and 5 west by south of Cullen. The population of the district, as ascertained by a census taken by the minister in 1837, was 2,342, of whom 1,926 resided in the village of Buckie. A church was built here in 1835, at a cost of £800; sittings 800. Minister's stipend £80. There is a mineral spring here.

BUDDO ROCK, a dangerous rock off the coast of Fife, in St. Andrew's bay, about 2 miles from land.

BUITTLE, a parish on the Solway frith, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; bounded on the north by Crossmichael; on the east by the river Urr, which separates it from Kirkgunzeon and Colvend; on the south by the Solway frith; and on the west by Kelton. Its extent, in length, may be about 8 miles, and 3 in breadth. The surface is unequal, but the hills are not of great height; they are covered with verdure, and most of them exhibit marks of tillage to the very top. The soil is fertile. The coast abounds with fish of all kinds. Rock crystal, talc, and spar, are frequently met with in this district; and iron-ore is plentiful.—Buittle-castle, on the west side of the Urr, is a considerable ruin; the ditches and vaults which still remain show it to have been a place of great extent and strength. When Galloway was an independent state, this was a considerable fortress; and it seems to have been the favourite residence of John Baliol. After be-

longing to the Baliols, the Cummings, and the Douglasses, it appears to have become the property of the Lennoxes of Caillie. It now belongs to Murray of Broughton, the representative of the Caillie family. Grose has preserved a view of it. There is a vitrified fort on the top of one of the hills. Population, in 1801, 863; in 1831, 1,000. Houses, in 1831, 164. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,554.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £231 6s. 2d., with a glebe of the value of £20. Unappropriated teinds £312 2s. 5d. —There are two parochial schools, the masters of which have conjointly a salary of £51 6s. 7d., with about £25 fees. There is also a private school.

BULAY (The GREATER and the LESSER), two islets about 2 miles off the southern coast of Skye.

BULLERS OF BUCHAN, a singular groupe of rocks and sea-caves, in the parish of Cruden, Aberdeenshire. "Upon these rocks—those of Dun Buy —there was nothing that could long detain attention," says Dr. Johnson, "and we soon turned our eyes to the Buller, or Boilloir of Buchan, which no man can see with indifference who has either sense of danger or delight in rarity. It is a rock perpendicularly tubulated, united on one side with a high shore, and on the other rising steep to a great height above the main sea. The top is open, from which may be seen a dark gulf of water, which flows into the cavity through a breach made in the lower part of the enclosing rock. It has the appearance of a vast well bordered with a wall. The edge of the Buller is not wide, and, to those that walk round, appears very narrow. He that ventures to look downwards, sees that if his foot should slip, he must fall from his dreadful elevation upon stones on one side, or into the water on the other. We, however, went round, and were glad when the circuit was completed. When we came down to the sea, we saw some boats and rowers, and resolved to explore the Buller at the bottom. We entered the arch which the water had made, and found ourselves in a place which—though we could not think ourselves in danger—we could scarcely survey without some recoil of the mind. The basin in which we floated was nearly circular, perhaps 30 yards in diameter. We were enclosed by a natural wall rising steep on every side to a height which produced the idea of insurmountable confinement. The interception of all lateral light caused a dismal gloom: round us was a perpendicular rock,—above us the distant sky,—and below an unknown profundity of water. If I had any malice against a walking spirit, instead of laying him in the Red sea, I would condemn him to reside in the Buller of Buchan. But terror without danger is only one of the sports of fancy,—a voluntary agitation of the mind that is permitted no longer than it pleases. We were soon at leisure to examine the place with minute inspection, and found many cavities, which, as the watermen told us, went backward to a depth which they had never explored. Their extent we had not time to try; they are said to serve different purposes. Ladies come hither sometimes in the summer with collations, and smugglers make them store-houses for clandestine merchandise. It is hardly to be doubted but the pirates of ancient times often used them as magazines of arms or repositories of plunder. To the little vessels used by the Northern rowers, the Buller may have served as a shelter from storms, and perhaps as a retreat from enemies; the entrance might have been stopped, or guarded with little difficulty, and though the vessels that were stationed within would have been battered with stones showered on them from above, yet the crews would have lain safe in the caverns." In the neighbourhood is a small fishing-village; and on an adjacent crag stands Slaine's castle.

BUNAWE, a village in the district of Lorn, and shire of Argyle; 13 miles from Dalmally, and 113 west by north of Edinburgh. It is situate in the parish of Muckairn, at the confluence of the river Awe with Loch Etive. Here the Lorn furnace company, established in 1753, have erected their extensive iron manufactories; there is also a considerable salmon-fishing; and a quay built on a secure and well-sheltered bay. See ARDCHATTAN.

BUNKLE, anciently BONKILE or BONKLE, a parish in Berwickshire, comprehending the ancient parish of Preston; bounded on the north by Abbey St. Bathan's and Coldingham parishes; on the east by Coldingham and Chirnside; on the south by Edrom and Dunse parishes; and on the west by Dunse, a detached portion of Longformacus parish, and Abbey St. Bathan's. Measured from near East Brockholes to the paper-mill below Chirnside mill, it is about 5¼ miles from north-west to south-east; and its greatest admeasurement from east to west is about 5½ miles. Its general outline is triangular. Bunkle Edge, a southern ridge of the Lammermoor range, runs along the north-western side of the triangle, and rises to the height of about 700 feet in some points. From the south-eastern side of this ridge a number of small streams descend to Chirnside burn, a tributary of the Whitadder, which latter stream skirts the parish on the south-west and south. Copper has been wrought within this parish, but, as we understand, only with very partial success. The superficial area of the parish is 8,900 Scots acres, of which about 6,600 are arable. The rental is about £8,000. The value of assessed property, in 1815, was £7,722. Population, in 1801, 674; in 1831, 748. Houses 132.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Lord Douglas. Stipend, £279 15s. 1d. with glebe of the value of £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4d. with about £26 fees. Pupils, 50.

BURDIEHOUSE, a village in the parish of Libberton, about 3½ miles south of Edinburgh, on the road to Peebles. Its name is said to be a corruption of Bourdeaux. This place is celebrated for its lime-kilns, which manufacture about 15,000 bolls of lime annually. There is an immense deposit of limestone rock here, which has attracted much attention from geologists, on account of the fossil-remains contained in it. In 1833, a quantity of the bones, teeth, scales, and apparently part of the muscles of what was conjectured to have been a huge species of reptile were discovered here: the scales retaining their lustre, and the bones their laminated and porous appearance. These formed the subject of several communications to the Royal society of Edinburgh, by Dr. Hibbert, who, in his earlier papers, described them as the remains of reptiles. In 1834, at the meeting of the British association in Edinburgh, these fossils—which by this time had excited great interest amongst naturalists—were shown to M. Agassiz. This gentleman immediately doubted their reptilian character, and advanced the opinion that they belonged to fishes,—to that family of fishes of Ganoid order which he had denominated Sauroid, from their numerous affinities to the Saurian reptiles, and which have as their living type or representative the Lepidosteus. But of the truth or fallacy of this opinion no positive evidence could be adduced, for the scales and the teeth had never yet been found at Burdiehouse in connexion. A few days afterwards, M. Agassiz, in company with Professor Buckland, visited the Leeds museum, where he found some fine fossils presenting the same scales and the same teeth as those of Burdiehouse,

conjoined in the same individual. It is therefore no longer a conjecture that they might belong to the same animal. And in these self-same specimens we have the hyoid and branchiostic apparatus of bones (a series of bones connected with the gills, an indubitable character of fishes); it is therefore no longer a conjecture that the Burdiehouse fossils were the remains of fishes and not of reptiles. Thus was dissipated the illusion founded on the Burdiehouse fossils that Saurian reptiles existed in the carboniferous era. To this animal M. Agassiz assigned the name of Megalichthys.

BURGH-HEAD. See Brough Head.

BURGH-HEAD, or Burrowhead, a promontory in Wigtonshire, in the parish of Whithorn, terminating the peninsula between Luce bay and Wigton bay.

BURLEIGH CASTLE, an ancient edifice in the parish of Orwel, county of Kinross; about half a mile south-east of Millnathort. It is now incorporated with the out-buildings of a farm-stead; but a great part of the exterior walls is still entire. It seems to have originally formed a square, surrounded by a wall and ditch. The western side of this square, consisting of two towers, and an intervening curtain and gateway, still remain. The tower on the north-west angle is a large square building: that on the south-west is of a circular form, and seems to be the most modern structure of the whole. Within these few weeks it appeared to us to be still inhabited, from its glazed windows and entire roof. The castle was at one period surrounded with fine old trees, of which a few still linger in the immediate vicinity of the ruins, but exhibit the ravages of decay and age. At the distance of about 20 feet from the west wall of the north-western tower, there stood till within these few years, a large hollow ash, in which Robert, only son of the 4th Lord Burleigh, found shelter and concealment, in 1707, while an outlaw for the murder of the schoolmaster of Aberdeen. After the death of his father, this hot-headed youth engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and the title was in consequence attainted. Historical notices concerning Burleigh are very scanty. Sibbald tells us that the laird of Burghly was heritable crowner of Fife under Queen Mary; and that James Balfour of Burghly was clerk-register in 1565–6–7, and president of the session in 1567. Sir James Balfour informs us that James II., 'Anno nono regni sui,' gave the castle and barony of Burleigh, 'in liberam baroniam Johanni de Balfour de Balgarvie, militi;' and that James VI. honoured Sir Michael Balfour of Burleigh, son to Sir James Balfour of Montquhanny, clerk-register, and to Margaret Balfour, heiress of Burleigh, by letters patent, bearing date at Royston, in England, 7th August, 1606, with the title of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, he being then his ambassador to the Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Lorrain. In 1644, Lord Burleigh seems to have been president of the Scottish parliament and a general of the forces. He was defeated by the Marquis of Montrose, near Aberdeen, on September 12th, 1644. He was, also, one of the committee of parliament attached to the army under General Baillie, which lost the bloody field of Kilsyth, through the dissensions of its leaders. This army was encamped near Burleigh, some time previous to that disastrous day. [See Wishart's Wars of Montrose, and Principal Baillie's interesting Letters and Journals of Affairs, between 1637 and 1662.]—About eighty years ago the castle and lands of Burleigh were purchased by General Irwin, and afterwards sold to Thomas Graham, Esq. of Kinross and Burleigh.—About a mile north of Lochleven, in this neighbourhood, are several remarkable hollows, which, from their shape, have been denominated The Ships of Burleigh. One of these is distinguished by the designation of Lady Burleigh's jointure, and tradition thus relates its story. A Lord Burleigh, it seems, had obtained in marriage a lady less enamoured than provident. Her applications for an ample settlement becoming somewhat teasing, his lordship, in rather an angry mood, desired her to attend him early next day, when he would take her to a field not half-a-mile distant from the castle, and there settle upon her all the lands within her view. Avarice is often credulous, and it was so in this instance. The lady walked forth with elated expectations; but when, from a level road, descending a gentle slope, she was told to look round her, she beheld, with disappointed emotion, only a verdant circle of about 50 yards in diameter, finely horizoned with a lofty cope of azure. Additional interest is given to this place by its wholly consisting of arable and, and by the romantic appearance of the mountains, as they sink in the distance, while you descend the sloping sides of the dell.

BURNESS, a parish in the island of Sanday, which has been from time immemorial united *quoad sacra* with Cross; which see. Houses in 1831, 76. Population, in 1811, 423; in 1835, 432. A curious tumulus was discovered here in 1824; a full description and drawing of it is given in the 1st vol. of 'The Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal.' See also Sanday.

BURNESWARK. See Brunswark.

BURNTISLAND, a parish in the Kirkaldy district of Fifeshire, about 3 miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth; bounded on the north by Aberdour and Kinghorn; on the east by Kinghorn; on the south by the frith of Forth; and on the west by Aberdour. A plain extends inward from the sea about half-a-mile, when the ground becomes hilly and mountainous, and the soil of inferior quality and value. There are about 3 miles of coast. To the westward of the town, the shore is rocky; to the eastward it is sandy as far as Pettycur. In these sands are excellent beds of cockles and other shell-fish. The hills on the north of the town exhibit marks of volcanic fire. Dunearn is very like an extinguished volcano, the crater of which has been converted into a small lake. This hill rises to the height of 695 feet above sea-level. On the north side of these hills are basaltic columns; and on their tops are cairns and tumuli of great size. The country around Burntisland is chiefly composed of floetz rocks and alluvial strata. There is a quarry of excellent freestone; and the whole parish abounds in limestone of the very best quality, in which curious fossils occur resembling those described in our article Burdiehouse. Starlyburn, on the western boundary, produces beautiful specimens of stalactites, and incrustations of moss and wood. Population of the parish and town, in 1801, 1,530; in 1831, 2,356, of whom 1,873 resided in the burgh, and 190 in the village of Kirktoun. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,660. Real rental about £5,000. Houses in 1831, 269.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Kirkaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £185 17s. 4d., with a glebe of the value of £50. Unappropriated teinds, £70 19s. 9d. The parish-church is within the burgh of Burntisland. It was built in 1592; sittings 900. The original parish-church was at the village of Kirktoun.—There is also a United Secession church within the burgh. Stipend £100, with a manse.—The parochial is also the burgh school. Salary £26. There are certain lands in the parish mortified by a Mr. Watson, for behoof of the schoolmaster and three poor widows, out of which

the three widows receive 8 bolls of barley, and 2 of oatmeal, with £4 12s. 6d. each; and 10 bolls of barley, and £3 10s. per annum, is paid for teaching poor children. In 1834, the average attendance at the burgh school was 140, and there were at the same time six private schools within the parish.

BURNTISLAND, anciently known as Wester Kinghorn, a royal burgh and sea-port in the above parish; 2½ miles west of Kinghorn, 3 east of Aberdour, and 5½ north of Leith, being nearly opposite to the latter harbour. Population, in 1841, 1,859. Houses 239. Assessed property of the parish and burgh, in 1815, £6,660; in 1842–3, £8,846. There is regular steam-communication with Granton on the southern side of the frith, at 4½ miles distant. The town is finely situated on a peninsula of the frith of Forth, surrounded on the north by hills in the form of an amphitheatre, which shelter the harbour. It consists of two streets running parallel to each other, and terminated by the harbour on the west, besides some lanes. On the east are the links, and some handsome cottages for sea-bathers. The principal street is broad and spacious, and contains a number of respectable buildings. It was fortified during the reign of Charles I., and part of the wall and east port still remain. At the west end of the town, surrounded by plantations, and overlooking the harbour, is Rossend-castle, built by the Duries of that ilk, in the 15th century. The municipal constituency was only 21 in 1839, being just equal to the number of councillors under the new municipal act; in 1844, it was 35. The revenue, in 1811, was about £300; in 1838–9, £364; in 1843–4, £375. The property of the burgh consists of the three hills, the links, about an acre of arable land, the schoolhouse, town-house, and flesh-market, with some houses and fens. The debt, in 1834, was £4,150. The amount of cess annually raised varies from £11 to £12 on land, and £4 to £5 on trade. The burgh joins with Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, and Dysart, in sending a member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency, in 1839, was 53; in 1844, 44. The town has been well-supplied with excellent water since 1803. The harbour—anciently called *Portus Gratiæ*—is the best on the frith of Forth, being large, easily entered, and well-sheltered. Connected with the harbour is a large dry dock, having 16½ feet water at spring-tides, wherein a Russian ship of 1,000 tons was repaired in 1809, and also a frigate of 32 guns. Government granted £11,000 towards the improvement of the port, under the direction of trustees, and for improving the ferry betwixt this and Leith. The duke of Buccleugh and Mr. Gladstone of Fasque have recently had an exclusive right of ferry to and from Burntisland and the southern shore of the frith, secured to them for a period of twenty-seven years, on condition of their constructing a good and efficient low-water pier capable of being used at all times of the tide by sufficient steam ferry-boats; and maintaining three such boats for the purposes of the ferry. On the eastern pier is a fixed light, which is seen 7 miles in clear weather. The harbour is in N. lat. 56° 4′, W. long. 3° 14′. Before the Union, the commerce of Burntisland was considerable; and, in the 17th century, it carried on a considerable traffic with Holland. Tucker, however, gives a description of the place and its vicinity, which leads to the conclusion that the extent of the trade formerly belonging to it has, in the common accounts, been overrated, by attributing to it alone what belonged to all the little ports on the coast of Fifeshire. "The trade of these ports inwards," says he, "is from Norway, the East country, and sometimes from France with wines; and outwards with coals and salt, at all times very small and worth little; for although this be the bounds of one of the best and richest countyes of Scotland, yet the goodness and riches of the countrey arising more from the goodness and fertility of soyle and lands than from any traffique, hath made it the residence and seate of many of the gentry of that nation, who have wholly driven out all but theyr tenants and peasants, even to the shoare side." At that period, Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Wemyss, Leven, Ely, St. Monance, Pittenweem, Anstruther, Crail, St. Andrews, and South Ferry were all counted as members of the head-port of Burntisland; and the tonnage of the whole was estimated at 1,291 tons, divided over 46 vessels. After the Union, the trade of Burntisland fell off, and little business of any kind was done for a long period; subsequently, it again increased, but for some years back it may be considered as nearly stationary. Fewer vessels than formerly resort to the harbour as a place of shelter, probably owing to the improvement of the other harbours on the coast, and to the custom of ships running up to the Hope—a road-stead higher up the frith—in preference to taking a harbour during a storm, or while otherwise detained, to save the harbour-dues. This place was the principal rendezvous for the herring-fishery until the northern fishing-stations were opened; but cooperage and curing of herrings is now the chief branch of business here, and most of the boats employed belonged to other ports of the frith. In the New Statistical Account it is stated, that, for some years, there have been annually cured here from 16,000 to 18,000 barrels of herrings. There is a very extensive distillery at Grange. A fair is held on the 10th of July.—The Edinburgh and Northern railway will, in connection with the ferry from Granton, commence at Burntisland, and pass by Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Markinch, Kettle, and Newburgh to Perth. From the trunk line, 35 miles, 38 chains in length, there will be a branch line to Cupar, diverging from near Kettle, 5 miles in length, which it is proposed to extend by one sub-branch to Ferry-port-on-Craig opposite Dundee, and by another from Guard-bridge to St. Andrews; another branch railway, 14½ miles in length, will diverge from the trunk line near the village of Thornton, and proceed through a rich coal district to the town of Dunfermline; and a third branch, 1½ mile in length, will connect the trunk line with the harbour of Newburgh. A competing project with this trunk line is a railway from Edinburgh to Perth by Queensferry.—The town of Bertiland, or Bryntiland, belonged anciently to the abbey of Dunfermline, and was exchanged by James V., in 1541, for some lands in the neighbourhood, that he might erect it into a royal burgh. It was proclaimed as such in 1568; but a charter of erection was granted in 1541. In 1587 the different grants and charters in favour of the burgh were ratified, with consent of parliament. A charter *de novo damus* was granted by Charles I. in 1632, and ratified in 1633. The General Assembly met at Burntisland in 1601, when James VI. attended, and retook the solemn oath and covenant. In 1715, the Earl of Mar's forces occupied this town. In 1746, a large body of Hessians were encamped here. Burntisland gave the title—now extinct—of Baron to the family of Wemyss.

BURRA, (EAST and WEST,) two small islands of Shetland, affording excellent pasture. Population, in 1841, 568. See article BRESSAY and QUARFF.

BURRAY, one of the Orkney islands, about 4 miles long and 1 broad. It is the property of the Earl of Zetland; and is separated from South Ronaldsay by Water sound, a ferry of a mile in breadth.

This island is composed of sandstone, sandstone-flag, and schistose clay. The inhabitants, in 1801, were 271; in 1831, 357; whose chief employment is fishing. See SOUTH RONALDSAY.

BURROWMUIR. See BOROUGH-MOOR.

BUTE,* an island in the frith of Clyde, separated from Cowal, in Argyllshire, by a very narrow channel called the KYLES OF BUTE: see that article. It extends in length about 16 miles, and is from 3 to 5 in breadth. The general direction is from south-east to north-west. The northern parts of the island are rocky and barren, but the southern extremity is fertile, well-cultivated, and enclosed. The coast is rocky, and indented with bays, several of which form safe harbours. The bays of Rothesay, Kames, and Kilchattan, indent its eastern shore; those of Stravannan, Scalpsie, Ettrick and Kilmichael, its western. Stravannan bay, and that of Kilchattan, run so far in as to make the south end of Bute an oval peninsula, in the centre of which rises Mount Blair, a hill whence a noble prospect may be enjoyed. The intervening space is a low sandy plain, and there is another low plain between Kames and Ettrick bay.—Near the middle of the island are several small sheets of water, viz. Lochs Fad, Ascog or Askaig, Quien, and Auchenteery. Of these, LOCH FAD is the most extensive and the most interesting. See that article. Pike, perch, and trout, are found in most of them. Mount Stewart, the fine seat of the Marquess of Bute, is situated on the coast, about 2 miles south-east of Rothesay. See article MOUNT STEWART.—Port Bannatyne, on the bay of Kames, 3 miles north-east of Rothesay, is a pleasant village, much frequented as a bathing-place. See article PORT BANNATYNE. A little to the north of it is Kames' castle, long a seat of the Bannatynes. At Wester Kames stands another castle, formerly belonging to the Spences. At Askaig, north of Mount Stewart, was also a castle, destroyed about the year 1646 by the Marquess of Argyle. The climate, though damp, is mild and temperate, and the soil is favourable for agriculture. Freestone of a reddish colour abounds in the island, and limestone is met with in every part of it. Coal has been discovered near Ascog; but it has not been thought worth while to work it.—This island, conjoined with the islands of Arran, the Greater and Lesser Cumbrae, and Inchmarnock, forms a county under the name of the shire of Bute. It has one royal burgh, Rothesay, which is also the chief town of the shire: see ROTHESAY. The island of Bute contains two parishes. See KINGARTH and ROTHESAY. There are several remains of antiquity on the island. See articles ST. BLANE'S CHAPEL, and DUNGYLE. Bute gives the title of Marquess to a branch of the family of Stuart, who is proprietor of the greater part of the island. Population of the whole island, in 1791, 6,470; in 1801, 6,106; in 1831, 6,830. Houses, in 1831, 889. Assessed property, in 1815, £13,066.—The western isles of Scotland, Man, Shetland, and Orkney, appear to have been frequently infested by armies of Scandinavians, from the year 738 till about the year 875, when those islands fell under the dominion of Norway, to which they in general remained subject, with little interruption, for many ages. Bute and its neighbouring islands formed a subject of frequent dispute between the Scots and the Norwegians, if not during the whole time that the power of the latter subsisted in these countries, yet for a long period before the Ebudæ or Western isles were ceded to the Crown of Scotland. By their situation, so near the heart of the Scottish kingdom, descents could be made from these insular stations by the one power upon the territories of the other. They were, in this view, more particularly important to the Norwegians; as they could, from hence, more easily annoy the Scots, than from any other place where they had a regular established footing. Accordingly, it appears from monuments whereof vestiges can still be traced out, that great solicitude was shown to defend the island of Bute. The castle of Rothesay was a stronghold of such antiquity that neither record nor tradition seem even to offer a conjecture as to the time of its original erection. Malcolm II. made a grant of Bute sometime before the year 1093, to Walter, the first Lord-high-steward, who gave it to a younger son, with whom and his posterity it remained about a century, when it was reannexed to the patrimony of the Lord-high-steward, by the intermarriage of Alexander Steward with Jean, daughter and heiress of James, Lord of Bute. In 1228, Husbec, or Ospac, the feudatory king of the Isles, laid siege to the castle of Rothesay; but, being bravely repulsed, was killed in the course of the enterprise, and his people were obliged to retire after suffering a considerable diminution of their number. Olave, his successor, procured from the Norwegian monarch a fleet and army, wherewith he proceeded against Dungad, who had set himself up as a competitor in the Isles, and having seized upon his person at Kiarara, near the sound of Mull, he from thence came to Bute with 80 ships, and laid siege to Rothesay castle. The garrison defended it bravely; and, by various methods, destroyed about 300 of the besiegers; but the force of the Norwegians and islanders was so great, that, after persevering some time, they took the castle by sapping, and found in it a rich booty. How long after this Bute remained subject to the Norwegians is not precisely known. When Haco of Norway invaded Scotland in 1263, this and the other islands in the frith of Clyde were in the hands of the Scots. These isles he reduced; but being defeated at Largs, the whole Western isles were soon afterwards ceded to Alexander III., king of Scotland. In the fatal battle fought at Falkirk betwixt the English and Scots, in 1298, the men of Buteshire—known at that time by the name of the Lord-high-steward's Brandanes—served under Sir John Stewart, where they were almost wholly cut off with their valiant leader. Edward of England having obtained possession of Bute, kept it until 1312; when Robert Bruce took the castle of Rothesay, and recovered the island. Thither Edward Baliol came in person, anno 1334, took the castle, and strengthened its fortifications. It was, however, soon retaken by the faithful Brandanes of the Lord-high-steward, and this was one of those occurrences which first gave a favourable turn to the affairs of King Robert Bruce. Next year the king of England took an opportunity of repaying the Brandanes with usury, the ills they had done him. With a view to the extending and securing his conquests in Scotland, he fitted out a fleet from Ireland, consisting of 56 ships. The most signal

* As the island itself is in Gaelic called *Oilean a' Mhoide*, or the Island where the Court of justice sits,' and the town of Rothesay *Baile a Mhoide*,—one might suppose that this designation indicated the origin of the name *Bute;* the word *Mhoide* being pronounced, in this connection, as if it were *Voide.* But it is evident that it must have had a similar name long before we can reasonably suppose it to have been the seat of justice. For the ancient geographer Ptolemy calls it Βοϊτη, which, if the Greek termination be thrown away, nearly assumes the form of the Gaelic name—which it still bears—*Boid.* The same term, when not used as a name, signifies a vow or oath. Whether, in this primary sense, it referred to any religious circumstance connected with the history of this island, perhaps in the Druidical period, we have no data whence we can form so much as a conjecture. By Norwegian writers it is written *Bot.* The learned Camden had been misinformed as to the meaning of the name *Buthe*, or *Boot*, which, he says, had been denominated "from the sacred cell which Brendan erected here, a cell being thus named in Scottish." But the Gaelic *both* properly signifies a hut or cottage.—See article ROTHESAY.

service, however, which they did, was to lay waste Bute and Arran. On the death of David Bruce, in February, 1371, he was succeeded by his nephew, Robert, the Lord-high-steward, afterwards King Robert II., from whom the noble family of Bute is lineally descended. Robert III., son to the former, fixed his residence in the castle of Rothesay during the latter part of his life, and died there on the 29th of March, 1406. James V. had also resolved to make this place a residence, and took some steps towards putting the castle into proper order for his accommodation; but the troubles of his reign, and his death, which happened at an early period of his days, prevented this place from again becoming a royal residence. The island suffered much afterwards from factions which disturbed the public peace, or from the inroads of neighbouring clans. Cromwell in his time garrisoned the castle of Rothesay; and to this island the unfortunate Archibald, Earl of Argyle, came with his army in May, 1685, when he had engaged in concert with the Duke of Monmouth to invade the kingdom. The Earl brought with him from Holland three small ships laden with arms for 5,000 men, 500 barrels of gunpowder, a number of cannon, and other implements of war. He ordered his ships and military stores to an old castle which stood on the small rock of Eilan-greg, near the mouth of Loch Riddan, opposite to the north end of Bute. There he deposited his spare arms and ammunition under the protection of his ships and the garrison of 180 men. At this time the inhabitants of Bute were plundered of almost their whole moveable property. After Argyle had been about ten days in Bute, having received notice that a great body of forces, with three ships of war and some frigates, were coming to attack him, he hastily retreated. The naval armament arrived, and proceeded on the 15th of June to Loch Riddan, where the Earl's frigates immediately struck to them, and the castle also surrendered. After removing the arms and stores into the king's ships, the naval commander caused the castle to be blown up. The Earl's army, after leaving Bute, thought only how to get to their respective homes. Argyle himself was taken prisoner at Inchinnan on the 17th of June, and being conveyed to Edinburgh, was there beheaded. Soon after, a brother of Argyle's surprised the castle, and burnt it.

BUTESHIRE, a county composed of the islands of ARRAN, BUTE, the CUMBRAES, and INCHMARNOCK. See these articles separately described. There are five parishes and one royal burgh within this shire. Population, in 1801, 11,791; in 1831, 14,200. Assessed property, in 1815, £22,541. Houses, in 1831, 2,134. Above 200 males, upwards of 20 years of age, were employed as weavers in the county of Bute in 1831. There were also 590 males employed in retail trade or in handicraft.—The number of parochial schools, in 1834, was 10; of schools not parochial, 30: total number of scholars, 2,354. The county returns one member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency, in 1839, 380. The sheriff and small-debt courts are held at Rothesay.

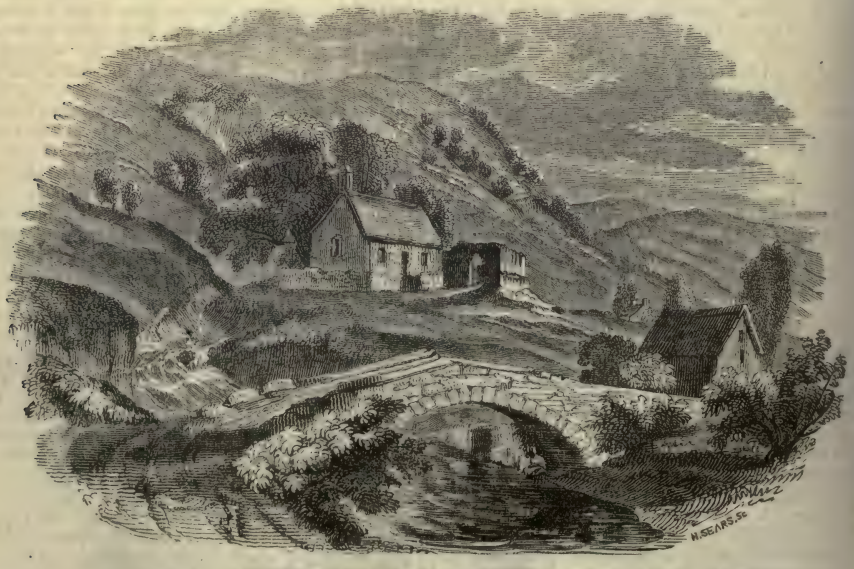
BUTT OF LEWIS, the northern extremity of The Lewis. It is in N. lat. 58° 35′.

BUTTERDEAN, a village in the shire of Berwick, and parish of Oldhamstocks; 6 miles west by north of Press.

BUTTERSTONE LOCH, a small lake in the parish of Cluny, in Perthshire, adjoining to the loch of the Lows, on the road from Dunkeld to Blairgowrie, 3 miles north-east of Dunkeld.

BYREBURN-FOOT. See CANOBY.

BYRES, in the shire and parish of Haddington, a barony which belonged for many centuries to the noble family of Lindsay, ancestors of the present Earl of Crawford, from whom it was acquired about the beginning of the 17th century by the Earl of Haddington. It is now the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. It is 3 miles north-north-west of Haddington. The Earl of Haddington is baron of Binning and Byres.



CHURCHYARD OF BALQUHIDDER.

# C

CAAF (The), an Ayrshire stream, a tributary of the Garnock. It rises on the boundaries of Kilbride and Largs parishes, and flows south-east through a moorish and featureless district of country, until within half-a-mile of its junction with the Garnock, a mile below Dalry, where it rushes through a deep and rocky dell, in a series of rapids, and finally forms a fine cascade above 20 feet in height.

CABRACH, a parish partly in the district of Alford, Aberdeenshire, and partly in the shire of Banff; bounded by the parishes of Mortlach and Glass on the north; by Rhynie and Kearn, and Kildrummy on the east; by Glenbucket on the south; and by Inveravan and Mortlach on the west. The Blackwater, a head-stream of the Deveron, rises on the southern skirts of that division of the parish which is in Banffshire, and flows north-east till its junction with the Deveron at Dalriach, while the Deveron itself rises in the southern skirts of the Aberdeenshire portion, to the west of the Buck of Cabrach, [see Auchindoir,] and flows north-east through Strathdeveron. The ridge which separates the vales of these two streams is about 2 miles in breadth. The whole surface of the parish is mountainous, and the general character that of a bleak pastoral district. The extreme length of the parish is 12 miles; the extreme breadth 8; and the superficies may amount to 80 square miles. Population, in 1801, 684; in 1831, 978. Houses in 1831, 190. Assessed property, £600.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend £158 6s. 7d., with a glebe of the value of £10. Church built in 1786; sittings 230.—There is a United Secession congregation at Altoun. Church built in 1796; sittings 210. It is occupied alternately by a congregation of Independents.—Schoolmaster's salary, £29 18s. 10d. Scholars average 40. There are also three or four private schools taught within the parish during the winter-months.

CADDER, a parish in Lanarkshire; bounded on the north by Campsie and Kirkintilloch parishes; on the east by New Monkland; on the south by Old Monkland and the Barony parish of Glasgow; and on the west by New Kilpatrick and Baldernock. It is 13 miles in length from east to west; and between 3 and 4 miles in breadth. The counties of Lanark, Dumbarton, and Stirling, all meet at its northern point. Gartinqueen hill, in this parish, is said to be at an equal distance from Hamilton, Falkirk, and Stirling. The river Kelvin, which rises on the east of Kilsyth, runs 6 miles along the northern boundary of the parish. It used to overflow its banks, in time of rain, and do considerable damage; but the proprietors on the north side have confined it by a great earthen mound. The Forth and Clyde canal runs through the parish for 5 miles in a line nearly parallel with the Kelvin. An extensive loch, which occupied the centre of this parish at the beginning of last century, was drained by a mine or adit driven a full mile in length under a hill, and, in many places, 90 feet below the surface, whereby 120 acres of fine arable ground were gained. There is another lake, partly in this parish, but chiefly in New Monkland, called the Bishop's loch, a mile in length, and one-fourth of a mile in breadth, which is at present occupied as a reservoir by the Forth and Clyde canal company. Robroystone loch touches on the western skirts of the parish.—The post-road, from Edinburgh to Glasgow, passes 4 miles through this parish, and crosses the Forth and Clyde canal about a mile east of Cadder kirk. The Kirkintilloch railway runs for about 5 miles through the eastern part of the parish; and the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway runs for an equal distance along the southern side. There are a number of freestone quarries in the parish: the stone takes a fine polish. There are also vast quantities of whin rock, and an inexhaustible rock of limestone, which has been wrought to a considerable extent at Garnkirk, Bedlay, and Robroystone. Some coal is wrought, but to little advantage. There are extensive beds of fire-clay. The valuation of the whole parish is £6,270 Scotch; and the yearly rent, towards the end of last century, was about £6,000 sterling. It is now estimated at about £14,000. The value of assessed property, in 1815, was £14,439. The whole face of the district is generally level; yet there is considerable variety of soils: such as, light sandy till, a stiff till, deep black earth, and moss. When the first Statistical Account of this parish was written, it was stated, that "Flax is the most advantageous crop here: 200 acres are sown annually; and this year (1792), one farmer has sown 30 acres with flax seed: 32 stones of good scutched flax have been raised from one acre, and sold at a guinea the stone,—a price perhaps equal to the value of the land on which it grew. Riga flax seed, and the finest kinds of Dutch seed are mostly sown here; though some good crops of flax have been raised from Boston flax seed. On rich moist soil, the finest flax is raised from American seed." The cultivation of flax has declined here, as generally elsewhere: the number of acres devoted to it does not exceed 80. Oats are the prevailing crop. Population, in 1801, 2,120; in 1831, 3,048. Houses 416, viz. Auchenairn and Auchinloch [see these articles]; Bishop's bridge, with a population of 175; Cadder, with a population of 64; Chryston [which see]; Mudiesburn, with a population of 143; Mollinburn [which see], Muirhead, with a population of about 40.—This parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the heritors and kirk-session. The whole parish, excepting the barony of Cadder, and the Midtown of Bedlay, formerly belonged to the subdeanery of Glasgow. The Bishop's land was called the Baldermonoch ward, or Monk's town; and comprehended ten townships. From this ecclesiastical tenure are derived the names of several places in the parish, such as: the Bishop's bridge, the Bishop's moss, and the Bishop's loch. After the Reformation, the temporalities of the subdeanry of Glasgow—which consisted of the parishes of Cadder and Monkland—came into the possession of the noble families of Hamilton and Kilmarnock, and were by them transferred to the college of Glasgow, for a considerable sum of money, about the year 1656. The parish of Cadder, as well as that of Monkland, availing itself of the act 1690, by paying 600 merks Scotch to the college of Glasgow, obtained a renunciation of the right of patronage by that body; in consequence of which, the heritors and elders of the parish became the electors of the minister. The stipend is £280 8s. 5d.; value of glebe £17 10s

The church was built in 1829–30. Cost £2,000; sittings 740. There is another church at Chryston. There are three parochial schools, at Cadder, Chryston, and Auchenairn; besides schools at Auchinloch, Bishop's bridge, Crofthead, and Mollinburn. From 250 to 300 children attended those schools in 1834. The Roman wall, or Graham's dike, is almost the only piece of antiquity in this parish. It runs 4 miles through it, and may still be traced in Cadder wood.—At Robroystone, in this parish, Sir William Wallace was betrayed and apprehended, by Sir John Menteith. After he was overpowered, and before his hands were bound, it is said, he threw his sword into Robroystone loch. The circumstances of his apprehension are thus related by Mr. Carrick in his Life of the hero:—"On the night of the 5th of August, 1305, Sir William, and his faithful friend, Kerlé, accompanied by the youth before-mentioned, had betaken themselves to their lonely retreat at Robroyston; to which place their steps had been watched by a spy, who, as soon as he had observed them enter, returned to his employers. At the dead hour of midnight, while the two friends lay fast asleep, the youth, whose turn it was to watch, cautiously removed the bugle from the neck of Wallace, and conveyed it, along with his arms, through an aperture in the wall; then slowly opening the door, two men-at-arms silently entered, and, seizing upon Kerlé, hurried him from the apartment, and instantly put him to death. Wallace, awakened by the noise, started to his feet, and, missing his weapons, became sensible of his danger, but grasping a large piece of oak, which had been used for a seat, he struck two of his assailants dead on the spot, and drove the rest headlong before him. Seeing the fury to which he was roused, and the difficulty they would have in taking him alive, Menteith now advanced to the aperture, and represented to him the folly of resistance, as the English, he said, having heard of his place of resort, and of the plans he had in contemplation, were collected in too large a force to be withstood; that if he would accompany him a prisoner to Dumbarton, he would undertake for the safety of his person;—that all the English wished, was to secure the peace of the country, and to be free from his molestation;—adding, that if he consented to go with him, he should live in his own house in the castle, and he, Menteith, alone should be his keeper;—that even now, he would willingly sacrifice his life in his defence; but that his attendants were too few, and too ill-appointed, to have any chance of success in contending with the English. He concluded by assuring Wallace, that he had followed in order to use his influence with his enemies in his behalf, and that they had listened to him on condition of an immediate surrender; but that if he did not instantly comply, the house would soon be in flames about him. These, and other arguments were urged with all the seeming sincerity of friendship; and our patriot, confiding in early recollections, and the private understanding that subsisted between them, allowed himself to be conducted to Dumbarton castle. On the morrow, however, no Menteith appeared to exert his influence, in order to prevent the unfortunate hero from being carried from the fortress; and strongly fettered, and guarded by a powerful escort, under the command of Robert de Clifford and Aymer de Vallence, he was hurried to the South, by the line of road least exposed to the chance of a rescue."

CAERKETAN CRAIG, one of the Pentland hills, in the parish of Colinton, Edinburghshire; elevated 1,450 feet above the level of the sea.

CAERLANRIG, a district in the upper part of the parish of Cavers, Roxburghshire, in which there has been a preaching-station in connexion with the parish-church for a couple of centuries. The present chapel was built about the end of last century. The minister has a salary of £52, raised by subscription.

CAERLAVEROCK, a parish in the county of Dumfries; bounded on the north by Dumfries parish; on the east by Lochar water, which divides it from Ruthwell; and on the south and west by the Solway frith and the river Nith. It is a kind of peninsula, about 6 miles in length, and from half-a-mile to 2 miles in breadth, formed by the Nith, Lochar water, and the Solway frith. The middle and western part is hilly; but towards the east the surface becomes low and level. The superficial area is 4,640 Scotch acres, of which nearly the whole is arable. The value of assessed property, in 1815, was £5,580. The high land is generally light, dry, and fertile; interspersed however with spots of wet, moorish, and shallow soil. The whole of the parish lies on a bed of red freestone, which is quarried in many places. The greater part of the arable ground is enclosed and well-cultivated. There are two small harbours in this parish, viz., KELTON and GLENCAPLE: which see. The Nith and Lochar here abound with fish, especially excellent salmon. Lochar moss, which borders with this parish, supplies the inhabitants with fuel. Near the mouth of the Nith are to be traced the vestiges of a moated triangular castle, supposed by Camden to be the Carbantorigum of Ptolemy; several moats and Roman encampments may also be traced; but the most interesting relic of antiquity, Caerlaverock castle, belongs to Scottish history, and will be described at the close of our general observations on the parish. Dr. John Hutton, first physician to King William and Queen Mary, was a native of this parish. Population, in 1801, 1,014; in 1831, 1,271. Houses, in 1831, 245.—This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Marquess of Queensberry. Stipend £177 5s. 9d., with a glebe of the value of £32. Church built in 1781; sittings 470. There are three schools in the parish, attended by about 200 scholars. Parish schoolmaster's salary £35, with £40 from Dr. Hutton's bequest of £900, which appears to have been well-managed, and now produces nearly £400 per annum.

CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE lies near the shores of the Solway, about 9 miles below Dumfries, at the southern extremity of the parish. "This venerable ruin," says the writer of a very interesting notice of the castle in 'The Edinburgh Literary Gazette for 1829,' "as to its external aspect, presents much the same appearance that it did in the days of Pennant and Grose, both of whom have given a description of it. It is triangular, or shield-like, and surrounded by a wet ditch. At two of the corners had been two round towers; that on the western angle is called Murdoch's; the other, or eastern, is demolished. The entrance into the castle-yard lies through a gateway in the northernmost angle, machicolated, and flanked by two circular towers. Over the arch of the gate is the crest of the Maxwells, with the date of the last repairs, and the motto, 'I bid ye fair.' The residence of the family was on the east side, which measures 123 feet. It is elegantly built, and has three stories; the doors and window-cases are handsomely adorned with sculpture. On the pediments of the lower story are the coats-of-arms and initials of the Maxwells, with different figures and devices; on the windows of the second story are representations of legendary tales; and over the third are fables from Ovid's Metamorphoses. The opposite side of the court-yard is plain. In the front is a handsome staircase leading to the great hall, which is 90 feet by 26. The surrounding

scenery is highly picturesque, and described with tolerable accuracy in Guy Mannering. To the south lies the Solway, with its waves still 'crisping and sparkling to the moon-beams;' beyond them tower the lofty mountains of Cumberland in the vicinity of the lakes. To the east is the desolate expanse of Lochar moss; and to the west the embouchure of the Nith, forming a magnificent bay, skirted on the opposite side with the woods of Arbigland, New Abbey, and Kirkconnell. On the back ground rises Criffel, the termination of a chain of irregular hills that enclose the vale of Nith like an amphitheatre. The ships, with their white sails, passing and repassing in the frith,—the monastic ruin of New Abbey, with its Waterloo monument,—and the numerous villages 'peeping from among the trees,'—form altogether a landscape, that for beauty and variety can hardly be surpassed. To the stranger we would recommend, in visiting this ancient castle, on leaving Dumfries, to take the road along the east bank of the Nith, as both the shortest and the best, passing the village of Kelton, Conheath-house, and Glencaple; and on his return to take the eastern road by Bankend."—That the Romans possessed a station here is certain, from the remains of a camp on the hill of Wardlaw, a little to the west of the castle, but who were its masters from the 6th to the 11th century, history makes no mention. Sir Robert Douglas informs us, that Sir John Macuswell acquired the barony of Caerlaverock about the year 1220; but from a genealogy of the house of Maxwell in our possession—says the writer already quoted—probably the same cited by Grose, this castle appears to have been the principal seat of that family as early as the time of Malcolm Canmore. Herbert, the eleventh Lord Maxwell, followed the banner of Bruce, and fell in the immortal field of Bannockburn. It was in his time that the castle of Caerlaverock was besieged and taken by Edward I. in person; of which a singularly curious and minute description has been preserved in a poem written in Norman-French, and composed expressly on the occasion. It is not certain how long Caerlaverock castle continued in the hands of the English after its surrender to Edward I. in July, 1300; most probably 12 or 14 years. Maitland, in his History of Scotland, says it was retaken by the Scots the following year, but was soon repossessed by the English after a very long siege. In 1355 this fortress, with the castle of Dalswinton, was taken from the English by Roger Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, who remained faithful amidst the general defection of the nobles, and preserved the whole territory of Nithsdale in allegiance to the Scottish crown. The historian John Major says he levelled it with the ground. This, however, could not be literally true, as it continued to be inhabited by Kirkpatrick till his death in 1357. In that year the halls of Caerlaverock witnessed one of the most atrocious deeds to be found in the annals of feudal strife,—the murder of the brave Kirkpatrick by Sir James Lindsay. These two barons were the sons of the murderers of the Red Cumming, whom Bruce had poniarded for his treachery in the church of the Dominican friars at Dumfries, in 1304. No known cause of quarrel existed between them, except that Kirkpatrick, as tradition records, had married a beautiful lady to whom Lindsay was greatly attached. Lindsay expiated his crime with his life, being afterwards executed by order of David II. The castle and baronial lands of Caerlaverock again reverted to the Maxwells, and we find but little notice of it for more than two centuries. In 1425, Murdoch, duke of Albany, who was apprehended for high treason, was sent to Caerlaverock, where he remained confined in the tower, called Murdoch's tower, until he was taken back to Stirling, where he was beheaded. The Lord Maxwell was arrested with him, but liberated, and was one of the conservators of the truce with England in 1438. Robert, the next Lord Maxwell, is mentioned as having 'completed the bartyzan of Caerlaverock,' and made some other repairs. He was slain near Bannockburn with King James III. in 1488. Several of these doughty barons made a conspicuous figure in the raids and truces of the borders. Robert, the fifth of that name, 'made a road into England, and spoiled all Cumberland, in 1526.' This celebrated statesman and warrior was taken prisoner, with his two brothers, at the rout of the Scots at Solway moss, in November, 1542, and sent to London, but ransomed next year for 1,000 merks. King James made his residence at that time in Caerlaverock castle, and was so mortified at this defeat, that he retired to Falkland, where he died of grief in about a month after. Henry VIII. was anxious to get the castles of Caerlaverock, Lochmaben, and Langholm, at this time into his possession, and instructions were given to his envoy, Lord Wharton, to examine them, 'and knowe their strength and scituations;' and in case either of them was tenable, he was 'ernestly to travaile with Robert Maxwell for the delyverie of the same into his majestie's hands, if with money and reward, or other large offers, the same may be obtayned.' Sir John Maxwell, son to the preceding, is the person known by the title of Lord Herries; he was a staunch adherent of Queen Mary, fled with her from Langside, and is the reputed author of a history of her reign. He was forfeited in parliament, but sentence was deferred; and though he did not die till 1594, his son John was served heir to his estates in 1569, and next year the castle of Caerlaverock again experienced the miseries of war. The Earl of Sussex, who was sent by Queen Elizabeth into Scotland with an army of 15,000 men to support King James VI. after the death of the Regent Murray, 'took and cast down the castles of Caerlaverock, Hoddam, Dumfries, Tinwald, Cowhill, and sundry other gentlemen's houses, dependers on the house of Maxwell; and having brunt the town of Dumfries, they returned with great spoil into England.' Though dismantled, Caerlaverock does not appear to have been entirely ruined, as Camden, in his Britannia, written about 1607, calls it a weak house of the barons of Maxwell. Robert, first Earl of Nithsdale, created in 1620, once more repaired the fortifications of Caerlaverock castle in 1638; and during the civil war under Charles I., he adhered to the royal cause, in which he expended his whole fortune. In 1640 the castle was attacked and besieged by the 'covenanted rebells,' under Lieutenant-colonel Home. The loyal owner resolutely defended the garrison for upwards of thirteen weeks; nor did he lay down his arms, till he received the king's letters, directing and authorizing him to deliver up that and the castle of Thrieve upon the best conditions he could obtain. From this time Caerlaverock castle ceased to be an object of contest, or even a place of habitation, as the Maxwells transferred their residence to the Isle of Caerlaverock, a small square tower on the margin of the Lochar, and near the parish church. Here Robert the second Earl of Nithsdale, commonly called the Philosopher, died in 1667. On the attainder of William, fifth Earl of Nithsdale, who joined in the rebellion of 1715, and made his escape from the tower of London, through the ingenious heroism of his wife, the estates were preserved from forfeiture, being disponed to his son in 1712; and on his dying without male issue, in 1776, they passed to his daughter, the late Lady Winifred, who became sole

heiress to her father's estates. Her grandson, William Constable Maxwell of Everingham Park, Esq., is the present Lord of Caerlaverock.

CAIRN, or CAIRNRYAN, a small village in Wigtonshire, in the parish of Inch; 10 miles south of Ballantrae, and 6½ north of Stranraer, on the coast of Loch Ryan. Population 300. It has a good harbour, and a safe bay, where vessels of any burden may anchor in the greatest safety. The Glasgow and Belfast steamers regularly call here.

CAIRN (THE), a river which has its source in the higher parts of Dumfries-shire, and, running south east, forms the boundary between that shire and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It joins the Glenesland water, and falls into the CLUDEN.

CAIRNAPLE, a mountain in the parish of Torphichen, Linlithgowshire, rising 1,498 feet above the level of the sea.

CAIRNCHUICHNAIG, a mountain in Rossshire, in Kincardine parish, upon which are found topazes similar to those of the Cairngorm.

CAIRNDOW, a hamlet in Argyllshire, in the parish of Lochgoilhead, near the northern extremity of Loch Fyne. It is a stage on the military road, 94 miles from Edinburgh, 36 from Dumbarton, and 10 from Inverary. It is the only stage between Inverary and Arroquhar by Glencroe. There is a good inn here, and a steamer from Inverary crosses every morning in excellent time for breakfast.

CAIRN-EILAR. See ABERDEENSHIRE.

CAIRNEY-HILL, a village in the parish of Carnock, Fifeshire; 3 miles west of Dunfermline, and a mile east of Torryburn. It is situated on the burn of Pitdennies, on the road leading from Dunfermline to Alloa and Stirling, and contains about 600 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the staple manufacture of Dunfermline, viz. table-linen. There is a Secession church here, built in 1752; sittings 400. Stipend £96, with manse, garden, and glebe.

CAIRNGORM, one of the loftiest of the Grampians, situated in the parish of Abernethy, betwixt the counties of Banff and Moray. Its height, by an accurate calculation, was found to be 4,095 feet above the level of the sea. It is of a conical shape; the sides and base are clothed with extensive firwoods, while its top is covered almost all the year round with snow. The ascent from the west end of Glenmore to the top of Cairngorm is easy; and the traveller will experience little difficulty in descending upon LOCH AVEN: see that article. Cairngorm is celebrated for those beautiful rock-crystals of various tints, which are called Cairngorms, though other places in Scotland afford them in great abundance. They are a species of topaz, much admired by lapidaries. They were formerly procured in great quantities; but of late are more scarce, and are only found amongst the debris of the mountain, brought down by the currents after a storm. They are regular hexagonal crystals, with a pyramidal top; the other extremity is rough, and often a part of the rock to which it has been attached adheres to it. Some have been found weighing three or four ounces. [See Note, p. 106.] Besides these stones, fine specimens of asbestos covered with calcareous crystallizations, talc, zeolite, crystallized quartz, and spars, are frequently found on this mountain. The botanical field presented by it is not very rich. Lichen nivalis, Azalea procumbens, and Polytrichum septentrionale, are found upon it.—There is a mountain called the Easter, or Lesser Cairngorm, in Braemar.

CAIRNGOWER. See ATHOLE.

CAIRNHARRAH. See ANWOTH.

CAIRNIEMOUNT, CAIRN-O'-MOUNT, or THE MONTH, one of the Grampian mountains in Kincardineshire, near the river Dee. Over this mountain there is an excellent road, opening a communication between the districts of Angus and Moray. See article ABERDEEN.

CAIRN-NA-CUIMHNE. See BRAEMAR.

CAIRN OF HEATHER COW. See BOWER.

CAIRNMONEARN, one of the Grampians, in Aberdeenshire, 1,020 feet above the level of the sea.

CAIRNPAT, sometimes CAIRNPIOT, a hill in the south-eastern part of the parish of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire, elevated 800 feet above the level of the sea. It bears all the marks of having been a military station, being surrounded by three stone-walls and intrenchments, with ample spaces between them. The summit affords a fine view of the Rhins of Galloway; and it is said, that in clear weather, the coast of Cumberland can be seen from it.

CAIRNSMUIR, a mountain in the parish of Minnigaff, Kircudbrightshire, one of the highest in the south of Scotland. Its elevation has never been exactly ascertained, and various accounts are given of its height. Alexander Maclean, Esq., in the old Statistical Account of Kirkmabreck, says: "It may probably be between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above the level of the Cree!" But the Rev. Mr. Maitland, in the Statistical Account of Minnigaff, says: "Cairnsmuir is 1,737 feet above the level of the sea; and there are one or two neighbouring mountains which are 20 or 30 feet higher."

CAIRNIE, a parish chiefly in the county of Aberdeen, but partly in Banff, which formed part of the lordship of Strathbogie, granted by Robert Bruce to Sir Adam Gordon, after the defeat and attainder of Cumyn, Earl of Badenoch. It extends along the banks of the Bogie, in the neighbourhood of the town of Huntly. The surface is hilly, but in the low grounds the soil is deep and fertile. The hills were formerly covered with oak-forests, but now their appearance is bleak and naked. Population, in 1801, 1,561; in 1831, 1,796. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,325. Houses 384.—This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray; and consists of the united parishes of Botary, Rathven, and part of Drumdelgy. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend £210 0s. 3d. Value of glebe £12 15s. Unappropriated teinds £217 7s. Schoolmaster's salary £18 16s. 7d. in money, 16 bolls meal, and about £20 fees. Pupils 50. There are two private schools, attended by above 100 children.

CAIRSTON, in the island of Pomona, and parish of Stromness. It possesses a harbour, in which large vessels that require greater depth of water and more space than what the harbour of Stromness affords, usually anchor; but there is a strong tide here, and it lies more open and exposed than Stromness harbour. It gives name to a presbytery.

CAITHNESS, the most remote and northern county on the mainland of Scotland, forming its north-eastern extremity, is divided from the county of Sutherland on the south-west and west by a range of mountains and high moory hills, which extend from the Ord of Caithness on the south, to the shores of the North sea at Drumholasten. It is bounded on the south-east and east by the Murray frith and the German ocean; on the north from Duncansby-head, in 58° 37′ N. lat., and 3° W. long., to Holburn-head, by the Pentland frith, dividing it from the Southern isles of Orkney, and containing the island of Stroma which forms a portion of the shire; and westwards from Holburn-head it is bounded by the North sea. Its form is an irregular triangle, measuring 35 miles from north to south, and 22 from east to west. In Captain Henderson's

Agricultural survey of the county, its superficies is estimated at 616 square miles,—

| | English Acres. | Scotch Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Which is equal to . . . . . | 394,240, | or 315,932 |
| To which add the island of Stroma, 2¼ square miles, or . . . . . | 1,440, | or 1,152 |
| Total of the county, 618¼ square miles, or | 395,680 | = 316,544 |

In an agricultural view, Sir John Sinclair, in 1811, estimated the whole to consist of nearly the following divisions:—

| | Scotch Acres. |
|---|---|
| 1. Arable land of every description, infield and outfield, . . . . . | 40,000 |
| 2 Meadow, or haughs, near rivers, burns, &c., | 2,000 |
| 3. Green pasture, common down, and partly moory clay, . . . . . | 62,000 |
| 4. Under brushwood, and small plantations, | 850 |
| 5 Sand in Dunnet bay, &c. &c., . . . | 3,000 |
| 6. Mountains, or high moory hills, in the parishes of Latheron, Canisbay, Halkirk, and Reay, | 71,200 |
| 7. Deep mosses, or flat moors, (502 less than the first account, for the isle of Stroma,) . . | 130,261 |
| 8. Fresh-water lakes, 7,680; rivers and burns, 743 acres, . . . . . | 6,731 |
| Total, . . . . . | 316,042 |

Sir John Sinclair's 'General View of the Northern Counties,' makes the extent of Caithness 690 square miles; English acres, 441,000; or Scotch acres, 351,210, of which—

| | |
|---|---|
| Arable, . . . . . | 18,000 acres. |
| Pasture, . . . . . | 36,000 do. |
| Moor or moss, . . . . | 297,210 do. |
| | 351,210 do. |

There are no navigable rivers in this county. The principal river is the water of Thurso, which originates from springs in the mountains bounding with Sutherland, and partly from the Latheron hills; thence it passes through several lakes and small lochs—24 of which are in one flat bog in Strathmore, in the parish of Halkirk, and all send their tributary streams to this river—and after traversing a distance of about 30 miles, discharges itself into the Pentland frith at Thurso bay. Its ancient name, in the Gaelic language, is *Avon-Horsa*,—that is, 'Horsa's river;' and the town of Thurso is called *Bal-inver-Horsa*,—that is, 'the town of Horsa's harbour.' At the village of Halkirk this river is so rapid that a fall of 14 feet could be commanded for machinery; but, in general, the Thurso is not rapid enough for falls, or deep enough for navigation, although with floods of rain it rises from 5 to 7 feet above its natural level.—The next river in point of size is the water of Wick, originating from the lochs of Watten, Toftingal, Scarmclate or Stempster, and from various springs in the moors of the parish of Watten, whence it runs eastward until it falls into the sea in the sandy bay of Wick. The tide flows up this small river for 2 miles, but it is of little depth.—The water of Forss originates from springs in the mountains between Sutherland and Caithness, and coming through Loch Kelm, Loch Shurary, &c., runs due north to Cross-Kirk bay, where it enters the Northern ocean, dividing the parishes of Reay and Thurso. In general, it is rather flat than rapid and shallow in its meandering course through Strathglaston. The water of Wester runs through the parish of Bower, from lochs and springs eastward to the loch of Wester, and thence becomes a deep stream for a short distance to Keiss bay on the German ocean. There are various burns, or small streams, besides those above-mentioned, in the northern and eastern part of this county; and on the south side of the county there are the waters of Dunbeath, Berriedale, and Langwell, with a number of small burns running from springs in the mountains, which have a rapid, rugged, and shallow course to the Murray frith. There are salmon-fishings, besides the great one on the river Thurso, in the waters of Wick, Dunbeath, and Langwell; the fish of the latter is considered the firmest and best in Scotland. The principal lake is the loch of Calder, in Halkirk parish. It is 2 miles long, and from a mile to a quarter of a mile broad; in the north end it is about 12 fathoms deep. The second is Loch More, in the highland part of the same parish; it is about 1½ mile long, by about half-a-mile broad, and deep. The third is the loch of Watten, about 1½ mile long, and from one-half to a quarter of a mile broad, but in general rather shallow. Then in order are the lochs of Hempriggs, Westfield, Stempster-Bower, Rangag, Stempster-Latheron, Alterwall, Harland, Dunnet, Mey, Duren, Kelm, Shurary, Rheard, Yarrows, and a groupe of lochlets, noticed above, in the parish of Halkirk. All these lakes, rivers, and burns abound with trout and eels; and in the loch of Calder there are char about six inches long. The western part of this county is hilly, and chiefly adapted for the rearing of cattle and sheep; but towards the east it is almost a uniform plain.

The Morven, Morbhein, or Berriedale mountains, run along the Latheron coast, to the boundary of the parish of Wick. Another range of high hills stretches from the Morven mountains along the boundary with Sutherland, through the parishes of Reay and Halkirk on the west, to the North sea. The Morven, or Berriedale mountains, are principally occupied in sheep-pasture. Morven, Scariben, and the Maiden-Pap mountains, are very high and steep; and towards their summit—which is from 1,500 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea—there is nothing but bare rock. The other mountains are clothed with heather, ling, and deer-hair. The ridges of hills, or high ground, in the parishes of Wick, Bower, Watten, Dunnet, Olrig, Thurso, Reay, and Halkirk, are principally green pasture, except the summits of some hills and knolls covered with stunted heather, which have been, from time immemorial, used as common pasture for the horses, cattle, sheep, geese, and swine of the town-lands in their vicinity. This is the only ground to which the denomination of downs is applicable in this county. The extent of deep peat-bogs, including peat-moors of every description, is very considerable; amounting to nearly one-half the extent of the county. Large tracts of this soil, between the base of hills in the interior of the county, are flat and level; and in the parish of Canisbay, not far even from the sea-shore, they are of great depth, and so swampy that cattle cannot travel over some parts of them. The only ground known by the name of forest is the ridge of mountains dividing Caithness from Sutherland, terminating at the Ord of Caithness, which is a part of the Langwell estate. In this district red deer and roe, as well as black cattle, were formerly maintained; but it is now occupied as a sheep-farm, and stocked with the Cheviot breed of sheep. Its extent may be about 15,000 acres of mountain, covered with heather, heath, ling, deer-hair, and wild cotton.

In a common near the crown-lands of Scrabster, in the vicinity of the town of Thurso, some fragments of a coaly nature were discovered; and search was made in consequence for coal, but without success. On the Earl of Caithness's estate, near Barrogil castle, a thin stratum of coaly black stone is found on a level with the sea, which burns with a clear flame for some time, but does not consume to ashes. A seam of coal, resembling small English coal, was found in the parish of Halkirk. About 70 years ago an English company employed two men for a season at the hill of Achinnarrass, working pits

or shafts for lead-ore. They dug up several tons of it; but although it was allowed to be of good quality, the work was discontinued. In the year 1807, some ditchers, in the employ of Sir John Sinclair, found pieces of solid lead-ore in the bottom of a ditch on the east side of the hill of Skinnet. There is shell-marl in many bogs and lakes in the parishes of Halkirk, Olrig, Bower, Wick, Watten, Latheron, and Reay; and clay-marl in the parishes of Cannisbay, Latheron, and Thurso, of excellent quality. The greatest quantity of shell-marl, and the most easy of access, is in the lake or loch of Westfield, in the parish of Halkirk. Freestone is found in the greatest perfection and abundance in Caithness. The soil of the arable land and green pasture, from the east bank of the water of Forss, on the north coast to Assery; thence across by the loch of Calder, and Halkirk, on the river of Thurso; thence along that river to Dale; thence eastward by Achatibster, Toftingal, Bylbster, Bilbster, Thurster, &c. to the German ocean at Hempriggs; thence along the east coast to the water of Wester, and along that rivulet, by Bower, Alterwall, and Thurdistoft, to the sea at Castle-hill, on the north coast; abounds with clay, incumbent on a horizontal rock, in the western part, and hard till, schistus, or gravel, on the eastern part of it. In the parish of Reay, westward from the banks of the water of Forss, the arable land and green pasture is in general composed of a dark earth, mixed with a crystally sand, which may be denominated a black loam, incumbent, in general, on a grey freestone, &c., not so tenacious of moisture as the clay district incumbent on a horizontal rock. This species of soil is productive of corn and grass, both natural and artificial. The same kind of soil, namely, a dark loam, abounds in the parishes of Dunnet and Cannisbay, and a part of the parish of Wick, to the water or river of Wester on the east coast. Near the shore it is incumbent on a red freestone, in many cases with perpendicular seams, which carry off the moisture; and at a greater distance from the shore towards the peat mosses and moors, the loam is incumbent on a gritty red gravel or schistus. The soil along the shore is deep, and capable of producing good crops. Along the seashore, from Hempriggs to the Ord of Caithness, comprehending the coast-side of part of the parish of Wick, and the parish of Latheron, the arable land and green pasture is chiefly composed of a dark earth, mixed with gritty sand and fragments of rock: it may be termed a stony hazel loam, sharp and productive, incumbent on a blue whin, or gritty rock of vertical seams, or seams of considerable declivity, and dry. Upon the straths or valleys of the remaining district of the county, comprehending the highland parts of the parishes of Latheron, Halkirk, and Watten, the soil is variable; near the banks of rivers and burns there is some haugh or meadow-ground, composed of sand and clay, or soil that may be called alluvial. Farther back the soil is a dark loam, of peat-earth and gravel, and in some partial spots consists of clay.—The sea-coast of Caithness, with the exception of the bays of Sandside, Dunnet, Duncansby, and Keiss, is a bold rocky shore, from the Ord all along the coast, till you reach the point of Drumholasten. Sandside bay is about half-a-mile broad, with some sandy links a little above flood-mark, about the kirk of Reay, abounding with rabbits, and producing excellent pasture. Dunnet bay is about 3 miles across, from the Castle-hill to the hill of Dunnet on the east side, and it extends about a mile of sandy links up the country to Greenland. This tract may be computed at three square miles, principally a bare barren sand, which produces nothing but tufts of bent grass—a plant which spreads, and thus prevents the usual drifting of the sand, if it is preserved. Reits, or Keiss bay, is a low sandy shore for 4 miles from Keiss to Ackergill, and in some parts the sand has drifted half-a-mile up the country. There is also a small extent of sandy links at Freswick bay, and at Duncansby, where there are great quantities of sea-shells driven in every stormy tide.

For three-fourths of the year the wind in Caithness blows from the west or north-west; and in the winter, spring, and autumn, there are frequent hard gales from that quarter. There being no mountains or high land on the north side of the county, where it bounds with the Northern ocean, the inclemency of the weather in the winter and spring is felt more severely here than in the neighbouring counties of Sutherland and Ross. From the beginning of May to the middle of June the prevailing wind is usually from the north-west, with a bleak cloudy sky, which checks vegetation much. From the end of June to September the wind is variable from the south-west to the south-east, and but seldom northerly. During this season vegetation makes, perhaps, a more rapid progress than it does in counties enjoying, on the whole, a better climate. This, perhaps, may be partly accounted for by the check given to vegetation in May and the beginning of June. It is the general opinion that no county in Scotland has more frequent and heavy rains than the county of Caithness,—the county of Argyle, and the western parts of Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland excepted. During the months of October, November, and December, rain is generally frequent and heavy. About the end of December, and sometimes earlier, snow and hard frost commence.

Captain Henderson furnishes the following interesting account of the trades and manufactures which existed in this remote district in the latter half of the last century:—"Exclusive of the shoemakers who resided in the towns of Thurso and Wick, there were one, two, or more itinerant shoemakers in every parish, who went to the farmers' houses, and made shoes, or rather brogues, for the whole family, including the farm-servants, at the rate of 2d. per pair; the shoemaker and his apprentice being fed in the family during the time they were so employed. The farmer found the leather, hemp, and rosin. The leather being generally tanned by himself cost him very little; and, upon the whole, all the family were furnished with shoes at from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per pair. At that time the town shoemakers sold what was called dressed or curried leather shoes, at from 2s. to 3s. per pair. Now—1809—there are few or none of these itinerant shoemakers. There are no woods or shrubberies in the county to furnish bark for the farmer; taxes are high, and tax-gatherers more vigilant. The country people, both tenants and servants, purchase their shoes—no doubt of a better quality than brogues, but not more durable—at from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per pair, for men's shoes, and 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. for women's shoes. Farm-servants pay from 20s. to 25s. for a pair of boots to follow the plough, whereas, in 1760, they wore rillins in the spring-season. These were made of an oval piece of raw, or untanned horse or cow-leather, drawn together round the foot by thongs of the same materials, through holes made in the margin of the skin or piece of hide; and being thus faced on the upper part of the foot, with the hair towards the foot, they were warm and flexible, and they kept the mould of the ploughed land from annoying the feet. A pair of these might be valued at 4d., and would last five or six weeks. Weavers were settled through the country for weaving the simple fabrics prepared

by the farmers' wives and servants for their own and their husbands' and children's apparel. Every farmer, and even cottager, had a small flock of sheep of the native breed; these annually supplied a fleece of good wool, which the gudewife and her family carded and spun into yarn, either for blankets, for scourens (coarse flannel), or black greys (a kind of broad-cloth), or for Highland tartan, for the wear of the gudeman, herself, and family, and perhaps some of it for sale to the servants, in part of their wages, or to others. The weaver generally charged from 2d. to 4d. per yard for weaving it; and a peck of oat-meal was given as a bounty, for warping the web, and preparing it for the loom. When the web was returned from the weaver, the gudewife got it washed in warm water, and if it was necessary to full it, that operation was thus performed:—The house-door was taken off the hinges, and laid on the floor; the web was then laid on it hot out of the water; then three or four women sat down round it, on a little straw, at equal distances, and all being ready, bare-legged, by the signal of a song, each applied her soles to the web; and they continued pelling and tumbling it on the door with their feet until the web was considered sufficiently fulled; then it was stretched out to dry, and was ready for the family-tailor, or for sale, as the case might be. If the tailor was wanted, he was sent for, and maintained in the family until the clothes were made; and for his trouble, he received annually a quantity of victual, bear, or oat-meal, as might have previously been agreed upon. If the cloth was for the market, blankets sold at 10d. per yard; scourens at 8d. to 9d.; cloth at 1s.; and tartan, if the dyes were good, at 1s. to 1s. 4d. per yard. The gudewife was generally competent to dye the woollen yarn, either of a blue, red, green, yellow, or black colour, as might be required. That simplicity of life and industry are now gone, and instead of these native fabrics, nothing will do but broad-cloth from Leeds, and blankets and flannels from the southern markets. In those days, coopers and tinkers were employed to make household vessels and spoons; now these in most cases are superseded by crockery ware and metal spoons. It may be proper to add, that in those days, linen was little used by the labouring class of society, and hence rheumatism was unknown. In modern times, every farm-servant wears linen; and as the heat of youth declines, rheumatism commences."

Mechanics are now settled throughout the county, for making farming-utensils, as carts, ploughs, harrows, thrashing-machines, &c., &c., to supply the farmers. A considerable number of women and girls are employed in the town of Thurso, plaiting straw for ladies' bonnets. A few of them make up bonnets; but the greater part of the straw-plait is sent to London, whence the prepared straw is imported. The straw-plaiters earn at this employment, from 3s. to 5s. per week. About sixty years ago, while we were at peace with Sweden and Denmark, and Caithness victual sold at from 8s. to 13s. 4d. per boll of bear or oat-meal, several cargoes of victual were annually exported to Norway, and in return, fir-timber and iron were imported, at an easy rate. At that time, Norway fir was retailed in this county at 8d. to 10d. per solid foot, and iron at 1d. to 1½d. per pound. At a more remote period, malt was exported from the port of Thurso to Norway, and timber, iron, hemp, and flax, imported in return; and there are even some traditional accounts that a few vessels from the port of Thurso traded to the West Indies and to the Baltic. The port of Thurso is well-calculated for foreign commerce, as it has a good and safe roadstead at Scrabster, and the access to the dry harbour in the river is capable of great improvement. As soon as a vessel gets under weigh from this port, the German ocean, or Atlantic, is open to her, and the Pentland frith is no longer a terror to seafaring men. From 1780 to 1800, the merchants of Leith, Montrose, and Aberdeen, sent several cargoes of dressed flax annually, to agents employed by them among the Caithness shopkeepers. These agents gave out the flax to be spun, by the young women, through the county; for which they received about 10d. per spindle, or 2½d. per hank of 1,200 threads. The agents had 1s. per spindle from their employers; the difference—being ½d. per hank—was their commission for risk and trouble. This flax was commonly spun to 2 or 2½ hank of yarn from the pound of flax, and the yarn so spun was returned to the merchants of Leith, &c., and there made into coloured thread for the foreign markets. The principal branch of commerce which now exists in this county, is the herring-fishery along the coast of the parishes of Wick and Latheron, where, from 150,000 to 200,000 barrels of fish, are annually cured, and exported to the London, Bristol, Liverpool, Leith, and Irish markets. The fishing commences in July, and seldom lasts above six weeks; the number of boats sometimes amounts to 1,200. The curing is performed at Wick by women, and affords employment to 5,000. A few red herrings are also smoked. Great numbers of seals were formerly killed on the coast, but they are less sought after now. The cod-fishery has also been for many years carried on in the havens of this county. A quantity of kelp used to be made from sea-weed along the Caithness coast, and sent coastwise to Leith, Newcastle, &c., for the use of the glass-houses, soap-makers, &c. There are a few sloops, of from 40 to 70 tons burden, which sail from the harbours of Thurso and Wick, to Leith, and occasionally to Sunderland, Newcastle, and London; they export fish, kelp, and oats, but more frequently convey mechanics and labourers, in quest of work, to the southern counties. By these vessels there is imported broad-cloth to supply the want of the cloth formerly manufactured in every family from the wool of their little flocks; cotton-cloth and linens from Glasgow; tea, sugar, snuff, tobacco, and other articles from the London and Leith markets, and hardware goods from Sheffield, and Birmingham, &c., all which are retailed by the shopkeepers of the county.

By statutes of David II. the weights and measures of the county of Caithness were the standards of Scotland. By the 'Regiam Majestatem,' chap. 14. "It is statute be King David, that ane comon and equal weight, quhilk is called the weicht of Caithness—pondus Cathaniæ—in buying and selling, sall be keeped and vsed be all men within this realm of Scotland." The circumstance, that the weight of Caithness should be the general standard, is not at all to be wondered at, for the town of Thurso, in Caithness, was formerly the great mart for trade between Scotland and Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the powers of the Baltic, and in consequence thereof, the weights established in that town, might, with great propriety, become the standards of the kingdom. Previous to the late act the tenantry throughout the county used a vessel—by them called a half-firlot—containing two pecks, and they gave eight fills of it for a boll of bear or oats. In measuring corn with it, the vessel was heaped; but in measuring meal, the roller was used to take off all above the stave. The regular corn-measure of the county was either by firlots or by half-bolls. The firlot contained one bushel and a half, and three quarts, Winchester measure, that is 7½ per cent. above the standard. Bear, oats, and malt, were measured by

this standard; but the boll of wheat was understood to be only two-thirds of the bear boll; oatmeal was sold by the boll of 136 lbs. Dutch, or eight stone and a half, and bear-meal at nine stone or 144 lbs. The Dutch pound was 17½ ounces avoirdupois. All liquids, the produce of the county, were measured by the pint of 18 gills, or ⅛ above the regular standard; but the pint of spirits was 16 gills. Wool was sold by the stone of 24 lbs. Dutch.

This county, and the shire of Sutherland, were, from 1756, until the year 1807, considered as one sheriffdom; but there is now a sheriff-depute for each county. Until the passing of the Reform act, Caithness was coupled with the isle of Bute on the south-west of Scotland, and each county returned a representative alternately. This half-species of franchise was felt to be a grievance that ought to be remedied. In fact, Bute and Caithness were so distant from each other that no common interest could be supposed to exist between them, more than between Cornwall and Caithness at the two extremities of the British isle. The only other instances of such political representation in Scotland, were, Kinross and Clackmannan; and Nairn and Cromarty; but these were contiguous districts, which had a common interest in every local political occurrence, and might therefore, with much more propriety, be incorporated together. The towns of Wick, Kirkwall, Dornock, Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty, return one member to parliament. Small debt courts are held at Wick, Thurso, and Lybster. There were two county newspapers published till lately in Caithness. The county of Caithness is divided into ten parishes, forming one presbytery. The two presbyteries of Caithness and Sutherland are erected into one synod. In ancient times the two counties formed one bishopric, known under the name of the bishopric of Caithness.—Population, in 1801, 22,609; in 1811, 23,419; in 1821, 30,238; in 1831, 34,500; in 1841, 36,343. Value of real property as assessed in 1815, £35,469; in 1842-3, £65,869. Houses inhabited in 1831, 6,036; in 1841, 6,965. Families employed in agriculture, in 1831, 3,580; in trade and handicrafts, 1,487; not comprised in either of these classes, 1,837. Cooperage employs the greatest number of the second class. The number of parochial schools, in 1834, was 10, attended by 747; of schools not parochial, 86, attended by 3,480; total, 4,227. The number of paupers, in 1836, was 7,614; in 1841, 8,463. The amount of relief distributed amongst them in 1841, was £4,797.—The English language has always been spoken in Caithness, except among the hills on the borders of Sutherlandshire, where the Gaelic is used. The names of many localities, however, are evidently Norwegian.—The most ancient castles in this county are those of Girnigoe and Sinclair, erected by the thanes of Caithness, on a bold narrow promontory separated from the coast by a channel of little breadth, on the north side of Noss-head, near Wick. Ackergill tower, half-a-mile west from castle Girnigoe, a very strong and ancient fortalice, was built by the Keiths, Earls Marshal. It is a square tower of several stories of single apartments each, with projecting turrets in the angles. There are also Mowat's castle of Freswick, Castle Sinclair of Keiss, and the castle of Old Wick, or Oliphant's castle, 2 miles south from Wick, all ruins on the east coast of Caithness. Forse castle in ruins, the castle of Dunbeath still habitable, and Berriedale castle in ruins, are on the south-east coast. Upon the north coast are: Barrogill castle, the Earl of Caithness's residence, at a small distance from the shore; Thurso castle, the seat of Sir John Sinclair, bart., built in 1616, and repaired in 1808; the ruins of a castle at Scrabster, a mile west of Thurso, once the residence of the bishops of Caithness; a small castle at Brims, still habitable; and the ruins of a castle at Downreay. There are also the ruins of Brawl castle, and Durlet castle, on the river Thurso, in the interior of the county. The modern houses of Sandside, Westfield, Castlehill, Freswick, Keiss, Hempriggs, Stircock, Lybster, Swinzie, and Nottingham, along the coast, or near it, and of Barrock-house, Standstill, Watten, Bilbster, Hopeville, Stempster, Tister, Dale, and Calder, in the interior of the county; are commodiously built, and in some cases handsomely finished. Among the antiquities of this county are to be found a variety of those singular structures called Picts' houses. They are generally of a circular form, in the shape of a truncated cone, with walls of 9 or 10 feet in thickness, and surrounded by a deep ditch and a rampart.

CALDER (EAST), or CALDER-CLERE, an ancient rectory in the shire of Edinburgh; united in 1750 to the parish of KIRK-NEWTON: which see. The church, which is now demolished, was dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The manor of Calder was by Malcolm IV. granted to Randulph de Clere; and from him it became known by the name of Calder-Clere, to distinguish it from Calder-Comitis, the adjoining manor, the property of the Earl of Fife. The barony of Calder-Clere was forfeited during the succession-war; and was granted, in 1306, by Robert I. to James Douglas, of Lothian, the progenitor of the Earls of Morton. The Earl of Morton takes his title from the lands of Mortoun in this parish. After the Reformation, the Earl of Morton—who was now Baron of Calder-Clere—acquired the advowson of the church, and with it the right of the monks of Kelso to the tenth of the multures of the mill of Calder. In 1541, the barony of Calder-Clere was confirmed by James V. to James Earl of Morton, without the advowson of the church. In 1564, James, his successor—the well-known Morton, who fell under the axe of the law in 1581—obtained from the queen a confirmation of all his lands, with the barony of Calder-Clere, and the advowson of the churches and chapels.—The village of East-Calder lies about one mile east of Mid-Calder, the south road from Glasgow to Edinburgh passing through it.

CALDER (MID), a parish in the shire of Edinburgh. It extends from north to south about miles; its greatest breadth is nowhere above 3. It is bounded on the north by Kirkliston; on the east and south-east by East-Calder and Kirk-Newton; on the south-west by West-Calder; and on the west by Livingston. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile though light and dry. Calder wood still covers a considerable extent of ground, though far less than formerly. There are everywhere indications of coal; also plenty of freestone; and, in East-Calder, the Earl of Morton has a quarry of limestone, the stratum of which is 60 feet thick. Besides these minerals, there is excellent ironstone in this district. On the estate of Letham is a powerful sulphureous spring, similar to that of Harrogate. To the west of the town, on Muirhouseton water, stands Calder-house, the seat of Lord Torphichen. A portrait of John Knox—generally believed to be genuine—is hung up in the hall or gallery of this house, where, it is asserted by some, he dispensed the ordinance of the Lord's supper for the first time in Scotland after the Reformation.*—T

* On the back of Lord Torphichen's picture there is writt "Mr. John Knox: The first sacrament of the super given Scotland, after the Reformation, was dispensed by him in t hall." This is not true; for it is proved that the first time t sacrament of the supper was dispensed in the reformed way Scotland, was in the castle of St. Andrew's, A. D. 1547, (M'C

house of Green-bank, near the village, is celebrated as the birth-place of John Spottiswood, archbishop of St. Andrews, who was born here in 1565. Population, in 1801, 1,014; in 1831, 1,489. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,500. Houses in 1831, 225.—This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Lord Torphichen. Stipend £158 6s. 8d., with glebe of the value of £64 10s. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £150 fees; £11 2s. 2½d. yearly for teaching church-music, and other emoluments; making a total of £235 18s. 7d. Pupils 130. There were 3 private schools within the parish in 1834, attended by about 130 scholars.—The village of Mid-Calder is 11¾ miles west-south-west of Edinburgh, and 8½ east of Whitburn, on the south road from Glasgow to Edinburgh. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence between the water of Linnhouse and the Almond. It has two fairs, viz., on the 2d Tuesday in March, and the 2d Tuesday of October.

CALDER (WEST), a parish in Mid-Lothian, in length 10, and in average breadth 5½ miles; bounded on the north by Mid-Calder and Livingston; on the west by Whitburn; on the south by Carnwath; and on the east by Glencross. The southern part, which borders on Lanarkshire, consists of high and moorish grounds for the most part incapable of cultivation. From the general elevation of the ground, being nearly 500 feet above the level of the sea, it is cold and moist, exposed to storms of wind and rain from the south and south-west. The greater part of the parish lies upon coal, and there is plenty of excellent limestone; ironstone also is wrought. In the southern extremity stands an old castle, said to have been fortified by Cromwell; and at Castle-Craig are the remains of a Roman camp. Population, in 1801, 1,185; in 1813, 1,617. Assessed property £7,197. Houses 311.—The village of West Calder is 4 miles south-west of Mid-Calder, and 7 north of Wilsontown, on the road from Edinburgh to Lanark.—This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, John Drysdale, Esq. Stipend £158 6s. 7d., with glebe of the value of £23. Church built in 1646; sittings 331.—A United Secession church was built in 1795; sittings 498. Stipend £100, with a manse and glebe.—Schoolmaster's salary £34.—There were 3 private schools within this parish in 1835; and the total number of children at school was 197.—According to Chalmers, the present parishes of Mid-Calder and West-Calder were of old comprehended in the parish and barony of Calder-Comitis. West-Calder received this name, as lying westward of the river Calder; and it was distinguished by the name of Calder-Comitis, as early as the 12th century. This extensive manor of Calder-Comitis was possessed by the Earls of Fife as early as the reign of Malcolm IV; and by them it was enjoyed as low down as the reign of David II. It then passed to Sir William Douglas of Douglas, who gave it in free marriage, with Eleanor, his sister, to Sir James de Sandilands, in 1349. This grant was confirmed by Duncan, Earl of Fife, and by David II. From that marriage sprung the family of Sandilands, who acquired the estates of the knights of St. John, at the Reformation, with the peerage of Torphichen; and who still retain the barony of West-Calder, with the advowson of the church. Before the Reformation, there was a chapel in the upper part of this extensive district, which gave name to Chapeltown, about a mile east from West-Calder; this chapel remained till the reign of Charles I. In 1637, John, Lord Torphichen, was served heir to his father in the barony of Calder, and to the patronage of the church. In 1646, this large parish was divided into two districts, which were named Mid-Calder, and West-Calder. The old church was now appropriated to Mid-Calder; while the new church was erected in the upper district, which has given rise to the kirk-town of West-Calder.

CALDER, or CAWDOR, a parish situated chiefly in the county of Nairn, but of which a small part lies in that of Inverness. Its figure is irregular; but its greatest length is 16 miles, and greatest breadth 6½. From a survey made in 1782, it contains 26,000 acres, of which 18,000 at least were moor and moss. Its superficial area has recently been estimated at 35,313 acres. The soil of the arable part is thin and sharp, but fertile. The low lands are liable to be overflowed by the rivulet of Calder and the water of Nairn. The Findhorn, abounding with salmon, runs through the upper part of the parish. A considerable part of the district is covered with natural forests of oak, ash, alder, and other trees. Population, in 1801, 1,179; in 1831, 1,184. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,975. Houses, in 1831, 266, whereof 226 were in Nairnshire.—The village of Calder is 5½ miles south-west of Nairn. A fair is held here on the 2d Tuesday in March.—This parish is in the presbytery of Nairn, and synod of Moray. Stipend £156 0s. 8d., with glebe of the value of £7. Unappropriated teinds £15 5s. 6d. Patron, the Earl of Cawdor. Church built in 1619; altered in 1830; sittings 681. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d. There are two private schools.

At a short distance to the eastward of the church is the house of Calder, a seat of Lord Cawdor. The Thanes of Calder, as constables of the king's house, resided in the castle of Nairn, and had a country-seat at what is now called Old Calder, half-a-mile north of the present seat, vestiges whereof still remain. But by a royal license, dated 6th of August, 1454, they built the present tower of Calder—now Cawdor—which gives the title of Baron to a branch of the ancient and noble family of Argyle.* It has formerly been a place of great strength. The walls of the tower are of great thickness, arched at the top, and surrounded with battlements. The rest of the house is of later erection, though far from modern. Mr. Fraser Tytler thus describes this interesting relic of feudal ages: "The whole of Cawdor castle is peculiarly calculated to impress the mind with a retrospect of past ages, feudal customs, and deeds of darkness. Its iron-grated doors, its ancient tapestry, hanging loosely over secret doors and hidden passages, its winding staircases, its rattling drawbridge, all conspire to excite the most gloomy imagery in the mind. It was indeed a fertile spot for the writers of our modern romances. The mysteries of Udolpho would vanish in contemplation of the less perspicuous intricacies in the castle of Cawdor. Among these must be mentioned the secret apartment which so effectually concealed Lord Lovat from the sight of his pursuers. Never was any thing so artfully contrived. It is impossible for the most discerning eye, without previous information, to discover the place of his retreat. And even after being told that a place of this nature existed in the castle, I doubt whether it could be discovered. It is placed immediately beneath the rafters in one part of the roof of the castle. By means of a ladder you are conducted

50, 1st ed.) The account given by Knox, in his History of the Reformation, seems to imply that he dispensed this ordinance in the West country before he did it in Calder-house. These facts cast a degree of discredit on the authenticity of the picture, although no doubt exists of the intimacy of Sir James Sandilands, the ancestor of Lord Torphichen, with the reformer.

* In 1510, Muriella Calder, the heiress of this castle and estate, was carried off by the Campbells, and married—without much deference probably to her own taste—to the second son of the Earl of Argyle.

by the side of one part of a sloping roof into a kind of channel between two, such as frequently serves to convey rain-water into pipes for a reservoir; by proceeding along this channel, you arrive at the foot of a stone-staircase, which leads up one side of the roof to the right, and is so artfully contrived as to appear a part of the ornaments of the building when beheld at a distance. At the end of this staircase is a room with a single window near the floor. It is said Lord Lovat used to be conducted to this place when his pursuers approached, the ladder being removed as soon as he ascended. When the search was over, and the inquirers gone, the ladder was replaced, by which means he lived comfortably with the family, and might long have remained secure, if he had not quitted the place of his retreat. A remarkable tradition respecting the foundation of this castle is worth notice, because circumstances still remain which plead strongly for its truth. It is said the original proprietor was directed by a dream to load an ass with gold, turn it loose, and, following its footsteps, build a castle wherever the ass rested. In an age when dreams were considered as the immediate oracles of heaven, and their suggestions implicitly attended to, it is natural to suppose the ass—as tradition relates—received its burden and its liberty. After strolling about from one thistle to another, it arrived at last beneath the branches of a hawthorn tree, where, fatigued with the weight upon its back, it knelt down to rest. The space round the tree was immediately cleared for building, the foundation laid, and a tower erected: but the tree was preserved, and remains at this moment a singular memorial of superstition attended by advantage. The situation of the castle accidentally proved the most favourable that could be chosen; the country round it is fertile, productive of trees, in a wholesome spot; and a river, with a clear and rapid current, flows beneath its walls. The trunk of the tree, with the knotty protuberances of its branches, is still shown in a vaulted apartment at the bottom of the principal tower. Its roots branch out beneath the floor, and its top penetrates through the vaulted arch of stone above, in such a manner as to make it appear, beyond dispute, that the tree stood, as it now does, before the tower was erected. For ages it has been a custom for guests in the family to assemble round it, and drink, 'Success to the hawthorn;' that is to say, in other words, 'Prosperity to the house of Cawdor!'" King Duncan's chain armour is preserved here; but it is by no means established beyond controversy that it was here that monarch was murdered. There are in fact four different localities fixed on by different antiquarians and topographers as the scene of that bloody deed: viz., Glammis castle, a hut near Forres, Inverness castle, and Cawdor castle.

CALDER (The), a small river in Renfrewshire, which has its rise in the moorlands on the borders of Ayrshire, and running an easterly course of some miles, intersects the parish of Lochwinnoch, and falls into the loch of that name, about a mile below the village.

CALDER (The South), a small river in Lanarkshire, which rises in Elrig muir in the parish of Kilbride, and running a north-east course, falls into the Clyde, on the south bank, near Daldowie. It is in the first part of its course called Park burn; and the Rotten Calder on being joined by the Rotten burn. There are several falls or cascades in its course, and its banks are finely wooded. Mr. Montgomery, in a paper in the Prize Essays of the Highland Society, [vol. vi. p. 434,] says: "Greenstone dykes, in passing through the porphyry of this elevated and hilly district, give rise to many waterfalls. The porphyry decomposes more readily than the greenstone; and the streams, crossing the course of the dykes, carry away the porphyry on their lower side whilst the greenstone much longer resists the action of the water, and protects the porphyry above. In some places the streams run parallel to the dykes. A beautiful instance of this may be seen at Reeking Linn, a very wild and romantic fall in the Calder. The Calder here runs for several hundred yards parallel to a dyke of very fine-grained greenstone, then, suddenly bending, crosses it, and forms the linn or spout. The banks of the stream are high and overhung by wood." The Wishaw and Coltness railway is conducted over the valley of the Calder at the height of 120 feet above the surface of the river, by a magnificent viaduct nearly two furlongs in length, composed of stone piers and abutments and timber beams on frame work secured in metal sockets. It was designed by Mr. Macneil of London, and executed at an expense under £13,000.

CALDER (The North), another rivulet in Lanarkshire, which issues from Black Loch in the parish of East Monkland, and falls into the Clyde, on the north bank, a little below the mouth of the South Calder.

CALDER (Loch). See Caithness.

CALDER. See Cadder.

CALDRON LINN. See The Devon.

CALEDONIANS, an ancient designation of the natives of the northern part of the island of Britain. The Celtic origin of the aborigines of North Britain is admitted even by Pinkerton; but he contends that the Caledonians of Tacitus were not descendants of this race, but Goths from Scandinavia, who settled in Scotland about 200 B. C. He allows the identity of the Caledonians and Picts, though he had—before he completely examined the subject—held the opinion that the Picts were a new race who had come in upon the Caledonians in the third century and expelled them, and that the Caledonians were Cumric Britons; but finding Tacitus, Eumenius, Ammianus Marcellinus, and Bede, opposed, as he imagines, to this idea, he was induced to alter his opinion, and to adopt the theory that the Picts and Caledonians were of Gothic origin. This hypothesis, however, will not bear the test of examination. It is true that Tacitus alludes to the large limbs and the red hair of the Caledonians as indications of their German origin; but such marks of resemblance are not sufficient of themselves to establish the point. The decisive evidence of speech—by which the affinity of nations can alone be clearly ascertained—is here wanting; and as Tacitus, who often refers to the difference of language when treating of the Germans, is silent respecting any similarity between the language of the Caledonians and Germans, it must be presumed that no such resemblance existed, and consequently that the Caledonians were not of German or Gothic origin. The following account of the Caledonians, and of their southern neighbours the Mæatæ, from a fragment of Dio preserved by Xiphilin, certainly coincides better with the descriptions of the Britons of the south, found in the pages of Cæsar and Tacitus, than with those given by the same writers of the Germans. "Of the (northern) Britons there are two great nations called Caledonii and Mæatæ; for the rest are generally referred to these. The Mæatæ dwell near the wall which divides the island into two parts. The Caledonians inhabit beyond them. They both possess rugged and dry mountains, and desert plains full of marshes. They have neither castles nor towns, nor do they cultivate the ground, but live on the flocks and hunting, and the fruits of some trees; and eating fish, though extremely plenteous. They lie

in tents naked, and without buskins. Wives they have in common, and breed up their children in common. The general form of government is democratic. They are addicted to robbery, fight in cars, have small and swift horses. Their infantry are remarkable for speed in running, and for firmness in standing. Their armour consists of a shield and a short spear, in the lower end of which is a brazen apple, whose sound, when struck, may terrify the enemy. They have also daggers. Famine, cold, and all sorts of labour they can bear, for they will even stand in their marshes for many days to the neck in water, and in the woods will live on the bark and roots of trees. They prepare a certain kind of food on all occasions, of which taking only a bit the size of a bean, they feel neither hunger nor thirst. Such is Britain, (he had, in a previous part of his work, given a description of the island,) and such are the inhabitants of that part which wars against the Romans." [Apud Pinkerton's Enquiry, vol. i. Appendix, No. IV.]—With regard to the tradition referred to by Bede, as current in his time, that the Caledonians or Picts came from the north of Germany, it cannot, even if well-founded, prove their Gothic origin; for, as Father Innes observes,—'though we should suppose that the Caledonians or Picts had their origin from the northern parts of the European continent, as Tacitus seems to conjecture, and, as it was reported to Bede, that would not hinder the Caledonians from having originally had the same language as the Britons; since it appears that the Celtic language—whereof the British is a dialect—was in use in ancient times in the furthest extremities of the north; at least the Celts or Celto-Scyths were extended to these parts; for Strabo tells us that the ancient Greek writers called all the northern nations Celto-Scyths, or Scyths; and Tacitus assures us, that in his time the Gallic tongue was in use among some of these northern people, such as the Gothini; and the British tongue among others, as the Æstii." [Critical Essay, vol. i. p. 72.]—Mr. Pinkerton himself admits that the Celts were the ancient inhabitants of Europe, of which they appear, he says, to have held the most before their expulsion by the other nations of Asia; and in proof of the great extent of their possessions in the north, he refers to the Promontorium Celticæ of Pliny, which, from the situation he gives it, and the names around, he conjectures must have been near Moscow. The appellation of *Picti*, by which the Caledonians to the north of the Clyde and the Forth came to be distinguished by the Romans in the 3d century, made Stillingfleet and other writers suppose that the Picts were a distinct people, who had then recently arrived in Scotland; but this mistake has been so fully exposed by Innes, Chalmers, Pinkerton, and others, that it is quite unnecessary to do more than barely to allude to it. The names of Caledonians and Picts, as well as the appellation of Scots, by which another portion of the inhabitants of the north of Scotland came also to be distinguished, were at all times, as Mr. Grant observes, unknown to the original inhabitants as national appellations, and their descendants remain ignorant of them to this day. He thinks that the term *Caledonii*—the name by which the people living northward of the friths of Clyde and Forth were called by the Romans—was not invented by Agricola, the first Roman general who penetrated into North Britain, but was an appellation taken from the words *Na Caoillaoin*, signifying 'the Men of the Woods,'—a name which he probably found given by the inhabitants of the country upon the southern sides of the Glotta and Bodotria, to the people living beyond these arms of the sea, on account of the woody nature of the country which they possessed. [Thoughts on the Gaël, p. 271.]—The Latinized term *Caledonii* was first used by Tacitus, and—with the exception of Herodian, who, in his account of the expedition of Severus, calls these Caledonii of Tacitus, Britons—is the appellation by which the inhabitants northward of the friths are distinguished by all the Roman writers down to the orator Eumenius, who, for the first time, in an oration which he delivered before the Emperor Constantine, in the year 297, calls the Caledonians *Picti*. Eumenius appears, however, to have used this term in a limited sense, as from another oration which he delivered in presence of the same emperor 11 years thereafter, he alludes to the 'Caledones aliique Picti;' but although it is clear from this expression that the terms *Caledonii* and *Picti* were used to denote the same people, the cause of this nominal distinction between the extra-provincial Britons is not so apparent.

The next allusion to the Picts is by Ausonius, a poet of the fourth century, and preceptor of Gratian:

> —— "Viridem distinguit glarea muscum
> Tota Caledoniis talis pictura Britannis."

Claudian, who lived about the beginning of the 5th century, also mentions the Picts.

> —— "Ferroque notatas,
> Perlegin exanimes Picto moriente figuras."

And in another place, where he gives an account of the victories of Theodosius, he says,

> "Ille leves Maurous, nec falso nomine Pictos
> Edomuit."

About the end of the 4th, or beginning of the 5th century, the Caledonians, or Picts, were divided by Ammianus Marcellinus, the historian, into the Deucaledones, and Vecturiones, a division which seems to account for the distinction of Eumenius before observed. The etyma of these two terms has been attempted by different writers, but without success, as Mr. Grant thinks. The term *Deucaledones* he however thinks, is attended with no difficulty. "*Duchaoilldoin* signifies in the Gaelic language, 'the real or genuine inhabitants of the woods.' *Du*, pronounced short, signifies 'black;' but pronounced long, signifies 'real, genuine,' and in this acceptation the word is in common use: *Du Erinnach*, 'a genuine Irishman;' *Du Albinnach*, 'a genuine Scotchman.' The appellation of *Deucaledones* served to distinguish the inhabitants of the woody valleys of Albinn, or Scotland, from those of the cleared country on the east coast of Albinn, along its whole extent, to certain distances westward towards the mountains in the interior parts of the country. These last were denominated, according to Latin pronunciation, *Vecturiones;* but in the mouths of the Gaël, or native inhabitants, the appellation was pronounced *Uachtarich*. It may be observed, that the western division of Albinn, from the friths northwards along the range of mountains, which was anciently called Drumalbinn, consists of deep narrow valleys, which were in former times completely covered with closely growing woods, and which exhibited a different aspect of country from a great portion of that which falls from Drumalbinn in all directions towards the east coast of the country, which spreads out in larger tracts of level surface, and is generally of higher elevation than the bottoms of the deep valleys which chiefly form what is called the Highlands of Scotland at this day. The Vecturiones appeared to possess the more level surface of the country, while the Deucaledones inhabited the narrow deep valleys which were universally completely covered with thickly growing woods. That a portion of the country was known in ancient

times by *Uachtar*, is evinced by the well known range of hills called *Druim-Uachtar*, from which the country descends in every direction towards the inhabited regions on all sides of that mountainous range." [Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gaël, pp. 276, 277.]

CALEDONIAN CANAL, a magnificent line of inland navigation, 60½ miles in length, running through the Great Glen of Caledonia, which extends due south-west and north-east, from the island of Lismore in Loch Linnhe, in 56° 30′ N. lat., and 5° 33′ W. long., to the Suters of Cromarty on the Moray frith, in 57° 40′ N. lat., and nearly 4° W. long. The general history of this canal, with its objects, difficulties, and defects, are ably stated in Mr. George May's report, addressed to the secretary of the Canal commissioners, under date November 1st, 1837, of which report chiefly the following is an abstract:—

The Caledonian canal was undertaken as one of a series of improvements which had reference to the peculiar situation of this country, and the condition of its inhabitants at the time; and which were pressed on the attention of Government by an accumulation of evidence tending to show the necessity of adopting some means of checking the tide of emigration which then threatened to depopulate the Highlands. By the gradual conversion of the whole country into extensive sheep-walks, a large proportion of the native inhabitants had been deprived of the means of subsistence; and it became an object of immediate urgency to afford employment to such of their number as might at least preserve the remnant of a population, on which, in times of need, such large and serviceable draughts had so often been made for the support of our armies and navies. It could not but happen, moreover, that, by the adoption of the proposed measures, habits of industry would be introduced among the people, which, it was expected, would have a permanent effect in ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants, and improving the face of the country, to both of which facility of intercommunication is the first and most essential requisite. And that those measures, as a whole, have been productive of such results, is now placed beyond the possibility of reasonable doubt. Of this it is unnecessary to refer to any other evidence than the rapidly increased value of property throughout the Highlands generally of late years; and although it cannot be said that in any case the outlays of Government on the public works have been, or are likely to be, refunded by the direct revenues arising from themselves, yet there is still less reason to doubt that a more than adequate return has in reality accrued from the vastly increased produce and consumption which they have been the most important instruments of bringing about. The peculiar formation of the great Caledonian valley,—long, deep, and comparatively very narrow,—and occupied for much the greater portion of its length by a regular chain of inland lakes and extensive arms of the sea,—had long suggested the idea of a canal, which by connecting the whole might afford the means of a navigable communication between the opposite sides of the island. Indeed so marked were its features in this respect, that it must have been difficult to escape the conclusion that Nature had irresistibly invited the hand of man to the completion of such an undertaking. That it should have been selected, therefore, as the most prominent of those measures which had for their leading object the improvement of the Highlands, and the training of the inhabitants to useful habits of industry, is by no means surprising; and the only doubt that appeared to exist was as to the scale on which the proposed navigation should be constructed, so as not merely to answer the immediate purposes alluded to, but ultimately to afford the greatest prospect of advantage in a national and commercial point of view.

In addition to the ordinary class of coasting-vessels, there was every prospect of this canal being resorted to by many of the Baltic and West Indian traders, both in their homeward and outward-bound passages to and from the opposite sides of the kingdom, and particularly to Ireland at certain seasons of the year. This consideration, when coupled with the natural facilities that appeared to present themselves in the physical condition of the valley and its extensive lakes, suggested the probable advantage of constructing it on a larger scale than any which had previously been attempted in this department. By adopting the proposed route, it was calculated that a dangerous and tedious tract of navigation, extending nearly 300 miles around the north-western coast and islands of Scotland, would be saved to all vessels having occasion to trade in this direction to the opposite sides of the kingdom; and it was considered an important addition to the saving of ordinary sea-risk, that, during a period of war, vessels might avoid the danger and loss to which they would otherwise be exposed along a line of coast peculiarly liable to be infested in the event of hostilities with America or any of the northern states of Europe. It was therefore proposed by Mr Telford* that the intended canal should be formed of a size to admit the largest class of Baltic and American traders, or such as to pass on occasions of emergency a 32-gun frigate fully equipped, for which it was estimated that a uniform depth of 20 feet water would be necessary, with locks measuring 170 feet long by 40 feet in width. The original estimate by Mr. Telford for executing the work on this scale amounted to no more than £350,000; and the period of its completion was computed at seven years. There was nothing to prevent the possibility of its fulfilment within the specified period, provided a sufficient number of workmen had been employed and the necessary funds afforded for overcoming every natural obstacle that occurred. It was no doubt partly, however, with a view to the saving of expense that the works were, in reality, protracted so much beyond the period calculated upon; for in order to have the advantage of canal-conveyance for the requisite materials, the buildings in the middle districts were not commenced until the eastern and western portions of the line had been so far completed at least as to be conveniently navigable. Besides, during the progress of the late war the rise which took place in the prices of all descriptions of commodities, as well as of food, and consequently of labour and workmanship, was unprecedentedly rapid; so much so, that from the year 1803, when the canal works were commenced, to the years 1812 and 1813, the difference in many articles had increased to 50, 70, and even 100 per cent. Another source of unlooked-for expenditure is to be attributed to the great extent of dredging, a process hitherto untried upon anything like so large a scale. It was on the Caledonian canal that steam-power was first applied to this operation; and although it was latterly brought to a much more effective degree of performance, yet it may easily be conceived that in its earlier stages it was attended with greater difficulties and consequent expense than the projector of a work, to which its use and application were entirely subordinate, could reasonably be expected.

* In 1774 the celebrated James Watt surveyed this line, and gave an exceedingly accurate detail of it. He proposed the execution of a smaller canal, with locks 25 feet wide and 8 feet deep.

have calculated upon. Many unforeseen difficulties occurred to prevent the canal being opened until several years after the period originally contemplated. Year after year, during the whole progress of the work, the inaccuracy of the original estimate becoming more evident, a strong feeling was at length manifested against further advances of public money, or renewing the annual application to parliament for further grants: and under these circumstances the commissioners were led, in the year 1822, to open the canal when only partially completed. In that unfinished state, fit only for very limited use, the canal has ever since continued. This premature opening of the canal occasioned numerous accidents to the works, and entire failures of certain portions of them, the repairing of which has been the source of continual expense, and has frequently caused the navigation to be interrupted. The total cost of the canal up to the period of its being opened, amounted to the sum of £905,258; and the outlay, to the latest period to which the accounts have been made up, is £1,023,628 19s. 6d. This sum is composed of the following items:

| | |
|---|---|
| Payments for land and damages | £48,000 |
| Payments for management and law | 43,500 |
| Payments for timber and iron-work | 205,000 |
| Payments for quarries and masonry | 200,000 |
| Payments for labour | 494,000 |
| Shipping, houses, roads, and incidental expenses, including interest on money borrowed (about) | 3,128 |
| | £1,023,628 |

One of the most difficult operations that occurred in the formation of the canal was the construction of the north-east entrance or sea-lock, at Clachnaharry, on the Beauly frith. Here, on account of the flatness of the beach, it was necessary to throw out artificial mounds for about 400 yards into the sea, to attain the required depth of water; and the bottom was found to consist of a kind of soft mud or silt, which was quite unfit to bear the weight of a solid structure of masonry. The entrance to the sea-lock here, however, was effectually deepened by a steam dredging-vessel in the early part of 1838; and the whole masonry, and gates of this lock are at present in good order. From the Muirtown locks—a series of four, about a mile distant from the stone bridge of Inverness—the canal extends in a level reach for about 5 miles to the regulating lock at Dochgarroch, at which there is no rise, its purpose being merely to divert the winter-floods of Loch Ness, whenever they should rise above the standard-level of the navigation. The distance from Loch Beauly to the small loch of Dochfour, at the north-east end of Loch Ness, is 6 miles 35 chains.—The navigable channel through the shallows in Loch Dochfour and into Loch Ness was dredged to the full depth, but not sufficiently wide for the commodious passage of large vessels. Great inconvenience is also felt from the want of a regular towing-path along the north-west side of Loch Dochfour; for vessels can only be tracked along the shore at present when the lake is in a low state, and much difficulty and delay are here experienced in warping against contrary winds as in other cases. In proceeding westwards, there is likewise a considerable current to contend with, when Loch Ness is much flooded. The length of the navigable channel through Loch Ness is 23 miles 56 chains. The difficulties encountered in effecting the requisite entrance from the upper end of Loch Ness, though of a very different kind, were not less formidable than those experienced in connecting the canal with the tideway at Clachnaharry. With the intervention of a short space of deep cutting, to form the entrance channel, there are five united locks at Fort Augustus.—From Fort Augustus to the north-east end of Loch Oich is a distance of 5 miles 35 chains, in which the Kytra and Aberchalder locks occur. The ordinary summer-level of Loch Oich, in its natural state, was that calculated on for the eventual purposes of the canal; and the Aberchalder regulating lock was so adapted to it as to afford a depth of 20 feet over its upper gate-sills. The lake being in many places quite shallow, it was proposed to excavate the navigable channel by dredging to a corresponding depth; but this proved to be a far more arduous and expensive operation than was at first expected. This lake, in very dry weather, occasionally sinks much below the level required for the purposes of the navigation. It has been seen as low as 18 feet on the upper Aberchalder lock-gate: thus reducing the available depth on the shallows of Loch Oich, in extreme cases, to 12 feet,—which however only takes place after a long tract of dry weather. At other times the lake rises considerably above the present standard-level of the navigation. On the occasion of the great flood in November 1834, the water rose to a height of 27 feet 3 inches over the upper gate-sills of Aberchalder lock. This shows an extreme variation in the level of Loch Oich of upwards of 9 feet, which is far too much for the commodious working of the navigation, and indeed is such as to render it utterly impracticable in cases of very high flood. The chief inconvenience at present experienced in Loch Oich, however, is from the scarcity of water; for there are few summers in which it does not fall more or less below the standard top-level. In extreme cases, recourse has been had to supplies from Loch Quoich, in Glengarry, across the outlet of which a sluice-gate was constructed for the purpose of retaining the water and allowing it to fall into Loch Oich; but generally before it became needful to adopt such means, the water in Loch Quoich itself was so much reduced by evaporation, or had otherwise escaped in various ways, that this source of supply has not proved of any great importance. Approaching the south-western end of Loch Oich, the level of which is carried through the deep cutting along the summit-land at Laggan, there are portions of the navigable channel which have not been fully deepened, even to the extent of 15 feet below the present top-level, and other portions which, having been so deepened, appear to be in the act of gradually filling up by a species of soft mud or quicksand. The length of the navigation through Loch Oich is 3 miles 56 chains.—At the south-west termination of the summit-level are situated the two Laggan locks, descending to the level of Loch Lochy; the first operating merely as a regulating lock to meet the occasional flooding of Loch Oich; and the other having a fall of 9 feet 6 inches, to suit the difference of level between the two lakes. The length of canal-cutting between the south-west end of Loch Oich and the north-east of Loch Lochy is 1 mile 65 chains. Through the narrows at the north-eastern end of Loch Lochy, the navigable channel requires to be deepened for some hundred yards by dredging. In several places at present it wants at least 5 feet of the full complement of water; and there are portions which are liable to be filled up by the storms of the lake, as well as by the gradual accumulations caused by the streams which fall down the sides of the adjacent mountains. There is nearly a similar deficiency at the south-western end of the lake. The surface of Loch Lochy extends about 11 miles in length, and may be reckoned to have a mile and a half of average width. Its area is about 6,000 acres. It was part of the original design that this great sheet of water should be raised for the purposes of the navigation about 12 feet

above its natural level; and this was actually effected by closing up the former egress by the river Lochy—the site of which is now occupied by the canal—and forming a new outlet through the lands of Mucomer at a proportionally higher level; so that the waters of the lake are now discharged into the river Spean, which formerly joined the river Lochy about half-a-mile below. Across the new outlet a permanent wear is partly constructed of masonry, and partly excavated from the solid rock, over which the water falls into the river Spean. The object of this wear was of course to preserve and regulate the requisite level of the lake; but it would appear that the portion of the overfall which is cut out of the rock has been made somewhat too low, for in periods of extreme drought it is found to allow the surface of Loch Lochy to fall about a foot below the line of top-water, or 20 feet, as indicated upon the upper gates of the Gairlochy regulating lock. There is also a considerable discrepancy between the level of the upper gate-sills of Gairlochy lock and the lower gate-sills of the Laggan lock; and the discrepancy in question is either aggravated or diminished according to the state of the winds, which, when blowing anywise fresh, are found to have a very sensible effect in accumulating the waters of all the lakes towards the end to which the wind happens for the time to be directed. When Loch Lochy is in a state of calm, while there is a depth of 20 feet upon the upper gate-sills of Gairlochy lock, there is somewhat less than 19 feet upon the lower gate-sills of Laggan lock. Consequently, when the surface of the lake falls a foot below top-water at Gairlochy by reason of the deficient height of the overfall at Mucomer, there would barely be 18 feet over the entrance of the lower Laggan lock, which is at least 2 feet below the minimum level required for the indispensable purposes of the navigation. A far more serious evil, however, than the deficiency of water in Loch Lochy, arises from an opposite cause, namely, the excessive height to which the lake in its present state is liable to rise on occasions of very heavy floods. On the 24th November, 1834, the water rose to the height of 29 feet 3 inches, with reference to the scale which applies to the upper lock-gates at Gairlochy.—The canal-reach from Gairlochy to the head of Bannavie locks extends about 6 miles in length; and along this part of the line the water cannot at present be conveniently or safely maintained at a greater depth than 15 or 16 feet. At a part of this reach the navigation is likewise subject to a very troublesome and injurious obstruction, arising from the burn of Moy, which empties into the canal, and brings down during sudden floods immense quantities of gravel and rubbish, which are deposited in it.—At Bannavie there is a connected chain of eight locks, which is the greatest number united together along the line, there being only five so united at Fort Augustus, and four at Muirtown. To pass sailing-vessels through the whole series of these locks generally occupies from three to four hours, particularly if there is any wind, and even steam-boats take upwards of two hours and a half. When several vessels are proceeding in opposite directions, therefore, it is impossible to pass more than three or four sets in the course of a long day; and it is only on the supposition that all the vessels are proceeding in the same direction that a greater number could be accommodated.—The canal reach between Bannavie and Corpach is in a tolerably complete state, but the banks have subsided somewhat below top-level, and would require to be raised to admit the full complement of 20 feet water. The sea-lock at Corpach, although constructed of rubble work, is a sound, substantial piece of masonry. The lock-gates consist entirely of oak-framing and planking, and were the earliest constructed of any on the line of the canal. Mr. May states, as an additional remark which is applicable generally to the whole line of the canal, that the banks, even although they had been finished in all places to their proper height and breadth, are not, according to their present construction, at all adapted to the wants of the navigation in respect to its being now used by steam-boats. In the event of an increased resort of steam-boats to any considerable extent, whether for the purpose of towing or for the conveyance of passengers and goods, the banks would be found unfit to withstand the violent action of the water; and indeed they have already been a good deal cut up from this cause, and the materials of the top bank forced down upon the side-slopes and bottom of the canal.

One of the most serious accidents to which canals are liable arises from the very possible circumstance of vessels, either by dint of tempestuous weather or casual mismanagement of the persons in charge of them, coming into such violent collision with any of the lock-gates as to carry them away. This danger is, moreover, enhanced very much in the case of the Caledonian canal by the peculiar arrangement of the locks, which—instead of being separated from one another by intermediate basins as in other navigations—are in several instances clustered together in a way which, however well-calculated to save expense in the original construction of the canal, is attended with certain disadvantages in its practical working, of which that under immediate consideration is none of the slightest. "In order to illustrate these positions," says Mr. May, "we shall suppose a particular case, and examine its bearing upon the present question. At Bannavie, for instance, there are eight united locks, and nine pair of gates in successive descent, each having, when in a state of inaction, its regular head of seven or eight feet of water. Now, let us imagine a heavy vessel approaching the top of these locks after nightfall with a strong breeze of favourable wind, and that sufficient attention not being paid to checking its course in proper time, it comes against the upper pair of gates with such force as—aided by the pressure of water already upon them—to bear them down before it. The vessel is, of course, precipitated into the first lock with all the effect due to the sudden rush of a head of seven or eight feet of water into it; and the inevitable consequence is, that it strikes violently against the second pair of gates which having now a head of 15 or 16 feet of water upon them, are easily broken down. In like manner the vessel is precipitated with accumulated force through all the successive locks until it falls into the reach below; thus involving the total destruction of nine pair of gates, all consequent upon the incident failure of the upper pair. Reckoning, then, the expense of each pair of gates at the moderate computation of £1,000, we have, in the first instance, an aggregate loss of £9,000 as the immediate effect of a casualty which is liable to occur at any moment; and I do not at all exaggerate when I say that some years would necessarily elapse before the gates could be reconstructed, and the canal restored to its former state of operation. But the damage contingent upon the supposed accident would by no means end here. The instant effect of the destruction of the Bannavie lock-gates would be to empty the whole reach between that place and Gairlochy lock, the gates of which being then deprived of their pressure counteracting support would almost to an absolute certainty yield to the pressure of the water above; and if we supposed Loch Lochy to be in a flood

state at the time, the whole waters of that lake, to the depth of from 20 to 30 feet, would be suddenly discharged into the valley below, involving not merely the utter annihilation of the canal-works, but the most extensive ravages of life and property throughout the whole district between Loch Lochy and the sea. It will no doubt appear somewhat strange to you, but it is assuredly the fact that all these appalling consequences would almost inevitably ensue from the incidental failure of a single pair of gates, either at the Bannavie or Gairlochy locks. It is almost needless for me to say that effects of a precisely similar kind, though proportionally of less extent, would follow from any accident to the lock-gates at Fort-Augustus, where there are five united locks and six successive pair of gates; or at Muirtown, where there are four united locks and five pair of gates; and indeed there is not a situation on the line where such an occurrence could take place without necessarily involving the total interruption of the navigation from sea to sea for greater or less periods, and expenses to a very serious amount, setting aside entirely the contingent damages to which it might in all probability lead."

The rate hitherto charged has been an uniform one for all classes of vessels that use the navigation of the Caledonian canal, and is charged upon the registered tonnage of the vessel according to the distance passed, without reference to the cargoes carried or to goods loaded or shipped at any part of the line. This was the mode of charging dues originally fixed on by the commissioners, and the present rate is one farthing per ton per mile, according to the registered tonnage of the vessel; but the Canal acts authorize a charge of 2d. per ton per mile, without specifying whether it should be calculated on the registered tonnage, the actual tonnage carried, or at various rates according to the description of goods. The following is a statement of the number of vessels passing through the canal, from 1828 to 1839:—

| | From West to East sea. | From East to West sea. |
|---|---|---|
| For the year ending 1st May, 1828 | 110 | 130 |
| Do. 1829 | 150 | 166 |
| Do. 1830 | 163 | 202 |
| Do. 1831 | 152 | 171 |
| Do. 1832 | 143 | 182 |
| Do. 1833 | 155 | 179 |
| Do. 1834 | 131 | 197 |
| Do. 1835 | 128 | 169 |
| Do. 1836 | 189 | 238 |
| Do. 1837 | 216 | 249 |
| Do. 1838 | 176 | 245 |
| Do. 1839 | 226 | 328 |

It has to be observed that interruptions, occasioned by the repairs of the works and otherwise, occurred during some of the above years, which, of course, lessened the number of vessels that would have passed during those years; but none of these interruptions were nearly of such duration as that during the winter of 1837–38, when the navigation was rendered impracticable for about a month by a failure in the works at Fort Augustus, and two months more by the unprecedented frost that soon after set in. The following table shows the number of vessels which have navigated the Caledonian canal in each year since it was opened to the public in October 1822:—

| | Passages from Sea to Sea. | Passages on parts of canal. | Passages by Steam-boats. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Oct., 1822, to 1st May, 1823 | 37 | — | — |
| In the year ending 1st May, 1824 | 278 | 566 | 134 |
| Do. 1825 | 476 | 517 | 149 |
| Do. 1826 | 338 | 488 | 118 |
| Do. 1827 | 281 | 419 | 66 |
| Do. 1828 | 240 | 483 | 159 |
| Do. 1829 | 316 | 463 | 154 |
| Do. 1830 | 365 | 416 | 221 |
| Do. 1831 | 329 | 531 | 207 |
| Do. 1832 | 325 | 778 | 143 |
| Do. 1833 | 334 | 586 | 162 |
| Do. 1834 | 328 | 486 | 186 |
| Do. 1835 | 288 | 494 | 248 |
| Do. 1836 | 427 | 502 | 235 |
| Do. 1837 | 465 | 578 | 199 |
| Do. 1838 | 421 | 576 | 159 |
| Do. 1839 | 554 | 526 | 175 |

One of the temptations to make a canal at all, and particularly of this great size, from Loch Eil to the Beauly frith, was the apparent facility afforded by the three lakes which lie in almost a continuous line, and are for the most part of ample width and depth: viz. Loch Lochy, 10 miles; Loch Oich, 4 miles; and Loch Ness, 23½ miles; together 37½ miles; thus leaving of the whole length of 60½ miles, only 23 miles of canal to make. That the cost of making the canal has been much reduced, probably more than half, by the lakes, cannot be doubted; but it is equally apparent, Mr. Walker states, that they are now great hinderances to the passage of vessels. From lying in the trough or hollow between two ranges of mountains, the wind blows always parallel to the line of the canal, so as necessarily to be a foul wind in one direction. From the rocky nature of the banks, and their crooked irregular shape, tracking through the lakes is impossible. The width of Loch Lochy and Loch Ness is sufficient for vessels of about 100 tons to work when once fairly in the lakes; but there is a great difficulty in warping against a strong head-wind to reach this, and great danger also from the rocky shores in case of a vessel missing stays. Therefore, working or tacking through the lakes is seldom attempted; and the consequence is, that the passage of 60 miles, which, were tracking practicable for the whole length, might be accomplished generally in three to four days, often takes as many weeks, even a month is not unusual, and cases of five weeks have been known. The evil is increased by the westerly winds which prevail for eight or nine months of the year, and are opposed to the passage of vessels proceeding from the east to the west end, which is the direction of what ought to be the greatest trade on the canal. To prevent the delay—sometimes three or four months—of going through the Pentland frith and round Cape Wrath during westerly winds, was one of the principal objects of the canal, which is thus in a great measure defeated. A very few hours of a steam-tug would have set the whole at liberty. The approaches to the canal from the estuaries at each end are subject to the same inconvenience. The want of depth in the canal and portions of the locks is another great drawback upon the use of the canal. This arises partly from the excavation of the canal never having been completed, partly from the wears at the ends of the locks not being sufficient to support the depth of water, and partly from the great leakage in parts of the canal. The average of tonnage passing through the canal, exclusive of steam-boats and local traffic, has been about 25,000 tons per annum, without much increase or diminution, during the last ten years. It would appear that the present traffic on the canal is not probably 2½ per cent. of the whole trade going through the Pentland frith; and, from what has been seen, the canal is not capable, in its present state, of receiving vessels of any considerable tonnage, which, indeed, never attempt it. During the last seven years, only one vessel of 240 tons has made the passage. The gross receipts of the canal have not exceeded £2,500 since the rates were reduced from a halfpenny to a farthing per ton per mile; the expense of repairs, working and superintendence, have exceeded £3,000,—an amount which

is considerable for the trade done; but the expense is increased by the bad repair and unfinished state of the works, the canal works are made for a trade of much larger vessels, and the expense of them is almost the same as if such vessels, to ten times the present number, were to pass. If the works were finished and put into good repair, the expense would undoubtedly be lessened. The expense of the repairs and finishing necessary, Mr. Walker estimated at £129,317. But to complete the establishment, three steam vessels should be calculated on for the canal: namely, one for Loch Lochy of 40 horses power, one for Loch Oich of 40 horses power, and one for Loch Ness of 50 horses power. To do full justice to the navigation, and add to the certainty of despatch, there ought also to be a steamer in the Murray frith, to bring vessels from Fort George to the eastern entrance, and from Corran ferry, or even the sound of Mull, to the western entrance. The amount for steam tug-boats, with 10 per cent. for contingencies, added to the repairs and improvements before stated, make a gross amount of £143,837, or, in round numbers, £150,000 for putting the canal in complete repair, making it proper for all vessels of 38 feet beam, and 17 feet draught.

In addition to Mr. Walker's report, the commissioners also received a report from Sir W. E. Parry on the navigation of the canal. Taking into consideration both these reports, the committee recommended that Mr. Walker's report of 1839 should be immediately acted upon, by the establishment of steam-tugs, and other measures therein suggested. They agreed with Sir E. Parry that such would be the saving to vessels using the canal in preference to the north about passage, that the dues may safely be doubled. The debt due from the commissioners of the canal is £51,568. If the canal were to be abandoned, it would cost at the lowest estimate £40,000 to restore the waters of Loch Lochy to their original level. But they did not think it would be expedient to sacrifice the £91,561, when a small sum—comparatively—would effect its efficient repair. These recommendations are now being carried into effect, and a contract has been entered into for the execution of the engineering works, amounting to £136,000, which will occupy a period of three years from their commencement in Oct. 1843.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY. This railway is to commence at the city of Carlisle, in connection with the existing lines there, communicating with Liverpool, Manchester, and the other manufacturing districts of Lancashire and of Yorkshire, and with the South of England. It proceeds north from Carlisle, skirting the Solway firth, and onwards in a direct course north till it approaches the town of Dumfries, to which it throws off a proposed branch, 13 miles 44 chains in length from near Gretna. It then proceeds north, with a westerly inclination, by Ecclefechan, Lockerby, Dinwoodie, Moffat, Crawford, Lamington, and Corrington, till it comes near the town of Lanark, when it forks off north-east, by Carnwath, to Edinburgh on the one hand, and north-west, by Carluke, to Glasgow on the other. From Carlisle to this point of separation, the length will be 72 miles and 55 chains. The Edinburgh branch will be from 27 to 28 miles long. The other, after proceeding some distance from Lanark, subdivides itself into two other branches; one of these passes over about 4 miles of the Wishaw and Coltness railway, from Overton, and thence on the proposed Clydesdale Junction line, by means of which and the Polloc and Govan railway—a portion of the Clydesdale scheme—the Caledonian line of communication will be extended to the Gorbals of Glasgow on the south side of the river Clyde; and will be connected with the Glasgow and Ayr and Greenock lines, carrying out this great line of communication with the ports of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, and the coast and other districts of the important county of Ayr. The second embranchment of the Glasgow fork starts off at Motherwell, on the Wishaw and Coltness line, and proceeds thence by the Monkland and Kirkintilloch, and Glasgow and Garnkirk lines, keeping up an unbroken line of communication, by means of existing lines, with Glasgow on the north side of the Clyde. The distance by the Glasgow fork will be much the same as the other. To effect the important end of carrying out this great line of communication to the north of Scotland, by means of the Scottish Central, and the other schemes in connection therewith, a branch is proposed from the Caledonian line, from a point on the Glasgow and Garnkirk line running north-east to Castlecary on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, the initiatory point of the Scottish Central. The length of this branch will be about 10 miles.

The whole Caledonian scheme, therefore, will consist of the following parts:

I. New railway to be made—

| | Miles. | Chains. |
|---|---|---|
| Caledonian trunk line from Carlisle to point of divergence at Carnwath | 72 | 55 |
| Point of divergence to Edinburgh | 27 | 40 |
| Ditto to Wishaw and Coltness railway | 12 | 10 |
| Castlecary branch | 10 | 3 |
| Dumfries branch | 13 | 44 |
| Minor Junctions, &c. | 0 | 65 |
| Total of Caledonian | 136 | 57 |
| Clydesdale Junction | 10 | 56 |
| | 147 | 33 |

II. Existing railway, forming part of the system—

| | Miles. | Chains. |
|---|---|---|
| Wishaw and Coltness line, and portion of Monkland and Kirkintilloch | 11 | 0 |
| Garnkirk and Glasgow | 8 | 20 |
| Polloc and Govan (forming part of Clydesdale line) | 2 | 62 |
| Total of Existing railway | 22 | 2 |
| Total of Caledonian system | 169 | 35 |

As regards England, the line, at its southern terminus, will be in connection with the Lancaster and Carlisle, the Maryport and Carlisle, and the Newcastle and Carlisle railways, and, of course, in communication with the other districts of the kingdom. The cost of the whole works is estimated at £2,100,000. The engineering features of the line are excellent—there are no tunnels, and the gradients are generally favourable. One portion, however, presents an exception, namely from Beattock to the summit of the Clyde pass, where the gradients are difficult. Between these points, on an ascent of 13 miles 77 chains, the rise is no less than 760 feet.

A projected rival line to the Caledonian is that of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle: see article DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

CALFA, a small island of the Hebrides, near Tiree.

CALLADER (LOCH), a small lake in the district of Carthy, Aberdeenshire. It discharges its waters into the Clune, a tributary of the Dee.

CALLANDER, a parish in the district of Menteith, Perthshire; bounded by Balquhidder and Comrie on the north; Kilmadock on the east; by Port-Menteith and Aberfoyle on the south; and by Buchanan on the west. From the banks of the Teith, the parish extends amongst the Grampian hills, about 18 miles in length; its greatest breadth is about 6. The appearance of the country toward the west and north is mountainous, and gloomy from the extent of black heath. The higher grounds are here and there clad with oak-wood and thriving plantations; and a bold stupendous rock called the Crags of Callander diversifies the scene, and forms a striking contrast to the valley and the meanderings of the rivulets below. The branch of the Teith which issues from Loch Lubnaig, unites, a few hundred yards above the village with the branch issuing from Loch Vennachar and forms a fine peninsula. The soil is a rich loam in some places capable of high cultivation; but in general it is a light gravel. The arable land is mostly enclosed either with stone-dikes or hedge-rows. Callander is remarkable for the wild and romantic scenery of its prospects. Above the Trosachs, Benledi, Benvenue, and other lofty mountains, raise their rocky heads; while the valleys everywhere exhibit beautiful expanses of water formed by the Teith, which is immediately after poured over perpendicular precipices. Near Loch Lubnaig—which one-half lies in this parish—the scenery is very grand, and finely ornamented by the woods and pleasure-grounds of Kinnaird, once the seat of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller. There is a quarry of limestone, or rather marble, on the estate of Leny, the ground of which is a deep blue, with streaks of white. Slate is wrought in many places. In Benledi, a vein of lead ore was wrought; but the expense was found to be greater than the produce

and it was given up. There are several remains of supposed fortifications on the hills; and near the manse are some relics of a castle, which was built or repaired, in 1596, by the Earl of Linlithgow, but mostly taken down in 1737. Population of the parish and villages, in 1801, 2,282; in 1831, 1,909. Houses, in 1831, 316. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,208.—The parish of Callander, formerly a chapelry dependent on Inchmahome, is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £197 14s. 11d., with a glebe of the value of £20. Church built in 1773; sittings 638.—There is an Independent chapel in the village; sittings 140.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £40 fees. There are two schools, not parochial, supported by the society for propagating Christian knowledge.—The village of Callander, 51½ miles west-north-west of Edinburgh, 16½ north-west of Stirling, and 14 south of Lochearnhead, is beautifully situated on both sides of the Teith, over which there is here a bridge of three arches, which connects the old and new part of the village. It is built on a regular plan, and the houses are good and slated. The surrounding scenery is remarkably beautiful. A settlement for the soldiers discharged after the German war was established here by Government in 1763; and since that time Callander has been gradually increasing. The introduction of the cotton-manufacture also gave it a new impetus: in the weaving of muslin, about 100 looms used to be employed in Callander and the adjoining village of Kilmahog. There is a large and excellent inn in the village. The church stands on one side of a sort of square: it has a pavilion-roof, with a spire over the pediment. The village contained, in 1836, 1,100 inhabitants. Thursday is market-day. It has five annual fairs: viz., 10th March O. S., or 21st N. S. for black cattle; 1st Thursday in May O. S.; and 15th N. S.; 1st Thursday in August O. S.; and 9th October. There is a branch of the Bank of Scotland here.—Two miles west of the village is the celebrated Pass of Leny: which see. The bridge and falls of Bracklin, in the immediate neighbourhood, also deserve to be visited by the tourist: see article Bracklin. The distance from Callander to the first opening of the Trosachs is about 10 miles: see article The Trosachs.

CALLENDAR, an estate and seat in the shire of Stirling and parish of Falkirk. The house is ¼ mile south-east of Falkirk. The estate having been confiscated immediately after the rebellion in 1715, was sold about the year 1720; and such tithes as were not conveyed with it, were disposed of by the commissioners and trustees of the forfeited estates in Scotland, to Hamilton of Dichmond, under the express stipulation that they should be subject to the stipend of a minister for the new parish of Polmont. The mansion is a fine old building with walls of great thickness. It is surrounded by a park of about 100 acres in extent, containing some fine wood. Among these, the Dool tree, on which the old barons of Callendar caused delinquents to be hanged, stood in front of the mansion-house; until, owing to the total decay of its roots, it fell in 1826. It was a huge ash, and at least four centuries old. Callendar formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Livingstone, attainted in the person of James, fifth Earl of Linlithgow, and fourth of Callendar, in 1715. On the forfeiture of that family, the estates were purchased by the York Buildings company, whose estates were afterwards sold for the benefit of their creditors. Callendar and Almond were bought, in 1783, by William Forbes, Esq., the father of the present proprietor. During the time that Lord Errol held the lease of Callendar estate, nearly 500 acres were totally covered with furze and broom. His Lordship offered a long lease of this land to a smith in Falkirk at 2s. 6d. per acre, on condition that he would clear it from all encumbrance, and render it arable; but the offer was rejected from a conviction that it would be a losing concern! The land now lets at from £3 to £5 per acre. About 50 years ago, Lord Errol paid a rent of about £780 for the whole estate of Callendar, with power to cut down and sell as much timber as he pleased; at the present day, this estate draws at least £20,000 yearly.—Callendar-house has been the scene of important events; it was frequently visited by Queen Mary; and was stormed and taken by Cromwell, on his march to the Tor-wood to give battle to Charles II.—Nearly opposite to the house an earthen wall, of considerable height and thickness, branches-off from Graham's dike, towards the old castle of Almond. From thence towards the east, there are few or no certain traces of it to be seen; but it may be presumed that it was extended to Linlithgow, where a Roman camp existed on the spot on which the palace was afterwards built. It has no fosse; and being broad at the top, was probably intended to be a road, as well as a line of defence: see article Falkirk.

CALLIGRAY, or Killigray, one of the Western isles, in the district of Harris. It is situated about 1½ league east of Bernera, and is about two miles long, and one broad. The southern end is a deep moss, almost entirely uncultivated; the northern is an early soil, which is cultivated with care. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by fishing. In the north end of the island are faint traces of a very ancient building, called *Teampull na h' Annait*, 'the Temple of Annat,'—a goddess of the Saxon mythology who presided over young maidens.

CALTON, a suburb of Glasgow. See Glasgow.

CALTON, a suburb of Edinburgh. See Edinburgh.

CALTON-HILL, a rounded eminence in Edinburgh, rising abruptly from the southern termination of the ridge on which Prince's-street is built, and forming, on the south-western side, the continuation of the northern side of the valley by which the ridge of the High-street is separated from that of the New town. Between it and the Prince's-street ridge, a deep and narrow hollow is formed, which winds eastwards round the base of the hill, and is lost in the plain that extends to Leith. From the summit, it slopes gently toward the south-east. To the north-west it exhibits an abrupt and rounded face, in the same manner as the Castle-rock. Its elevation above sea-level at Leith is 344 feet. Its great mass is composed of claystone-porphyry and trap-tufa. With its fissured, cracked, and crumbled appearance, the Calton-hill would present an emblem of instability and desolation, were it not partly covered with buildings, and placed in the midst of a city unrivalled for its beauty. According to Professor Henderson, the latitude of the Calton-hill observatory is 55° 57′ 33″ North; but in the Calton-hill Observations [Vol. I. Introd. p. xxxviii] it is stated at 55° 57′ 23″2 North. The latitude of Greenwich observatory is, according to Mr. Airy, 51° 28′ 38″ North.

CAMBRAY. See Cumbray.

CAMBUS, a small village in the parish of Alloa, Clackmannan; 2 miles west of Alloa, and 1 south of Tullibody; at the confluence of the Devon with the Forth. There is here an extensive distillery.

CAMBUS-BARRON, a village in Stirlingshire, 2 miles west of St. Ninians. There are woollen and waulk mills here.

CAMBUSKENNETH, an abbey founded by David I., in 1147, on a sort of peninsula formed by the Forth, about a mile to the north-east of Stirling. The adjacent fields are supposed to have been the scene of some transaction in which one of those Scottish monarchs who bore the name of Kenneth was concerned; and hence the place received the name of Camus-kenneth, which signifies 'the Field or Creek of Kenneth.' The situation was both pleasant and convenient, in the midst of a fertile country, where the community could be supplied with all sorts of provisions, and plenty of fish from the neighbouring river. As soon as the house was fit to receive inhabitants, it was planted with a company of monks of St. Augustine, or Canons-regular, who were translated from Aroise, near Arras, in the province of Artois in France: an order afterwards so numerous in Scotland as to possess no less than twenty-eight monasteries in the kingdom. This abbey was sometimes called the Monastery of Stirling, from its vicinity to that town; and the abbots are often designed, in the subscriptions of old charters, "abbates de Striveling." The church which belonged to it was dedicated to St. Mary. Hence a lane leading from the High street in Stirling to the monastery still goes by the name of St. Mary's wynd. The first abbot of Cambuskenneth was called Alfridus; but of him and his successors, for 3 centuries, we have nothing memorable on record. In 1326, the clergy, earls, and barons, with a great number of an inferior rank, having convened in this abbey, swore fealty to David Bruce, as heir apparent to the crown, in presence of Robert his father; as also to Robert Stewart, grandson of the king, as the next heir, in the event of David's death without issue. A marriage was, at the same time, solemnized between Andrew Murray of Bothwell, and Christian Bruce, sister of King Robert. During the wars with England, in the reign of David Bruce, the monastery was pillaged of all its most valuable furniture. The books, vestments, cups, and ornaments of the altar, were carried off. In order to the reparation of this loss, William Delandel, bishop of St. Andrews, made a grant to the community of the vicarage of Clackmannan. From the beginning of the 15th century, we find the abbots of this place frequently employed in important national transactions, or advanced to the highest civil offices. Henry, abbot of Cambuskenneth, after having given proofs of his political abilities in an embassy to England, was, in 1493, raised to the office of high-treasurer of Scotland, which he held only a short time. He died in 1502, having held the abbotship above thirty years. He was succeeded by David Arnot, formerly archdeacon of Lothian; who, after having been six years at the head of this abbey, was, in 1509, preferred to the bishopric of Galloway, to which the deanery of the chapel-royal of Stirling was annexed. The next abbot was Patrick Panther or Panter, who was reckoned one of the most accomplished scholars of that age, as well as an able statesman. He was secretary to James IV., who also raised him to the dignity of a privy-councillor. To his pen, the Latin epistles of that monarch were indebted for that purity and elegance of style which distinguished them from the barbarous compositions of the foreign princes with whom he corresponded. He was also appointed preceptor to the King's natural son, Alexander Stewart, afterwards archbishop of St. Andrew's, whose uncommon progress in literature is so much celebrated by Erasmus, under whose tuition he sometime was. David Panther—said to have been a nephew or some other near relation of the above Patrick—was commendator of this abbey in the latter end of the reign of James V. and the minority of Queen Mary. His first office in the church was that of vicar of Carstairs, near Lanark; he was afterwards prior of St. Mary's isle in Galloway; next, commendator of Cambuskenneth; and, last of all, he was raised to the see of Ross in 1552. He was an accomplished scholar, and admirably skilled in the Latin language.—In 1559, the monastery was spoiled, and a great part of it cast down by the reformers, who, however laudable their intentions were, proceeded, in some instances, to the execution of them in a tumultuary manner. Several of the monks embraced the Reformation; and, on that account, had their portions withdrawn by the Queen-regent. David Panther was the last ecclesiastic who possessed the lucrative abbotship of Cambuskenneth. John Earl of Marr, afterwards Regent, had the disposal of the revenues of Cambuskenneth. He had, during the reign of James V. been appointed commendator of Inchmahome. After the Reformation had taken place, one of his nephews, Adam Erskine, was commendator of Cambuskenneth. In 1562, by virtue of an order from Queen Mary, and the privy-council, an account was taken of all the revenues belonging to cathedrals, abbeys, priories, and other religious houses, that stipends might be modified to the reformed clergy, who were to have a third of the benefices. According to that account, the revenues of Cambuskenneth were £930 13s. 4½d. Scots money; 11 chalders, 11 bolls 2 firlots of wheat; 28 chalders, 12 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 2 lippies of bear; 31 chalders, 6 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 2 lippies of meal; 19 chalders, 1 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 2 lippies of oats. In whole 91 chalders, 15 bolls, 1 firlot, 2 pecks, 2 lippies The barony of Cambuskenneth, in which the monastery stood, was settled by the Earl of Marr upo Alexander Erskine of Alva, whose posterity con tinued in possession of it till the year 1709, when i was purchased by the town-council of Stirling fo the benefit of Cowan's hospital, to which it still be longs. The fabric of the abbey was once large an extensive; but nothing of it now exists, except few broken walls, and a tower which was the belfr Some remains of the garden are to be seen; and th burial-place, where James III. and his Queen a interred. There is no vestige of the church. Tr dition reports that one of the bells was for some tim in the town of Stirling, but that the finest was lo in its passage across the river.

CAMBUSLANG, a parish in Lanarkshire, on t south bank of the Clyde; and bounded by O Monkland parish on the north; Blantyre on t east; by Kilbride on the south; and by Rutherg on the west. The surface is beautifully diversifi with hill and dale. A ridge of about half-a-m broad is formed by the Dichmount and Turn hills, extending nearly 2 miles from east to we From this central ridge the ground declines in gradual manner to the Clyde on the north, and the water of Calder on the south. The Clyde from 200 to 250 feet broad at this place, and ge ally overflows part of the low grounds three or fo times a-year. It has been known to rise here feet above its mean level. The Kirk burn Newton burn are small tributaries of the Cly in this parish. Coal abounds in the district, wh it has been wrought for upwards of 300 ye The present output is about 30,000 tons per ann In 1750, a cart of coals of 9 cwt. cost 9d.; on coalhill in this parish the same quantity at pres costs 2s. 11d. Vast beds of excellent freest are also found in every part of the parish, the st of which, as well as of the coal, dip towards river; it is singular that, on the north side of Clyde, the dip is also towards the river. A

tum of limestone, usually called Cambuslang marble, is found in some of the coal-pits at the depth of 200 feet; it is of a beautiful dark grey or dark brown colour, with whitish streaks and spots, and receives a very high polish.—Dechmont-hill seems to have been anciently a place of strength, and must have been well-adapted for a watch-tower. Rising from a comparatively level country, to an altitude of 600 feet, it commands an extensive and varied prospect—the beauties of which have been recently celebrated in a descriptive poem, entitled 'Dychmont,' by John Struthers, the author of 'The Poor Man's Sabbath,' and other pieces of much poetical merit. Upon the summit of Dechmont are some traces of ancient buildings.—About a mile east of the church is the castle of Drumsargard, to which an extensive barony was at one time annexed. This was the property successively of several families of great name, the Oliphants, the Murrays, the Douglases, and the Hamiltons; and it at present makes a part of the entailed estate of Hamilton.—On the south side of Dechmont, stands Latrick, which, about the beginning of the 17th century, was the seat of a Sir John Hamilton, whose family is extinct. On the north side of the same hill, stands the turreted house of Gilbertfield, long the residence of a family of the name of Cunningham: about the beginning of the 18th century, this estate was purchased by the laird of West-Burn. Lieutenant William Hamilton, the friend and poetical correspondent of Allan Ramsay, lived many years, first at Gilbertfield, and then at Latrick, where he died on the 24th of May, 1751, at an advanced age.—Upon the banks of the Kirk burn, about a quarter of a mile below the church, there was a chapel, founded in 1379, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which belonged 4 acres of land which still retain the name of Chapel-land: there was also an hospital 2 miles east from the church, to which about 130 acres, called Spital and Spital hill, seem to have been annexed: but the persons by whom, and the time when, these religious houses were founded, are equally unknown.—Population, in 1801, 1,558; in 1831, 2,697. Of this population about 500 find employment in weaving. Assessed property in 1815, £8,578. Land rental about £6,000. Houses 369. The village of Cambuslang is about 5 miles from Glasgow.—This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend £281 11s. 11d.; with a glebe of the value of £10. Unappropriated teinds £469 19s. 5d. Church built in 1743; sittings 1000. An Independent chapel was built at Cambuslang in 1801; sittings 200.—The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34 4s. 4½d., with about £40 fees. Pupils 100. There are four private schools within the parish.

Cambuslang possesses a peculiar interest in the eyes of the religious public, as having been the scene of a very remarkable revival in 1742. The following sketch of these transactions is given in the 'New Statistical Account:'—"The religious phenomena, commonly called 'the Cambuslang work,' seems to have originated in circumstances apparently accidental. The kirk of Cambuslang being too small and out of repair—as is too often the case in the present day—the minister in favourable weather frequently conducted the public devotional services of the parish in the open fields. The place chosen was peculiarly well adapted for the purpose. It is a green rise on the east side of a deep ravine near the church, scooped out by nature in the form of an amphitheatre. At present it is sprinkled over with broom, furze, and sloe-bushes, and two aged thorns in twin embrace are seen growing side by side near the borders of the meandering rivulet which murmurs below. In this retired and romantic spot Mr. M'Culloch, for about a year before the 'work' began, preached to crowded congregations, and on the Sabbath evenings after sermon, detailed to the listening multitudes, the astonishing effects produced by the ministrations of Mr. Whitefield in England and America, and urged with great energy the doctrines of regeneration and newness of life. The effects of his zeal soon began to evidence themselves in a striking manner among the multitudes who waited on his ministry. Towards the end of January, 1742, two persons, Ingram More, a shoemaker, and Robert Bowman, a weaver, went through the parish, and got about ninety heads of families to subscribe a petition, which was presented to the minister, desiring that he would give them a weekly lecture. This request was immediately complied with, and Thursday was fixed upon as the most convenient day of the week for that purpose. These meetings were crowded with multitudes of hearers, and at length from weekly were extended to daily exhortations, which were carried on without interruption for seven or eight months. Many people came to the minister's house under strong convictions of sin, calling themselves 'enemies to God, despisers of precious Christ,' and saying 'what shall we do to be saved?' The first prominent symptoms of the extraordinary effects produced by these multiplied services were on the 8th February. Soon after, the sacrament was given twice in the space of five weeks; on 11th July and on 15th August. Mr. Whitefield had arrived from England in June, and many of the most popular preachers of the day hastened to join him at Cambuslang, such as Messrs. Willison of Dundee, Webster of Edinburgh, M'Knight of Irvine, M'Laurin of Glasgow, Currie of Kinglassie, Bonner of Torphichen, Robe of Kilsyth, &c. The sacrament on the 15th August was very numerously attended. One tent was placed at the lower extremity of the amphitheatre above alluded to, near the joining of the two rivulets; and here the sacrament was administered. A second tent was erected in the churchyard, and a third in a green field a little to the west of the first tent. Each of these was attended with great congregations, and it has been estimated that not less than 30,000 people attended on that occasion. Four ministers preached on the fast day, 4 on Saturday, 14 or 15 on Sunday, and 5 on Monday. There were 25 tables, about 120 at each, in all 3,000 communicants. Many of these came from Glasgow, about 200 from Edinburgh, as many from Kilmarnock, and from Irvine and Stewarton, and also some from England and Ireland. The Cambuslang work continued for six months, from 8th February to 15th August, 1742. The number of persons converted at this period cannot be ascertained. Mr. M'Culloch, in a letter to Mr. Robe, dated 30th April 1751, rates them at 400, of which number 70 were inhabitants of Cambuslang. The 18th of February, the day on which this extraordinary work began, was, long after, observed in the parish partly as a day of humiliation and fasting for misimprovement of mercies, and partly as a day of thanksgiving for the season of grace to many in the British colonies, and particularly in this small corner in 1741 and 1742." The judicious writer of these remarks adds, "When the present venerable and learned incumbent of Cambuslang entered on the charge of the parish, a number of the converts of 1742 still lived, and gave evidence, by the piety and consistency of their conduct, of the reality of the saving change that had been wrought on their hearts. So late as July, 1818, the writer of this note heard an aged clergyman of a neighbouring parish

allude in the church of Cambuslang, on a Monday after a communion, to the revival in the following terms: He had been speaking of the time and place in which God had been pleased to afford extraordinary manifestations of his power and grace in the conversion of sinners, and in comforting and strengthening his people, and he added, 'Such was Bethel to the Patriarch Jacob, Tabor to the three disciples, and such was this place about seventy-six years ago, of whom I am told some witnesses remain to this present hour, but the greater part are fallen asleep.' If any one is still so bold as to allege that the work at Cambuslang was 'a work of the devil,' he will find no countenance from the serious part of the inhabitants of the district in which it took place. No one ever attempted to justify every thing that was said or done at that memorable period; but, on the other hand, it is hoped that the warmth of party spirit will no longer prevent good men from admitting what even the correspondent of Mr. Wishart of Edinburgh was constrained to acknowledge in regard to the revival in New England at that time, 'that an appearance so much out of the ordinary way, and so unaccountable to persons not acquainted with the history of the world, was the means of awakening the attention of many, and that a good number settled into a truly Christian temper.'"

CAMBUSMICHAEL. See ST. MARTINS.

CAMBUSNETHAN, a parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire; bounded on the north by Shotts parish; on the east by Whitburn and West Calder in Linlithgowshire; on the south by Carnwath, Carstairs, Carluke, and Dalserf parishes; and on the west by Dalserf, Hamilton, and Dalziel. It extends in a north-east direction from the Clyde on the west, nearly 12 miles in length; and is on an average about 3 miles in breadth. Its superficies is about 26,000 acres, of which nearly one-third is cultivated; and about 160 acres are laid out as orchard-grounds. The haughs on the Clyde are extensive and beautiful. On the bank, which rises above the haugh-grounds, the soil is clay, covered with extensive orchards, which are well-sheltered from the north and east winds by coppice-woods, and regular plantations. Farther up the soil becomes mossy, or mixed with a black sand peculiarly unfavourable for vegetation. The highest grounds are on the eastern side of the parish, where they attain an elevation of about 900 feet. The South Calder skirts the whole northern boundary of this parish; which is also divided from Carluke by Garrion burn, a beautiful little tributary of the Clyde. The banks of the South Calder, for a considerable way above its junction with the Clyde, are very finely wooded. There is abundance of excellent coal wrought here; also ironstone and freestone. The Shotts iron company have two blast-furnaces at Stone or Stain, in the east end of the parish. There are extensive tile-works at Wishaw and at Coltness. One, near Castlehill, turns out 8,000 tiles daily, or 2,504,000 in the year. The village of Cambusnethan or Wishawtown, is 15 miles east of Glasgow, and 4½ west of Carluke, on the road from Glasgow to Lanark. The inhabitants—1,700 in number—are chiefly weavers employed by the Glasgow manufacturers. There is an extensive distillery here. The village of Stain has a population of about 600; and Bonkle 200. The mansion-houses of Cambusnethan, Wishaw, Coltness, Allanton, and Muirhouse within this parish, are all very handsome structures. Population of the parish in 1801, 1,972; in 1831, 3,824. Assessed property £9,271. Houses in 1831, 701.—This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Lockhart of Castlehill. Stipend £278 15s. 8d. Unappropriated teinds £469 19s. 5d. A new parish-church is now building; the old church, built in 1650, seated 660.—A United Secession congregation was established at Danes Dikes in 1738. Church first built in 1740; rebuilt in 1780; and the present one in 1818, at Bonkle, 2 miles westward of the original site, cost £800; sittings 560. Stipend £120, with a manse and glebe.—A Relief congregation was established at Wishawtown in 1822. Church built in 1822; seats 740. Stipend £110, with manse and glebe.—A Reformed Presbyterian congregation assembles in Wishawtown. Church seats 350. Stipend £70, with a manse and glebe.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d. In 1838 there were 9 schools in the parish, attended by 476 scholars.

CAMBUS VIC-HUSTAN, a small but safe harbour, in the shire of Sutherland and parish of Assynt.

CAMBUS VIC-KER-CHIR, a safe and well-sheltered harbour, except from the north-east gales, in the parish of Assynt, in Sutherland.

CAMBUS-WALLACE, in the shire of Perth and parish of Killmadock; 1 mile north-west of Doune. Some years ago, several ancient graves were discovered at Rosshall near this place; and tradition relates that a battle was once fought near this spot between the families of Rosshall and Craigton.

CAMELON, a village in the shire of Stirling and parish of Falkirk; at the distance of 1½ mile north-west from Falkirk; on the line of the Forth and Clyde canal. A handsome extension church was built here in 1839, at a cost of £1,000; sittings 660. The population exceeds 1,000; nail-making is the chief employment. Old Camelon, situated about 5 furlongs without the gate where the Roman road issued from the wall of Antoninus, about half-a-mile to the north-west, was a Roman town, and a sea-port; and an anchor was dug up here in 1707. There are many circumstances which authorize us to conclude, not only that the river Carron has been navigable farther up than the site of Old Camelon, but also, that the sea at one time came very near to Falkirk, and covered the whole of that district which is now called The Carse. General Roy has given a plan of Old Camelon in the 29th plate of his 'Military Antiquities;' he supposes it to be the Roman station Ad Vallum. Boece, and some others, strangely confound this place with the Camelodunum of Tacitus, now known to be St. Maldew in Essex.

CAMERON, a parish in the county of Fife; bounded by St. Andrews on the north; by Denino on the east; by Carnbee and Kilconquhar on the south; and by Ceres on the west. It extends about 5 miles in length, by 4 in breadth; and has a superficial area of about 7,300 Scotch acres, of which nearly 4,700 are under tillage. Coal and limestone abound. At Priorletham is a remarkably fine sycamore plane, supposed to be 450 years old. The village lies about 4 miles south-west of St. Andrews. Population, in 1801, 1,095; in 1831, 1,207. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,349. Land rental, in 1838, £8,600. Houses, in 1831, 238.—This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews and synod of Fife. It was separated from St. Andrews in 1645. Church built in 1808; sittings 495. Stipend £19 12s. 8d., with a glebe of the value of £10. Unappropriated teinds £149 13s. 10d.—There is a Secession church at Lathones.—Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £10 fees. There are two private schools,—one at Lawhead, the other at Denhead.

CAMERON-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Libberton; 1½ mile south of Edinburgh, on the road to Dalkeith.—There is also a village of this name in the parish of Markinch in Fifeshire.

CAMILLA (Loch). See Auchtertool.

CAMISENDUN. See Durness.

CAMLACHIE, a suburb of Glasgow, in the Barony parish of Glasgow; about 1¼ mile east of the cross, on the middle road to Edinburgh. Population 1,685, chiefly weavers.

CAMPBELL (Castle), a noble relic of feudal ages, in the parish of Dollar, and in the neighbourhood of the village of Dollar, Clackmannanshire. From a bridge over a small brook which runs through the village of Dollar, there is a fine view of the ruins of Castle Campbell, situated on the top of a round insulated mound, which seems to have been partly formed by the hand of Nature, and partly finished by art. On each side is a deep ravine or glen, clothed in thick wood, and down which run streams that unite immediately below the castle and form a considerable brook. The mound on which the castle stands is nearly perpendicular on the side next Dollar, and was formerly disjoined from the surrounding hills by a ditch shelving down to the bottom of the glen on each side, which rendered the castle inaccessible except by means of a drawbridge; so that it was a place of very great strength. Though the castle stands upon an eminence, it is surrounded on all sides by higher hills, many of which are wooded to their summits, which gives to the whole scenery a very picturesque, but, in certain states of the weather and sky, a somewhat gloomy effect. The buildings still existing form a quadrangle. It is not known when or by whom this venerable pile of building was erected. It was formerly called the Gloume, or the Castle of Gloom, and the Celtic names of the two brooks which encircle it are supposed by some to signify the burns of Care and of Sorrow. About the year 1493—when it probably first came into the possession of the noble family of Argyle, whose property, however, it no longer is—it was called Castle Campbell, by which name it has ever since been known. This castle, with the whole territory belonging to the family of Argyle, suffered by the calamities of civil war in 1645; for the Marquis of Montrose, the enemy and rival of the house of Argyle—or rather his fierce allies the Macleans and Ogilvies—carried fire and sword through the whole estate. During this commotion the castle was destroyed, and its magnificent ruins only now remain a sad monument of the miseries of civil war.

CAMPBELLTON, a parish in Argyleshire, forming, with the parish of Southend, the southern extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre. Its length is computed at 13 miles, and its breadth varies from 6 to 12 miles. Its superficial area is about 43,750 acres. It is narrowed in the middle by the bay of Machrihanish, or Machirhanish on one side, and the loch of Kilkerran, or harbour of Campbellton, on the other. This bay runs inland a considerable way, leaving between the two oceans on the east and west a large plain of 4 miles in length, by 3 in breadth, and not 40 feet above the level of the sea. From this plain both ends of the parish gradually rise into hills, which attain the height of 1,200 feet. Bear, barley, and potatoes, are the principal crops. There is abundance of coal at Dalvaddy, a village at the distance of 3 miles from the town of Campbellton, on the road to Machrihanish bay; and a canal has been cut to convey it to the town; but it is of an inferior quality, and the common fuel of the poorer classes is still peat or turf. Porphyry, and fuller's earth or soap-rock, exist in this parish. Population, in 1801, 7,003; in 1831, 9,472. Assessed property of parish and burgh, in 1815, £2,800. —This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. It consists of four original parishes united: viz., Kilkerran, Kilkivan, Kilchonchan, and Kilmichael. The charge is collegiate; and there are two parish-churches both situated in the town of Campbellton; in one of which, accommodating 1,528 persons, Gaelic is always preached; and in the other, seating 1,083, English. The two ministers officiate in the two churches, taking the forenoon and afternoon alternately. The Duke of Argyle is patron of both livings. The stipend of each minister is £146 15s. 11d.; but the annual value of the glebe, belonging to the 1st charge, is £89; that of the second £26 10s.—A United Secession church was opened in the town of Campbellton in 1833, sittings 630. Stipend £100.—An Independent chapel, seating 300, was opened in 1829. Stipend about £50.—A Relief congregation was established in 1767. In 1835 this congregation split into two; and a lawsuit as to the occupancy of the church —which is a large and handsome one, seating 1,500 —was begun, which terminated in favour of the party adhering to the Relief body. The stipend of the minister, previous to the disunion, was £180.—There is a small Roman Catholic congregation; also a Baptist and a Methodist congregation.—The salary of the burgh and parochial schoolmaster is £34 4s. 4½d., with about £140 fees, and a house, and garden valued at £20. The average number of his pupils is 110. He is elected by the magistrates and town-council of the burgh of Campbellton. In 1834 there were 22 private schools within the parish, of which 13 were in the burgh and suburbs.—The chapels of St. Chouslan and St. Caomhghin, though in ruins, are in tolerable preservation, and the ground about them is still sacred to sepulture; but the chapel of St. Michael is completely demolished. Along the coast are the remains of a number of forts, supposed to be Danish.

The royal burgh of Campbellton, in the above parish, was originally a small fishing-village; but through the interest of the Duke of Argyle—the principal proprietor of the town and surrounding country—was erected into a royal burgh in 1700. The charter recites the statute 15° James VI., c. 267, by which it was statute and ordained, "for the better entertaining and continuing of civility and policy within the Hielandes and Iles," "that there be erected and builded within the bounds thereof, three burghes and burrowe-towns, in the maist conuenient and commodious partes meet for the samen; to wit, ane in Kintyre, another in Lochaber, and the third in the Lewis;"—and gives as reasons for the erection that Inverary, distant about 60 miles, was then the only royal burgh in Argyleshire; that the burgh of Campbellton was a very fit and convenient place to be erected into a royal burgh; and that the Earl of Argyle, to whom the same belonged in fee, was anxious for the erection. The boundaries of the burgh, under said charter, are the loch of Campbellton, formerly called the loch of Kilkerran, on the east; the lands of Kilkerran and Corshill on the south; the lands of Moy on the west; and the lands of Ballingregan and Drumore on the north. The royalty of the burgh lies within the above bounds, and still belongs wholly in property to the Duke of Argyle, with the exception of certain feus held under him, and granted previous to the charter. It is stated that there have been no feus granted since the date of the charter. The late Duke and his predecessors were formerly in the practice of granting building leases to the inhabitants for the term of three or four nineteen years; but latterly it has been considered that such leases are precluded by the terms of the Argyle entail. Accordingly, since 1828, no leases have been granted for a longer period than nineteen years; and it is stated, that even when

existing leases, originally for a longer endurance, fall in, no renewal is now granted for more than nineteen years. No part of the territory within burgh is held in burgage. The parliamentary boundaries of the burgh, for the election of a member of parliament, extend considerably beyond the royalty, and include the adjoining lands of Dallintober, Loch-end, and Dallaruin. The proprietors of these lands are in nowise fettered, and are in the practice of selling and feuing portions of their lands. The consequence is, that the town of Campbellton is extending beyond the royalty in the direction of these lands. A considerable number of houses have been erected, and there is now a population of from 1,400 to 1,500 inhabitants on the lands of Dallintober and Dallaruin. The burgh of Campbellton was formerly governed by a provost, two or three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors. Under the new Municipal act it has 17 or 18 councillors. It has no incorporated trades with exclusive privileges. Population, in 1831, 4,869; but of the parliamentary burgh, in 1836, 6,558. Municipal constituency, in 1839, 215. Corporation revenue, in 1833, £668, of which £282 were from ladle and causeway customs, and £120 from anchorage and shore dues. The debts were under £500; and the annual revenue exceeded the expenditure, so as generally to leave a balance for public improvements. Its revenue, in 1838–9, was £820 3s. 11d. It joins with Ayr, Irvine, Inverary, and Oban, in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency, in 1839, 280. It received its present name at the time of its erection into a burgh; before which period it went by the name of *Ceann-Loch*,—that is, 'the Head,' or 'the End of the loch,'—which it still retains in the language of the country: but its oldest name is *Dalruadhain*, from having been the capital of the ancient Scottish or Dalreudinian kingdom. It is now a large and flourishing town, extending in a semicircular form around the head of the bay, and having a number of villas scattered at either end along the declivities. The harbour is about 2 miles long and 1 broad, in the form of a crescent; with from 5 to 13 fathoms water, and excellent anchorage. It is surrounded by high hills on each side; and an island called Davar—which may be reached at low water, dry-shod, from the south shore—shelters the entrance. It was formerly the rendezvous of the busses employed in the herring-fishery, for which it is admirably situated. In 1744, it possessed only two or three small vessels. The number of registered vessels belonging to the port, in 1835, was 54; total tonnage 2,251. Custom's revenue, in 1836, £389. Besides the fisheries—which, however, have greatly declined of late years—there is a considerable trade in the distillation of whisky, and the export of potatoes. Of the latter article about 30,000 tons are annually exported. In 1834, the export of whisky to Glasgow exceeded 300,000 gallons; and, in 1835, the duties paid here on malt and spirits, amounted to £104,455. Barley or bear has in consequence of the immense demand for it, become the staple produce of Kintyre. The Commercial bank and British Linen company have branches here. Six fairs are held during the year: viz., on the 1st Thursday in February; the 3d Thursday in May; the 2d Thursday in August; the 3d Tuesday in September; the Friday before Kilmichael fair in October; and the 3d Thursday in November. A regatta is held in September.—In the centre of the main street is a very handsome granite cross, richly ornamented with sculptures in relief. It bears on one side this inscription in Saxon letters:—"Haec: est: crux: Domini: Yvari. M: K: Eachyrna: quondam: Rectoris: de Kyregan: et Domini: Andre: nati: ejus: Rectoris: de Kilcoman: qui hanc crucem fieri faciebat." That is, "This is the cross of Mr. Ivar M'Eachran, formerly Rector of Kyregan, and of Mr. Andrew, his son, Rector of Kilcoman, who caused this cross to be erected." Gordon—by report only—mentions this as a Danish obelisk, but does not venture its description, as he never saw it. The tradition of the town, however, is, that it was brought from Iona, or from Oronsay; although it has been stated in a lately published work, that the cross had probably not been removed far from where it was originally placed. A well of pure spring-water issues from a fountain in the cross; and around it, in general, the fish market is held. The Kintyre club has adopted the figure of this cross as one of its distinguishing badges. On the opposite side of the bay is a thriving suburb, called Dallintober.—The voyage from Campbellton to Glasgow by steam is usually made in from 9 to 12 hours; it used frequently to occupy sailing vessels as many days. The steamers betwixt Glasgow and the North of Ireland also generally touch here.—Lord Teignmouth, in his 'Sketches of the Coasts and Islands of Scotland,' [vol. ii. pp. 380–382] gives us the following amusing piece of gossip relative to this thriving town: "The trees which adorn the shore of the bay were planted about 150 years ago by a Duchess of Argyle, who was extremely partial to Cantyre, fixed her residence chiefly at Campbellton, and inhabited a house on a site now occupied by a small farm-house, to which, however, it was much inferior. This lady was mother of the great Duke John; and she is said to have adopted the following singular method of acquiring, for the Duke, possession of the estates of the different proprietors, Campbells, to whom Argyle, after his conquest of Cantyre, had granted them:—On pretence of revising, as the story goes, she got into her hands and destroyed the charters of these unsuspecting people. Thus the Argyle family revoked their original grants. Campbell of Kildalloig, ancestor of the present proprietor of this estate, pleasantly situated on the outside of the bay, owed the preservation of it to the shrewdness of a servant, who, suspecting the intentions of the Duchess, ran off, carrying away his master's charter, and restored it not to him, till the fraud became apparent. The family of this man were, till within few years, employed, in grateful recollection of his services, by the family at Kildalloig. The Duchess is said to have associated with herself, in her retreat, several young ladies of rank, whom she watched with Argus-eyed vigilance, lest they should stoop to alliance with the lairds of Cantyre. Impatient of restraint, they eluded her observation, and are said to have preferred humble freedom to splendid chains."

CAMPBELTON, a village in the parishes of Ardersier and Petty, and county of Inverness, situated about 1½ mile from Fort-George, on the coast of a picturesque bay, and containing upwards of 800 inhabitants. It possesses a strong chalybeate spring, and is much frequented as a bathing-quarter. A colony of fishermen occupies the west-end. From Cromwell's mount, behind the village, the view is very extensive, embracing parts of 8 or 9 counties.

CAMPLE (The), a stream in the county of Dumfries, which has its rise in Wedder law, in the parish of Morton, and, running a south-west course of about 8 miles, falls into the Nith at Kirkbog.

CAMPSIE, a parish in the county of Stirling, about 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; containing about 35 square miles; and bounded on the north-west by Killearn; on the north-east by Fintry; on the east by Kilsyth; on the south by Kirkintilloch; and on the west by Strathblane. It consists of two ridges of hills, with a considerable valley between

them; the south ridge being a continuation of the Braes of Kilpatrick, and the north being known by the name of Campsie Fells. Some of the hills are covered with natural wood of great age and size, and others afford pasture to sheep and black cattle. The road from Kippen to Glasgow passes through the parish. Two extensive printfields for calico-printing exist here, several cotton factories, and extensive alum works, at which also prussiate of potash, and Prussian blue, are manufactured. There is an extensive distillery at Milton, Near the Lennox-mill printfield is the large village of Lennox-town. The clachan or village of Campsie, 1½ mile west of Lennox-town, and 3½ east of Strathblane, is beautifully situated at the foot of the Fells, near the Glassert, which falls into the Kelvin opposite Kirkintilloch. The other villages are Birdston, Milton, Kincaidfield, and Torrance. See TORRANCE. The glen of the Glassert, above Campsie, is much admired for its romantic scenery, and is often visited during summer by parties from Glasgow. Population in 1801, 2,906; in 1831, 5,109; in 1836, according to a survey by the session, 5,615, of whom 3,727 belonged to the established church; and about 500 were Irish Catholics, chiefly labourers, calico-printers, and others. Assessed property in 1815, £13,909.—The parish of Campsie is in the presbytery and synod of Glasgow. Stipend £285 3s. 7d. with a glebe of the value of £13 15s. Unappropriated teinds £720 18s. 2d. Patron, the Crown. The church is a handsome Gothic structure built in 1828; sittings 1,550.—There is a Relief church in Lennox-town. It was built in 1784; sittings 593. Stipend £106, with a manse and glebe. Here is also a Roman Catholic congregation, established in 1836, but which formerly met at Torrance. There were 3 parish-schools, and 5 private schools in this parish, attended by 275 children, in 1834.—Campsie was formerly a rectory, the parson of which was the sacristan of the cathedral of Glasgow, and one of the residentiary canons there; the cure at Campsie being served by a vicar. Previous to its disjunction in 1649, by the lords-commissioners for valuation of teinds, it made a particular district of country by itself, not a little marked by peculiar manners and customs. Situate in the Lennox, it formerly made the eastern division of that ancient territorial thaneship; and so late as the year 1744, the payment of Black mail was here made to Macgregor of Glengyle, for protection against the depredations of the Highland freebooters. The last instance in this district of a baron of regality exercising the jurisdiction of pit and gallows over his dependents, is said to have been exerted by the Viscount of Kilsyth, in the year 1743; when one of his own servants was hanged for stealing silver-plate from the house of Bancloich, upon a hill on the barony of Bancloich styled the Gallow hill. Mr. Bell of Antermony, well-known by his Travels in China and Persia, was a native of this parish; where he inherited a considerable paternal estate, and died in 1780, at the venerable age of 80. Mr. James Bell, a man of very considerable literary attainments, and well-known for his extensive and profound knowledge of ancient and modern Asiatic geography, spent the latter years of a retired and unostentatious life in a small cottage in this parish; and his ashes now rest in the beautifully sequestered burying-ground at the clachan of Campsie.—There are traces of two ancient Caledonian forts, called The Meikle Reive, and The Maiden Castle, both of them placed directly opposite to the Roman wall called Graham's Dyke, near which several urns containing ashes and burnt bones have been discovered.

CAMPSIE FELLS, a range of hills forming the southern boundary of Strathmore, and running in a bold ridge along the whole length of the strath of Campsie. Their general direction is from east-north-east to west-south-west, between the Forth at Stirling, and the Clyde at Dumbarton. Their extreme length may be about 25 miles; their average breadth 8 miles. The face of these hills is broken with crags and glens; and on the summit and back part is a deep moor-ground interspersed with moss. The hills have the appearance of volcanic or igneous origin; and in many parts rude basaltic pillars are seen, particularly on the road which crosses the hill above the village of Campsie, and near to the village of Fintry. In many places these hills appear stratified; but the strata dip much, and are sometimes nearly perpendicular to the horizon. The secondary, or stratified mountains, abound with coal, limestone, freestone, ironstone, indurated clay, and marl. In one place a dozen or more strata of ironstone, with alternate layers of argillaceous schistus, may easily be counted. In several places there are appearances of copper and of lead. The highest ridge of the Campsie Fells occurs between the sources of the Carron and the Endrick, where they are elevated 1,200 feet from its base, the elevation of which is about 300 feet above the level of the sea, making the height in all 1,500 feet.

CAMPSIE LINN. See CARGILL.

CAMPS. See CARNOCK.

CAMSTRADDEN. See LUSS.

CAMUS-TOWN, a village in the shire of Forfar, and parish of Monikie, about a quarter of a mile south of the church. Camus Cross, a large upright stone, is said to point out the place where Camus, a Danish general, was slain and buried after the battle of Barrie, in 1010. See BARRIE.

CANAL. See articles ABERDEEN, ARDROSSAN, CALEDONIAN CANAL, CRINAN CANAL, FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, MONKLAND CANAL, and UNION CANAL.

CANISBAY,* a parish in Caithness, bounded on the north by the Pentland frith; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by Wick parish; and on the west by Bower and Dunnet parishes. The coast-line is about 18 miles in extent. To the south of DUNCANSBY HEAD, [see that article,] for about 5 miles, the Wart or Warth hill extends its base to the sea brink. The coast is in this quarter exceedingly bold, and the wild and varied magnificence of the rocks is peculiarly striking to the eye of a stranger. Beyond this, for about a mile, the coast subsides into a beautiful sandy beach winding around the bay till it reaches the mansion-house of Freswick, where it resumes its rocky and picturesque boldness, which continues with little variation till it reaches the confines of the parish. The lands adjacent to the shore, for the last 3 miles, are all under cultivation, and the soil is luxuriant and productive. The northern coast has little of that stupendous boldness, for which the eastern one is so remarkable. Westwards from the Head, for 2 miles, the walk is extremely pleasant, and great luxuriancy of growth prevails, from the shore to about a mile inland. The beach itself consists wholly of shells and shell sand of the purest white. In the middle of this delightful walk, you approach the celebrated residence of John O'Groat [see article JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE];

* "Canisbay has been supposed by some to have been originally written *Canonsbay*; others conjecture it to have some connection with the Latin vocable *Canis*. It is, however, more probable, that *Canute's-Bay* was its first appellation, in honour of the arrival of some Norwegian chief of the name of Canute. There is indeed no account of the descent of such a chief upon the coast, nor is there any bay in the parish now denominated Canisbay; but as all the places of the least note in the parish are clearly of Norwegian derivation, it cannot be supposed that the name of the district itself should be an exception."—*Old Statistical Account.*

but, although his name be still illustrious here, and has been bequeathed to certain shells, called Johnny Groat's buckies, with which the beach is here strewn, the spot is scarcely distinguishable where he dwelt. Westwards from the burn of Duncansby to Houna, moss prevails to the sea brink; but from Houna to Gills is one of the most fertile districts in the parish. The parish-church is situated in the middle of this latter district, on a green rising ground within 200 yards of the shore, the manse being about a quarter of a mile inland from the church. Mey, part of the property of the Earl of Caithness, terminates the parish on the west. This is a populous and fertile district. In 1836, its population was estimated at 576. The bays upon the coast are those of Gills, Duncansby or Dungisbay, and Freswick; in all of which, if the weather be moderate, vessels can lie in safety and take in their cargoes, but none of them are eligible stations in rough weather. Gills bay is preferable to the rest. A celebrated tide runs near Barrogill castle, called 'The Merry men of Mey,' very noisy and obstreperous indeed, but no subject of merriment to vessels, as they have to go off their track many leagues sometimes to avoid the vortex, and, when caught, are swept back on a stream, like the rapids of a rapid river. This is said to have been the scene of Grey's 'Fatal Sisters,' translated from the Norse tongue.

> Now the storm begins to lower,
> (Haste, the loom of hell prepare!)
> Iron sleet of arrowy shower
> Hurtles in the darken'd air.

The greatest length of this parish is 8 miles; greatest breadth 6. The whole surface may be computed at about 44 square miles or upwards. It is a level district. The Warth hill, on the eastern coast, is of considerable height and magnitude, but is the only one in the parish deserving the name. The loch of Mey, in the north-west corner of the parish, is about 2 miles in circumference. There is no river, and only a few rivulets, in the whole parish; but there are chalybeate mineral and fresh water springs in abundance. The valued rent of the parish amounts to £3,855 3s. 6d. Scotch. The real rent at the beginning of the present century was computed at about £1,300 sterling. The value of assessed property, in 1815, £4,264. The Earl of Caithness, Sinclair of Freswick, and the family of Brabster, are the only proprietors in the parish. Brabster is an inland property; all the other cultivated lands stretch along the coast, extending, at an average, about half a mile from the shore. There is only one farm, excepting such as are in the hands of the proprietors, which lets for more than £50 per annum. There are three popish chapels mouldering into desolation in the parish, one at Freswick, another at Brabster, and a third at St. John's Head. Some superstitious rites, now in total disuse, were wont to be performed by the ignorant vulgar, on particular days, at these sanctified ruins. St. John's Head, upon the north coast, is one of the pleasantest spots in the whole parish. It affords evident tokens of having been, in former ages, a residence of respectability; from a burying-ground, and the vestiges of an old chapel in the neighbourhood—now in total ruins—as well as from the name it bears, it would seem to have been consecrated to religious purposes. The vestiges of a ditch and drawbridge defending it on the land side, show it to have been occupied as a place of strength and security. Betwixt Brabster and Freswick there is a deep hollow, called, in the dialect of the parish, the Wolf's geo, which must have derived its name from being the haunt of wolves in former times. There are other circumstances handed down by tradition, which tend to prove, that this ravenous animal was once an inhabitant of Canisbay.—Barrogill castle, belonging to the Earl of Caithness, is an old aristocratic pile. It has, says Miss Sinclair, "all the internal elegance of a house in London, and all the exterior dignity of an ancient Highland residence. Some admirable improvements have been recently made by Burn; and the staircase, which was formerly outside, as high as the drawing-room floor, is now thrown into the house, while several windows have been thrown out, which were greatly wanted. In those peaceful times, when there is no longer any necessity for a castle to be fortified, it is pleasing to see the gloomy strength of former days exchanged for a more smiling aspect; and here we found some first-rate pictures by the best masters, a haunted apartment, abundance of interesting family portraits, and a forest of the very best trees that Caithness can produce." ['The Northern Circuit,' p. 66.]—The ruins of three ancient towers or castles are still to be seen; one in Mey, another south of the present mansion-house of Freswick, and a third on the west side of the island of Stroma: they are all built upon rocks rising out of the sea, and have been occupied as places of defence. The principal public roads in the parish are those leading from Houna southwards to Wick, and westwards to Thurso. The distance from Wick to Houna is 16½ miles; and from Houna to Thurso 18 miles. From Houna the ferry-boat crosses with the mails for Orkney every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. From Burwick in South Ronaldshay, the Orkney mails in like manner cross to Houna. The distance—being the shortest betwixt Caithness and Orkney—is reckoned 12 miles. If a passenger goes along with the mails, the freight is 1s.; but if he hires the ferry-boat for himself, it is 10s. Although the Pentland frith is deservedly accounted the most tempestuous piece of sea around Britain, it is remarkable how few accidents happen in crossing it. The danger it threatens suggests the means of preventing it. The time of tide is observed to a minute in putting out to sea; the boats are strong and of good construction; and the boatmen perfect masters of their business, and acquainted from their infancy with every circumstance respecting the variation of the tides they have to go through. Sometimes, however, the communication even with the adjacent island of Stroma, is suspended for weeks. In the summer-season there is almost a continued communication betwixt Caithness and Orkney in the traffic of horses. Colts from the highlands of Caithness, from Sutherland and Strathnaver, are sold to Orkney; and these very colts, when past their prime, are again brought from Orkney, and re-imported into Caithness. By far the greater number of these cross to and from the shores of Canisbay, on account of the shortness of the passage. Population, in 1801, 1,986; in 1831, 2,364. Houses 475.—This parish is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Stipend £205 10s. 1d., with a glebe of the value of £6. Unappropriated teinds £151 7s. 2d. Patron, Sinclair of Freswick. A part of the parish containing, in 1831, a population of 1,801, was annexed, in 1833, to the *quoad sacra* parish of Keiss. Church repaired in 1832; sittings 512.—There is a small Baptist church at the Mill of Mey; and the Independents have a place of meeting at Freswick.—Salary of parish schoolmaster £34 4s. 4½d. In 1833 there were 6 private schools within this parish, attended by about 150 children. The island of Stroma, in the Pentland frith, about 3 miles from the shore of Canisbay, with a population, in 1836, of 240, belongs to this parish. See article STROMA.

CANNA, one of the four islands of the Hebrides which form the parish of Small Isles in Argyle. It is 3 miles north-west of Rum, and 12 south-west from the nearest point of Skye. It is about 4½ miles long and 1 broad: containing, with the contiguous island of Sanday, 429 arable acres, and 1,794 acres of green pasture. The gross rental in 1826 was £540 12s. 10d. Its surface is partly high and rocky, but in no place rising more than 800 feet above sea level;* and partly low, and tolerably fertile. The land is higher towards the west end; about the middle it subsides into a flattish neck, from which it rises again towards the east. The horned cattle of Canna grow to a larger size than any in the neighbouring islands, owing to the fineness of the grass; there is little heath. Potatoes chiefly are cultivated. Cod and ling abound on the coast, and the harbours are conveniently situated for the fishing-grounds. On the south-east side of Canna lies Sanda, or Sanday, separated by a channel which is dry at low water. See SANDAY. Between this island and Canna lies the well-known and much frequented harbour of Canna, 30 miles distant from that of Eigg. A great many basaltic pillars are to be seen in Canna, particularly on the southern side, where the basaltic structure appears in different ranges rising in a succession of terraces. One of the hills to the north-west of the harbour, called the Compass hill, is remarkable for its effects on the magnetic needle. Canna contained 304 inhabitants in 1796; and only 264 in 1831. The population are all Catholics. See SMALL ISLES. Houses, in 1831, 45.—When Dean Monroe wrote, Canna belonged to the abbot of Icolmkill. It is now the property of Mr. Macneill, who has done much for the amelioration of its population, by encouraging emigration, preventing subletting, and not allowing any public-house upon it.

CANNOR (LOCH), a small lake in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Glenmuick, about 3 miles in circumference, and containing several small islands; on the largest of which—about an acre in extent—there formerly stood a small fortress occasionally occupied as a hunting-seat by Malcolm Canmore.

CANOBY, or CANNOBIE,† a parish in the county of Dumfries; bounded on the north by Langholm; on the east by Castletown; on the south by Cumberland, from which it is divided by the Liddel; and on the west by Half-Morton. It is about 9 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; containing 23,000 imperial acres. It may be considered as the low lands of Eskdale; for its highest grounds—which rise gradually to the east and north-east—as contrasted with the elevated peaks in the conterminous parishes, cannot be called mountains; at the same time the surface is very uneven, and diversified by ridges and flats, excepting the haughs on the banks of the Esk. The central part is intersected by the Esk; and the great road from Edinburgh to Carlisle runs through this district in the same direction, amidst beautifully picturesque scenery. The soil is a light loam, sheltered by a profusion of wood in every part. Besides the ESK, this parish is watered by the LIDDEL, which divides it from England, and the TARRAS, remarkable for its rugged channel and romantic scenery, which divides it from Langholm: see these articles. The Archerbeck and Rowanburn are tributaries of the Liddel. The number of acres occupied by wood cannot be less than 1,500, of which oak is the chief. A number of orchards were formed here about 45 years ago by the Duke of Buccleuch, and have all succeeded well. Freestone, limestone, and coal, are abundant. At Rowanburn an excellent seam of coal, 9 feet thick, is wrought; and another seam of 7 feet has recently been discovered. There are extensive lime-works at Harelawhill and Halhouse. There is a strong chalybeate spring at Heathet, on the Cumberland side of the Liddel, and a spring on the banks of the Tarras which has a petrifying quality. Population in 1801, 2,580; in 1831, 2,997; in 1836, 3,108, of whom 2,797 belonged to the Established church. This parish is in the presbytery of Langholm, and synod of Dumfries. Stipend £236 12s. 6d., with a glebe of the value of £20. Unappropriated Crown teinds £1,063 7s. 6d. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Church built in 1821–22; sittings 1,000. —Schoolmaster's salary £31 6s. 6d., with about £35 fees. There were also 5 private schools within this parish in 1834.—Some ruins of a convent or priory, built before the year 1165, are still to be seen at Halgreen—or, perhaps, rather Haly or Holy-green—about half-a-mile to the east of the church. The church and convent are said to have been demolished by the English, after the battle of Solway Moss; which is not improbable, as the reason assigned in King Henry's manifesto for committing hostilities upon the Scottish borders, not long before that event, was a pretended claim to the parish of Canoby, as part of the English territory. Part of the old wall of the church still remains, to which the modern building is united; and in which is preserved a small arch that probably marks the place of sepulchre of some prior, or person of distinction. On the suppression of the parish of Morton, in 1703, one-half of it was added to the parish of Canoby.

This parish, being exposed to the incursions of the English borderers, presents many vestiges of strongholds; although there is only one whose walls are yet entire, namely, the tower of Hollows, once the residence of the famous Border chieftain, Johnnie Armstrong, in the reign of James V. It is a roofless strength, built of red sandstone, in the form of an oblong square, about 60 feet by 46. "Amongst the clans on the Scottish side, the Armstrongs were formerly one of the most numerous and potent. They possessed the greater part of Liddesdale and of the debateable land. All along the banks of the Liddal, the ruins of their ancient fortresses may still be traced. The habitual depredations of this border-race had rendered them so active and daring, and at the same time so cautious and circumspect, that they seldom failed either in their attacks or in securing their prey. Even when assailed by superior numbers, they baffled every assault, by abandoning their dwellings, and retiring with their families into thick woods and deep morasses, accessible by paths only known to themselves. One of their most noted places of refuge was the Terras-moss, a frightful and desolate marsh, so deep that two spears tied together could not reach the bottom. Although several of the Scottish monarchs had attempted to break the chain which united these powerful and turbulent chieftains, none ever had greater occasion to lower their power, and lessen their influence, than James V. During his minority, the kingdom was torn by their dissensions, the laws were disregarded, and even the rights of the sovereign were deeply infringed. But no sooner did this gallant young prince free himself from the vassalage in which he had been held by Douglas earl of Angus, and his brother, than he began to reform

* Macculloch, in his Letters on the 'Highlands and Western Isles,' [vol. iv. p. 31,] supposes some points of Canna to attain an elevation of 800 or even 1,000 feet. We are certain that the latter admeasurement is erroneous. Indeed the same author, in his 'Western Islands,' [vol. i. p. 445,] adopts the former of these two admeasurements, which we think is still considerably above the truth.

† We find this name also written *Cannoby*, and *Canonbie*. Chalmers considers the name to signify 'the Canon's residence:' a canonry having been founded here, in the 12th century, by Turgot de Rossedal, who gave it to the monks of Jedburgh. See 'Caledonia,' vol. iii. p. 202.

the abuses in his kingdom with such spirit and zeal, as manifested a determined resolution to suppress them. After banishing the Douglasses, and restoring order and tranquillity to the interior, he next directed his attention to the due administration of justice on the Border. He accordingly raised a powerful army, chiefly composed of cavalry, 'to danton the thieves of Tiviotdale, Annandale, Liddesdale, and other parts of the country.' Aware, however, that these depredators could never be effectually crushed, unless the chieftains who protected them were properly secured, he took the necessary precaution of forfeiting, or committing the whole of them to ward, with the exception of Cockburn of Henderland, and Scott of Tushielaw, commonly called the King of the Border, who were publicly executed. About the beginning of June, 1529, the king departed from Edinburgh at the head of his army, and marched rapidly through Ettrick Forest, and Ewsdale. During this expedition, John Armstrong of Gilnockie, the hero of the ballad, presented himself before the king with thirty-six of his followers, in expectation of obtaining pardon. This Armstrong, as we are told by Pitscottie, 'was the most redoubted chieftain that had been for a long time on the borders either of Scotland or England. He ever rode with twenty-four able gentlemen, well-horsed; yet he never molested any Scottish man.' It is said that, from the borders to Newcastle, every Englishman, of whatever state, paid him tribute. Glenockie came before the king with his foresaid number, (thirty-six,) richly apparelled, trusting that, in respect of this free offer of his person, he should obtain the king's favour. But the king, seeing him and his men so gorgeous in their apparel, frowardly turned himself about, and bade them take the tyrant out of his sight, saying, 'What wants that knave that a king should have?' John Armstrong made great offers to the king, that he should sustain himself with forty gentlemen, ever ready at his service, on their own cost, without wronging any Scottish man. Secondly, that there was not a subject in England, duke, earl, or baron, but, within a certain day, he should bring him to his majesty, either quick or dead. At length he, seeing no hope of favour, said very proudly, 'It is folly to seek grace at a graceless face: but, had I known this, I should have lived on the borders in despite of King Henry and you both; for I know that King Harry would downweigh my best horse with gold to know that I were condemned to die this day.' Lindsay of Pitscottie's History, p. 145.—This execution is also noticed by Hollinshead, who says, that, 'In the month of June, 1529, the king, with an army, went to the borders, to set order there for better rule to be kept, and to punish such as were known to be most culpable. And hereupon, he caused forty-eight of the most notable thieves, with their captain, John Armestrang, to be apprehended; the which, being convicted of murder, theft, and treason, were all hanged on growing trees, to the example of others. There was one cruel thief among the rest, who had burned a house with a woman and her children within it; he was burned to death. George Armestrang, brother to John, was pardoned, to the end he should impeach the residue, which he did; so they were apprehended by the king's commandment, and punished for their misdoings, according as they had deserved.' Hollinshead's 'Scottish Chronicle,' vol. ii. p. 182.—This historian appears, however, to have confounded John Armstrong and his party, with the whole other depredators who were executed during the march. The place where John Armstrong and his followers suffered, was at Carlenrig chapel, about 10 miles above Hawick, on the high road to Langholm. They were buried in a desert churchyard, where their graves are still pointed out. The peasantry in these districts hold the memory of John Armstrong in high estimation, and scruple not to affirm, that the growing trees mentioned by the historians withered away as a manifest sign of the injustice of the execution. They likewise assert, that one of Armstrong's attendants, by the strength and swiftness of his horse, forced his way through the ranks of the surrounding host, and carried the tidings of the melancholy fate of his master and companions to Gilnockie castle. Although George Armstrong of Mangerton had received a pardon from the late sovereign, the death of his brother John was neither to be soon forgotten, nor the descendants of the sufferers easily to be pacified. Indeed, the hostile and turbulent spirit of the Armstrongs was never broken or suppressed, until the reign of James VI., when their leaders were brought to the scaffold, their strongholds razed to the ground, and their estates forfeited and transferred to strangers. So that, throughout the extensive districts formerly possessed by this once powerful and ancient clan, there is scarcely left, at this day, a single landholder of the name. The death of this redoubted border hero is noticed by Buchanan. It is likewise frequently alluded to by the writers of that age. Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, in his 'Satyre of the Three Estates,' introduces a pardoner, or knavish dealer in reliques, who, in enumerating his halie wares, is made to say,

> Here is ane coird baith grit and lang,
> Quilk hangit John the Armestrang,
> Of gude hemp soft and sound;
> Gude hailie peopill, I stand ford,
> Quha ever beis hangit with this coird,
> Neids never to be dround!

In the 'Complaynt of Scotland,' John Armestrang's dance is also mentioned as a popular tune. The celebrated ballad of 'Johnie Armestrang,' was first published by Allan Ramsay, in his 'Evergreen,' in 1724, who tells us, that he copied it from the mouth of a gentleman of the name of Armstrong, who was the sixth generation from the above John."* [Stenhouse's Notes to the 'Musical Museum,' vol. iv. pp. 328—332.]—Near Penton Linns, a romantic spot on the Liddel, was another Border stronghold, called Harelaw tower, once the residence of Hector Armstrong, who betrayed his guest, the Earl of Northumberland, to the regent Murray.

CANONGATE, a parish and suburb of Edinburgh, occupying the eastern district of that city and comprehending the Canongate Proper, the Pleasance, North Leith, Coal hill, and the chapel and palace of Holyrood-house, and the adjacent parks. It is a burgh-of-barony, under the superiority of Edinburgh, since the year 1630; and is governed by a baron-bailie, nominated by the corporation of Edinburgh, and two resident bailies appointed by the inhabitants. Population in 1831, 10,175. Revenue about £400, arising chiefly from petty customs levied at the Watergate. While Edinburgh was the seat of royalty, the Canongate was the place of residence of most of the noble families who attended the court, and there are several old houses which retain the names of the noble owners; such as Milton house, Queensberry house, &c.; but it is now chiefly in

* It was a lineal descendant of this celebrated freebooter, who in the reign of Charles I. kidnapped the person of Lord Durie the president of the court of session, and kept him upwards of three months in secret confinement in an old castle in Annandale, called Graham's tower. The motive for this extraordinary and daring stratagem was to promote the interests of Lord Traquair, who had a lawsuit of importance before the court, in which there was reason to believe that the judgment would be unfavourable, and decided by the casting-vote of the president.

habited by trades-people, and those of the lower order. See articles EDINBURGH and HOLYROOD.

CANONMILLS, a village, or rather a suburb, a little to the north of the new town of Edinburgh, on the water of Leith, where there are extensive flour-mills and a distillery. The Newhaven railway here enters the tunnel by which it is carried under the New town to the east end of Princes-street gardens.

CANTYRE. See KINTYRE.

CAOLISPORT, a district in the shire of Argyle, and parish of South Knapdale. It comprises the point of Knap, and a fine loch on the Atlantic ocean, which abounds with fish of various kinds. It has also a commodious harbour.

CAPELAW, one of the Pentland hills, in the parish of Collington, Edinburghshire, having an altitude of 1,550 feet above sea level.

CAPE WRATH, a celebrated head-land, in the parish of Durness in Sutherlandshire, forming the north-west point of Scotland, in 58° 37′ N. lat., and 5° W. long. It is a fine promontory of granitic gneiss, towering up in a pyramidal form to the height of 300 feet, and standing boldly out into the waves. "Nothing," says Macculloch, "can exceed the elegance and majesty of its form, declining towards the sea in a second and much lower pyramidal rock; the whole forming an outline as graceful as it is unexpected, and as grand as it is appropriate. No vessels approach this shore, as the rapidity and turbulence of the tide are extreme; and as this is esteemed both a difficult and a dangerous point to double. The captain therefore thought fit to haul off and stand further out to sea; when, perceiving an aperture through the pyramid, by means of the spying glass, I proposed to the men to take the boat and stand in shore, to examine it more nearly. As we approached the cape, an arched passage appeared through each pyramid; the largest being in the highest rock, and appearing to be about seventy or eighty feet high. Nothing could now be more magnificent; the lofty cliffs on our right hand being broken into a thousand rude forms, and the cape itself, with its double pyramid, towering above them and projecting far out from the land, like a gigantic wall,—a triumphal arch worthy of Neptune. The green sea was foaming all round the foot of the rocks; and, as we drew nearer, the low sullen roar increased, adding awfulness to a scene already terrific. We were soon sensible that we had been fast falling into the most rapid stream of the tide; and could now perceive that it was running with the velocity of a torrent, through both the passages and round the point. The men held their oars in the water, for they were now useless, and there was a dead silence. I saw that they were alarmed, and uncertain what to do; but it was plain, in less than a minute, that retreat was out of the question, and that if we attempted to weather the point, we might probably fail, and be lost upon it. I proposed to the boatswain to go through the arch; since a minute's hesitation would have carried us into the breakers, and left the history of Cape Wrath untold. To propose a choice where there was none, was mere matter of policy; but it served its purpose. Not a word was answered; and as the helm in my hand was now useless, all the oars were kept in the water, to steady and steer by through the boiling current; when, almost before we had time to think what was to follow, we were whirled through, I know not how, and, in an instant, found ourselves lodged in an eddy in a deep fissure of the cliff; the first, assuredly, who had ever performed this feat. Here, with the flood, there is some smooth water; out of which it is just possible to scramble up, on a ledge of rocks within, a deep fissure, and thus to study the scene at leisure. This situation too is very fine; the green waves surging with a hollow noise into this recess, which is only illuminated partially from without, and extends perpendicularly upwards the whole height of the cliffs, to an altitude of five or six hundred feet; just affording a glimpse of the sky. The aspect of the cape is here tremendously striking; as, from its proximity, it now towers over head, to an imaginary and unlimited height; while the turbulence and roar of the stream of tide through the arches, and the foaming of the sea against the cliffs, added indescribably to the effect. Nor was it a small addition, that this situation was attended with some anxiety, if not danger; as the rising of the wind, or the shifting of the tide from the flood to the ebb, might have rendered it impossible to get off again." ['Highlands and Western Isles,' pp. 361—363.] In 1828, a lighthouse was erected here at an expense of £14,000. It shows a white revolving light, which is elevated 400 feet above high water, and is seen at the distance of 24 miles in clear weather. In 1838, the expense of maintaining this light was £604 16s. 1½d. The Butt of Lewis on the south-west, and the Hoy-head of Orkney towards the north-east, can be seen in clear weather from the top of this light-house. See DURNESS.

CAPUTH, a parish in the district of Perthshire called Stormont, bounded by Dowlay and Blairgowrie on the north; Cluny and Lethendy on the east; Kinclaven and Auchteravan on the south; and Little Dunkeld on the west. It comprehends an extensive portion of Strathmore, stretching in length nearly 13 miles, and varying in breadth from 1 to 6. Its superficies is estimated at 16,000 imperial acres. There are several detached portions belonging to this parish: viz. Batholmie, locally situated in the parish of Cargill; West and Middle Gormack, in Kinloch; East and West Logie, Raemore, Cairns, Chapelton, Meadows and Crofty, in Clunie; and Craigtown of Dalrulzeon, in Kirk-Michael; all in the shire of Perth. And, South Bandirran, in Collace; Balbeuchly, in Aughterhouse; Broughty castle and fishings, and a small piece of ground at Mylnfield, near Dundee; and Fofarty in Kinnettles, where there is a field of about 4 acres, called, from time immemorial, the Minister of Caputh's glebe, and believed to belong to him, though not hitherto occupied; all in the shire of Forfar. These remote portions—with the exception of Dalrulzeon and Raemore—are now considered as belonging, *quoad sacra*, to the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The district of Dalrulzeon, containing a population of from 70 to 80, and which is 15 miles distant from the parish-church, has been annexed to the chapelry of Persie in Bendochy. The Tay, the Isla, and the Lunan, water this parish. The Lunan in its course here forms a succession of small but beautiful lakes, and at last falls into the Isla. The surface of this district is mountainous; the soil of the arable part is mostly a deep clay, except on the banks of the Tay and Isla, where it is a light loam. There are five or six small villages in the parish. The hills afford very fine blue slate. There are several antiquities, as druidical circles, cairns, &c.: of the last, one called Cairnmuir is esteemed the largest of the country. Population, in 1801, 2,097; in 1831, 2,303. Houses, in 1831, 467. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,881.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Stipend £232 15s. 11d., with a glebe of the value of £22 10s. Patron, the Crown. Church built in 1798; sittings 800.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with about £30 fees. There were 6 private schools in 1834.

CARA, a small island in Argyleshire; 3½ miles

west of Kintyre, and about a mile south of Gigha, to which it is attached parochially. It is about a mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth. The shore is high and rocky, except at the north-east end, where there is a landing-place. The south end, called the Mull of Cara, which is the highest part of the island, is a perpendicular rock 117 feet in height. From the shore to the foot of this precipice there is a steep ascent, equal to 50 feet perpendicular, which makes the whole 167 feet. This rock contains a great deal of iron-ore, and in one place—which was struck with lightning about the year 1756—large pieces of metallic-ore were thrown down, which seemed to be a mixture of copper and iron. Close by this part of the rock is a cave 40 feet long, 5 high, and 5 broad, which communicates with another 37 feet in length, 9 in breadth, and 9 in height. The north-east part of the island abounds with rabbits. Adjoining to the house of the farmer is an old chapel, 26 feet long, and 12 broad, with a Gothic arched door. See GIGHA.

CARALDSTON, or CARESTON, a parish in Forfarshire; about 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth; bounded by Menmuir on the north; Brechin on the east; Aberlemno on the south; and Tannadice and Fearn on the west. The surface is well-cultivated, with a gentle slope from north to south. The soil is deep and fertile; and the banks of the South Esk and Norin, which unite in this parish, are beautifully ornamented with plantations. Population, in 1801, 229; in 1831, 252. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,280. Houses, in 1831, 55.—This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Stipend £158 7s. 6d., with a glebe of the value of £8. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4d. with about £12 fees. There is a small private school.

CARBERRY HILL, a gently rising ground, in the parish of Inveresk, in Mid-Lothian; 2 miles south-east of Musselburgh, and 7 from Edinburgh. Here Queen Mary surrendered herself to the confederated lords, June 15, 1567, prior to her imprisonment in Lochleven castle. The transaction is thus related by Bell: "It was now between seven and eight in the evening, and a battle must have ensued, either that night or next morning, had not an unexpected step been taken by the queen. Without betraying Bothwell, she formed a resolution to rid herself from the bondage in which he kept her. She sent to desire that Kircaldy of Grange should come to speak with her, and she intimated to him her willingness to part from Bothwell as was demanded, if Morton and the other lords would undertake to conduct her safely into Edinburgh, and there return to their allegiance. This overture, on being reported by Grange, was at once accepted, provided Mary agreed to dismiss Bothwell on the field. It may be easily conceived, that, to Bothwell himself, such an arrangement was not particularly agreeable, and could never have entered the imagination, much less have been the deliberate proposal, of a loving and obedient wife. Historians, we think, have not sufficiently insisted on the strong presumption in Mary's favour, afforded by her conduct at Carberry Hill. It is true that there might have been an understanding between her and Bothwell, that as soon as she was reinstated in her power, she would recall him to a share of her throne and bed. But even supposing that, notwithstanding the alleged violence of her love, she had been willing to consent to a temporary separation, both she and Bothwell knew the spirit of the men they had to deal with too well to trust to the chance of outwitting them, after yielding to their demands. Mary must have been aware, that if she parted with Bothwell at all, she, in all probability, parted with him for ever. Had she truly loved him, she would rather have braved all risks (as she did with Darnley when Murray rebelled) than have abandoned him just at the crisis of his fortune. But she had at no period felt more than the commonest friendship for Bothwell; and since she had been seized by him at the Bridge of Almond, she had absolutely hated him. Melville, accordingly, expresses himself regarding this transaction in these term: 'Albeit her majesty was at Carberry Hill, I cannot name it to be her army; for many of them that were with her, were of opinion that she had intelligence with the lords; chiefly such as understood of the Earl Bothwell's mishandling of her, and many indignities that he had both said and done unto her since their marriage. He was so beastly and suspicious, that he suffered her not to pass a day in patience, or without giving her cause to shed abundance of salt tears. Thus, part of his own company detested him; and the other part believed that her majesty would fain have been quit of him, but thought shame to be the doer thereof directly herself.' Melville adds, that, so determined was Bothwell not to leave the field if he could avoid it, he ordered a soldier to shoot Grange when he overheard the arrangement which he and the queen were making. It was 'not without great difficulty,' says another contemporary writer, that Mary prevailed upon Bothwell to mount his horse, and ride away with a few followers back to Dunbar. The difficulty there would be in bringing about this consummation cannot be doubted; but that a wife of one month's standing, who is said for his sake to have murdered her former husband, should permit, nay beseech him, thus to sneak off a field he might have won, had she allowed him to fight, is a far more legitimate cause of wonder. When Bothwell left Carberry Hill, he turned his back upon a queen and a throne;—he left hope behind, and must have seen only ruin before. As soon as her husband had departed, Mary desired Grange to lead her to the lords. Morton and the rest came forward to meet her, and received her with all due respect. The queen was on horseback, and Grange himself walked at her bridle. On riding up to the associated nobles, she said to them,—'My Lords, I am come to you, not out of any fear I had of my life, nor yet doubting of the victory, if matters had gone to the worst; but I abhor the shedding of Christian blood, especially of those that are my own subjects; and therefore I yield to you, and will be ruled hereafter by your counsels, trusting you will respect me as your born princess and queen.'" ['Life of Mary, Queen of Scots,' edn. 1840, pp. 101, 102.]

CARDEN, a hill in the south-west of the Kilbucho district of Broughton parish, Peebles-shire; elevated about 1,400 feet above the level of the Tweed.

CARDROSS, a parish in the county of Dumbarton; about 8 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth; bounded on the north by Luss; on the east by the river Leven, which divides it from Bonhill and Dumbarton; on the south by the frith of Clyde; and on the west by the parish of Row. The superficial extent of the parish is about 13,000 acres, of which one-half are under tillage. Assessed property in 1815, £6,390. The bed of the Clyde is here from 1 to 2 miles in width, but a considerable tract of land might be redeemed by embanking, the river itself having evidently contracted its limits in this quarter. The gains on salmon-fishings in the Clyde in this parish, were very valuable in former ages, but are now of little value. The fishings in the Leven belong to the corporation of Dumbarton. The surface rises, with a gradual ascent, from the

shore for upwards of 2 miles, till it terminates in a ridge which separates it from the lands in the neighbourhood of the Leven and Loch Lomond. On the shore, the soil is gravelly and thinly covered with mould; at a short distance, it becomes clay; the lands adjacent to the Leven are of the nature of carse. The natural wood and plantations cover about 300 acres. The printfields and bleaching-fields in this parish employ a number of hands; and the village of Renton, founded in 1782, is rapidly increasing. See RENTON. The village of Bridgend contained in 1831 a population of 635. It is properly a suburb of Dumbarton.—Near Renton, in the old mansion-house of Dalquhurn or Bonhill, was born Tobias Smollett, the well-known author of 'Roderick Random.' After a chequered life of 51 years, he died at Leghorn, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, in 1771. Adjacent to the place of his nativity, Smollett of Bonhill, his cousin, erected a lofty Tuscan column to his memory, with a Latin inscription.—A little west of the Leven, upon a small wooded eminence called Castlehill, at the first milestone from Dumbarton, stood a residence of King Robert Bruce. In this castle—of which no vestige is now discernible—that favourite prince, as history and tradition inform us, breathed his last on June 7, 1329, at the age of 55.—Population, in 1801, 2,549; in 1831, 3,596. Houses 374.—The village of Cardross lies on the shores of the frith, is 3½ miles west of Dumbarton, and 4½ east of Helensburgh. Ferry-boats formerly used to ply regularly between this place and Port-Glasgow, on the opposite coast. It appears from a register of the weather kept at Keppoch, in this parish, from 1826 to 1832, that the average highest range of the barometer during these seven years was $30\frac{8}{100}$, and the lowest $28\frac{70}{100}$; while the highest range of the thermometer was 84°, and the average 78°. There is preserved at Keppoch an original portrait of Principal Carstairs. —This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Stipend £155 8s. 9d., with a glebe of the value of £25. Patron, the Crown. Church built in 1826; sittings 800. There are a United Secession church, and a chapel-of-ease or missionary station, in the village of Renton; and a Relief congregation in Bridgend. Schoolmaster's salary £34, with about £60 fees. In 1834, there were 7 private schools in the parish attended by about 300 scholars. A considerable portion of the parochial schoolmaster's emoluments arise from a mortification in land and money, by Napier of Kilmalow, in the 17th century. In 1690, Mrs. Jane Moore bequeathed £500 for behoof of the poor in this parish. From this bequest the lands of Ballemeroch, now yielding a yearly rent of above £200, were purchased, besides £1,000 invested in the 3 per cents, under trust of the minister, heritors, and kirk-session.

CARESTON. See CARALDSTON.

CARFRAE MILL, a well-known stage on the road from Edinburgh to Kelso, by Lauder; 21 miles from Edinburgh, 20¾ from Kelso, and 5½ from Lauder. It is pleasantly situated near the Leader, in the parish of Channelkirk.

CARGILL, a parish of Perthshire, in Strathmore; bounded by Lethendy and that part of Cupar-Angus which belongs to Perthshire, on the north; by Cupar-Angus in Forfar, and by Colace, on the east; by St. Martins on the south; and by Kinclaven on the west. It is about 6 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. The surface is finely diversified with wood and water, and variegated by gentle ascents and declivities. Rising gradually for about a mile from the Tay, which bounds it on the west, it then forms a plain of near 2 miles in breadth, extending to the Sidlaw hills, which form the south boundary. The soil, on the banks of the river, is a deep rich clay; towards the middle it is loamy; at the foot of the hills it becomes gravelly and unproductive. Near the west end of the parish, the Tay forms what is called the Linn of Campsie, by falling over a rugged basaltic dyke which crosses the bed of the river at this place, and extends in a right line many miles to the north and south of it. The most romantic and magnificent views on the Tay are in this parish. The Isla runs into the Tay about half-a-mile above the village of Cargill. The salmon-fisheries on both these rivers are of considerable value. In former times this parish abounded with wood: at present, there are only about 100 acres of natural coppice, and 400 of plantation. Several free-stone quarries of excellent quality and colour have been wrought here to a considerable extent. Limestone also is found, and might be wrought to good account: there is also abundance of rock marl. Near the confluence of the Tay and Isla are vestiges of a Roman encampment: the fossa are yet distinct, and the aqueduct by which they were filled from a neighbouring river is in a state of high preservation. A Roman road, about 20 feet broad, composed of rough round stones rudely laid together, passes along the high grounds.—Stobhall, formerly a seat of the Perth family, now belonging to Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, is an old fabric fancifully situated on a narrow peninsula on the banks of the Tay. It came into the possession of the family of Perth, in 1360, when Sir John Drummond, by marrying Lady Mary, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir William de Montifex, justiciar of Scotland, and chief of a most ancient family, obtained with her the lands of Cargill and Stobhall, which then became promiscuously the designation of the family.—Upon a romantic rock, which rises perpendicularly over the Linn of Campsie, are the ruins of an ancient religious house, said to have been dependent on the abbey of Cupar: next to the kings of Scotland, the Hays of Errol were the principal benefactors to this monastery. The abbey of Cupar was supplied with fuel from the wood of Campsie; and the road which the abbots and monks made use of to convey it thither, is still called the Abbey road. A considerable manufacture of linen is carried on in this parish, and there are some bleach-fields. There are three villages in the parish; one of which, named Strelitz, in honour of her late majesty, was erected in 1763, as a place of residence for the discharged soldiery, at the conclusion of the German war. Population, in 1801, 1,585; in 1831, 1,628. Houses 310. Assessed property in 1815, £7,620. —This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Stipend £224 16s. 9d., with a glebe of the value of £14. Unappropriated teinds £4 16s. 6d. Patron, the Crown. There is an extension church at the village of Burrelton.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £15 fees. There are 3 private schools. This parish was formerly called the West parish, and is said to have been only a part of the parish of Cupar-Angus; but it was considered a distinct parochial district as far back as 1514.

CARINGTON. See CARRINGTON.

CARITY, a small river, which has its source in the parish of Lintrathen, Forfarshire, and, after a course of 5 miles, falls into the South Esk, at the village of Invercarity.

CARLETON HILL, a hill in the parish of Colmonell, in Ayrshire, which rises with a steep ascent to an elevation of about 520 feet* above the level of the

* The admeasurement given in the Old Statistical Account, [vol. ii. p. 60,] is 1,554 feet! The writer surely meant to say 518 feet, instead of as many yards. See our note p. 82.

sea. It is situated so near the sea, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, that at full tide there is little more than room for the traveller to pass without danger.

CARLIN SKERRY, an insulated rock, in Orkney, about 2½ miles south of Pomona island, well-known to seamen by the name of the Barrel of Butter.

CARLINWARK. See CASTLE-DOUGLAS.

CARLOPS, a pleasant village in the parish of Linton in Peebles-shire; 14 miles from Edinburgh, on the road to Dumfries. It was founded in 1784; and now contains a population of nearly 200, chiefly cotton-spinners. The scenery of 'The Gentle Shepherd' is generally supposed to be in this vicinity. In the neighbourhood, on the south side of the Esk, is a lonely glen in which the covenanters are said to have found a temporary refuge after the defeat at Rullion-Green on the Pentlands, in November 1666. On the north side of this glen are some precipitous rocks—probably the "craggy beild" of Allan's drama—from one of which, called the Harbour Craig, the covenanting preachers are said to have addressed their adherents. Farther up the glen, at a place called the Howe, is a beautiful little linn, [See HABBIE'S HOWE,] which seems to furnish further proof that these are the very scenes

> "that taught the Doric muse
> Her sweetest song.—the hills, the woods, the streams,
> Where beauteous Peggy stray'd, list'ning the while
> Her gentle shepherd's tender tale of love."

James Forrest, the author of some pleasing poems in the Scottish dialect, died at Carlops in 1818, aged 43. He was a weaver by trade.

CARLUKE, a parish in the upper ward of the county of Lanark; about 8 miles in length, from the Clyde to its boundary on the north, and fully 4½ miles in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Cambusnethan parish; on the east by Carnwath, Carstairs, and Lanark; on the south by the Clyde, which separates it from Lesmahagow; and on the west by Cambusnethan, from which it is separated by Garrion gill. In the New Statistical Account its superficies is estimated at 15,360 imperial acres, of which nearly the whole are under cultivation. The assessed property, in 1815, was £8,553. The present rental is nearly £30,000, exclusive of the mineral produce, which may amount to £20,000. The surface rises to a considerable height on the eastern border, where it terminates in a moorish tract of land: it has in consequence a great declivity, but almost the whole is arable. The soil, on the banks of the Clyde, is light and fertile; farther up it becomes a rich mellow clay excellently adapted for trees and generally covered with woods and orchards. In the more distant fields, the soil is in general shallow, poor, and unproductive. The banks of the Clyde, which are here low and sheltered, are famous for fruit; and in this parish, apples and pears are produced in more abundance than perhaps in any other district in Scotland. The orchards extend in length 5 miles, and are supposed to comprehend nearly 130 acres. In 1822 they produced £3,043; in 1838, only £444. The principal proprietor is Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath, Baronet. There are several little hills or laws, of which the loftiest is Kilcadzow law, which has an elevation of nearly 900 feet. Coal abounds everywhere: the strata are minutely described in the New Statistical Account. Freestone, lime, and ironstone, are also abundant; and metallic calces, and calcareous petrifactions, are sometimes met with. Mauldslie castle, built in 1792–3, the elegant seat of the late Earl of Hyndford, is situated near the village of Carluke. Milton-Lockhart is a fine building in the manorial style, very beautifully situated. Hallbar, an ancient square tower in this parish, beautifully situated in a romantic dell, in a deed dated 1685, is called the 'Tower and Fortalice of Braidwood.' Ha'-hill, or Haugh-hill—an elevated mound near Mauldslie castle—rises to the height of between 60 and 70 feet, and contains the remains of the last two Earls of Hyndford. Various remains of antiquity have been dug up in the neighbourhood. This parish gave birth, in 1726, to Major-general Roy, whose abilities as a mathematician and antiquarian are well-known. Population, in 1801, 1,756; in 1831, 3,288. Houses 630. There are three villages in the parish: namely, Braidwood, Kilcadzow, and Yieldshields.—This parish—anciently called Kirk-Forest, probably from its situation in Mauldslie forest—is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Stipend £231 19s. 6d., with a glebe valued at £30. Unappropriated teinds £429 16s. 11d. Patron, Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart. Church built in 1799; sittings 1,000. The manse is beautifully situated.—Schoolmaster's salary £34, with about £55 of fees. There are 6 unendowed schools. In 1814, Mr. Reid of Nellfield bequeathed £2,000 to this parish, to be expended in annuities to 12 persons in decayed circumstances.—Robert Forrest, the self-taught sculptor, is a native of this parish.

The burgh of CARLUKE, in the above parish, is 5 miles west of Lanark, on the road leading to Glasgow, from which it is distant 18 miles. It has increased rapidly since the introduction of the cotton manufacture. The neighbouring scenery is much admired. Population, in 1838, 2,366. Municipal constituency in 1839, 36. The Relief body have a handsome church here, erected in 1833, and seating 770; and there is also a church belonging to the Associate synod, erected in 1797, and seating 470. The stipend of the Relief minister is £110; of the Old Light or Associate synod minister £122, with a house and garden. The Glasgow and Wishaw railway might be easily prolonged to Carluke. There are 2 fairs held here: on May 21st and October 31st.

CARMICHAEL, a parish about 6 miles in length and from 3 to 4 in breadth, situated on the banks of the Clyde, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire; bounded on the north by Lanark and Pettinain; on the east by Covington; on the south by Wiston; and on the west by Douglas and Lesmahagow. The superficial area is about 11,500 acres, of which more than a third part is arable. The value of assessed property in this parish, in 1815, was £4,326; the real rent is about £4,600. The surface is very unequal: there are several hills of considerable height, covered for the most part with short heath. The famous Tinto is partly in this parish: see article TINTO. The soil towards the Clyde is thin and gravelly, in the higher parts it is clayey and wet. Coal and limestone, of excellent quality, are found here. The greater part of the parish rests on old red sandstone. The late Earl of Hyndford, who was the chief proprietor, enclosed and planted a great part of this parish. Upon his death in 1817, his estates here reverted to Sir John Carmichael Anstruther of Elie, Baronet.—The celebrated John, 3d Earl of Hyndford, who was born in 1701, and died in 1767, was a great benefactor to this parish. The period of his lordship's political life was during the troublous days of Scotland, when the last of the unfortunate house of Stuart made an unsuccessful struggle to regain the British throne, which convulsed the kingdom for several years. Devotedly attached to the house of Brunswick, the Earl was always high in favour with his Majesty, George II., by whom he was appointed envoy-extraordinary to the court of Russia, upon a special mission; and upon the acc

sion of George III., he was nominated Vice-admiral of Scotland. Some idea may be formed of his lordship's assiduity, from the fact that, in the library in Westraw, there are 23 manuscript volumes of his political life, in his own hand-writing. Besides, during the whole of his stay abroad, he kept up a regular correspondence with his factor at Carmichael, in which he evinces an accurate knowledge of architecture, agriculture, and rural affairs in general. A few years before his death, he granted leases of 57 years' duration, in order to improve his lands; and even at that early period—when the rudest agricultural practices were transmitted from sire to son, and the most slovenly habits, both in the field and in the dairy, were in general use—the Earl introduced clauses into the new leases which have since been adopted as the most approved mode of farming. The greater part of the beautiful plantations which adorn the now deserted family-mansion of Carmichael house, and which are excelled by none in Scotland, were reared from seeds which the ambassador selected when abroad, but particularly from Russia. His remains rest in the family burying-ground in this parish.—Carmichael gave the title of Baron to the ancient and noble family of Carmichael. James Carmichael, the first Lord Carmichael, was created a Baronet by Charles I. He was also, by that monarch, promoted to be justice-clerk, deputy-treasurer, and one of the judges in the court of session; and, in the time of the civil war, having lent His Majesty considerable sums of money, he was created Baron Carmichael, in 1647. His grandson was created Earl of Hyndford in 1701. Population, in 1801, 832; in 1831, 956. Houses 183.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Stipend £225 2s. 7d., with a glebe of the value of £20. Patrons, Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart., and Sir N. M'D. Lockhart, Bart. Church built in 1750; sittings about 450. Schoolmaster's salary £32, with about £30 fees. There is one private school.

CARMUNNOCK, or Carmannock, a parish in the under ward of Lanarkshire, extending, from east to west, about 4 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth from north to south. It is bounded on the north by Cathcart; on the east by Cambuslang; on the south by Kilbride; and on the west by Eaglesham and Mearns. The greater part is elevated, and commands an extensive prospect, particularly from the summit of Cathkin braes, about 500 feet above sea-level; from which, in a clear day, Arthur's seat in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, Benledi in Perthshire, and the peaks of Arran, are all discernible. The soil is partly a light mould, and partly a strong deep clay, which, when properly drained and manured, produces excellent crops. Of the whole extent, which is about 2,800 Scotch acres, nearly 2,400 are inclosed and cultivated. The White Cart runs along the western boundary. Its banks are here high, and in most parts covered with wood, which, together with its meanderings and the rapidity of its current, renders the scenery very picturesque and romantic. The road from Glasgow to Muirkirk passes through the eastern part of this district. In many places there are coal, ironstone, and limestone, none of which, however, has been here wrought to any extent. There is also freestone. The village of Carmunnock has a population of about 400. It is 3¼ miles distant from Rutherglen. The large village of Busby, on the Cart, belongs partly, *quoad sacra*, to this parish. See Mearns. Many tumuli, or sepulchral cairns, are to be met with here, which, when opened, have always been found to contain human bones and instruments of war. On the estate of Castlemilk are the remains of a Roman military road, near which have been found various Roman antiquities. In the house of Castlemilk—which is noted for its fine situation—Mary Queen of Scots is said to have lodged the night before the battle of Langside. Population, in 1801, 700; in 1831, 692. Houses 102. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,002.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Stipend £152 17s. 6d., with a glebe of the value of £19. Patron, Stirling of Castlemilk. —Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £32 fees.

CARMYLE, a village in Old Monkland parish, in Lanarkshire. It is noted for the beauty of its situation, having a fine southern exposure, watered by the Clyde. This village originated in a muslin manufactory, erected about 1741, by a Glasgow merchant.

CARMYLIE, a parish in Forfarshire; extending in length about 4 miles, and about 3 in breadth; bounded on the north by Kirkden and part of Dunnichen parish; on the east by Inverkeilor, Arbirlot, and St. Vigeans; on the south by Arbirlot, Panbride, and Moncrieff; and on the west by Monikie, Guthrie, and Dunnichen. It is a hilly tract of country, in the range of the Sidlaws; but the hills are capable of cultivation to their summits. Almost the whole district shows a cold wet soil, on a till or gravelly bottom. There are several moors and marshes. A part of Dilty-moss lies on the western skirts of this parish. There are inexhaustible quarries of grey slate and pavement stones, which have been wrought for centuries, and supply the neighbourhood, besides being exported to Perthshire, Fife, Leith, London, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. These quarries are the property of Lord Panmure. The stone lies in level beds, which are about 18 inches in thickness, and are found close to the surface. The principal mansion-house is that of Guynd. The small river Elliot, or Elot, or its head-stream the Black burn, which takes its rise in the east end of Dilty moss, runs through the parish from north-west to south-east. See Arbirlot. Population, in 1801, 892; in 1831, 1,153. Houses 247. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,226. Rental, in 1808, £2,074. This parish, erected in 1609, is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Stipend £151 8s. 3d., with glebe valued at £30. Patron, the Crown. —Schoolmaster's salary £34, with about £20 fees. There is a private school.

CARNACH, a *quoad sacra* parish, in the shire of Ross, disjoined from the parishes of Contin, Fodderty, and Urray, by authority of the General Assembly. Its greatest length is 17 miles, and greatest breadth 10; but the inhabited part of the parish is a narrow valley about 14 miles long by one-sixth of a mile broad. In 1830, the population was 1,056; in 1836, only 711,—a decrease attributed to the introduction of sheep-farming. The population is composed of small tenants of from £5 to £10 a-year, and shepherds. Church built in 1830, chiefly at the expense of Government; sittings 320. Stipend £120, with a manse and glebe, and grass for two cows and a horse.

CARNBEE, a parish in Fifeshire; bounded by Cameron on the north; by Denino, Crail, and Kilrenny on the east; by Anstruther, Pittenweem, and St. Monance on the south; and by Kilconquhar on the west. It is about 4 miles in extent from north to south, and the same from east to west. A ridge of hills runs east and west through the middle of the parish, which, in different places, rises into fine green hills of a conical outline, one of which, Kellie Law, rises to the height of 810 feet above sea-level, and commands a fine view. On the south side of these high grounds, all the way down to the coast of the frith of Forth, is an extent of rich fertile soil; north of the hills the ground is much more adapted for pas-

ture, though, in dry seasons, even there the crops are abundant. Nearly two-thirds are subdivided and enclosed. Kelliecastle, formerly the seat of the Earl of Kellie, now belonging to the Earl of Mar, was a large building, with stately apartments, and pleasure-grounds laid out with great taste, but is now used as a farm-house. Balcaskie, the seat of Sir R. A. Anstruther, Bart., is a fine old building. Pitcorthie, the seat of James Simpson, Esq., is a magnificent modern house. There are some excellent lime and freestone quarries, and coal is extensively wrought. Population, in 1801, 1,083; in 1831, 1,379. Houses, in 1831, 233. Assessed property, in 1815, £11,502.—This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, Sir R. A. Anstruther, Baronet. Stipend £238 17s. 8d., with a glebe of the value of £30. Unappropriated teinds £236 13s. 8d.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £25 fees. There is one private school in the parish.

CARNIBURG, OR CAIRNBURG (GREATER and LESSER), two of the Treshinish isles, lying west of Mull. There are some remains of a fort on Cairnburg More, said to have been constructed by a party of Macleans, who here held out for some time against a detachment of Cromwell's forces.

CARN-NA-CUIMHNE. See BRAEMAR.

CARN-NAN-GOUR. See BLAIR-ATHOLE.

CARNOCK, a parish in the western extremity of the county of Fife; in the Dunfermline district. It is bounded by Saline on the north; Dunfermline on the east; Torryburn on the south; and Torryburn and part of Perthshire on the west. Superficial area 2,160 acres. The surface is level towards the east, but has a gentle declivity towards the south and west, and rises on the north and north-east into the hills of Craigluscar. The soil is partly a black loam, and partly clay or till, having in several places a mixture of gravel. The rivulets of Carnock and Pitdennies have their banks covered with plantations of fir, larix, and ash; and present very pleasing scenery in several parts, particularly at Luscar-den near Carnock. The principal villages are Carnock and Cairneyhill, both pleasantly situated, the former upon the Carnock, the latter about 2 miles to the south, upon the road leading from Dunfermline to Stirling. The population of Carnock village, in 1837, was 178. There are several excellent coal-mines in this district; ironstone and freestone are also found. From the Ink-craig of Carnock there continually drops a fluid resembling ink, which was analyzed by Dr. Black, and found to contain coal, silex, and pure clay. John Erskine, of Carnock, professor of Scots law in the University of Edinburgh, and author of the well-known Vade mecum of young lawyers, the 'Institutes of the Law of Scotland,' was born in Newbigging house, in this parish. The famous Thomas Gillespie, the father of the Relief body in Scotland, was minister of this parish, but was deposed by the General Assembly in 1752, for refusing to preside at the induction of a minister who was obnoxious to the people. Population, in 1801, 860; in 1831, 1,202. Houses, in 1831, 226. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,226.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife. Stipend £155 7s. 7d., with a glebe of the value of £24. Patron, Erskine of Carnock. There is a Secession congregation at CAIRNEYHILL: which see. The old parish-church at Carnock was built in 1602. It is a very small building, seating only 240; but it is interesting as the church in which Row the historian, son of the Reformer, ministered. His tomb, with a Latin inscription and a Hebrew title, adjoins. It is interesting also as the church in which, at an after-day, Mr. Hog, and Mr. Gillespie, whose deposition—as already noticed—was the origin of the Relief, both successively laboured. A handsome new church, in the Saxon style, has recently been built.—Salary of schoolmaster £34 4s. 4½d., with about £16 fees. There are 3 private schools in the parish, one of them a boarding-school for girls.

CARNOUSTIE, a village in the parish of Barrie, in Forfarshire. It is at the east end of the parish, about 1½ mile from the kirk-town. Population, in 1835, 1,200. There is an extension church here; an original Secession church, and a United Secession church. See article BARRIE.

CARNWATH, an extensive parish in the upper ward of the county of Lanark, forming an oblong square, measuring 12 miles long from north to south, and 8 in breadth. It is bounded by West Calder on the north; by Dunsyre on the east; by Pettinain and Libberton on the south; and by Carstairs on the west. The Clyde flows along its southern boundary; and when highly flooded is here forded by a float running upon a chain. Superficial area 25,193 Scots acres, of which one-half is uncultivated. The assessed property, in 1815, was £10,384; the rental, in 1822, £14,000. The soil is very various in different parts of the parish; the holms or meadows on the Clyde being of a deep clay, while on the Medwins it is inclined to sand. There is a great extent of moor land, of which the soil is a cold stiff clay mixed with moss. The general elevation of the parish is 600 feet above sea-level; but it rises in some parts to 1,200 feet.* The north and the south Medwin, and the Dippool, tributaries of the Clyde in this parish, contain trout and pike. There is a small lake, called the White loch, about a mile west from the village of Carnwath, near a mile in circuit, containing perch, and well-known to curlers as the frequent scene of their manly and invigorating pastime. Two brothers of the name of Wilson, merchants in London, in 1779, erected an extensive iron-foundry here, and built a village called Wilsonton—now containing a population of about 400—for the accommodation of the workmen and their families. These works were peculiarly happy in their situation, as ironstone, coal, limestone, and clay, are found in the greatest abundance in the immediate neighbourhood; but the failure of their projectors, in 1812, was a severe blow to the prosperity of the district. In 1821, the works were purchased by Mr. Dickson of the Calder iron-works. The other villages are Carnwath, Forth, with a population of about 300, Newbiggin, with about 200, and Braehead with about 120.—The ruins of the ancient castle of Cowthally, or Cow

* The following table is curious, and will interest not a few of our agricultural readers:—

| *Seed-time commenced on the north banks of the Clyde, at Carnwath, at the following dates, for 21 years:* | *Harvest commenced for each of these years on the same farm as follows:* |
|---|---|
| 1796, March 1st, | September 12th, |
| 1797, February 27th, | September 16th, |
| 1798, March 29th, | August 16th, |
| 1799, March 13th, | September 26th, |
| 1800, March 21st, | September 1st, |
| 1801, March 9th, | August 24th, |
| 1802, March 17th, | September 16th, |
| 1803, March 22d, | August 31st, |
| 1804, March 12th, | September 11th, |
| 1805, March 19th, | September 5th, |
| 1806, March 24th, | September 6th, |
| 1807, March 26th, | September 7th, |
| 1808, March 7th, | August 22d, |
| 1809, March 9th, | September 13th, |
| 1810, March 27th, | September 12th, |
| 1811, March 18th, | September 10th, |
| 1812, April 3d, | September 25th, |
| 1813, March 18th, | September 4th, |
| 1814, March 28th, | September 6th, |
| 1815, March 21st, | September 12th, |
| 1816, March 26th, | September 14th, |
| 1817, March 18th, | September 22d. |

dailly, a seat of the noble family of Somerville, about a mile to the north-west of Carnwath, on the edge of the moor, show it to have been of great extent and strength.* The Somervilles settled here about the middle of the 12th century. Sir John Somerville of Carnwath and Linton was the steady adherent of The Bruce. In 1603, the family of Mar purchased the barony of Carnwath, but sold it in 1634 to Robert Lord Dalziel, created Earl of Carnwath in 1639. The title was attainted in 1715, but restored, in 1826, in the person of General Dalziel. Population of the parish, in 1801, 2,680; in 1831, 3,505. Houses 707.—The village of CARNWATH is 25 miles south-west of Edinburgh, 6 east of Lanark, and 7 north-west of Biggar. It consists chiefly of one street, nearly half-a-mile in length, in which a number of new houses have been built within these few years, and to which a parallel street has been added. Population, in 1831, about 800, chiefly weavers. The high road from Edinburgh to Lanark passes through it. Five fairs are held in this village annually. On the day after the lamb fair in August there is a foot-race run for a pair of red hose, given by the Lockhart family, and a variety of games are practised.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Stipend £250 7s. 6d., with glebe of the value of £20. Unappropriated teinds £140 17s. 8d. Patron, Sir Norman MacDonald Lockhart, Baronet. Church built in 1798, repaired in 1833; sittings 1,021. It is built contiguous to a part of the ancient church which was founded in 1424, and was, previous to the Reformation, a provostry with six prebendaries. The aisle of the old building has been successively the burying-place of the Sommervilles, the Dalziels, and the Lockharts.—There is a United Secession congregation at Braehead. Church built in 1798; sittings 500. Stipend £70, with manse and glebe.—There is another Secession church at Carnwath; and a chapel in connexion with the Establishment at Wilsonton.—Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £34 fees. Pupils 100. There were 8 private schools in 1834.

CARR ROCK (THE), the outer extremity of a reef of sunken rocks, which extend, in an almost continuous ridge, for about a mile and three quarters from Fifeness, on the northern side of the entrance of the frith of Forth. It is in lat. 56° 17′, and long. 2° 35′ west of London; bearing by compass S. W. by W. from the Bell-rock, distant 11 miles; and from the Isle of May lighthouse N. N. E. E. distant 6 miles. From a calculation made in 1809, it appeared that, from 1802 to that period, no fewer than 16 vessels had been lost or stranded on this dangerous reef, which forms a turning-point in the course of all northern bound ships to or from the frith of Forth. An old fisherman, who had been resident at Fifeness for above sixty years, stated that there had been, within his recollection, at least 60 vessels lost upon the Carr: "For, if she missed her mark one year, she was sure to hit twice the year following." Under these circumstances, the commissioners of the northern lighthouses were induced to erect a beacon of masonry on this rock. The raising of this was a business of great difficulty, from the smallness of the foundation afforded by the rock, and the agitation of the waves on all half-tide rocks. The length of the beacon rock, from south to north, is only 72 feet; but its greatest breadth, at low water of spring-tides, is only 23 feet; and it was found impracticable to obtain a base for a foundation-course of greater diameter than 18 feet; whence the impossibility of erecting any building of sufficient height to be above the reach of very weighty seas, which would at once be fatal to the effect and apparatus of a lighthouse. From the necessity of having to cut down the rock under tide-mark, a moveable cofferdam had to be used, out of which the water was pumped every tide. The building of the base of masonry alone occupied three years, so difficult was the undertaking: the operation being conducted only in good weather, and at the return of spring-tides. A year's work in such circumstances did not exceed 130 hours' working. It was eventually completed in 1818, after six years' labour. The lower part is a circular building of masonry, 18 feet in diameter, from the top of which spring six pillars of cast-iron, terminating in a point, with a hollow ball of that metal, which measures 3 feet across, and is elevated 25 feet above the medium level of the sea. The works cost altogether about £5,000.

CARRICK, the southern district of Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Kyle, or Ayr proper; on the east by Dumfries-shire and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; on the south by Wigton; and on the west by the Atlantic ocean. It comprehends the parishes of Ballantrae, Barr, Colmonell, Dailly, Girvan, Kirkmichael, Kirkoswald, Maybole, and Straiton. Its extent is about 32 miles in length, by 20 in breadth; its superficial area may be estimated in round numbers at 300,000 acres. Population, in 1831, 25,536. Inhabited houses 3,845. Its surface is hilly; and the name may have originated in the Gaelic *carraig*, 'a rock.' The mountains, especially on the north-west, seem to be a continuation of that great ridge which extending from the confines of England, through the counties of Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, and Dumfries, meets the Western ocean between the districts of Carrick and Kyle. In the valleys between the hills, and along the sea-shore, are many stripes of level ground of a fine clay or loamy soil. The chief rivers are the Girvan and the Stinchar; the Doon forms its eastern boundary. There are several lakes, and a great part of the country is still covered with natural wood.—Our old historian, Boece, with his usual fertility of imagination, has discovered, in this district, a large city totally unknown to every other historian. Bellenden thus abridges his account of it: "In Carrick wes sum time ane riche cieté vnder the same name, quhais ruynus wallis schawis the gret magnificence thairof." Boece calls this city Caretonium; but acknowledges his hesitation whether this was the origin of the name Carrick or not. In a manuscript quoted by Dr. Jamieson, we have the following curious statement:—"No monuments of batells to be seen in this countrey, except nerr the villidge of ancient Turneburrey, alonge the coste, betwixt a litell promontorey and the sea. Ther is 3 werey grate heapes of stonnes, callid wulgarley *the Kernes of Blackinney*, being the name of the village and ground. At the suthermost of thir 3 Cairnes ar ther 13 gret tale [tall] stonnes, standing vpright in a perfyte circkle, aboute some 3 ells ane distaunt from ane other, with a grate heighe stonne in the midle, wich (*sic*) is werily esteemid be the most learned inhabitants to be the bvriall place of King Caractacus; being most probable, in so far as Hector Boetius sayes, that the king wes interrid in Carricke, quherein he remained during the most pairt of his rainge [reign]; and that from him this countrey wes named Carricke; and that thir stonnes, his monument, are as yet standing nerr the toune of Turnberrey, wich wes questionles

* In 'The Memorie of the Somervilles'—a curious book, published in 1816 from the original MS. which was written by James Somerville, who died in 1690, and who is styled in the title-page, James Eleventh Lord Somerville—many curious notices are given of the royal visits to Cowthally; and especially of the flirtations of James V. with "Mistress Katherine Carmichaell, the captain of Crawfuird's daughter, a young lady of ane about sexteenth years of age, admired for her beautie, goodlie comenes of persone, and vivacity of spirit."

the ancient Carrictonium. This same conjecture is so muche the more probable in that, that King Galdus, that succeedit him, (I meane Carractake,) his buriall place is yet knawin, within 3 mylles to the toune of Vigtoune, in Galloway, which is after the same forme, being 19 stonnes in compas, and 3 in the midle, wich then hes beine the most honorable forme of buriall, befor churches and church yairds were designed places of sepulture. Ther is found and obserued this yeir 1632, within a myle to the castle of Turnburrey, some sandey landes, newly discouered, wich formerly had beine ouerblouen. Yet the new discouery reaches, in the ancient ground, dounwards above ane elle and a halffe, as the ther standinge knowes cleirly demonstrate, exposing to the beholders numbers of coffins neatly hewin of five stonnes, with oute couer or bottome, beinge 7. foote longe, and 3. vyde, all laying east and weste, with an equall proportione of distance ane from ane vther." Carrick fell into the hands of the father of Robert Bruce, by his marriage with Margaret, Countess of Carrick, daughter of Neill, the Earl of Carrick. See article TURNBERRY. King Robert granted the earldom to his brother David. It afterwards reverted to the Crown; and the title is still retained in the royal family, the Prince of Wales, as prince and steward of Scotland, being born Earl of Carrick. John Steward is not only designed 'Comes de Carryk,' but the first-born of King Robert II. This can be no other than that prince who, on his accesion, changed his name to Robert, and thence obtained the ludicrous soubriquet of John Fairnyear, i. e. 'John of the last year,' or 'formerly John.' David, the first-born of this King Robert, is designed 'Comes de Carric,' A. D. 1397, when, with some others, nominated for settling disputes about the marches with Richard, "our adversary of England." This was that unfortunate prince who was afterwards starved to death by his inhuman uncle, who is named, in the same deed, as one of his associates, under the designation of 'Robertus Comes de Fyf, Frere du Roy.' The "lands and barony of Turneberrie" are mentioned as part of the hereditary property of the Earl of Cassillis, A. D. 1616. The Duke of Argyle is hereditary keeper of the palace of Carrick, as well as of those of Dunstaffnage and Dunoon. It may be viewed as a vestige of the ancient honours of this palace, although now in ruins, that one of the pursuivants (*signiferi*) employed in making royal proclamations, and in summoning those accused of treason, bears the name of Carrick. Among the original Melrose charters are several of the old earls of Carrick. Their seals bear a winged griffin, but no armorial charge. There is an interesting one, by 'Margeria, Comitissa de Karrick,' and her husband, 'R. de Brus, Comes de Karrick.' Both seals are entire, and identical,—only the countess's is a great deal larger than her lord's. This Bruce's father, the competitor, bore the arms of Annandale, a saltier, with a chief, plain. Marjory and her husband bear the saltier and chief; but the latter charged with what might perhaps be considered as the Carrick griffin, though its wings are rather scanty,—and it is very like a lion passant.

CARRICK CASTLE. See LOCH-GOIL.

CARRICK PALACE. See TURNBERRY.

CARRIDEN, a parish in the county of Linlithgow, bounded by the frith of Forth on the north; by Abercorn parish on the east; Linlithgow on the south; and Borrowstounness on the west. It is about 2½ miles in length, and 1½ in breadth. The soil is light and early, producing plentiful crops, and the whole surface is arable and enclosed. There are four villages in the parish: viz., Grangepans, Carriden, Brigness or Bridgeness, and Blackness, the two last of which have tolerable harbours. There is plenty of excellent freestone, and the whole parish lies on coal of the best quality. A considerable manufacture of salt used to be carried on here. Colonel James Gardiner, who was killed at the battle of Prestonpans, in 1745, was a native of this parish. Population, in 1801, 1,493; in 1831, 1,261. Houses 184. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,430.—This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Stipend £249 17s. with glebe of the value of £25, and a vicarage teind of 48 threaves of straw. Unappropriated teinds £137 17s. 5d. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 5s. There are 3 private schools. The wall of Antoninus is supposed to have had its termination in this parish. See article BLACKNESS. Several years ago, when digging stones to build a park-wall, a number of axes, pots, and vases, evidently of Roman workmanship, were discovered at a place called Walltoun, and sent to the Advocates' library in Edinburgh. In the reign of William the Lion, Carriden was the property of William de Vetereponte, with baronial rights. David II. conveyed this barony to Alexander de Cockburn; because John de Vetereponte had alienated his rights, without the King's license first obtained.

CARRINGTON, a parish in the shire of Edinburgh, about 3½ miles in length, measured from north-east to south-west, by about 2 in breadth. It is bounded by the parishes of Lasswade and Cockpen on the north; by Borthwick parish on the east; by Temple and Pennicuik on the south; and by Lasswade on the west. The South Esk separates it from Temple and Borthwick parishes. The district is hilly, and the soil generally moorish. The village of Carrington, or Primrose, is about 10 miles south-east of Edinburgh. The Earl of Roseberry has a seat near this village; and a splendid mansion is now erecting by R. W. B. Ramsay, Esq., at Whitehall in this parish. Population, in 1801, 409; in 1831, 561. Houses, in 1831, 107. Assessed property £4,474.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Stipend £158 7s. 5d., with glebe valued at £15. Patron, the Earl of Roseberry.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d. with about £10 fees.

CARRON, a village in the parish of Larbert, Stirlingshire; on the northern bank of the Carron, about 3 miles from its entrance into the Forth, and 2 miles north of the town of Falkirk. It is celebrated as the most extensive iron-foundry in Europe, though, of late years, a greater quantity of pig-iron has been manufactured at some other works. These works employ about 2,000 workmen. There are 4 blast or smelting furnaces, 4 cupola-furnaces, and 2 air-furnaces; with mills for grinding fire-clay, boring cylinders, and grinding and polishing cast metal; and besides the machinery which is driven by water, there is a steam-engine of 90 horses power, which is used entirely in the production of blast. All kinds of cast-iron goods are manufactured here; not only instruments of war, such as cannon, mortars and carronades, shot and shells, but implements of agriculture, of the arts, and for domestic use, pipes, boilers, ovens, vats, pots, grates, and smith and machinery of all kinds. To a stranger, the approach to the works is very curious and striking, especially if made under the shade of night. The perpetual illumination of the atmosphere,—the roaring of the immense bellows,—the rushing of water,—and the noise of the weighty hammers striking upon resounding anvils,—suggest to the imagination the idea of Vulcan and his Cyclops occupied in preparing thunder-bolts. Two kinds of ore are employed in the works together, in regular proportions. The first a species of decomposed hæmatites brought fr

Cumberland, which stains the hand of a blood-red colour; the second is the common argillaceous ironstone, of a yellowish brown colour, and of a rocky hardness. From the proper proportions of these ores, an iron is procured, equal, if not superior, to the sable iron imported from Russia. The Carron-works were first projected by Dr. Roebuck of Sheffield, in 1760; are carried on by a chartered company, with a capital of £150,000 sterling, divided into 600 shares, which are now in a few hands. The company hold and work for themselves extensive mines of iron, coal, and lime, besides possessing an immense stock of all materials requisite for carrying on the establishment. There are two large collieries immediately adjoining the works. The company have about 20 vessels for exporting their manufactures to London, and other ports, and for conveying ironstone and limestone to their works.

CARRON (The), a small but remarkable river in Stirlingshire. It rises in or near the Carron bog, and falls into the Forth at Grangemouth, about 3 miles north-east of Falkirk, after a course of 14 miles. The Carron bog is a meadow of about 360 acres, partly in the parishes of St. Ninian and Kilsyth, but chiefly in Fintry. Its length is about 3 miles, and medium breadth 400 yards. Considerably elevated above the ocean, it occupies part of the table-land between the east and west coasts. The Carron, passing through the eastern end, flows into the frith of Forth; while a stream tributary to the Endrick, issuing from the west, has its waters conveyed by the last-mentioned river to Lochlomond, which discharges itself into the frith of Clyde. The bog has, probably, been a lake at no very distant period, and gradually filled by the brooks washing down earth from the hills. Part, indeed, is a swamp, hardly passable in summer; and the whole is nearly inundated by every heavy rain. [See article Fintry.] The Carron, after it leaves its source, flows for one-half of its course amongst bleak hills and rocks. After emerging from the Carron bog, it rushes over the Auchinlilly linn spout. From this it continues its course eastward, giving motion to several paper-mills above Denny, and watering some large printfields below it, and then winding through "the bonny banks of Carron water," long since famed in song, it passes near the hill of Dunipace, and the site of the ancient Roman structure called Arthur's Oven: see article Arthur. At Larbert a dam is built across the river, which, with the lead, supplies the great reservoir at the Carron works; into this reservoir almost the whole water of the river goes in summer. The Carron is a small stream, yet there is no river in Scotland, and few in Britain, whose banks have been the scene of so many memorable transactions. When the Roman empire was in its glory, this river—according to some antiquaries—formed the boundary of its conquests in Britain; for the wall of Antoninus runs parallel to it for several miles. Hence Buchanan in his 'Epithalamium,'

> ——"Gentesque alias cum pelleret armis
> Sedibus, aut victas vilem servaret in usum
> Servitii, hic contenta suos defendere fines
> Roma securigeris prætendit mœnia Scotis:
> Hic, spe progressus posita, Carronis ad undam,
> Terminus Ausonii siguat divortia regni."

Nennius derives the name of this river from Carausius, who is commonly styled the usurper. The translator of Ossian's poems informs us, that it is of Gaelic origin, and that *Caraon* signifies 'the Winding river.' This fully expresses one quality of its stream, which, in former times, before it had forced a new channel to itself in some places, and been straightened by human industry in others, fetched many serpentine sweeps in its passage through the carses. Nevertheless, if we say that the original name was *Caeravon*, that is, 'the River upon the Caers, or Castles,' alluding to the Roman fortifications upon its banks, we shall perhaps give an etymology just as probable, though equally uncertain. Historians notice a bloody battle fought near this river between the Romans and the confederate army of the Scots and Picts, about the beginning of the 5th century. About half-a-mile from the river, and the same distance from Falkirk, lies the field where a battle was fought between Sir William Wallace and the English, under Edward I., in 1298. Not far distant from the same spot, the second battle of Falkirk was fought in 1745, betwixt Prince Charles Edward and the troops of the family of Hanover, in which the latter were defeated. [See Falkirk.] The Carron is famed in ancient Celtic song. Dyer alludes to this circumstance in the following lines:

> "Where is the king of songs? He sleeps in death;
> No more around him press the warrior-throng;
> He rolls no more the death-denouncing song;
> Calmed is the storm of war, and hushed the poet's breath.
> Yes! Anderson, he sleeps; but Carron's stream
> Still seems responsive to his awful lyre."

Hector Macneil, a native poet of Stirlingshire, has thus expressed himself in the Doric strain:

> "Round Carun's stream, O classic name!
> Whar Fingal fought, and ay ow'rcame;
> Whar Ossian wak'd, wi' kindling flame,
> His heaven-taught lays,
> And sang his Oscar's deathless fame
> At Duin-na-bais."

The river Carron, though it has ceased to roll its stream amidst the din of arms, yet preserves its fame by lending its aid to trade and manufactures. [See Carron.] The great canal enters from the Forth at this river, which is navigable for a few miles near its mouth.—During the heavy rains in September 1839, the Carron suddenly rose 12 feet above its usual level; and scaling its shelving banks, converted into a watery plain the circumjacent pasturage. At Dorrator, the Carron is bounded by eminences on its eastern bank, which it is impossible to overtop; but taking here a circling course, a great expanse lying between, made a double stream; a rising ground in the distance curving with the river on the same side, obstructed the gush, and joining with the waters on the opposite side, formed a beautiful bay.

CARRON (The), a fine rivulet in Nithsdale. It rises at the foot of the Lowther hills, and, after a course of about 9 miles through the parish of Durisdeer, falls into the Nith at Carronfoot, near Carronbridge, on the road from Thornhill to Sanquhar.

CARRON (The), a small river in Ross-shire, which flows in a south-west direction through a chain of small lakes, and falls into Loch-Carron. It used to abound with salmon; but they are now scarce in it. See article Loch-Carron.

CARRON (The), a rivulet in Kincardineshire, which rises in Glenbervie, and falls into the sea at the town of Stonehaven, forming a fine natural harbour.

CARRONSHORE, a village lying partly in the parish of Larbert, and partly in that of Bothkennar, 2 miles below Carron-works. Here the Carron company had wharfs, and a dry dock for repairing their vessels: but Grangemouth is now the company's port. There is a school here for the benefit of the children of the workmen at Carron.

CARRUTHERS. See Middlebie.

CARSE OF FALKIRK (The), a tract of land lying along the south shore of the frith of Forth, from Bo'-ness westwards as far as Airth. It is watered by the Carron, and comprehends a great part of the parishes of Polmont, Falkirk, and Bothkennar,

and is mostly a fine rich clay soil, producing abundant crops. See STIRLINGSHIRE.

CARSE OF GOWRIE (THE), a district of Perthshire, extending 15 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth, between the north bank of the Tay, and the foot of the Sidlaw hills. This tract of land, which is a rich plain, cultivated like a garden, seems to have been at one period covered with water; nay, in the remembrance of several people still alive, many parts were a morass which at this day are extensive fields of arable ground. The Tay is supposed to have formed a circuit round the carse, washing the foot of the Sidlaw hills, and entering its present channel at Invergowrie. Staples for holding cables have been found at the foot of the Sidlaw hills, to the north of the flat land; and the parish of St. Madois, now in the carse of Gowrie, is said to have been once on the southern side of the river. Such parts of the carse as are called inches, are elevated above the flat ground which has been covered with water. The soil of these eminences is very different from that of the low ground; that of the former being a red till, approaching to the nature of loam; while that of the latter, like all land which has been immersed under water, is a blue clay of a very rich quality. Previous to 1760, the carse was disfigured with many large pools of water; but these have been all drained. Lying on the banks of the Tay, the carse of Gowrie possesses a few tolerable harbours, the chief of which is at Errol, nearly in the centre of the district.

CARSE OF STIRLING (THE), that tract of low ground, extending from the moss of Kincardine to the mouth of the Devon, on both sides of the Forth; or as viewed by some, from Bucklyvie, along the banks of the Forth, to the eastern extremity of Stirlingshire,—a tract about 28 miles in length, by 2 in average breadth, and comprehending 30,000 acres. The soil is everywhere a fine clay, and reaches to a depth of 30 feet in some places. The highest elevation of the surface is about 25 feet above high water. "If," says Dr. Graham, "all the carse lands, which skirt the Forth on both sides, be taken into the account, it may be computed at the average length of 34 miles, by 6 in breadth; amounting to 204 square miles, or 103,800 Scots acres nearly, and unquestionably constituting the richest and most important district of Scotland, in an agricultural point of view. This soil is evidently alluvial; and the substances which are found in it, as well as the aspect of the higher grounds by which it is bounded, indicate that, at some former period, it was covered by the sea. The soil itself consists of the finest particles of earth, without the smallest stone or pebble except what may have been accidentally carried thither. The soil of the best quality, when first taken up from its bed, is of a bluish colour, and of a soapy or mucilaginous consistence. That which has been long exposed to the sun, and to the elements, by cultivation, assumes a darker hue, or hazle colour; and, in point of friability, approaches to the character of loam. Beds of shells, particularly oysters, and others which are usually found in the frith, occur from time to time, from a few inches to four feet in thickness. Throughout the whole of these carses, patches of till occur, especially in the district to the westward of Stirling. Indeed, as we ascend the Forth towards the west, this soil becomes gradually of inferior quality. These carses are elevated from 12 to 20 or 25 feet above the level of the sea at high-water. At the same time it is evident that this soil is alluvial, there seems to be room to question whether this deep and extensive tract of clay, stretching along both sides of the Forth, is to be attributed solely to the deposit of that river through the course of ages. The cause appears to be altogether inadequate to such a prodigious effect. The Clyde, which runs through a course at least as long, and carries an equal body of water to the sea, has formed no alluvial land at its embouchure; and it will probably be found that no river that runs westward has, by its alluvion, formed any considerable deposit of soil. The quantity of earthy particles that are carried down by rivers and streams from the mountains is much less than has been generally imagined. It would seem, that at some distant period, the waters of the German ocean had regurgitated to the westward, and covered, for a considerable time, those plains, depositing there the rich particles of soil with which they were, in consequence of some revolution of nature, copiously impregnated. If any stress could be laid on the universal tradition of the country, it would lead to the belief that this whole plain, as far west as Gartmore, was formerly covered by the sea." ['View of the Agriculture of Stirling.' Edin. 1812. 8vo. pp. 33—35.]

CARSPHAIRN, or CARSEFERN, a large parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; bounded on the north by Ayrshire; on the east by Dalry; on the south by Dalry and Kells; and on the west by Ayrshire, from which it is in part separated by LOCH DOON: which see. Measured from the Gallowrigg, on the north-east, to the head streams of Dee water on the south-west, it is upwards of 20 miles in extent; and its average breadth is about 10 miles. The Deugh water intersects it from north-west to south-east, and after receiving numerous tributaries, joins the Ken—which separates Carsphairn from Dalry—at the south-east extremity of the parish. The surface is mountainous, with the exception of a small plain towards the centre, on which the church is situated, and a few spots on the sides of the rivulets. The hills are in general green, interspersed with moss. Formerly there were extensive forests of natural wood, and iron mines are said to have been wrought in this district. About two years ago, the Hon. Colonel Macadam Cathcart began to work a lead-mine at Woodhead or Craigengillan, in this parish. The daily produce, at an early stage of the workings, was estimated at 30 bars of fused lead, each bar weighing 10 stones. The ores are said to contain a considerable admixture of silver. Many of the springs contain iron dissolved by means of carbonic acid, and are esteemed for their tonic quality. Population, in 1801, 496; in 1831, 542. Houses 89. Assessed property in 1815, £4,201.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Stipend £182 10s., with glebe of the value of £27. Unappropriated teinds £94 7s. 7d. The sum of £9 19s. 6d. of the Crown lands of this parish is paid to the minister of Kells, out of which parish Carsphairn was formed. Patrons, the Crown and Forbes of Callender.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £14 fees.—The celebrated Mr. Macadam, engineer and road-constructor, was born at Waterhead in Carsphairn. His father shortly afterwards sold the greater part of his estate, and went to live at Lagwine, a few miles farther down the river Deugh. His residence there was unfortunately consumed by fire, and he left Scotland at the time his son was about six years old, for America where he embarked in mercantile speculations. He was succeeded in his business by his son. On what account he returned to Britain we are not informed, but, in consequence of some chemical discoveries, he made an advantageous government contract, which ultimately led him—perhaps accidentally—to suggest the improvements upon the roads to which he is principally indebted for celebrity.

CARSTAIRS, anciently CASTLETERRES, a parish in the upper ward of the county of Lanark. The

length of this parish from north to south is 6 miles; and its breadth from east to west about 3. It is bounded on the north by Carluke and Cambusnethan; on the east by Carnwath; on the south by the Clyde, which separates it from Pettinain; and on the west by Lanark. Superficial area about 12,000 acres; of which about 10,000 are under cultivation. It is divided into two districts by a ridge of rising ground so uniform that it appears from the Lanark road to have been artificially formed. The higher ground is a mixture of clay and mossy earth, and the lower a sharp sandy soil: both divisions are of good quality, and capable of producing excellent crops. The Mouse traverses the centre of the parish. Near the village is the magnificent mansion of Carstairs, the seat of Henry Monteath, Esq., the principal heritor. There is a Roman camp on a rising ground near the Clyde, at Corbiehall, of which —notwithstanding the depredations of the plough— the prætorium and walls of circumvallation are still very visible. Several Roman antiquities, as coins, instruments of war, and culinary utensils, have been dug up here. Population, in 1801, 899; in 1831, 981. Houses, in 1831, 183. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,022.—The village of Carstairs is 3 miles west of Carnwath, and 3 east of Lanark, on the road from the latter to Edinburgh. Population 420. It has been greatly improved in aspect of late years. The parish-church is in the centre of the village.—About 1½ mile to the west is the village of Ravensworth. Population 120.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Stipend £233 18s. 7d., with glebe of the value of £35. Unappropriated teinds £305 7s. 4d. Patron, Monteath of Carstairs.—Schoolmaster's salary £32, with above £30 fees.

CART (The Black), a river in Renfrewshire, which taking its rise in Castle-Semple loch, may be considered as a continuation of the Ayrshire Calder. On issuing from the loch it runs eastward, giving motion to the cotton-mills at Johnston and Linwood. It is joined by the Gryfe at Walkinshaw, and by the White Cart at Inchinnan bridge, about half-a-mile above the confluence of the united streams with the Clyde, 7 miles below Glasgow.

CART (The White), a river in Renfrewshire, which takes its rise in the moors in the parish of Eaglesham, and, after a circuitous course of about 20 miles, joins the Black Cart at Inchinnan bridge, which consists properly of two bridges, the one thrown across the Gryfe, and the other across the White Cart. In its course it gives motion to a vast quantity of machinery, and waters the populous village of Pollokshaws, and the town of Paisley, where it is navigable for vessels of 80 tons burden; the navigable communication with the Clyde being completed by a canal, by which the shallows at Inchinnan bridge are avoided. On the 29th of May, 1840, a branch canal from the Forth and Clyde canal, to the Clyde opposite the mouth of the Cart, was opened under the name of the Cart and Forth Junction canal. It is about three-fourths of a mile in length.—The Levern joins the Cart near Crookston castle.

CARTERHAUGH, a fine green holm lying in the angle formed by the junction of the Ettrick and Yarrow, the scene of the fairy ballad of 'Tamlane.'

CARTLAND CRAGS, a vast chasm in the sandstone rocks forming the bed of the Mouse, immediately above Lanark; formed by the lower part or projecting shoulder of a great mountain-mass, detached from the body or upper part, and extending more than three quarters of a mile in a curved line from south-west to north-east, with a depth of several hundred feet. To ascertain how this enormous and striking fissure has been produced is a curious geological problem; the more interesting, as the phenomena of Cartland crags are such as to furnish a remarkable test for trying the merits of the two theories which divide the geological world. According to the principles of the igneous theory, a vein of trap, which traverses the strata in a direction almost perpendicular to the course of the chasm near its centre, renders it an example on a great scale of disruption and dislocation by explosion from below. On the other hand, Cartland crags evidently possess all the data requisite to form a case of what is called in the aqueous theory, subsidence; an explanation which Dr. Macknight is inclined to prefer, because the trap, from the smallness of its mass, seems totally inadequate, as a mechanical power, to the effect produced. The direction of the rent, instead of following the course of the vein—which it must have done had it owed its existence to this cause—is very nearly at right angles to that course; and it appears that the trap itself had been originally a part of the formation or mountain-mass, previous to the time when the rent took place. The Cartland sandstone belongs to the oldest of the floetz rocks. In the under part of this formation, it alternates with grey wacke, and contains lime in calc-spar veins. Some varieties are good specimens of what Mr. Jameson considers as chemical depositions. The trap consists of compact greenstone; basalt including olivin and augit; and a substance intermediate between basalt and clinkstone. At the lower part of the ravine, the road from Glasgow to Lanark is carried across on a bridge of three arches. A few yards above this bridge is Wallace's cave, whose name is attached to various localities here; and a little below, there is an old bridge of one arch, supposed to be of Roman construction.

CARTSDIKE, or Crawfurdsdike, a village in Renfrewshire, adjoining to the town of Greenock; from which it is separated by the Cart's burn; erected a free burgh of barony in 1633, by charter from Charles I. It has a small quay, but is now quite a suburb of Greenock, and included within the parliamentary boundaries of that burgh. See Greenock.

CASSILLIS CASTLE, a noble old mansion, the property of the Marquess of Ailsa, on the left bank of the Doon, about a mile from the village of Dalrymple, in Ayrshire. David, 3d Lord Kennedy, was created Earl of Cassillis in 1510, and this castle was the principal residence of the family till the extinction of the male-line in 1759.—About a quarter of a mile to the south of the castle are three or four small green hills, known as Cassillis Downans, and long regarded as the frequent scene of fairy revelry.—There is a well-known ballad* of which the first stanzas run thus:

"The gypsies they came to my Lord Casillis' yett,
And O! but they sang bonnie;
They sang sae sweet, and sae complete,
That doun cam our fair lady.

She cam tripping doun the stairs,
Wi' a her maids before her;
As soon as they saw her weel-far'd face,
They coost their glamourie owre her."

Of the transactions sung in this ballad the following account is usually given. John, 6th Earl of Cassillis, commonly termed "the grave and solemn Earl," married as his first wife, Lady Jean Hamilton, daughter of Thomas, 1st Earl of Haddington. It is said, that this match took place contrary to the inclinations of the young lady, whose affections had been previously engaged by a certain Sir John Faa of

* First printed in the 4th vol. of the 'Tea-table Miscellany,' which was published about the year 1733; and given in Finlay's collection, under the title of 'The Gypsie Laddie.' [Ballads, vol. ii. p. 39.]—See also Chambers's Ballads, p. 143; and Constable's Magazine, vol. i.

Dunbar—in the neighbourhood of which was her paternal seat of Tynninghame—who was neither grave nor solemn, and moreover, much handsomer than his successful rival. While Lord Cassillis was absent on some mission from the Scottish parliament to that of England, Sir John, with his followers, repaired to Cassillis, where the young lady then resided, and persuaded her to elope with him to England. As ill luck would have it, the Earl returned home before the lovers could cross the Border,—pursued and overtook them,—and in the conflict all the masquerade gypsies were slain save one, and the weeping Countess brought back to her husband's mansion, where she remained till a dungeon was prepared for her near the village of Maybole, wherein she languished for the short remainder of her life in humble sorrow and devotion. This is one edition of the story, still very current in the county where the elopement took place; but it is not supported by the tenor of the ballad, which was composed by the only surviving ravisher, and is contradicted by a number of those who still recite the verses. Indeed, a very numerous jury of matrons, "spinsters and knitters in the sun," pronounce the fair Countess guilty of having eloped with a genuine gypsy, though compelled in some degree to that low-lived indiscretion by certain wicked charms and philtres, of which Faa and his party are said to have possessed the secret. It is not now possible to fix the precise date of Lady Cassillis's elopement with 'the Gypsie laddie;' or the identity of the frail one herself. Lady Jean Hamilton, of the Haddington family, was born in the year 1607, and died in 1642. Moreover there is a letter extant from her husband to the Rev. Robert Douglass, written shortly after her death, in which he expresses a respect and tenderness for his wife's memory quite inconceivable had she been guilty of such a misdemeanour as that supposed. It is alleged that she lived long enough in her confinement at Maybole to work a piece of tapestry, still preserved at Colzean House, in which she represented her unhappy flight, but with circumstances unsuitable to the details of the ballad, and as if the deceits of 'glamourie' had still bewildered her memory; for she is mounted behind her lover, gorgeously attired, on a superb white courser, and surrounded by a groupe of persons who bear no resemblance to a herd of gypsies. *

CASSLEY (The), a small river which rises in the hills in the north-west extremity of Creich, in Sutherland, and, taking a course nearly south, falls into the frith of Tain, about 12 miles from its source. The salmon of this river are small and white, and highly esteemed. There is a fine salmon-leap about a mile above the bridge of Cassley, which is 7 miles distant from the bridge of Oykell.

CASTLECARY, a hamlet in the shire of Stirling, and parish of Falkirk; 8 miles west-south-west of Falkirk, on the line of the Forth and Clyde canal. Castlecary, according to General Roy, was one of the præsidia, or principal stations on the wall of Antoninus, as is evident from its dimensions, and the number of antiquities discovered there. A Roman way led out from it towards the south; and it seems probable that this place was the Coria Damniorum of Ptolemy, and the same which Nennius calls Caer Ceri. General Roy has preserved a plan of the ancient fort, and of the antiquities discovered here. The fort itself is now nearly effaced by agricultural operations.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS, a thriving little town in the parish of Kelton, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright; on the road from Kirkcudbright to Dumfries; 89 miles south-south-west of Edinburgh, 18 west by south of Dumfries, and 10 north-east of Kirkcudbright. Population, in 1833, 1,885. Its name is derived from Threave castle, the ruins of which stronghold stand on the south-west of the town. Prior to 1792, it was called Carlinwark, from a lake in the vicinity; when it was erected into a burgh-of-barony, under its present title, by royal charter in 1790. A new and extended charter was obtained in 1829. The magistracy and council consist of a provost, 2 bailies, 17 councillors, who are elected triennially on the 1st Wednesday of September. All persons resident within the boundaries of the burgh, and having right by feu to a piece of ground within the same, are entitled to elect or be elected. The property of the burgh, in 1833, was £573 15s. 11d.; the debts £167 10s. 7d. The average annual revenue £20; expenditure £13 5s. Circuit small debt courts are held here. It consists of one principal street lying along the public road, from Dumfries to Port-patrick, and some back streets laid out in a neat manner. It has a modern town-house, and some other public buildings. Its consequence has been increased by the transfer of Keltonhill annual horse fair to its bounds. It has a large grain market every Monday. Carlinwark loch is now connected by a canal with the river Dee, and since this was done its dimensions have been much limited. It contains abundance of perch and pike, and has yielded a considerable quantity of shell-marl. There are two dissenting meeting-houses in the town, besides a parish-school. The burgh-school is a good one, and is attended on an average by about 160 scholars. Sir William Douglas, by deed of mortification in 1831, left a sum, now producing £41 annually, to the magistrates and council of Castle-Douglas, to be divided among six schools, and the poor of the parish, according to a scale of proportion pointed out in the deed. See Kelton.

CASTLE-DUART. See Duart Castle.

CASTLE-GRANT. See Cromdale.

CASTLEHILL. See Cardross.

CASTLE-HUNTLY. See Long-Forgan.

CASTLE-KENNEDY. See Inch.

CASTLE-KILLCHURN. See Killchurn Castle.

CASTLE LAW, one of the most northerly range of the Lammermuir hills, in the parish of Gifford or Yester, in Haddingtonshire; rising to the height of 940 feet above sea-level. On the summit of this hill there is a circular camp, the circuit of which contains nearly 4 Scots acres. It measures, within the ramparts, 370 feet from east to west; and 337 feet from south to north. About three quarters of a mile to the east of this hill, is another hill, 860 feet in height, on the top of which also is an ancient camp called The Castles, of somewhat smaller dimensions; and about two furlongs south of the Castle Law, on a smaller hill called The Witches' Knowe, is a third camp. See the 3d vol. of the 'Archæologia Scotica.'

CASTLE-LEOD. See Fodderty.

CASTLE-MENZIES. See Weem.

CASTLEMILK. See Carmunnock.

CASTLEPHAIRN. See Glencairn.

CASTLE-SEMPLE LOCH, a fine sheet of water in the parish of Lochwinnoch in Renfrewshire, sometimes called Loch Winnoch. It is chiefly fed by the waters of the Calder, which, flowing in a

* A portrait of the frail countess is shown at Holyrood; but its authenticity is by no means well-established. Mr. Sharpe, and many others, regard it as a portrait of Lady Sunderland, the Sacharissa of Waller. There is another shown at Colzean; and of which an engraving is given in Constable's Magazine for 1817. Mr. Sharpe suspects that the tapestry at Colzean is only a fragment representing a man and woman riding on a white horse, and a group of attendants, and "rebaptized by housekeepers who have heard the old tradition."

south-east direction from the borders of Ayrshire, and fetching a circuit round the village of Lochwinnoch, turns east and falls into this loch on the western side. The Dubbs connects it with Kilbirnie loch. Castle-Semple loch was originally between 4 and 5 miles in length, and rather more than 1 in breadth; but it has been considerably lessened by draining. It would appear, from the description of Hamilton of Wishaw, that Lord Semple, then proprietor of this lake and the adjoining lands, commenced to drain it in 1680, or 1700. The estate was sold by Hew, Lord Semple, in 1727, to Colonel M'Dowall, a younger son of M'Dowall of Garthland, who continued the plan of draining the lake, and, in 1735, had made great progress in doing so. Subsequent proprietors have directed their attention to the same object; and the effect has been the recovery of a great extent of fine rich meadow land. In 1773, and in 1774, a canal was constructed of nearly 2 miles in length, at an expense of £2,000, by which above 400 acres of a very deep rich soil was recovered. The loch still covers about 200 acres; but considerably extends itself when flooded, and during winter. The family of Semple was very early in possession of the lands around this loch. Robert Sympil was vassal in Elziotstoun on the south side of the lake, under the high-steward of Scotland, about 1220; and previous to 1309, Robert Sympil of Elziotstoun was seneschal of Strathgrife. In 1474, Sir William Sympil, Lord of Elziotstoun, obtained a charter of the baronies of Elziotstoun and Castletoun—now Castle-Semple—from James III. Sir John Sympil was raised to the dignity of the peerage, with the title of Lord Sympil, by James IV., in 1488. Elliotston and Castle-Semple continued in possession of this ancient family till sold, as abovementioned, in 1727, after having been their property for about 500 years. In 1813, William M'Dowall of Garthland and Castle-Semple, sold his estate of Castle-Semple to John Harvey, Esquire, of Jamaica. Eastward of the lake, and on the south side, are the remains of the old tower of Elliotston, the residence of the Semple family previous to 1550. Its length is 42 feet, and its breadth 33 feet over the walls. Between 1547 and 1572, Robert, commonly called the great Lord Semple, built a tower, called the Peel—the ruins of which still exist—on a small island on the lake, now forming part of the mainland. This tower was in the form of an irregular pentagon, having a sharp end towards the head of the loch. "It was built," says Dr. Caldwell, "over a strong arch, with bulwarks, gun-ports, &c., and is environed with an immense cairn of stones round all its foundations, to a considerable height above high water."* The castle at Castletoun, or Castle-Semple, near the eastern end of the lake, was erected or more probably rebuilt by the first Lord Semple, who died in 1513. He changed its name from Castletoun to Castle-Semple. In Bleau's Atlas, published in 1654, this castle is represented by a mark denoting the largest size of castles. Crawford—who wrote in 1710—says, "Upon the brink of the loch stands the castle of Sempill, the principal messuage of a fair lordship of the same denomination, which consists of a large court, part of which seems to be a very ancient building, adorned with pleasant orchards and gardens." In 1735 this ancient house was demolished by Colonel M'Dowall, who erected an elegant modern house on its site. Some workmen repairing drains in 1830 found part of the foundations of the castle still existing below ground. In 1504, John Lord Semple founded a collegiate church near the lake, having a provost, six chaplains or prebendaries, two boys, and a sacristan. A stone in the outer wall bears the letters R. L. S., and the arms of Sempill and Montgomery. It was found, about 25 years ago, near the site of the castle of Semple, and was placed in its present situation by the late Mr. Harvey. The church is 71 feet 6 inches in length; 24 feet 3 inches in breadth; and 15 feet 6 inches in height. A portion at the east end, separated from the rest, was used as a place of burial by the Semple family, as it now is by Colonel Harvey the present proprietor. Dr. Caldwell describes its walls as being covered with ivy, and surrounded by a fine tall hornbean hedge. The roof was taken off about forty years ago, and the ivy has penetrated into the interior. In ancient times there appears to have been a village at this place, and a chapel in its neighbourhood dedicated to St. Bride. A small burn, which here falls into the lake, is still named St. Bride's burn; and the residence of Colonel Harvey's factor, St. Bride's mill. On the hill of Kenmure, which is of secondary trap rock, there is an imitation of a Chinese temple, from which a very fine view of the lake and surrounding scenery can be obtained. It is supposed to have been erected about the middle of last century by one of the family of M'Dowall who succeeded the Semples.—The Glasgow and Ayr railway passes through the estate of Castle-Semple, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the loch.

CASTLE-SPYNIE. See SPYNIE.

CASTLE-TIORAM. See ARDNAMURCHAN.

CASTLETON, or CASTLETOWN, a village in the parish of Olrick in Caithness, at the head of Dunnet bay, 5 miles east of Thurso, on the post-road to Houna. There are extensive quarries of flag or paving-stone here. Population, in 1836, 311.

CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR, a small village in the district of Braemar, parish of Crathy, Aberdeenshire, on the eastern bank of the rapid Clunie, a little above its junction with the Dee; 57 miles west of Aberdeen, and 15 from the Spittal of Glenshee, on the road to Perth. There are two excellent inns here; and the place is well-known to tourists as forming convenient head-quarters while visiting the Cairngorm mountains, the Linn of Dee, Mar forest, or Strath Dee. See articles BRAEMAR, and CRATHIE.

CASTLETOWN, a parish forming the southern extremity of the shire of Roxburgh, having the form of an irregular triangle, and including a more extensive area than any other parish in the south of Scotland. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Cavers, Hobkirk, and Southdean; on the east and south by Northumberland and Cumberland; and on the west by Dumfries-shire. Its greatest length, from Fanna hill, or from Needs Law, on the north-east, to its southern extremity at the confluence of Mare burn with Kershope water is 17½ miles; and its greatest breadth from Peel fell on the east to Tudhope hill on the west, is 14 miles. In history and poetry, and very frequently still in conversation, its name is Liddesdale, from the river Liddel, which runs through it from east to south.† The upper or northern part is mountainous and bleak; but is generally dry, and affords good sheep-pasturage. Some of the mountains both here, and along the western and eastern boundaries, are very high and precipitous. Millenwood Fell, and Windhead, are each nearly 2,000 feet in height; and

* A very fine copper cannon, having the arms of Scotland, and J. R. S. engraved on it, was found in the loch near the peel. This relique is preserved at Castle-Semple. Tradition reports that other six guns were lost at the place where this one was found.

† In the old histories, and geographical descriptions of Scotland, it is called 'The County of Lidisdale;' and, in old writs, it is styled 'The Lordship' of that name. In December 1540, the lands and lordship of the forest of Jedburgh, with the lands and lordship of Lidisdale, were annexed to the Crown, by Act of Parliament. And, on the 2d of January, 1648, the lands and dominion of Lidisdale appear to have been granted to Francis, Earl of Buccleuch

Tudhope hill is 1,830, and, being seen from a great distance at sea, serves as a landmark for ships. The lower extremity of the parish, and all parts of it distant from the streams, are wild and bleak. Along the banks of the Hermitage and the Liddel, however, it is luxuriant, full of rural beauty, and occasionally picturesque. The valley of the Hermitage, stretching from the rugged mountains on the north-west, 10 miles eastward till the junction of the stream with the Liddel, is tufted with natural wood, and abounds in the rich scenes of pastoral life. Near the head of the parish on the east, the rivers Tyne and Liddel take their rise in the midst of a vast bog, which, on account of its stagnant appearance, is called Dead Water. For 10 miles, the banks of the Liddel are entirely naked; but on its junction with the Hermitage, it is fringed with plantation, and, throughout the rest of its course, it flows through a valley opulent in the beauties of landscape. Its tributaries, besides the Hermitage, are the Tweeden, the Tinnis, the Blackburn, and the Kershope, the last of which forms the boundary with England. All these streams abound in trout; on some of them are fine cascades; and all, through the Liddel, send their waters—in a direction different from all the other streams of Roxburghshire—toward the Solway frith. Limestone is abundant in this district; coal is obtained to some extent on the estate of Liddel bank: and excellent freestone is everywhere found, except at the head of the Hermitage. Mineral springs, possessing medicinal properties, and in considerable repute for their virtues, exist at Thorneshope, in the morass called the Dead Water,—at Lawston,—at Flat,—and on the Tweeden,—the last of these is petrifactive, and exhibits, in an interesting manner, the various stages of the petrifying process,—fog or moss, at the edge of the spring, about 8 inches high, soft and flourishing at the top, half-petrified at the middle, and converted into solid stone at the root. The climate, owing to the attraction of the mountains and the coldness of the soil, is very moist; yet, compared with that of many other districts, it is exceedingly salubrious. Toward the close of last century, one native attained, in the full possession of all her faculties, the advanced age of 113. The soil of the holm land is occasionally of a light but often of a very deep and fine loam, and, when judiciously cultivated, bears luxuriant crops. Land under tillage, however, is found chiefly on the banks of the rivers; many hundred acres which were formerly subjected to the plough, having been thrown into pasture in consequence of the high price of sheep and wool. Even mossy ground, though apparently useless, affords considerable nourishment for both black cattle and sheep. Different species of grass rise in constant succession in their respective seasons; and the particular plant called 'the moss,' which springs before any other at the close of winter, is carefully sought after by the flocks.—This secluded district was, at a former period, inhabited by tribes of freebooters, the chief of whom were the Elliotts and the Armstrongs, who acknowledged the civil authority of neither Scotland nor England, and maintained a precarious but very abundant subsistence by predatory excursions upon all the districts around. Their castles, or peel-houses, where they stored their booty and rallied at a moment of danger, still, in some quarters, lift their ruined heights before the eyes of a traveller as memorials of a lawless age.*

Castletown derives its name from a village—no longer in existence, though some of its hearth-stones were at a recent date dug up—which was built under the shelter of one of these strongholds. This castle, which stood on the summit of a precipice 100 feet in height, on the east bank of the river Liddel, and the rampart and force of which still remain entire, is said to have been founded by Ranulph de Soulis in the reign of David I. In the village of Castletown, stood a church which was dedicated to St. Martin, and was a vicarage of the priory of Jedburgh. Besides this, there were in the district, two other churches, three chapels, and a monastery: the men of lawlessness and general plunder, attempting, in the superstitious spirit of their times, to atone for the injuries which they pertinaciously inflicted on their fellow-men, by liberally building, endowing, or supporting sacred edifices. Ruins of the religious structures may still be seen in sequestered spots where now the human foot rarely treads, and where undisturbed repose invites the solitary sheep to luxuriate on the wild pasturage. One of the churches was called the Wheel church; because it stood in the vicinity of the Roman causeway leading from Stanmore across the north-east corner of the district into Liddesdale, and constituting the only path in that part of Scotland which admitted the passage of wheeled carriages.—The most celebrated antiquity of Liddesdale is Hermitage castle, which consists of a tall, massive, gloomy-looking double tower, protected by a ditch and strong rampart, and rising aloft from the centre of an extensive waste, overlooking the limpid, murmuring waters of the Hermitage river, amid a scene of barrenness and desolation. This fortress was one of the largest and strongest on the border; and, remaining entire in its walls, was lately put into a state of nearly complete repair. Within a few yards of it, are the ruins of the baronial chapel, surrounded by a burying-ground still partially in use. The castle was built, in the 13th century, by Comyn, Earl of Menteith. It afterwards became the property of the once potent family of Soulis; it next, by forfeiture, went into the possession of the Douglasses; it was then made over by Archibald, the sixth Earl of Angus, and the representative of the Douglasses, to Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, in exchange for the castle and lordship of Bothwell in Clydesdale; and, the possessions and title of the Hepburns having become the property of Francis Stewart, it passed, on the forfeiture of the latter, into the hands of the Buccleuch family, who still possess it. When Hermitage castle was in the possession of the Douglasses, the brave Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie was starved to death within its walls; and, when in the possession of the storied Earl of Bothwell—who had been severely wounded in an attempt to seize Elliot of the Parke, a desperate freebooter—it was visited by Queen Mary. In order to attain her purpose, she penetrated the mountainous and almost trackless region which lies between Teviotdale and Liddesdale, attended by only a few followers; returning on the same day to Jedburgh whence she started, and performing a journey of upwards of 48 miles through almost all conceivable varieties of difficulty and obstruction. Other antiquities besides Hermitage castle consist chiefly of cairns, Pictish works, and camps. The most remarkable is a camp entirely circular, about 100 feet diameter, and consisting of a series of concentric walls, all penetrated by a door or opening toward the east: this camp occupies the whole summit of Carby hill, which stands

* There is a minute inserted in the session-records, of date 17th January 1649, which mentions that "the English army, commanded by Colonels Bright and Pride, and under the conduct of General Cromwell, on their return to England, did lie at the kirk of Castletown several nights, in which time they brake down and burnt the communion-tables, and the seats of the kirk; and at their removing, carried away the minister's books to the value of 1,000 marks and above, and also the books-of-session—with which they lighted their tobacco-pipes—the baptism, marriage, and examination-rolls, from October 1612 to September 1648, all which were lost and destroyed."

detached from other elevations, and commands an extensive view of part of Cumberland.—At Milnholm there is an ancient cross of one stone, 8 feet 4 inches high. A sword 4 feet long is cut out on the south side of the cross, and immediately above several letters. The tradition concerning it is this:—One of the governors of Hermitage castle—some say Lord Soulis, others Lord Douglas—having entertained a passion for a young woman then residing in the lower part of the parish, went to her house, and was met by her father, who, wishing to conceal his daughter, was killed by the governor. The murderer was pursued, and took refuge with Armstrong of Mangerton, who had influence enough to prevail on the people to desist from the pursuit, and by this means saved his life. Seemingly with a view to make a return for this favour, but secretly jealous of the power and influence of Armstrong, the ungrateful wretch invited him to Hermitage castle, where he was basely murdered. The governor himself, in his turn, was killed by Jock of the Side, of famous memory, brother to Armstrong. The cross was erected in memory of this transaction, near to Ettleton churchyard, where he was buried, and almost opposite to Mangerton. Liddesdale has been much improved by its intersection with new roads. In the centre of its more arable part, on a haugh on the right bank of the Liddel, stands the large modern village of New Castletown. It owes its origin to Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, and has entirely superseded the ancient Castletown, situated a little farther up the river. It consists of two long streets of new, tidy houses,—every house having attached to it a plot of ground; but, though it has a weekly market and three annual fairs or hiring-days, it enjoys little trade, no manufacturing pursuit, and but a modicum of general prosperity. It stands on the road which wends along the banks of the Liddel; and is 5 miles east from Cannoby, 20 south from Hawick, and 26 from Jedburgh. In addition to the parish-church, it is the site of a meeting-house, belonging to the United Secession; and it is enriched with two subscription libraries and a friendly society. Population, in 1801, 1,109; in 1821, 2,038; in 1831, 2,227. Houses 305. Assessed property £13,217.—This parish is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £249 19s. 11d.; value of glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £150 8s. 11d.—There are four parochial schools. The salary of the four schools amounts to £51 6s. 6¾d., of which the principal teacher has £30, and the remaining sum is equally divided among the other three. The fees of the four schools amount to £72 annually. There are two private schools.—This parish gave birth to the celebrated John Armstrong, M. D., whose father and brother were ministers of it; and who has sung the beauties of his native vale, in his highly finished Poem on Health, Book III:

——— Such the stream,
On whose Arcadian banks I first drew air.
Liddal, till now—except in Doric lays,
Tun'd to her murmurs by her love-sick swains—
Unknown in song; though not a purer stream
Through meads more flow'ry,—more romantic groves,
Rolls toward the western main. Hail, sacred flood!
May still thy hospitable swains be blest
In rural innocence; thy mountains still
Teem with the fleecy race; thy tuneful woods
For ever flourish, and thy vales look gay,
With painted meadows, and the golden grain!

CATERLINE, an ancient parish, now comprehended in the parish of Kinneff, Kincardine. The village of the same name is 5 miles north-north-east of Bervie, on the German ocean. A convenient and safe harbour for coasting-vessels of light burden might be made here at small expense.

CATERTHUN, a hill in the parish of Menmuir, in Forfarshire, 5 miles north of Brechin; so called from the British *cader*, 'a fortress;' and *dun*, 'a hill.' It is remarkable for a strong fortification on its summit. This building consists of an immense quantity of loose stores ranged around the summit in an oval form. Round the external base is a deep ditch; and 100 yards below are the vestiges of another surrounding the hill. The area within the first or highest mound is flat; the length of the oval is 436 feet, and the transverse diameter 200. This area is covered with a fine soft grass, while, without the ring, the surface of the hill is covered with heath and moss. Within the area is a spring of the coldest water; and near the east side are the remains of a rectangular building, of which the dyke and ditch are yet to be easily traced. The ascent of the hill is very steep, and the summit can only be approached in one direction. There is another fortification of inferior strength in the neighbourhood, on a lower hill, to the northward, called Brown Caterthun, from the colour of its ramparts which are composed of earth: that previously described being known as White Caterthun. It is of a circular figure, and consists of several concentric circles. As White Caterthun at a distance has a resemblance to the frustrum of a cone, from the heap of stones at its summit, it has been considered by some to have been a volcano, the crater of which is extinct. But there neither is the appearance of lava, nor of any other volcanic matter, in the neighbourhood; and there is evidently a systematic arrangement of the stones which compose its fortification. Pennant thinks that these hill-forts may have been occupied by the Caledonians, previous to their engagement at the foot of the Grampians with Agricola.*

CATHCART,† a parish partly in the county of Lanark, but chiefly in that of Renfrew; bounded on the north by Govan, a part of the Gorbals parish, and Rutherglen; on the east by Rutherglen and Carmunnock; on the south by Carmunnock and Mearns; and on the west by Eastwood. Its extent, from north to south, may be estimated at 6 miles; its mean breadth at 2½; and its superficies at 3,000 Scots acres. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,638. The surface is very agreeably diversified with hill and dale, presenting to the eye those alternate risings and falls which constitute picturesque beauty. Many of the hills bear the marks of the plough to the very summit, and none are so steep as to prevent cultivation. Through these hills the White Cart winds its romantic course. Towards the southern part of the parish, the country is more bleak and barren, and the hills of greater height. Mr. Ramsay says: "Sluggish and unadorned though the river White Cart be in the lower part of its course, it exhibits much beauty in its progress through the parish of Cathcart, the banks being frequently elevated and clothed with a rich drapery of wood. Such is the warmth and shelter in some of the sequestered spots on its banks, that an almost perpetual verdure is to be found. In the midst of this scenery 'the Bard of Hope,' and the amiable author of 'The Sabbath,' were, in their childhood, accustomed to pass the summer-months and feed their young fancies, removed from the smoke and noise of their native city. The latter, in his 'Birds of Scotland,' says:

* In King's 'Munimenta Antiqua' [Vol. i. Pl. I. and II.] there are accurate drawings of White Caterthun. Pennant has also given a view of White Caterthun.

† The etymology of this name usually adopted is *Caer-cart*, 'the Castle on the Cart.' Mr. Ramsay, in his very accurate sketches of Renfrewshire [Edin. 1839. 4to. p. 75.] prefers the etymology *Caeth-cart*, 'the Strait of Cart,' the river here running in a narrow channel.

'Forth from my low-roofed home I wandered blithe
Down to thy side, sweet Cart! where, cross the stream,
A range of stones, below a shallow ford,
Stood in the place of the now spanning arch.'

And Campbell, in his 'Lines on revisiting Cathcart,' thus tenderly apostrophizes the pleasant fields which he had so often traversed 'in life's morning march, when his bosom was young:'

'Oh! scenes of my childhood, and dear to my heart,
Ye green waving woods on the margin of Cart,
How blest in the morning of life I have stray'd
By the stream of the vale and the grass-covered glade!'"

There are five villages in the parish: viz. the two Cathcarts, Langside, Clarkston Toll, and Westfield. The parish gives name, and the title of Earl, to the ancient family of Cathcart, whose hereditary estates here were alienated by Alan, 3d Lord Cathcart, in 1546. The family within the present century, repurchased the lands on which the castle of Cathcart stands, and another portion named Symshill. Population, in 1801, 1,059, of whom only 55 resided in Lanarkshire; in 1831, 2,228. Houses, in 1831, 284, of which 31 were in Lanarkshire.—This parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Stipend £274 4s. 1d.; glebe £16. Unappropriated teinds £15 19s. 5d. Patron, Gordon of Aikenhead. Church built in 1832; sittings 750. —Schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £15 fees. There were 3 private schools in 1834.—The field of Langside, remarkable as the scene, on the 13th of May, 1568, of the last fruitless effort of the unfortunate Mary to regain her crown, is in this parish. An eminence is yet pointed out, near the old castle of Cathcart, called the Court knowe, where the queen stood during the engagement; and a hawthorn bush—commonly known by the name of 'Queen Mary's Thorn'—marks the spot. The castle of Cathcart, 1¼ mile south-east of Langside, has been a very strong building. "The time when the castle of Cathcart was reared," says Mr. Ramsay, "is unknown. From the remains it appears to have been a place of great strength. Two of its sides are completely defended by the river, to which there is an almost perpendicular descent of tremendous height. The access on the other side—except by a narrow entry which might have been secured by a ditch and drawbridge—is pretty steep and difficult, so that, in times when the art of attack was not so well understood, it might have made a considerable defence. The original edifice consisted of a square tower, 'to which,' says Hamilton of Wishaw, writing about the year 1710, 'severall new buildings have been added.' This more modern portion was 'completely removed' by the end of that century. From Wishaw we also learn that the castle 'had fruitfull gardens about it.' This edifice was inhabited till about the year 1750, when it was given up for demolition by the proprietor of that day, Maxwell of Williamwood, upon his removing to another dwelling. The materials were sold to a tradesman in Glasgow, who, having taken off the roof, was proceeding to demolish the rest of the building, when he found himself obliged to stop by the resistance he met with from the strength and thickness of the walls. Since that time the edifice has remained in a dismantled state, without, however, suffering much farther injury from the influence of the weather. Upon the bank of the river, and adjacent to the castle, stands Cartside cottage, the modern mansion of the family. Upwards of twenty years ago there was built into the front wall of this house a stone, on which are sculptured the arms of Carthcart, quartered with those of Stair, indicating the connection of these families through the marriage of Alan, 7th Lord Cathcart, to a daughter of Viscount Stair, the eminent lawyer."

CATHERINE (Loch). See Katrine.

CATHERINE'S (St.), a ferry on Loch Fyne, opposite to Inverary, and equidistant from the northern terminations of the Strachur and Ardnoe roads. There is a small pier here, 90 yards in length.

CATHKIN. See Carmunnock.

CATLAW, one of the Grampians, in the northern part of the parish of Kingoldrum, in the county of Angus; the elevation of which by barometrical mensuration has been found to be 2,264 feet above the level of the sea. [Old Statistical Account, vol. ix. p. 131.] At the base, towards the north-east, is a chalybeate spring. See Kingoldrum.

CATRAIL (The), a remarkable trenched fortification which may be traced from near the junction of the Gala and Tweed to the mountains of Cumberland. Its general breadth is from 20 to 24 feet, and it is supported by hill-forts scattered in the line of its course. "It is known in the country," says Chalmers in his 'Caledonia,' [vol. i. pp. 239–242,] "by the several names of the Catrail, and of the Pictsworkditch. The *Catrail* is the British name of ancient times; and signifies, in the British language—what distinctly intimates the purposes for which it was made—'the Dividing fence,' or 'the Partition of Defence.' The name of the Pictsworkditch was applied to this remarkable fence, in more modern times, by the same people who called Severus's wall the Pictswall, and other objects by the same well-known name. The Catrail, consisting of a fosse, and a double rampart, runs through the shires of Selkirk and Roxburgh, from Galashiels on the north, to the Peel-fell, at the eastern extremity of Lidsdale, on the south. The Pictsworkditch first appears, on the north, at a farm called Mosalee, a mile westward from Galashiels, near the obvious remain of a British fort. From Mosalee, it runs, southward, by the west side of Boghall; and, at the end of 2 miles, arrives at the Rink-hill, on the summit of which, there are the remains—as the name implies—of a British hill-fort, that is of an elliptical form, and defended by two ditches, and two ramparts of earth and stone. From the Rink-hill, the Pictsworkditch proceeds, in a south-west direction, across the Tweed, near the influx of the Howdenpot-burn; and continues its course to a British fort on the west side of this stream. From this fort, the Pictsworkditch passes Cribshill; and is again discovered several miles, westward, passing along the south-east declivity of Minchmoor, whence it passes Henhillhope, where it is distinctly seen, in its obvious course, for a quarter of a mile. It afterwards clearly appears as it ascends the Swinebraehill above Yarrow kirk; and passing the Yarrow river, near Redhawse, it is again observable several miles southward, near Delorain burn, on the south side of Ettrick river. From this position, it has been traced across Coplaw; and thence, southward, by the base of Stanhopelaw, where its singular remains are pretty distinct. For some distance, southward, of Stanhopelaw, it cannot now be traced, owing to the swampiness of the country; but the Pictsworkditch again appears on Hendwoody common; whence it proceeds, in a south-west direction, across Borthwick water, past a farmstead called Broadlee, where the remains of it become very distinct for the course of a mile-and-a-half, till it reaches Slatehillmoss. From this position, it proceeds forwards, in a south-east direction, across Teviot river, through the farm of North-house to Dockcleugh-hill, where its remains are very distinct: from Dockcleugh-hill it continues a south-east course, in a slanting form across Allan water, to a place named Dod, passing two hill-forts on the left. From Dod, where its remains are distinct, the Pictsworkditch proceeds

eastward, past another British fort called Whitebillbrae; and it there ascends the Carriage-hill, on which its remains are very perfect. From Carriage-hill it proceeds across a rivulet, called Langside burn; and here, says Gordon, the tourist, 'it becomes the landmark betwixt the Duke of Buccleuch's estate, and Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs.' From Langside burn its remains appear very distinct, as they pass along the northern base of the Maiden Paps to the Leapsteel; and thence passing Robertslin, it traverses a tract of boggy ground called Cockspart. Crossing the hills into the upper parts of Lidsdale, the remains of it again appear on Dawstane-burn; and thence passing the abbey, it goes on to Dawstane-rig. From this position, faint vestiges of it were traced nearly to the Peel-fell, which is one of the chain of mountains that forms a natural barrier between Northumberland, on the south, and Teviotdale, and Lidsdale, on the north. Gordon—who has the merit of having first brought this curious remain into notice—absurdly supposes it to have been a *limes*, or boundary, which the Caledonians established after their peace with the Emperor Severus. He ought to have recollected that this work is in the country of the Romanized Britons of Valentia, and lies far from the land of the Mæatæ and Caledonians. Maitland, with equal absurdity, has converted the Catrail into a Roman road. If he had only examined it, he would have seen that it is as different from a Roman road as a crooked is from a straight line, or as a concave work is from a convex. The able and disquisitive Whitaker was the first who applied the Catrail to its real purpose, by referring it to its proper period. There can hardly be a doubt whether the Catrail was once a dividing fence, between the Romanized Britons of the Cumbrian kingdom, and their Saxon invaders on the east. It cannot, indeed, be fitly referred to any other historical period of the country, which is dignified by the site of this interesting antiquity. The Britons and the Saxons were the only hostile people whose countries were separated by this warlike fence, which seems to have been exactly calculated to overawe the encroaching spirit of the Saxon people."

CATRINE, a village beautifully situated on the north side of the river Ayr, in the western extremity of the parish of Sorn, 15 miles east of the town of Ayr, and 2 east by south of Mauchline. It is of a regular form, having in the middle a square of 300 feet, with streets leading from it on the east, south, and west; these are intersected with other cross streets at right angles. In 1787, Claude Alexander, Esq. of Ballochmyle, the proprietor, in partnership with the well-known Mr. David Dale of Glasgow, established extensive spinning machinery here, and built this village for the accommodation of their work-people; since which time it has increased greatly, and in 1836 contained 2,645 inhabitants. In 1838, the 2 cotton-mills here employed 750 hands, and 290 horse power. A chapel-of-ease was built here by Mr. Alexander, in 1792, which was purchased in 1829 by the feuars of Catrine for £400; sittings 754. The feuars of Catrine are bound by their feus to maintain this chapel and a burying-ground; but the obligation does not extend to the payment of the stipend.—A United Secession church has recently been erected here; sittings 580.

CAVA, a small island of Orkney, 2 miles south of Pomona, and belonging to the parish of Orphir. It is about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad; and in 1796 was inhabited by 3 families. There is a ruinous chapel on the island.

CAVERS, a parish of very irregular figure and considerable extent, in the county of Roxburgh. It consists of two detached portions, both lying on the southern side of the Teviot. The upper and larger portion is separated from that lying lower down the river by the intervention of Hawick and Kirkton parishes; and is bounded on the north by these last-mentioned parishes; on the east by Hobkirk; on the south by Castletown parish, and Dumfries-shire; and on the west and north-west by Hawick. The western part of this division is hilly and rugged; but towards the east it becomes flat, with a rich fertile soil. It is watered by the Teviot, Allan water, and the Slitrige, with their tributaries. These all rise on the northern side of the mountainous range, from the southern slopes of which the Hermitage and the Liddel descend in an opposite direction. The loftiest mountain is the Wisp, to the west of Mosspaul inn, which has an altitude of 1,830 feet, and commands a noble prospect, embracing both the eastern and western seas. Tudhope, or Tutop, to the east of Mosspaul, belongs partly to this parish, and partly to CASTLETOWN: see the latter article. On advancing northwards we meet with a number of detached conical hills, amongst which are the Maiden paps, at the head of the Slitrige; Shelf-hill pen, near the head of the Allan; and Pencrest pen to the north of both these.—The northern or lower division of the parish is bounded on the north by Minto and Bedrule parishes; on the east by Bedrule and Hobkirk; on the south by Kirkton and Hawick; and on the west by Wilton and Minto. The Rule separates it from Bedrule. In this division is a village called Denholm, on the estate of Mr. Douglas of Cavers. See DENHOLM. Population, in 1835, 500. Denholm was the birth-place, in 1775, of John Leyden. Here is an Independent chapel. Cavers, the residence of James Douglas, Esq., is the only mansion of note in the parish. Population, in 1801, 1,382; in 1831, 1,625. Houses, in 1831, 262. Assessed property, in 1815, £11,503.—This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Stipend £250 6s. Unappropriated teinds £1,134 12s. 7d. Patron, Douglas of Cavers. Church built in 1822; sittings 500. It is in the lower division of the parish; the upper division has a chapel at Carlenrig.—There is one principal parish-school, and two side-schools, in this parish. Salary of principal master £30; 2d master £15 13s. 1½d.; 3d, £12. There is also a private girls' school.

CAVERTON, a village in the parish of Eckford, Roxburghshire; 4½ miles south of Kelso, near which is an extensive moor, called Caverton Edge, on which the Kelso races were formerly held. It was burnt by the English in 1544, and again in 1553. The vicinity of Moss tower, an important border-stronghold, about a furlong to the north-east, seems to have drawn upon it these visitations. The barony of Caverton belonged to the Lord Soulis, who, according to tradition, was boiled alive at the Ninestane rigg in the parish of Castletown, near his castle of Hermitage.

CAWDOR. See CALDER.

CAYLE (THE). See KALE.

CELLARDYKES, a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Kilrenny, so called from the fishers of Kilrenny having here cellars or storehouses for lodging their fish. It is immediately adjoining Anstruther-Easter, but is united as a burgh with Kilrenny, situated about half-a-mile inland. See KILRENNY. Municipal and parliamentary constituency, in 1839, 48. Revenue £40.—The principal trade is fishing for the Edinburgh market; and the Cellardykes fishermen are proverbial for their dexterity and hardihood. The take of herrings by the fishermen of this place, in 1839, was 25,000 barrels. The number of boats was 80, of an average burden of 16 tons each. Cod and haddocks are also exten-

sively exported from this place in a fresh, dried, and pickled state. There are two boys' schools here, a female school, and an infant school. Population, in 1811, 805; in 1836, 1,800, of whom 300 were fishermen.

CERES, a parish in the county of Fife, extending in length about 7¼ miles, and in breadth from 1 to 4 miles; bounded by St. Andrews, Kemback, and Cupar on the north; by St. Andrews, Kemback, and Cameron on the east; by Cameron, Kilconquhar, and Largo on the south; and by Cults, Kettle, and Scoonie, on the west. This parish forms a beautiful valley, lying to the south of Tarvet hill. Its superficial area amounts to about 8,000 acres, of which four-tenths are in tillage, five-tenths in pasture, and one-tenth is planted as muirland. The average rent is £1 10s. per acre. Valued rental £8,248 1s. 1d. Scots. Assessed property, in 1815, £12,753. There are about 500 looms within this parish employed in the manufacture of linen; and there are 3 spinning-mills for the manufacture of linen yarn, which, Mr. Leighton states, produce 119,600 spyndles yearly. Limestone is abundant, and extensively wrought; coal and freestone are also found here. The parish contains 4 other villages besides that of Ceres. The second village in point of extent is Craigrothie; the others are Chance-Inn, Pitscottie, and Coaltown. The Eden and Ceres, with two or three smaller rivulets, water this parish. The Ceres is formed by the union of five streams near the village of Ceres. It flows through the beautiful den of Dura, and joins the Eden near Kemback.—The ruins of Craighall house, built by the celebrated Scottish jurisconsult Sir Thomas Hope, are situated about a mile to the south-east of the village of Ceres; and to the south-west are the ruins of Struthers' house, now the property of the Earl of Glasgow. Upon the estate of Scotstarvet, is a beautiful tower of jointed freestone, 24 feet square, and about 50 feet high. The walls are very thick, and the windows small; the whole is surmounted by a battlement. Magus muir, the scene of Archbishop Sharp's murder, is partly in this parish, partly in that of St. Andrews. Lindsay of Pitscottie, author of a well-known history of Scotland, was a native of this parish: see PITSCOTTIE. Population, in 1801, 2,352; in 1831, 2,740. Houses 423.—This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Stipend £229 13s. 4d. Unappropriated teinds £5 9s. 4d. Church built in 1806; sittings 1,100. Patron, the Earl of Glasgow. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d. with about £40 fees. Prior to the Reformation, there was a chapel in this parish dedicated to St. Ninian; and the schoolmaster of Ceres receives a presentation to be chaplain of the chapel of St. Ninian, within the church of Ceres, and to be reader of that parish: a small salary of £3 Scots was formerly payable to the chaplain, from certain houses in Cupar, but these houses cannot now be discovered, and the chaplainry has become a title without a benefice. The parish school-house is a handsome building. There are also schools at Craigrothie and Baldinny.—The village of Ceres is situated 2½ miles south of Cupar-Fife. It contains several streets, and some good houses. It carries on a considerable trade in brown linen. It has 2 fairs annually, viz. on the 24th of June, and 20th of October. Besides the parish-church, there are here a Relief church built in 1798, and a Secession meeting-house built in 1744. The old feus in this village are held of the proprietors of Craighall. In the churchyard is the tombstone of John, 5th Lord Lindsay.

CESSFORD, a small village in the parish of Eckford, Roxburghshire; 6½ miles north-east of Jedburgh. There is a school here. Near it, on the south, is the ancient castle of Cessford, which gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Roxburgh. The first proprietor of this castle, mentioned in history, was Andrew Ker of Attonburn, who obtained the title of Baron Cessford, and got a charter of confirmation from Archibald, Earl Douglas, dated 1446. In 1570 the laird of Cessford was made warden of the Scottish middle marches. Cessford castle, being only 4 or 5 miles from the English confines, was necessarily rendered a place of security; and according to tradition, there was a subterraneous vault for concealing both persons and goods within its walls to which access was only got by one aperture which was opened or shut by a large stone with an iron ring in it. "This stone and ring," says the writer of the Old Statistical Account, "have been seen by some persons still alive; but the entrance to the peel or dungeon is now choked up with rubbish." In the recent Statistical Account it is stated that this vault is about 17 feet long, 10 broad, and 9 deep. No date is discernible to fix the period of the erection of this castle; but from those parts of the walls yet entire, it appears to have been a place of considerable strength, both from the thickness of the walls, which are 12 feet at an average,—the vestiges of the battlements on the top,—the embrasures on the sides,—and the remains of a surrounding moat which was probably furnished with water from a spring above the present farm-house, about 2 furlongs distant. The roof is entirely gone. The area within the walls is 39 feet in length, and 20 in breadth. See ECKFORD.

CESSNOCK. See GALSTON.

CHANCE INN. See INVERKEILOR; also CERES.

CHANNELKIRK,* a parish in Berwickshire, nearly of a circular form, having a diameter of 5½ miles; bounded by Fala and Humbie on the north; Lauder on the east and south; and Stow on the west. It is a pastoral district, situated amongst the Lammermoor hills, where they border with the counties of East and Mid-Lothian. The principal village is that of Oxton, with a population of 220. On the banks of the streamlets, which united form the Leader, are about 3,000 acres in tillage, having a light thin soil on a bed of sandy gravel. The hills are mostly bleak, and covered with heath. A great many Pictish or Scottish military encampments are to be seen in this neighbourhood. They are called rings by the common people. General Roy has preserved a plan of a Roman camp here. About a quarter of a mile west of the kirk is a fine spring called 'The Well of the Holy Water cleugh.' The Girthgate, or road by which the monks travelled from Melrose to Edinburgh, passes through the western boundary of the parish; and on this road, a few miles due west of the church, are the ruins of an old building commonly called Restlaw Ha', at which, tradition says, the monks and pilgrims used to stop for refreshment. Population, in 1801, 640; in 1831, 841. Houses 148. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,827. Real rental £5,400.—This parish, formerly a rectory, with the chapels of Glengelt and Carfrae annexed, is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Stipend £190 5s. 6d.; glebe £15. Patron, Sir H. P. H. Campbell, Baronet. Church built in 1817; sittings 300.—Schoolmaster's salary £30. The school is attended by about 100 children.

CHANONRY, a village in the county of Ross, about a mile from the burgh of Rosemarkie, to which it was united by a charter granted by James II.,

* The ancient name of this parish was Childer-kirk, or Children's kirk, the church having been dedicated to the Innocents. In old records it is written Jingle-kirk, and is usually pronounced so at this day.

under the common name of Fortrose. It was called Chanonry, from being the canonry of Ross, and the residence of the bishop; it is now the seat of a presbytery. See FORTROSE and ROSEMARKIE.

CHAPEL-HILL. See TRINITY-GASK.

CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, a parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire; bounded by the parishes of Rayne and Daviot on the north; by Daviot, Inverury, and Kemnay on the east; by Kemnay and Monymusk on the south; and by Monymusk, Oyne, and Rayne on the west. Its greatest length is 11 miles; greatest breadth 5. The river Don runs on the southern boundary, dividing it from Kemnay; the Urie intersects the northern and broadest part of the parish, and divides it from Inverury. There is a considerable extent of plantations. In several parts are indications of limestone, but none has yet been discovered. Near the old castle of Balquhain, on a small branch of the Urie, is a Druidical temple; a remarkably fine echo is observable here. About half-a-mile west of the church is a large upright stone, 10 feet high, 4 broad, and 1 foot thick, called the Maiden stone. Pennant has given an engraving of the hieroglyphics cut upon it. Near the kirk-town, in 1411, was fought the battle of Harlaw, between Alexander, Earl of Mar, and Donald, Lord of the Isles. See HARLAW. Population, in 1801, 1,224; in 1831, 1,873; in 1836, 1,928, of whom 1,793 belonged to the Established church. Houses 380. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,313. —This parish is in the synod of Aberdeen, and Garioch is the seat of a presbytery. It was formerly called Logie-Durno, but about the beginning of the 17th century was united to the parsonage of Fetternear, and erected into the present parish. The lands of Lethinty are annexed *quoad sacra* to Daviot. Minister's stipend £217 11s. 8d; glebe £22 10s. Unappropriated teinds £173 19s. 9d. Patron, Sir R. D. H. Elphinstone, Baronet. Church built in 1813; sittings 722.—Salary of parish schoolmaster £27, exclusive of the Dick bequest, with about £20 fees. There are 3 private schools in the parish.

CHARLESTON, a village in the parish of Dunfermline, Fifeshire; 3½ miles south of that place, and the same distance west of Inverkeithing; pleasantly situated on the north coast of the frith of Forth. It was founded by the Earl of Elgin in 1778, for the accommodation of the workmen at the extensive lime-works on his estate. It is in the form of a square, enclosing an area containing a bleaching-green. It has a tolerable harbour. The number of vessels belonging to Limekilns and Charleston, in 1828, was 75, averaging 80 tons burden. Coal is conveyed to the works from the Earl of Elgin's collieries by a railroad about 6 miles in length. There are 9 drawkilns here. In 1811 there were sold at these works 132,563 bolls of lime, 2,400 chalders slacked, 77,200 tons limestone, and 600 tons of ironstone. The present export is about 400,000 bushels of shells, and about 15,000 tons of raw stone. The working of ironstone has been discontinued of late years; but the export of coals is immense. Adjoining to Charleston, on the east, is the populous village of LIMEKILNS: which see. The Earl of Elgin's mansion of Broomhall is in the vicinity. Charleston contained, in 1831, 891 inhabitants.

CHARLESTON OF ABERLOUR. See ABERLOUR

CHARLESTON OF ABOYNE, a pleasant little town, on the north bank of the Dee, in the parish of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire; 30½ miles west of Aberdeen, and 26 east of Castleton of Braemar. The Dee is here crossed by a suspension-bridge. In the neighbourhood is Aboyne castle, the seat of the Marquess of Huntly. The surrounding scenery is very magnificent. It is a burgh-of-barony. It has six fairs in the year; viz. on the 3d Wednesday in February; 2d Wednesday in April; 3d Wednesday in June; Friday of Paldy fair week; 1st Tuesday in October, O. S.; and 2d Wednesday in November.

CHARLOTTE (FORT), a small fortification near the north end of the town of Lerwick, in Shetland, said to have been built in the days of Oliver Cromwell. It commands the entrance to Bressay sound, and was repaired in 1781.

CHATELHERAULT. See HAMILTON.

CHARTERS-HALL, or CHATORS HALL, a hamlet in the shire of Stirling, and parish of St. Ninian's; near the southern bank of the Bannock, 3½ miles south from Stirling.

CHEVIOT HILLS (THE), a range of mountains in the south of Scotland; separating, throughout a considerable portion of its extent, the kingdoms of Scotland and England. Some regard this chain as commencing at Loch Ryan on the west, and extending, with occasional interruptions, to the head of the Northumberland Beaumont; but the Cheviots, commonly so called, lie on the borders of Roxburgh and Northumberland, and may be regarded as commencing, on the east, with Cheviot hill, in N. lat. 55° 29′, 19 miles from Sunderland Point. This hill, the highest in the range, has an altitude of 2,684 feet, according to Sir Thomas Brisbane.* From this point, the Cheviots run in a south-west direction, by Carter fell, altitude 2,020 feet, to Peel fell, in N. lat. 55° 17′ and W. long. 2° 35′. The principal pass in the range is that known by the name of Carter bar, by which the road from Jedburgh to Newcastle enters England.

CHIRNSIDE,† a parish in the county of Berwick, district of the Merse. It is bounded by Coldingham on the north; by Ayton and Foulden on the east; by Hutton and Edrom on the south; and by Buncle on the west. The Whitadder separates it from Edrom and Hutton parishes; and a deep ditch which has been executed for the purpose of draining the Billymire morass, separates it from Buncle and Coldingham. The extent of this parish is about 3½ by 3 miles; superficial area, upwards of 5,000 acres. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,667. Among the several eminences which project from the Lammermoor hills into the low country of Berwickshire, Chirnside hill is a remarkable one. It is distinguished by its elevation and semicircular aspect to the south, joined with the great expansion of its summit, and its gradual declination to the Whitadder. It commands the view of a country, the richest perhaps in soil—with the exception of the Carses—of any in Scotland. The landscape is that of a plain, waved with long ridges, running chiefly in one direction, and of more than 25 miles extent, from the bay of Berwick to the Teviotdale hills, on the west; while directly south, and at almost the same distance, the famed hills and chaces of Cheviot form a very striking boundary. "About 60 or 70 years ago," says the writer of the Old Statistical Account, in 1794, "this prospect, although striking and noble, was a naked one, and had little or nothing of the beauty arising from extensive agriculture, enclosed fields, or plantations. If some groves or strips of trees marked, here and there, the seats of the gentry or nobles,

* Another barometric measurement, by Messrs. Adie & Galbraith, gave 2,695 feet. See 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal,' vol. xiv. p. 72. Mr. C. Smith estimated its height at 2,657 feet.

† In discussing the etymology of this name, the writer of the Old Statistical Account—who derives it from *chern*, 'a cairn,' with the Saxon adjunct *side*—says that the common people of the district universally pronounce *ch* as *sh*. Thus they pronounce Chirnside, Shirnside.

besides these, and a few enclosures joined with them, hardly any thing but waste land, or the poorest culture, was discoverable. Nature, indeed, wore a robe that indicated a deep soil. The uncultivated grounds produced immense tracks of heath, overspread with thick furze, or tall whins, and, in some drier places, with broom; which, in the spring, and through the summer, shed the golden gleam of their flowers, and their fragrance, all around. The eye of a spectator, on Chirnside hill, now has in prospect a country, of the extent described, all of it in remarkable cultivation; the corn-fields and pasture-lands, almost everywhere, enclosed and divided by hedges and ditches. Large plantations not only appear around the gentlemen's seats, but reach, in several places, to the extremities of their lands; so that they seem to be conjoined to each other." The progress of agriculture has added greatly to this richness of prospect since the commencement of the present century. The writer of the Old Statistical Account justly thought that a rise from 3s. to 12s. per acre in the rent of some lands within the parish, and from 5s. to 20s. of others, within a period of 45 years, indicated a vast improvement; but these rents have within the like space of the last 45 years, been again trebled, and, in some instances, quadrupled. Population, in 1801, 1,147; in 1831, 1,248; in 1835, 1,200; of whom 800 belonged to the Established church, and 380 to other denominations. Houses, in 1831, 219.—The village of Chirnside is 9 miles north-west of Berwick, and 6 east of Dunse; on the road from Dunse to Ayton. It consists of two streets nearly in the form of the letter T; the longer of which runs from west to east, about three quarters of a mile. At the junction of the two streets is an open space, called the Cross-hill, where a fair is held, chiefly for the sale of sack-cloth and linen yarn, on the last Thursday of November. It contains upwards of 600 inhabitants.—This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Stipend £247 8s. 6d.; glebe £29 8s. Unappropriated teinds £509 2s. 3d. Patron, Sir John Hall, Baronet. The church is a very old building; sittings 359.—There is a Reformed Presbyterian congregation. Church built in 1781; sittings 500. Minister's stipend £105, with a manse and a garden.—A United Secession church was recently built in the village.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £30 fees. There are 2 private schools.—The Rev. Henry Erskine, father of the well-known founders of the Secession, was the first minister of this parish after the Revolution. He died in 1696. In 1586, the Earl of Dunbar and March, along with Lord Douglas, met the English warden of the marches, Lord Neville, at Billymire, for the purpose of concluding a truce. The fact, as recorded in Border history, "gives occasion to observe why the place of a bog was appointed for such a meeting. It is accounted for, by considering the violent and particular animosity with which the parties at war in the borders were inflamed against each other. Their constant and mutual defiances and incursions kept up resentment; so that when the wardens were to meet for negociating a truce, infraction of it among their armed trains was always to be apprehended. To prevent their coming to blows or scuffles, they were kept at some distance from each other by a slough or intersection of the ground chosen for their meeting, until at least all the preliminaries were settled between the wardens. Hence, Hauden-stank and the Boundenroad are often mentioned as the places of conventions for treaties; and yet, even those precautions did not always insure their peaceable termination."

CHRIST'S KIRK, an ancient parish, now annexed to the parish of Kinnethmont, in the shire of Aberdeen. The church is in ruins, but the burial-ground is still in use. It is 4 miles east of Clatt. A fair was formerly kept here on the Green, in the month of May, and in the night; from which circumstance, it was commonly called Sleepy market. Several years ago, the proprietor, General Hay of Rannes, changed it from night to day; but so strong was the prepossession of the people in favour of the old custom, that rather than comply with the alteration, they chose to neglect it altogether. The scene of the celebrated poem of 'Chryst's-Kirk on the Grene,' commonly ascribed to James I., is supposed by some antiquaries to have been here.

CHRYSTON, a *quoad sacra* parish in Lanarkshire, divided from Cadder by authority of the Assembly, in 1834. It is 4½ miles in length by 3¼ in breadth, and contains about 11 square miles. Population, in 1836, 1,782, chiefly located in the villages of Chryston, Mollingburn, Moodiesburn, and Auchinloch. Church built in 1780; sittings 564. Stipend £70, with a manse and garden valued at £10. The minister of Cadder used to officiate every third Sunday here; but in 1780 the Chryston end of the parish was made a distinct chapelry. See CADDER.

CILLCHUIMAN. See BOLESKINE.

CILLIECHRIST, or KILCHRIST, an ancient chapelry in the parish of Urray in Ross, the scene of one of the bloodiest acts of Highland ferocity and revenge that history has recorded, commonly known as the Raid of Cilliechrist. In the early part of the 17th century, a party of Glengarry's men surprised a numerous body of the Mackenzies, while assembled at prayer within the walls of Cilliechrist chapel, on a Sunday morning; shut them up within the building, and then set fire to it; whilst the piper of the Macdonalds marched round the church, playing a pibroch, until the shrieks of the miserable victims were hushed in death. The Macdonalds returned home in two bands, one of which was overtaken by the Mackenzies near the burn of Altsay, and nearly extirpated; while a still more severe retribution overtook the other party, who, having fled by Inverness, were overtaken near Torbreck, and shut up in a public-house in which they had been refreshing themselves, which was set fire to, and the whole party, 37 in number, perished by the same death they had inflicted on the hapless Mackenzies. The solitary and beautiful burying-ground of the chapelry is still in use.

CLACHNAHARRY, a fishing-village in the parish of Inverness, at the mouth of the Caledonian canal, about a mile to the west of the town of Inverness, so called from the vicinity of a rock—in Gaelic *Clach-na-herry*, that is, 'the Watchman's stone'—on which sentinels used to be placed to give notice to the burghers of Inverness of the approach of any body of marauders. It has a population of about 300. In 1333, according to Sir Robert Gordon, but according to Shaw in 1454, and according to Anderson in 1378, John Monroe, the tutor of Foulis, in travelling homeward, on his journey from Edinburgh to Ross, stopped on a meadow in Stratherdale that he and his servants might get some repose. While they were asleep, the owner of the meadow cut off the tails of their horses. Being resolved to wipe off this insult, he, immediately on his return home to Ross, summoned his whole kinsmen and followers, and, after informing them how he had been used, craved their aid to revenge the injury. The clan, of course, complied; and, having selected 350 of the best and ablest men among them, he returned to Stratherdale, which he wasted and spoiled; killed some of the inhabitants, and carried off their cattle. In passing by the isle of Moy, on his return home, Mackintosh, the chief of the clan Chattan, being urged by some person who bore Monroe a grudge

sent a message to him demanding a share of the spoil. This was customary among the Highlanders when a party drove cattle which had been so taken through a gentleman's land, and the part so exacted was called a *Staoig rathaid*, or *Staoig creich*, that is, 'a Road collop.' Monroe, not being disposed to quarrel, offered Mackintosh a reasonable share, but this he was advised not to accept, and demanded the half of the booty. Monroe refused to comply with such an unreasonable demand, and proceeded on his journey. Mackintosh, determined to enforce compliance, immediately collected his clansmen, and went in pursuit of Monroe, whom he overtook in the vicinity of Clach-na-Harry. As soon as Monroe saw Mackintosh approaching, he sent home five of his men to Ferrindonald with the cattle, and prepared for action. But Mackintosh paid dearly for his rapacity and rashness, for he and the greater part of his men were killed in the conflict. Several of the Monroes also were slain, and John Monroe himself was left for dead in the field of battle, and might have died if the predecessor of Lord Lovat had not carried him to his house in the neighbourhood, where he was cured of his wounds. One of his hands was so mutilated, that he lost the use of it the remainder of his life, on which account he was afterwards called John Bac-laimh, or Ciotach. The Monroes had great advantage of the ground by taking up a position among rocks, from which they annoyed the Mackintoshes with their arrows.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a county forming part of a territory anciently denominated Ross. That tract was bounded on the south by the frith of Forth; on the east by the German ocean; by the frith of Tay on the north; and on the north-west by the Montes Ocellani, or Ochil hills, sweeping in a north-eastern direction from the neighbourhood of Stirling to the mouth of the Tay. The principal part of it was in Fife; Kinross and Clackmannan shires were formed out of the north-western part. A narrow part of Perthshire crosses the hills between these two small counties, and encroaches upon this district.* Clackmannanshire is bounded on the south and west by the frith of Forth, which separates it from Stirlingshire; and on the north and east by Perthshire, excepting at one point, where in joins the county of Fife. This county contains only 4 parishes. Along the Ochil hills lie Tillicoultry and Dollar; Alloa and Clackmannan stretch along the shores of the Forth. Alva, although belonging to Stirlingshire, is remarkably cooped up in this county. Part of the parish of Logie, too, lies in Clackmannanshire. The only towns are ALLOA and CLACKMANNAN: which see. The county contains about 30,720 English acres, of which 22,000 are cultivated, 5,000 uncultivated, and 3,720 nearly unprofitable. Assessed property, in 1815, £37,978. Population, in 1801, 10,858; in 1831, 14,729. Inhabited houses, in 1831, 2,391. Population, in 1841, 19,116, being an increase of 29.7 per cent. on that of 1831. Inhabited houses, in 1841, 3,593. Parliamentary constituency, in 1839, 812. It is conjoined with the shire of Kinross, and the two parishes of Tulliallan and Culross, in returning a member to parliament. The sheriff and small debt courts are held at Alloa. Stirling is the common gaol of the county of Clackmannan; but there is a lock-up house at Alloa.—In 1834, there were 5 parochial, and 26 not parochial schools in this county; superintended by 45 instructors, and attended by about 1,800 children.

The surface rises gradually from the shores of the frith to the Ochil hills, the highest of which, Bencloch, is in the parish of Tillicoultry; see BENCLOCH. On the banks of the Forth the country is flat and rich; and the Ochils afford pasturage for sheep not to be surpassed in Scotland. The Forth upon the south, and the Ochil hills upon the north, run in a direction diverging from each other. To the southward of the mountains lies the beautiful vale of Devon, through the middle of which flows the sweetly winding stream of that name. Betwixt this vale and the foot of the mountains, the soil is in general light and of a fine quality, but not very deep, being of a gravelly bottom. The haughs of the Devon are rich and fertile; of a deep soil, but with a mixture of sand. South from the Devon the country begins to rise, and the soil is less valuable, as it possesses much of that clay scarcely penetrable by water which is so generally found in districts containing coal and freestone. The country descends gradually from this to the shores of the Forth, along the whole of which is a most enchanting level tract, consisting of rich carse lands of the finest sort of alluvial soil, being a part of the carse of Stirling. These lands form the most beautiful part of the foreground in the extensive view from Stirling castle towards the east. The climate of this district is various. Snow seldom lies on the low grounds of Logie, or in the vale of Devon; although the case is very different upon the hills. There is a remarkable spot in the Ochils, above the house of Alva, so much shaded that snow sometimes lies on it until the month of June. The rain that falls is seldom copious, and, on account of the gravelly bottom in the parishes of Tillicoultry and Dollar, does little hurt. The climate of the high lands is considerably colder and wetter than that of the valleys; and the moisture is likewise more severely felt, as the bottom is a retentive till. In the parishes of Alloa and Clackmannan, the climate is pleasant and dry, as well as warm.

Every modern improvement in agriculture has been adopted here; and the high state of cultivation over the whole face of the country is a proof of the skill and industry of the farmers. Beans are much cultivated, and are generally planted in drills; sometimes they are sown broad cast, with a mixture of pease. In this district and its neighbourhood are a considerable number of small feus held in perpetuity. About the time of the reformation from popery, it became, in many parts of the country, a sort of fashion for great proprietors to grant feus of considerable portions of their estates. Some proprietors did this to conciliate the attachment of their vassals; others, from generosity, were willing to deprive their successors of the power to expel from around them the faithful adherents to the fortunes of their family; while a third class were tempted by a considerable pecuniary payment which the vassals had found means to accumulate. The family of Argyle, in particular, possessed property in this neighbourhood, and made perpetual grants to their vassals in the manner alluded to. One feu in the parish of Dollar, extending to no less than 200 Scottish acres, is held under this condition, that the feuar or tenant shall be bound to slaughter all the cattle that may be wanted for the use of the family of Argyle in their residence of Castle-Campbell. About the end of the 16th, or beginning of the 17th century, Lord Colvil, then proprietor of the estate of Tillicoultry, divided about four-fifths of the arable land into 40 feus, each of which contained, on an average, about 30 Scotch acres. Most of these tenures were con-

* In this part of Scotland the local intermixture of the civil divisions is very inconvenient. For example: before a witness residing in any of the detached portions of Perthshire, situated within a few miles of Kinross or Alloa, can be effectually cited to appear at the courts held in these towns, the warrant must be indorsed by the sheriff-clerk of Perthshire; and the same occurs with regard to the detached portions of Stirlingshire.

verted into feus in the year 1605. What was called the Mains of Dollar was divided into 8 oxengates, each of which contained from 30 to 45 Scotch acr s In the carse, the farms are not large, containing only about 80 or 100 acres each.

There is no county in Scotland better supplied with water than Clackmannan. The Devon, from its source in the parish of Blackford in Perthshire, to where it falls into the Forth, at the village of Cambus, presents a succession of delightful scenery. After running a course of more than 26 miles, it mingles its pure and limpid waters with the Forth, not more than 6 miles in a straight line from its source. See article THE DEVON. In the lower part of the county is another river called the South Devon, and sometimes the Black Devon, from the gloomy density of its waters. This stream rises in the hills of Saline, in the county of Fife, and flowing westward, in a direction nearly parallel to the Devon, falls into the Forth in the parish of Clackmannan.—There is a small stream which runs into the Devon, called Gloomingside burn, in which no trouts have ever been discovered, although it has fine streams and pools. Live trouts have been put into it; but it does not appear that they were capable of living there.—There is rather a deficiency of wood in the county. The ancient forest of Clackmannan has long since disappeared. About sixty years ago, attempts to cover the hills to a considerable height were made, which, in time, may probably succeed, and prove a great ornament to the country; but, on account of its elevated situation, the progress of vegetation is here remarkably slow. Clackmannanshire abounds with coal in every part; freestone and granite are also abundant. In the Ochils have been wrought at various times valuable ores of silver, lead, copper, cobalt, ironstone, and antimony. Many rich specimens of septaria have also been found. Coal is very extensively wrought. Pebbles, agates, and a few topazes, are sometimes discovered amongst the rubbish which is washed from the hills.—The principal seats in this district are Tullibody, Kennet or Clackmannan, Shaw-park, and Alloa. The principal feudal remains are Castle-Campbell, Alloa tower, and Clackmannan tower.—In this county the weights and measures are the same as those of Stirlingshire.

CLACKMANNAN, a parish in the above county; extending in length about 6, and in breadth 4 miles; bounded on the north by Tillicoultry and Dollar; on the east by Tulliallan; on the south by the Forth; and on the west by Alloa. The superficial area is about 7,000 acres; the whole is arable; the greater part carse ground, and highly productive. Assessed property, in 1815, £14,026. It is watered by the two Devons. The Black Devon rose to an immense height in this quarter during the rains in September 1839, and choked one of the Devon company's pits. The Devon Iron company have extensive furnaces and machinery here; and near to their works the thriving village of Newtonshaw has been built. Coal and limestone abound; and there is plenty of freestone fit for building. Near the town stands the beautiful modern mansion of Bruce of Kennet. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2,961; in 1831, 4,266; in 1836, 4,485; of whom 3,109 belonged to the Established church, and 1,342 were dissenters. —This parish is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £284 0s. 9d.; glebe £16. Unappropriated teinds £241 16s. 3d. Church built in 1815; sittings 1,250.—A Relief church was built in the town of Clackmannan in 1790; sittings 450. Stipend £75.—There is also a Dissenting chapel at Sauchie.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £11 fees. In 1834 there were 8 private schools within this parish.

CLACKMANNAN, a town in the above parish, formerly the county-town; 2 miles east of Alloa, and 3½ west of Kincardine. It is situated on an eminence gently rising out of a plain to the height of 190 feet above the level of the Forth. On each side of the town the ground has a gradual descent; but, towards the west where the old tower of Clackmannan is placed, it is bold and rocky. The surrounding scenery, as beheld from this tower, is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. To the west is seen Alloa, Stirling, St. Ninians, and all the country as far as Ben Lomond; on the north the prospect is bounded by the Ochils; on the south and east are the fertile fields of Stirlingshire, and the towns of Falkirk, Linlithgow, and Kincardine; while the foreground is filled by the Forth, here a mile in breadth, and 3 miles farther down expanding into a wide sheet of water resembling a large inland lake. The tower or keep—now the property of the Earl of Zetland—is all that now remains of the castle or palace of Robert Bruce, in which that monarch is said to have resided sometime previous to the battle of Bannockburn. Grose has preserved a view of it. It has been surrounded by a strong wall, and by a fosse on the side next the town. Till very lately the sword and helmet of the illustrious Bruce were kept here; they are now in the possession of the Earl of Elgin, at Broomhall, in Fifeshire, to whom the widow of Henry Bruce, Esq. bequeathed them.* The principal street of the town is broad and spacious; but many of the houses are mean. In the middle of the street stands a ruin which was once the prison and town-house. The harbour, or Clackmannan pow, is formed by the confluence of the South Devon with the Forth. Its mean depth of water is 10 feet, at the usual shipping-place, and 20 feet at the mouth of the harbour. It was much improved, in 1772, by Sir Lawrence Dundas. The town is situated on the estate of Clackmannan, and pays feu-duty to the proprietor of that estate. It has two fairs annually, in June and September. Population 1,300.

CLASHMORE, a hamlet in the parish of Dornoch, in Sutherlandshire. It is the nearest point to the Mickle ferry, which, before the existence of Bonar bridge, was the only practicable mode of reaching Sutherland and Caithness from the south. The mail-coach here leaves the Skibo road for Dornoch. There is a good inn here.

CLATT, a parish in the western part of the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire; bounded by the parish of Kinnethmont on the north; by Leslie on the east; Tullynestle on the south; and Auchindore and Rhynie parishes on the west. It is a rugged district, and the climate is severe and unfavourable to agriculture, although the soil is in general good. Granite and marble occur here. A small stream, called the Gaudie, rises in the western extremity of the parish, flows nearly due east, dividing the parish into two nearly equal parts, and falls into the Urie. The village of Clatt is 10 miles south of Huntly. It was erected into a burgh-of-barony by James IV. in 1501. Population, in 1801, 433; in 1831, 535. Houses 100. Assessed property, in 1815, £866.—This parish—formerly a rectory, and a prebend belonging to the chapter of Aberdeen—is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £134 16s. 6d.; glebe £9. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d.

CLAYHOLE, a village in Wigtonshire in the

* This venerable lady died at the age of 95, in 1796. Her husband, who died in 1772, was generally considered the chief of the Bruces. The estate of Clackmannan had remained in the direct line from the days of David II. till that year.

parish of Leswalt, so near Stranraer as to be a suburb of that town, and included within its parliamentary boundary.

CLEISH, a parish in Kinross-shire; bounded on the north by Perthshire, and by Fossaway and Kinross parishes; on the east by the parishes of Portmoak and Ballingry; on the south by the parishes of Beath and Dunfermline; and on the west by the parish of Saline. It is of an oblong form, stretching nearly due west from the low heights on the east which divide Kinross-shire from Fifeshire; and is 6½ miles in length, by about 1 in average breadth; and contains about 7½ square miles. A range of green but moorish hills, bearing the name of the parish, and of considerable elevation, divide it from Dunfermline. Dumglow, the highest, is 1,215 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect; and three others, called the Ingans, are respectively 1,060, 1,048, and 1,030. The higher lands are in pasturage; and the lower, though of only middle-rate soil, and from 380 to 500 feet above the level of the sea, are in tillage. Springs and rills are abundant and good, pouring their grateful treasures past the door of nearly every dwelling. Four lakes, the largest about 1½ mile in circumference, enrich the hill-country with a store of perches, pikes, and eels, and with a few trouts. The Gairney carries the waters of these lakes to Loch Leven. It flows along the northern boundary of the parish for about 2½ miles, separating it from Fossaway and Kinross. Excellent freestone exists in great plenty; and affords material for the best houses and bridges in Kinross-shire and its coterminous districts. Limestone also is found; but except at Scarhill, on the estate of Cleish, it lies at so great a depth as not to be an object of importance. Coal was formerly wrought to a considerable extent on the estate of Blair-Adam; but for many years past has been neglected. On the top of Dumglow, and of other hills, are traces of ancient forts or camps, which are supposed to have been part of a chain of posts for defending the Roman conquests; and near these fortifications have been found several urns containing human bones and pieces of charcoal. A short distance from the parish-church stands a rock called 'The Lecture stane,' which was used, in the days of popery, as a support for the coffin during the reading of the burial-service at funerals. At the east end of the parish, a stone, inserted in a bridge, bears an inscription indicating the road beneath it to have been that by which Queen Mary fled from Lochleven castle. Formerly, on what is now the farm-stead of Gairney-bridge, stood the school-house in which Michael Bruce, the Kirke White of Scotland, taught a school; and within a few yards of the same spot stood the public-house in which the fathers of the Secession held their first meeting. The great road from Queensferry to Perth passes through nearly the centre of the parish, in a direction from south to north. Population, in 1801, 625; in 1831, 681. Houses 138. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,063. —This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Patron, Young of Cleish. Stipend £156 16s. 4d.; glebe £14. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d. The church was built in 1832, and is remarkably neat, and in a beautiful situation, embosomed in plantations at the base of the southern hills, and looking down over sylvan slopes upon the vale of Kinross.

CLIFTON, a village in Breadalbane, near Tyndrum. There is a lead mine here, on the top of a hill, which was wrought several years ago but afterwards abandoned. The workings have, however, been subsequently renewed by direction of the Marquess of Breadalbane, and, in 1839, above 100 men were engaged in the works here, under the guidance of a few German miners.

CLIFTON, a decayed village, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Morebattle in Roxburghshire; 10 miles south-east of Kelso. Clifton hill is a beautiful eminence on the east side of the Beaumont.

CLISHEIM, a mountain in the northern division of the isle of Harris, the loftiest in the Outer Hebrides. Dr. Macculloch calls it Clisseval, and estimates its height at 2,700 feet, which is certainly too low, if his estimate of the altitude of Langa, in its neighbourhood, at 2,407 feet, be correct; for Clisheim is, apparently at least, 800 feet higher.

CLOCH, or Clough Point, a point of land on the south shore of the frith of Clyde, in the county of Renfrew, about 5 miles below the port of Greenock; in N. lat. 55° 58′, and W. long. 4° 52′. There is a light-house here. The light exhibited is white and stationary. It is elevated 76 feet above high water, and seen at the distance of 12 miles in clear weather. It was erected in 1797.

CLOSEBURN,* a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire; 10 miles in extreme length, and nearly 8 in breadth; bounded on the north by the parishes of Morton and Crawford in Lanarkshire; on the east by Kirkpatrick-juxta and Kirkmichael; on the south by Kirkmahoe; and on the west by Keir and Morton. It contains 20,745¼ Scots acres according to Webster's gazetteer; but, according to the Old Statistical Account, 28,000 acres, 1,900 of which were under cultivation in 1793; and according to the New Statistical Account 23,006 acres in pasture; 5,683 in tillage; and 1,500 under plantation. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,220. The rental of the parish has nearly quadrupled since the end of last century. The river Nith forms the western boundary, along which the soil is a fine rich loam; to the eastward the ground rises a little, and the soil becomes light, dry, and sandy, until it merges into extensive moors, unfit for tillage but affording good pasture for sheep. The principal hills are those of Queensberry, Carrick, and Auchinleck. The first of these rises 2,140 feet above the level of the sea. See Queensberry.—Besides the Nith, the Crichup, a small stream noted for its romantic beauties, runs through this parish. The Crichup takes its rise in a moss near the northern extremity of the parish. Not far from its source, it forms a very beautiful cascade, called 'the Gray Mare's tail,' by falling over a precipice of about 80 or 90 feet in height, and almost perpendicular. About half-a-mile below this, the water has, in the course of ages, hollowed out to itself a strait passage through a mass of red freestone, forming a peculiarly romantic linn. This linn, from top to bottom, is upwards of 100 feet; and though 20 deep, it is yet so strait at the top, that one might easily leap across it, were it not for the tremendous prospect below, and the noise of the water running its dark course, and by its deep murmurings affrighting the imagination. "Inaccessible in a great measure to real beings, this linn was considered as the habitation of imaginary ones; and at the entrance into it, there was a curious cell or cave, called the Elf's kirk, where, according to the superstition of the times, the imaginary inhabitants of the linn were supposed to hold their meetings. This cave proving a good freestone-quarry, has lately been demolished, for the purpose of building houses, and from being the abode of elves, has been converted into habitations for men. In the times of

* "The original name of the parish was Kilosburn, or, as it is spelled in a very old deed, Kelosbern, from *Cella Osburni*. It was at first but of small extent, and the church seems to have been intended chiefly for the accommodation of the family of Closeburn and its dependents."—*Old Statistical Account.*

persecution, the religious flying from their persecutors, found an excellent hiding-place in Crichup linn; and there is a seat, in form of a chair, cut out by nature in the rock, which having been the retreat of a shoemaker in those times, has ever since borne the name of 'the Sutor's seat.' Nothing can be more striking than the appearance of this linn from its bottom. The darkness of the place, upon which the sun never shines,—the ragged rocks, rising over one's head, and seeming to meet at the top, with here and there a blasted tree, bursting from the crevices,—the rumbling of the water falling from rock to rock, and forming deep pools,—together with some degree of danger to the spectator, whilst he surveys the striking objects that present themselves to his view,—all naturally tend to work upon the imagination. Hence many fabulous stories are told, and perhaps were once believed, concerning this curious linn." [Old Statistical Account, vol. xiii. p. 245.] Sir Walter Scott has taken this place for the prototype of the haunts of Balfour of Burley while under hiding.—The limeworks of Closeburn, begun by Sir James Kilpatrick, in 1772, and prosecuted with vigour by the present proprietors, are extensive, and have proved most beneficial to the district, although the nearest coal-pits are at Sanquhar, 14 miles distant. The castle of Closeburn, formerly belonging to the family of Kirkpatrick, but which passed from them in 1783, when the estate was purchased by Mr. Menteath, is an ancient building, surrounded by a fosse which formerly communicated with a small lake now drained. This very ancient fortalice is a square tower about 50 feet high, consisting of a ground-floor, and three series of vaulted apartments. It is still inhabited. Grose has given a drawing of it. Near this castle is a mineral well which has been of service in scrofulous cases. It is impregnated with sulphur. Upon the farm of Kirkpatrick were the remains of an old chapel and burying-ground. There is also near the village of Closeburn a chalybeate spring of considerable strength. The village of Closeburn is 2½ miles south-east of Thornhill. Closeburn hall is a fine modern building in the Grecian style. Population, in 1801, 1,679; in 1831, 1,680. Houses, in 1831, 392.—This parish, with which that of Dalgarno was incorporated in 1697, is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Sir C. Menteath, Baronet. Stipend £234 19s. 3d.; glebe £19. There are 5 schools, though no properly parochial school, in this parish. The principal school of the parish is that which, in honour of its founder, is called the school of Wallacehall. John Wallace, merchant in Glasgow, a native of Closeburn, in the year 1723, mortified £1,600 for the purpose of erecting this school. The presbytery of Penpont were appointed trustees for the management of the fund, judging of the qualifications of the teachers, and watching over the interests of the school; but in the management the laird of Closeburn was to be consulted. Five patrons were appointed to nominate the rector of the school, viz. John Wallace of Elderslie, Thomas Wallace of Cairnhill, and Michael Wallace, merchant in Glasgow, three brothers, the minister of Closeburn, and the town-clerk of Glasgow, for the time being. In the election of a rector, it is recommended to the patrons to give a preference to one of the name of Wallace, if equally qualified. Of the money mortified by Mr. Wallace, £200 was laid out in building a schoolhouse and dwelling-house for the rector, and in purchasing 5 acres of ground contiguous to the school, for the rector's use; £1,145 was laid out in purchasing lands at some distance; and the remainder was applied towards enclosing the land and enlarging the rector's house. The branches of education which the deed of mortification requires to be taught at this school are, English, writing, arithmetic, bookkeeping, Latin and Greek. But besides these, French, geography, and mathematics are also taught. The rector is likewise obliged to pay £5 a-year to a person named by the minister, to teach English in a remote part of the parish. These schools are free to the children of the parish.—This parish is celebrated in the annals of curling.

CLOVA, an ancient parish, now annexed to the parish of Cortachy in Forfarshire. The church was rebuilt in 1730, and is about 9 miles distant from the church of Cortachy. The inhabited part of Clova is about 4 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is little more than a mile. It is surrounded on three sides by the Binchinnan branch of the Grampian mountains, which are here of great height, and exhibit a scene of much beauty and grandeur, especially when contrasted with the delightful valley at their base. Loch Brandy is about 1½ mile in circumference, and abounds with pike and trout. On a little eminence near the church are the remains of an ancient castle, formerly the residence of a family of the name of Ogilvy. See CORTACHY.

CLUANY (LOCH), a featureless sheet of water in Inverness-shire, on the road from Invermoriston to Kyle-Rhee, about 25 miles from the former place, and 23 from the latter. There is a small inn here.

CLUDEN, a small village in the parish of Holywood, Dumfries-shire, 3 miles from Dumfries. There are large flour-mills here.

CLUDEN (THE), or CLOUDEN, a river in Dumfries-shire, formed by the confluence of the Cairn and Glenesland, which, after a south-east course of nearly 14 miles, falls into the Nith, a little below the old college of LINCLUDEN: which see. It abounds with trout and salmon, especially in the upper parts of the stream; herlings, and a few pike, are also found in it.

CLUNIE,* a parish in the district of Stormont, Perthshire; bounded on the north by Kirkmichael; on the east by Blairgowrie and Kinloch; on the south-east by Lethendy and Caputh; and on the west and north-west by Caputh and Dunkeld. It extends in length about 9 miles from the summit of a low range of the Grampians, towards the valley of Strathmore; its breadth nowhere exceeds 4 miles. Its superficial area is estimated at 8,000 acres, of which 2,555 were under cultivation in 1791. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,414. The surface is mountainous; the lower parts being about 150, while the highest are not less than 1,800 feet above the level of the sea.† The soil is various; in the

* *Clunie*, which has time immemorial been the name of this parish, is the modern orthography of the old Celtic word *Cluaine*, which signifies 'a Green pasture between Woods.' Such a level green pasture, called the Meadow, lies a little to the north of the church; on the north side of this plain there is still natural wood growing, and on the south side we find vestiges of old trees in a small moss which makes a part of the glebe.—*Old Statistical Account.*

† The following table of the weather, as registered at Clunie manse from 1825 to 1832, was published, with some other Meteorological tables, in the 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal,' vol. xiv. p. 309:—

| Years. | Fair Days. | Foul Days. | Sunshine Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1825 | 219 | 146 | 206 |
| 1826 | 222 | 143 | 226 |
| 1827 | 172 | 193 | 189 |
| 1828 | 192 | 174 | 166 |
| 1829 | 196 | 169 | 172 |
| 1830 | 166 | 199 | 135 |
| 1831 | 153 | 212 | 129 |
| 1832 | 161 | 205 | 144 |
| Yearly average | 185⅛ | 180⅜ | 170⅞ |

N. B.—The Fair days include the Sunshine days; and by the Foul days is meant, that, in each, more or less rain, hail, or snow fell.

valleys, however, it is good, and yields tolerable crops. Benachally is the highest mountain. See BENACHALLY. The Craig of Clunie is a trap-rock, about 600 feet in altitude.—There are no rivers in this parish, but some considerable burns or brooks, as the Lornty, the Droothy, the Buckny, and the Lunan. The Lornty flows from the loch of Benachally; runs about 6 miles east-south-east through the hilly parts of the parishes of Clunie, Kinloch, and Blairgowrie; and falls into the river Ericht above the Caith, a curious fall of the river, a little above the village of Blairgowrie.—The burn of Droothy rises from the moss of Benachally, separates the barony of Laighwood from the forest of Clunie and the barony of Forneth, and, after a rapid course of about 3 miles to the south-east, empties itself into the Lunan.—The Buckny takes its rise from Loch-na-chat, and falling to the south-east between the mountains of Benachally and Deuchara, forms the Doo loch; thence, increased by the springs of the Doo loch, it thunders down a deep, narrow, rocky den, covered with wild wood, called the Den of Richip, and separating the parishes of Caputh and Clunie, enters the latter in the park of Laighwood, where it unites with the Lunan.—The Lunan is by far the most considerable stream in the parish. Collected from different sources in the Grampians, a little to the north of Dunkeld, it proceeds eastward, and forms the lochs of Craiglash, of Lows, of Butterstone, of Clunie, and of Drumelly. From this last, it directs its course to the south-east, and passing by the Roman encampment near Meiklour, it joins the river Isla, at a point about 2 miles north-east of the junction of the Isla and the Tay. The course of the Lunan is about 12 miles, and somewhat resembles a bended bow. The trouts of the Lunan are excellent; in point of size, form, and flavour, they are much superior to those of the hill-brooks described above: this is doubtless owing to its waters being deeper, warmer, and better sheltered; and to its passing over rich, clayey, and marly bottoms. It is difficult, however, to angle upon the Lunan in many places, particularly above the loch of Clunie, on account of the natural wood overhanging the stream.* The district is well-adapted to the researches of the botanist, as in it many rare plants are to be found. The natural forests are extensive. There are two mineral springs,—one at Milton of Clunie, and the other a little to the east of Bogmile,—valued for their antiscorbutic qualities. The minerals already known are quartz, whinstone, granite, freestone, and barytes; limestone is found in one place, but the want of fuel prevents its being quarried. There is a vein of fine blue slate interspersed with large quantities of copper pyrites; and a deep peat-moss on the very summit of Benachally.—There are vestiges of 5 religious houses, and of several military stations and fortified places, and a number of cairns and tumuli, which are said to mark the places where the Romans under Agricola and the Caledonians engaged, as described by Tacitus.—Forneth, on the north-west side of the loch of Clunie, and Gourdie, about 1½ mile south-east of Clunie castle, are elegant seats. The rich and well-cultivated estate of Delvin, with its magnificent mansion, adds much to the beauty of this parish. Population, in 1801, 913; in 1831, 944. Houses 184.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, and to which certain portions of Caputh parish were annexed, *quoad sacra*, in 1728, is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patrons, the Duke of Athole and the Earl of Airlie. Stipend £173 0s. 2d.; glebe £6.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 12s. 4½d., with about £12 fees.

CLUNIE (LOCH), a lake in the above parish, about 4 miles south-east of the small loch on the northern side of Benachally, and 700 feet lower in elevation. It is 2½ miles in circumference, and 84 feet in depth. About 200 yards from its western shore is a beautiful little island on which is an old castle, formerly the residence of the Earls of Airlie, built by George Brown, Bishop of Dunkeld, in the 16th century. The walls are 9 feet thick; and around the verge of this island are sprinkled a few old ash-trees and planes, which have withstood the storms of some hundred years, yet still continue to vegetate. These trees have something venerably grotesque in their appearance. The trunk of some of the planes separates and unites again; as do also some of the larger branches. The trees in some places diverge considerably from the land, leaning across the water, over which their aged arms embrace; and the roots of the planes are incorporated with those of the ashes, as if they were determined to stand and fall together. In the sultry heats of summer these trees throw a cool refreshing umbrage over the island. The island itself is a plain carpet of green, interspersed with a few flowering shrubs, where the fairies, in the times of superstition, were thought to hold their moonlight assemblies. In the loch there is plenty of pike, perch, trout, and eel. The eels caught here are of a considerable size. In bright sunny days, when they come out near the shore, and are distinctly seen at the bottom of the shallow water, they are sometimes struck with the eel-spear. The trouts grow from 4 lbs. to 12 lbs. weight, but are seldom taken except on the set line, or in the net. The perches are numerous, but generally small; they are caught in the usual manner with the rod. They take very well here in June, July, and August. The pike-fishing begins about the end of March. Pikes have been killed in this loch of from 12 to 24, or even 30 lbs. weight; but the ordinary size is from 2 lbs. to 6 lbs. Clunie castle contends with that of Elliock, in Dumfriesshire, for the honour of having given birth to the celebrated James Crichton, better known by the epithet of 'The Admirable,' who died in 1581. The island itself is mostly artificial, if not altogether so. It must have been formed with great labour, and in some very distant period, as there is neither record nor tradition with respect to its formation. In papers dated 360 years ago, it is termed 'The Island of the loch of Clunie.' The people in the neighbourhood affirm that it was once joined on the south-east side to the mainland; but this is not at all probable, as the land there lies at a very considerable distance, with deep water intervening. Its surface is a circular plain, of about half-an-acre, raised a few feet above the ordinary level of the loch, and surrounded with a strong barrier of stones thrown carelessly together, and sloping into deep water all around, like the frustum of a cone. That this island has been formed principally by human art seems demonstrable from this, that the ground of which it is composed is evidently factitious; and in digging to the depth of 7 feet, near the centre of the island, nothing like a natural stratum of earth appeared. The foundation of the castle-wall is several feet below the surface of the water, and in all likelihood rests on piles of oak. On the western shore of the loch stands the old castle-hill,—a

* At some of the falls of the Lunan are placed arks, or perforated chests, for the purpose of catching eels. These fish run down from loch to loch in vast numbers,—especially with a westerly wind, in the dark nights of October,—and are then taken by hundreds in these arks. The eels are best in that season of the year, and their skins are then valuable to the farmer for making whangs or bindings to his flails. Some of the common people here, on spraining an ankle or a wrist, apply to the wound the skin of an eel, to which they ascribe a peculiar virtue.—*Old Statistical Account.*

large green mound, partly natural and partly artificial, on the top of which are the ruins of a very old building. "Some aged persons still alive remember to have seen a small aperture, now invisible, at the edge of one of the fragments of the ruins, where, if a stone was thrown in, it was heard for some time, as if rolling down a stair-case. From this it seems probable, that were a section of the hill to be made, some curious discoveries might be the consequence. The castle-hill is of an elliptical form, extending in length from north to south about 190 yards at its base, and rising about 50 feet above the level of the loch. A green terrace surrounds the hill; and on the north side one terrace rises above another. The area of the summit approaches to an elliptical plain, a little inclined towards the east; of this plain, the longitudinal diameter, from north to south, is about 90 yards, and the transverse about 40. The old castle has stood on the south end of the summit, commanding a distinct view of the neighbourhood, so as not to have been easily taken by surprise. Some vestiges of it still remain; but neither its form nor dimensions can be traced with any degree of precision. The principal fortifications seem to have run along the land side, and the loch and the declivity of the hill appear to have defended it on the east, where it is probable there has been an easy communication with the island by means of boats; so that, in case of the castle being taken, the island might afford a refuge to the besieged. Concerning this piece of antiquity no written record can be found. According to the tradition of the neighbourhood, it was a summer-palace or hunting-seat of Kenneth Macalpin, who conquered the Picts, and united the Scottish and Pictish kingdoms; and if we suppose this tradition to be well-founded, it is not unlikely that it was he who first formed the island in the loch, as a place of retreat in time of danger." [Old Statistical Account, vol. ix. pp. 263—266.]

CLUNIE (The), or Cluanadh, a stream in the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire, which, rising in several head-streams in the mountains which separate Braemar from Perthshire, flows northwards through Glen Clunie, and falls into the Dee at Castleton of Braemar. About 4 miles above its confluence with the Dee, it receives its chief tributary, Calater or Calader burn, flowing from Loch Calater.

CLUNY, a parish in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Monymusk and Kemnay parishes; on the east by Skene; on the south by Echt, Midmar, and Kincardine O'Neil; and on the west by Kincardine O'Neil and Tough. It is of very irregular outline, and contains about 7,000 acres, of which four-fifths are under cultivation, and is intersected by the burn of Torr, flowing northwards to the Don. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,741. The principal residences in this parish are Cluny castle, a large edifice founded in the 15th century by Sir Alexander Gordon, and Castle-Fraser, an edifice of the same date. Population, in 1801, 821; in 1831, 959. Houses 181. —This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patrons, the Crown, and Gordon of Cluny, and Fraser of Castle-Fraser, alternately. Stipend £173 16s. 7d.; glebe £20. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d., with £14 fees.

CLUNY, a hamlet in the parish of Laggan, and shire of Inverness, 8½ miles south of Pittmain. Here is the seat of the chief of the Macphersons.

CLYDE (The), a noble river traversing a large part of the western lowlands of Scotland, the third Scottish stream in point of magnitude, the first in commercial importance, and not the least in natural beauty. Popular opinion represents it as rising in the same hill whence flow the Tweed and the Annan, and indulges the fancy of the three rivers diverging away in nearly regular radii over the face of the lowlands. The Clyde, however—like most large streams whose first waters are gathered amidst the inequalities of a rolling mountain region—may truly be said to have numerous sources. A range of mountains, consisting of the Lowthers, the Leadhills, Queensberry hill, and the heights which connect the last with Hart-Fell, bends elliptically round the southern part of Lanarkshire, and divides it from Dumfries-shire. At short intervals, round all the southern part of this range, arise rills and streamlets which flow onward to various meeting-points to form the Clyde, and almost each of which might advance pretensions to be the parent-river. The original Clyde, of popular opinion and poetic allusion, rises at an elevation of 1,400 feet above sea-level, between four hills, nearly 2 miles south-east of Rodger-Law, and about 4 or 5 miles east of the village of Elvanfoot. But this streamlet is both tiny in bulk, and of brief length, compared to the Daer or Dear, with which, after a course of only 4 miles westward, it mingles its waters,—or to the Powtrail which, 1½ mile to the south, had previously flowed into the Daer. Before the confluence of the reputed Clyde and the Daer, the latter flows over a distance of 14 or 15 miles, taking its rise on the borders of the parish of Closeburn in Dumfries-shire, and flowing generally in a direction due north; while the Powtrail, previous to its confluence with the Daer, traverses a distance of about 9 miles, taking its rise on the border of the parish of Durrisdeer, and flowing toward the east of north. The mountain-district which pours forth these streams and their numerous little tributaries, is lofty, raising various of its summits nearly or quite 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and nowhere, till the accumulated waters have become a considerable river, shaking off a dress of highland wildness, or wearing a smile of pastoral beauty. All the early waters of the Clyde, or the incipient rivulets which roll themselves together to form it into a river, are, in consequence, simple mountain-streams,—noisy, rapid, and marked occasionally with a dash of the romantic. See article Crawford.

At Elvanfoot the Clyde, having first flowed due west, and afterwards bent round on its confluence with the Daer, and flowed nearly northward, receives the waters of the Elvan,—a stream 8 or 9 miles in length, which rises on the Green-Lowther mountain on the western verge of the parish of Crawford, and flows, during about half its course, in a northerly direction, and afterwards sweeps round toward east, preserving throughout the wild and noisy character of its kindred streams. After passing Elvanfoot, the Clyde makes a semi-circular sweep eastward, rolling past the base of several picturesque hills, washing the walls of the sequestered village and ancient little church of Crawford, receiving from the east the tribute of Camps water, and resuming, at the distance of about 4½ miles, its general northerly direction. It now passes a somewhat romantically situated Roman camp, and, nearly a mile onward, is joined from the west by Glengonnar water, which here,—as the Clyde itself afterwards does for about 1¼ mile,—separates the parishes of Crawford and Crawfordjohn. For a brief way after its reception of the Glengonnar, the Clyde flows between somewhat sylvan banks,—a scene so different from the rugged and savage character of the mountain-region around, as to refresh the eye, and to invite the tourist to pause; but it soon pours down among

the hollows of heathy uplands, only a degree less dreary than the mountain-land of its origin. Over a distance of 1½ mile, it now separates the parishes of Crawfordjohn and Lamington, and then bends away in a direction to the east of north, and pursues it during a course of 11 miles. While following this course, it divides the parishes of Wiston and Roberton, and of Symington on the north, from those of Lamington and Culter on the south; and receives from the west, the waters of Roberton burn and Garf water, and from the east, those of Wandel burn, Heartside burn, Lamington burn, and Culter water. At its confluence with Roberton burn, it passes the village of Roberton; and from this point onward till it approaches its magnificent falls, it shapes its course by the configuration of the far-viewing range of the Tinto mountains, and receives from the west and south the rills and streams which they pour down upon the plains. Before it leaves Culter parish, it revels for some way through fine lands and pleasing pastoral scenes, and begins to assume its characteristic garb of beautiful and picturesque attraction. At a point about 2 miles west from Biggar, it sweeps somewhat suddenly round from its north-east course, and over a distance of about 4½ miles, flows toward the west, and then, during 5½ miles more—where it forms a confluence with Medwin water—flows toward the west of north. During the early part of this course, it is sweeping round the eastern spurs of the Tinto mountains, and is slow and almost stagnant in its progress, [see article Biggar] passing through a morass where, according to a tradition firmly believed by many of the peasantry, Sir Michael Scott, in order to find employment for three familiar spirits who constantly harassed him, except when he enslaved them with labour, endeavoured to change its course, and draw it into the Tweed. From the point of its leaving Culter parish, till it mixes with the Medwin, it touches an angle of Biggar parish on the east; divides the parishes of Covington and Pettinain on the west from that of Libberton on the east; and receives various tiny tributaries, the chief of which is Glade burn. Here its basin, though generally upland and heathy, presents some pleasing pictures to the eye, and embosoms some luxuriant haughs. Coming sluggishly into collision with the Medwin, it is pushed suddenly round from the direction which it had for some time been pursuing, and, over a distance of about 9 miles, flows, with the exception of some brief windings, in a south-westerly direction,—separating the parishes of Pettinain and Carmichael on the south from those of Carstairs and Lanark on the north, and pouring its liquid opulence, or its desolating floods, for the most part, through fine and valuable holm-lands,—at one time impoverishing the farmer, by bursting its banks and washing away soil and produce, and at another enriching him by making luxuriant deposits of slimy mud. In this section of its progress, particularly where it bounds the parish of Carstairs, it has left marked traces of having frequently, at periods more or less remote, changed its channel. One of its devious beds, of somewhat ancient date, has the appearance of an annular lake, or watery garland, circling to the south on the property of Westbank; and is, in some places, so matted over with reeds and marshy grass as to have become a sward, capable—when the mower is shod with flat-boards after the fashion of the snow-shoes of Greenland—of being shaven with the scythe; while, in other places, it continues deep and pellucid, forming pools for the pike, and offering a home to the wild-duck. Leaving Carstairs, and touching the parish of Lanark, it first flows sluggishly through a tract of holm-land; then sweeps, with accelerated motion, over an uneven and rocky channel, and, after again subsiding into quietness, advances, amid scenery of growing interest, to its point of junction with Douglas water. From Roberton to this point, the Clyde traverses a distance of at least 20 miles; yet it moves so circuitously that these two points are geographically asunder not more than 7½ miles. Douglas water comes down upon it from the south, nearly doubles its bulk, gives increased rapidity to its motion, and suddenly turns it from a southerly direction which it had for about 1½ mile been assuming, away round to the north-west; and this new direction the Clyde, with partial and unimportant exceptions, maintains till, having expanded into an estuary, it debouches, about 1½ mile past Greenock, suddenly to the south. See article Douglas.

Over a distance of 7½ miles after receiving the Douglas, it passes along the margin of the parish of Lanark, separating it from the parish of Lesmahagow, and presenting, in its celebrated falls and the scenery of its banks and basin, views of beauty and picturesqueness and grandeur which arouse the sensibilities of even the laggard in sentiment. "The Clyde," says Mr. Robert Chambers, in his 'Picture of Scotland,' [Edn. 1840, pp. 194, 195,] "is here a large and beautiful river. Before arriving at the uppermost fall, about two miles and a half from Lanark, it flows for several miles through a level tract of country with slow and scarcely perceptible motion. It then enters by the Bonnington fall a deep chasm, from which it only escapes about two miles below, after having been forced over two other cascades Four or five miles of an ordinary channel bring it to the last fall, that of Stonebyres, below which it enters that series of fine alluvial plains formerly alluded to, which terminate at Bothwell bridge. The way to the upper falls from Lanark is through the beautiful grounds of Bonnington, which, by the liberality of the proprietor, are open to the public at all times except on Sunday. At the uppermost fall, called the Bonnington linn or fall, the river pours, in a divided stream, over a ledge of rocks 30 feet in height. It is considered the least beautiful of the falls, on account of its smaller height, and the bareness of the southern bank above it. Still, from the point at which it first bursts upon the view, it is very imposing; and the present proprietor, Lady Mary Ross, by means of a bridge thrown across the north branch of the stream immediately above the precipice, and points of observation happily selected, has secured some charming *coups d'œil* to the admirers of nature. The channel of the river, for about half a mile below this fall, is formed of a range of perpendicular and equidistant rocks on either side, which are from 70 to 100 feet high, and which Mr. Pennant has well characterised as stupendous natural masonry.—At Corehouse, the river encounters another fall, 84 feet in height, denominated Corra linn, generally allowed to be the finest of the whole. Until a few years ago, this splendid cascade could only be seen from above. But fine although it must ever be, whencesoever contemplated, all former views of it were greatly inferior to one which Lady Mary Ross has opened up. A flight of steps has been formed along the face of the opposite rock. By this the traveller descends into a deep and capacious amphitheatre, where he finds himself exactly in front and on a level with the bottom of the fall. The foaming waters, as they are projected in a double leap over the precipice, the black and weltering pool below, the magnificent range of dark perpendicular rocks 120 feet in height, which sweeps round him on the left, the romantic banks on the opposite side, the river calmly pursuing its onward course, and the rich garniture of wood with which the whole is dressed,

combine to form a spectacle with which the most celebrated cataracts in Switzerland and Sweden will scarcely stand a comparison. On a rock above Corra linn, on the south side of the river, is perched the ruined castle of Corehouse, formerly the property of an old race named Bannatyne. That any one should have thought it necessary, for the sake of security, to live in such a situation, shaken by the dash of the cascade, and damped by its spray, presents a striking idea of the circumstances of our forefathers. In a later age, the old castle seems to have been deserted for a comparatively large house, situated at a little distance from the edge of the precipice, which also has been of late years allowed to go into ruin. The present mansion-house is a very handsome one, in the old English style, the property of Mr. Cranstoun of Corehouse, [lately] a judge of the Court of Session. —About ¼ of a mile farther down, the river encounters a third but smaller cascade, called Dundaf linn, where the banks assume a less bold character. After a quiet and gentle run of 3 or 4 miles, the river pours over a precipice 80 feet in height, constituting the Stonebyres fall, so named from the adjacent estate of Stonebyres belonging to the ancient family of Vere. This fall bears a general resemblance to that of Corra, but is generally allowed to be of a less striking character. According to the minister of Lanark, in the New Statistical Account of Lanark, 'The breadth and depth of the river vary at different places. At the broadest, a stone may be thrown across; and there is a spot between the Bonnington and Corra falls, where the whole volume of its waters is so confined between two rocks that an adventurous leaper has been known to clear it at a bound. There are fords which children can wade across, and pools which have never been fathomed.'" We must here allow ourselves the pleasure of quoting Dr. Bowring's lines on the Falls of Clyde:—

O! I have seen the Falls of Clyde,
And never can forget them;
For Memory, in her hours of pride,
'Midst gems of thought will set them,
With every living thing allied:—
I will not now regret them!

And I have stood by Bonniton,
And watch'd the sparkling current
Come, like a smiling wood-nymph, on—
And then a mighty torrent!
With power to rend the cliffs anon;
Had they not been before rent.

And I have been in Balfour's cave;
But why hath chisel wrought it,
Since he, the brutal—but the brave,
In sore constraining sought it?
Dark days! when savage fought with slave,—
Heroically fought it.

And I have hung o'er Burley's leap,
And watched the streams all blending,
As down that chasm so dark and steep,
The torrents were descending;
How awful is that chaos deep—
Those rocks so high impending!

And I have worshipped Corra Linn,
Clyde's most majestic daughter;
And those eternal rainbows seen,
That arch the foaming water;
And I have owned that lovely Queen
And cheerful fealty brought her

And I have wandered in the glen,
Where Stonebyres rolls so proudly;
And watched, and mused, and watched again,
Where cliff, and chasm, and cloud lie,
Listening, while Nature's denizen
Talks to the woods so loudly.

Yes! I have seen the Falls of Clyde,
And never can forget them;
For Memory, in her hours of pride,
'Midst gems of thought will set them,
With life's most lovely scenes allied:—
I will not now regret them!

Wordsworth too,—a mightier name in English poesy,—has had his muse fired by the beauties of this portion of the Clyde; and it would almost be doing injustice to the reader to withhold his verses:—

(*Written in sight of Wallace's Cave, at Corra Linn.*)

Lord of the Vale! astounding flood!
The dullest leaf, in this thick wood,
Quakes—conscious of thy power;
The caves reply with hollow moan;
And vibrates, to its central stone,
Yon time-cemented tower!

And yet how fair the rural scene!
For thou, O Clyde, hast ever been
Beneficent as strong;
Pleased in refreshing dews to steep
The little trembling flowers that peep
Thy shelving rocks among.

Hence all who love their country, love
To look on thee—delight to rove
Where they thy voice can hear;
And, to the patriot warrior's shade,
Lord of the Vale! to heroes laid
In dust, that voice is dear!

Along thy banks, at dead of night,
Sweeps visibly the Wallace wight;
Or stands, in warlike vest,
Aloft, beneath the moon's pale beam,
A champion worthy of the stream,
Yon grey tower's living crest!

But clouds and envious darkness hide
A form not doubtfully described:
Their transient mission o'er,
O say to what blind regions flee
These shapes of awful phantasy?
To what untrodden shore?

Less than divine command they spurn;
But this we from the mountains learn,—
And this the valleys show,—
That never will they deign to hold
Communion where the heart is cold
To human weal and woe.

The man of abject soul in vain
Shall walk the Marathonian plain;
Or thrid the shadowy gloom,
That still invests the guardian pass,
Where stood sublime Leonidas,
Devoted to the tomb.

Nor deem that it can aught avail
For such to glide with oar or sail
Beneath the piny wood,
Where Tell once drew, by Uri's lake,
His vengeful shafts—prepared to slake
Their thirst in tyrant's blood!

During its progress over the falls, and the neighbouring rapids, the Clyde is believed to descend about 230 feet,—its bed, before it approaches the falls, being about 400 feet above the level of the sea. Hitherto basaltic rocks have appeared in the course of the river; but the geological features have now changed, and, with the falls, sandstone in horizontal strata begins to show itself. Leaving the parish of Lanark, the river loses its character of romance, and assumes an appearance of simple but variegated beauty, relieved at intervals by the marks of ministration to manufacturing industry. It widens its breadth of waters,—is looked down upon by a more sloping and a wider expanse of country,—and ploughs its way through alternations of valley and of rolling bank, rich in the loveliness of agricultural cultivation and the shadings of orchard and forest-scenery. [See article Clydesdale.] Over a distance of 11 miles, it divides the parishes of Carluke, Cambusnethan, and Dalzell on the north, from those of Lesmahagow, Dalserf, and Hamilton on the south; and, intersecting a wing of the last of these parishes over the beautiful grounds of the ducal demesne, it retouches the parish of Dalzell, and passes on to Bothwell. Over the space of a mile, it separates Bothwell from the parish of Hamilton, and, for 4 miles further, separates it from the parish of Blantyre; and here it moves gracefully under the boldness of its banks, and wears a plentiful tufting of forest ornament. [See articles Bothwell and Blantyre.] Continuing to present the mingled attractions of a cultivated basin, and the activities of busy enterprise, it flows between the parishes of Old

Monkland and the Barony of Glasgow on the right bank, and those of Cambuslang and Rutherglen on the left, till, in the course of 4 miles, it glides into Glasgow.

Hitherto the rich and very various scenery of the Clyde has been foiled, or rather heightened, and occasionally touched with foreign associations, by the presence chiefly of smiling villages, suggesting ideas of rural enjoyment,—gentlemen's seats, and luxurious demesnes, picturing the delights of opulent seclusion from the world,—and yawning ruins of massive castles and the strongholds of monkish despotism in the days of popery, calling up, by contrast, thoughts of the liberty and intelligence of modern times. But at Glasgow, the Clyde—though afterwards resuming its green and its golden dresses of sylvan beauty and mountain grandeur—puts on its aspect of prime importance to the plodding and busy population of Scotland, by becoming a navigable river, and bearing on its bosom swarms of every description of craft, laden with stores of merchandise, and in communication with every nook or hamlet along the shores around its embouchure, or with places trodden only by the savage or the colonist at the ends of the earth. From Glasgow, till it begins to expand into an estuary, it is artificially deepened and pent up within embankments of stone;*

* Considerable difference of opinion exists among scientific men as to the best means of preserving and improving the navigation of this noble river. In September, 1824, Mr. Whidley, the engineer employed in the construction of the Plymouth breakwater, reported to the Clyde trustees that the operations hitherto pursued with the view of improving the navigation of the river, had, in fact, greatly injured it; and would, if persevered in, ultimately ruin the river for commercial purposes. By contracting, as had been done, the width of the river from 1,400 feet, in some places, to 400 feet, Mr. Whidley was of opinion that the scouring effect of the tide would be greatly diminished; and banks and bars would be formed in the channel of the river, even below Port-Glasgow:—"For it stands to reason that if a large body of water is allowed to flow up a river, its body and weight are forced against the river-stream, and that stream is kept higher up in the country, and more water finds its way up; and when it ebbs the greater is the scouring effect, which will be the means of keeping the river deep, and prevent shoals and banks forming. But if the river is contracted, and the tide prevented from flowing into its ancient recesses, the ebb-tide must be reduced in quantity, and be less capable of producing these effects; for all rivers bring down from the country a great quantity of rubble, mud, &c.; and if there is not a sufficient body of back-water to carry the same into deep water, banks and bars will form and destroy the navigation." In Mr. Whidley's opinion, there never ought to have been more done to the Clyde than paring away the points, and filling the deep indents of the shores, so as to have allowed the tide to have flowed along the land without interruption. He also recommended that the dams at the bridges or weirs should be removed, and dug down to the lowest ebbs along the Broomielaw, so as to allow the tide to flow as far above the town as the level of the land above would allow it. This being done, the sand and mud, he thought, should be dug out between the bridges, and also some distance above them, so that the tide might flow freely up, which would produce a large body of back-water, and assist in scouring out the river below. In July 1839, Mr. William Bald gave it as his opinion that "if the natural breadth of a river be narrowed, it will acquire in depth what has been taken from it in width; taking into account the nature of the soil at the bottom and on the sides of the river, and the velocity of the water-current." Among other modes of improving the river any plan that should increase the volume of water into the upper reaches of the Clyde above the city of Glasgow, Mr. Bald thought would be attended with the most beneficial results. "The tide water in the harbour will be increased; the time of high-water will be more early, thereby enabling ships, outward and inward bound, to reach the port sooner, and depart from it earlier. The velocity of the tide of flood and ebb would be increased, not only through the harbour, but also through the whole navigable channel of the Clyde; and even for some distance this scouring power would be felt above Hutchesons' bridge, by which the whole impurities of the sewerage of the city would be washed away downwards by the ebbing tidal current, and which would render Glasgow more healthy, and the water in the harbour more pure. By the removal of the wear at the New bridge, the Clyde could be deepened upwards in such a manner as to allow a volume of water each tide to ascend the Clyde towards Dalmarnock ford, of about 13,200,000 cubic feet, equal to 367,242 tons. The removal of the wear would give a volume of water each tide, into the upper reaches of the Clyde, to the end of the tidal flow above the Glasgow Works, of 20,400,000 cubic feet of water, equal to 567,557 tons. This is nearly equal to a river line of 4 miles long, 4 feet deep, and 242 feet wide. This immense volume of water ascending and descending each tide, would eminently tend to carry away all impurities which are discharged into the Clyde at Glasgow; indeed, the effects of this scouring power would be felt towards the lower extremities of the river Clyde, as far as the banks opposite Port-Glasgow and Greenock. The removal of the weir would at once open an extent of river, between the New bridge and Hutchesons' bridge, of nearly 23 acres, equal in extent to the whole of the lower harbour; and a deepening of 3 or 4 feet would enable all the smaller craft in the lower harbour to ascend into the very centre of the city, which would be a great relief to the lower port, where the large ships lie. But this upper harbour of 23 acres is quite capable of being so improved, that ships of the largest class might lie in it, and Glasgow would then indeed have the aspect of a great maritime port. To those, Mr. Bald adds, who have visited some of the continental harbours and cities—such, for example, as Amsterdam and Rotterdam—nothing can appear more natural and simple, than to convert the whole of the Clyde, between the New bridge and Hutchesons' bridge, into a large floating harbour. Its position, in the very middle of the city, would confer many advantages on the merchant and trader.

and, over the whole of this distance, it fluctuates under the flow and ebb of the tide, and, as well as at Port-Glasgow and Greenock, is everywhere overlooked at intervals by the rising hulls or the finished decks of steam-boats and other craft preparing for the launch. Compared with the bulk of its waters, and the breadth of its stream,† it is probably unsurpassed in the world for the quantity and stir of its navigation; not only bearing along ships of heavy burden and deep draught of water, and plentifully dotted with yawls and wherries, but kept in constant foaming agitation by large steam-ships bearing heavy cargoes from the shores of England and Ireland, by numerous coasting steam-vessels careering over its surface with live freights of human beings, and by steam-tug-boats dragging behind them trains of sailing-craft too unwieldy to pilot their own way within its narrow channel. First in the practical working of steam-ship-architecture and steam-navigation, it still retains its eminence above every other river in the world.

Leaving Glasgow, the Clyde intersects the parish and sweeps past the village of Govan, receives from the north the waters of the Kelvin, and about 1½ mile lower down, leaves Lanarkshire, through which it had hitherto flowed; and henceforth, till it rolls into the ocean, it divides Dumbartonshire and Argyleshire on the right, from Renfrewshire, Ayrshire, and Wigtonshire, on the left. Four miles below Glasgow, it is adorned, on its northern bank, by the neat demesne and mansion of Scotstown; and a mile further, on the south bank, it passes, at 200 yards distance, the ancient burgh of Renfrew, and is overlooked by the bustling terminus of the Renfrew and Paisley railway; three-quarters of a mile further, still on the same side, it receives the waters of the Cart, and looks up, at three miles distance, through a richly varied vista, to the spires and loftier buildings of Paisley; and on to Erskine ferry, 9 miles from Glasgow, it flows through cultivated plains, with a pleasing back-ground of mountain-scenery in the north. At Erskine ferry it passes, on its right bank, the cheerful village of Kilpatrick, and a little further down on its left, the well-wooded demesne of Lord Blantyre; and here begins to be closed in for several miles on

† The following calculation is taken from Dr. Thomson's volume on Heat and Electricity [p. 268]. "The breadth of the Clyde, at the new bridge, Glasgow, is 410 feet, and its mean depth 3½ feet. The velocity of the water at the surface is 1·23 inch, and the mean velocity of the whole water is 0.558,132 inch per second. From these data it may be inferred that the quantity of water discharged per second is 76¾ cubic feet. This amounts to 2.417,760,000 cubic feet, or 473,017,448 imperial gallons, or 1,877,053 tons. The river Clyde drains about one-thirtieth of Scotland, or about one eighty-third part of Great Britain. Hence, if the water discharged into the sea by the Clyde afforded a fair average of the whole island, the total amount of the water discharged annually by all the rivers in Great Britain would be only 155,795,399 tons, which does not amount to 100th part of the excess of the rain above the evaporation."

the north by the spurs of the Campsie mountains, descending with a rapid swoop almost to its verge, and presenting mingled views of precipice and verdant slope, tuftings of plantation and surfaces of rock and heath. Just where these heights close in, or 1½ mile below Erskine ferry, it passes Bowling-bay, the entrance of the Forth and Clyde canal, which is generally dotted over by two or more vessels entering or leaving the river. [See article FORTH and CLYDE CANAL.] A mile below Bowling-bay, it passes on the north the neat hamlet of Dunglass, and is overlooked from a rock on its verge by an obelisk recently erected to the memory of Henry Bell; and 2 miles farther on, it leaves its stone-embankments, rolls past the base of Dumbarton castle, receives the waters of the Leven, and progressively bursts from the limits, and throws off the character of a mere river, or fresh-water stream. Here the scenery beheld from its channel begins to be surpassingly varied, rarely sinking beneath the beautiful, and at intervals rising into the magnificent. Behind Dumbarton castle, which mounts precipitously up from its confluence with the Leven in the form of a huge cleft cone, are seen the town of Dumbarton on the fore-ground, the rich undulating vale of the Leven in the centre, the towering summit of Benlomond, on the back-ground, relieved to the view by a diversity all round of mountainous horizon. In front, the Clyde, through a distance of 9 miles, widens from 6 furlongs to 4 miles; and on both banks or shores, but especially in front, before it makes its sudden debouch to the south, it surprisingly combines the attractions of lowland and of highland scenery, mingling the softness and sylvan beauty of the one, with the grandeur, and at times, the savageness of the other. Port-Glasgow, with its neat appearance and romantic situation,—and Greenock, with its finely-blended character of gorgeous surrounding landscape, and commercial and nautical stir,—these on the south; and the smiling village of Helensburgh, with the diversified slopes and eminences, and tufts of plantation, on the north; and the embowered castle and wooded shores of Roseneath, backed by the savage outlines of the Argyleshire mountains on the west; and the constant movement of ship, and steam-boat, and wherry, on the waters between; and the ever-changing and generally fascinating or brilliant appearance of the drapery of clouds all around;—these form a picture on which the eye of even an ennuyee might hundreds of times gaze, and never become drowsy or tired.

Two miles west of the longitude of Greenock, the Clyde forks round the peninsula of Roseneath, sending up an elongated bay, the Gareloch, about 8 miles to the north-west, and bending round its own channel, now narrowed to less than 2 miles, in a direction due south. Just after having made this debouch, it looks backward to the rear of Roseneath, and sends away nearly due north the mountain-edged stripe of waters, Loch-Long; which, in its turn, sends off to the north-west, a few miles from its embouchure, the stripe forming Loch-Goil. Three miles below Greenock the Clyde opens on the left into the small bay of Gourock, fringed with the graceful swoop of buildings forming the village; and a little to the south, on the opposite shore, it opens, under the overhanging acclivity of the Kilmun hills, into the larger and somewhat romantic bay of Holy-Loch, the quarantine station of its ports. It now, with the straggling, sequestered, and neatly edificed village of Dunoon, overlooking it for 1½ mile from the southern headland of Holy-Loch, passes along under the steep, heathy acclivity of the Cowal hills on the west, and rich sylvan slopes, with here and there a tufted ravine on the east, till, 6 miles below Dunoon, it sends off, round Toward-Point, that magnificent belt of waters, the Kyles of Bute, which opens with the demesne and splendid mansion of Toward castle, looking down upon it from the right, and the semicircular town of Rothsay, in its holiday-dress of back-ground scenery, smiling upon it on the left,—and then sweeps away round the island of Bute, forming a causeway of waters between its gentle beauties, and the rough, coarse, mountain-land of Argyleshire, and sending off at two points to the northward elongated bays to cleave asunder the Argyleshire mountains. Minuter descriptions of the various branches of the frith will be found under the heads, GARELOCH, HOLY-LOCH, LOCH-FYNE, LOCH-GOIL, LOCH-LONG, and KYLES-OF-BUTE.

At the southern point of the entrance to the Kyles, the Clyde has expanded into the width of 5 miles; and it maintains this width over a distance of 3 miles, when it runs abreast of the Cumbrae islands, and separates into two channels,—the narrower about a mile in breadth, sweeping round between the Cumbraes and Ayrshire, and the broader averaging nearly 3 miles, flowing direct onward between the Cumbraes and Bute, and forming the marine highway from the west of Scotland to the Irish channel and the Atlantic. The narrower channel, just when leaving the main body of the estuary, sweeps past the town of Largs; 3½ miles onwards, it breaks through between the Greater and the Lesser Cumbrae, passing the fine village of Millport on the former, and opening a communication with the main channel on the west; while, at the same time, it passes by its direct branch along the eastern shore of the Little Cumbrae, and having rounded the point or headland whence the far-spreading bay of Ayr begins to bend away inland, it looks right forward toward Ailsa Craig, and points the way athwart the centre of the expanse which stretches between Ayrshire and Arran. The broader or main channel of the Clyde past the Cumbraes, after contracting between the Lesser Cumbrae and the southern point of Bute, into a strait, less than 2 miles in breadth, suddenly expands into a frith, averaging about 32 miles in width, and at the distance of 45 or 48 miles, becomes identified with the north or Irish channel, and turning westward round the Mull of Cantire, is lost in the Atlantic. In the northern part of the frith, 4 miles at the nearest point distant from Bute, rises the large, mountainous island of Arran; and north from the most northerly point of this island, the frith sends off the picturesque and magnificent stripe of waters which, flaunting far away to the north, and laving at length the exquisite scenery of Inverary, rejoices justly in the name of Loch-Fyne. All the frith, except the belt which goes round the northern half of Arran, is overlooked by Ailsa Craig, [see AILSA CRAIG,] which rises like a wizard from the centre of its waters, and, as if wielding a spell over every thing which moves on their surface, attracts the prolonged and wearying gaze of the nautical tourist, till he almost forgets to feast himself on the wide range of varied and magnificent scenery within his view. Altogether, from its sources to its embouchure, the Clyde is probably more opulent in every thing truly interesting than any other river, no matter how boasted, of the British Isles.

> Majestic Clutha! as a princess moving,
> From the pavilion of thy morning rest,
> To where the Atlantic sits, with smile approving,
> And folds his daughter to his ample breast,
> Throned in the sunset, monarch of the west:—
> On thee he pours the treasures of his reign,
> And wreathes Columbia's riches round thy crest.
> The Indies love thy name,—and the long train
> Of myriad golden isles, that gem the azure main.

CLYDESDALE, or STRATHCLYDE, the vale—as the name implies—through which the river just described flows. Its topographical features have been sketched in the preceding article; and the reader is referred to our general article on LANARKSHIRE for further information on the agriculture and statistics of the district. In the present article, however, we shall give a brief account of the far-famed Clydesdale orchards. These lie mostly between the bottom of the lowest fall of the river, and the mouth of the South-Calder; or perhaps, from the foot of the Mouse water to Bothwell castle, a distance of 16 miles. At the upper end of this district, the bed of the river is about 200 feet above sea-level; at the lower end it does not exceed 50. This region is well-protected against the cold easterly *haars*, which are so injurious to vegetation; and hoar-frosts or mildews are seldom felt here. The orchards are chiefly of apple-trees, with a mixture of pears and plums. Cherries are more rarely cultivated, being so much subject to the depredations of birds. Few of the orchards are large: many of them are mere cottage-orchards. They were stated in the 'Agricultural Report' of 1793, to amount to 200 acres; and in that of 1806, to be upwards of 250 acres; while the total extent of orchards in the county exceeded 340 acres. At present they amount to 1,200 acres, including in this estimate the small gardens and cottage-orchards in and around Hamilton. The produce is very precarious, the fruit being frequently destroyed in the blossom by spring-frosts and caterpillars. In some years, such as 1818, the whole value of the orchards betwixt Lanark and Hamilton has amounted to upwards of £6,000. Even in the years 1801 and 1804, the value of the fruit from the different orchards exceeded £5,000 each year; but this was not so much owing to an increase of fruit from orchards lately planted—few of them having arrived at any perfection of fruit-bearing—as to a gradual rise in the price of fruit, and both those years being very productive ones. A remarkable instance is mentioned of the fruit produced on half-an-acre of ground, in the former year, bringing £150 to the dealer who carried it to market. The value of the fruit is not always in proportion to the number and size of the trees. Those who cultivate the ground around the trees, taking care not to injure the roots, and giving manure from time to time, have finer fruit, and a much greater quantity in proportion, than those who do not. Much also depends on adapting the trees to the soil and exposure. Though the different kinds of apples, &c. are generally engrafted on the same kinds of stocks, each assumes the habits peculiar to the scion. Those who have been attentive in observing this, and choosing the kinds best adapted to their situation, have found their account in it. But it ought not to be understood that the choice of the stock is of no importance. Native crabs are the hardiest, and prove the most durable trees. Codling stocks, and those raised from the seeds of good fruit, generally produce also finer fruit; but the trees seem to be more subject to disease. The causes which produce the phenomena occurring in the orchard are so intricate and incomprehensible, that the most attentive and acute cultivator can neither avert the injuries and maladies to which the trees are liable, nor cure those that are diseased. There is, indeed, no general principle to direct the cultivator of the orchard; all must depend on a long course of topical experience, by which the kinds of fruit-trees which have been found to thrive and bear best in any particular spot may be known and selected. The Clydesdale orchards are mostly planted on steep hanging-banks; on such they have been found to succeed better than on plains. The abrupt banks of the Clyde, especially on the north side, are ill-adapted for any other agricultural purpose, as the expense of labour and manure would hardly be repaid by the crop. On the other hand, the excellent exposure, and general sharpness of the soil, render these banks an object of importance in the eye of the cultivator of fruit. Most of the orchards are on cohesive soils, and on such the trees have been supposed to be surer bearers than on open sandy soils; yet there are instances of very productive orchards on friable and gravelly soils. The apple-tree in general succeeds on a pretty hard soil, provided the bottom be dry; but when the roots penetrate a subsoil holding stagnant water, or greatly charged with the oxide of iron, the tree fails. The pear-tree requires a soil of greater depth, and more soft and moist; and will thrive in a subsoil where the apple fails. It also yields fruit earlier, lives to a greater age, and arrives at a greater size and more towering height than the apple-tree. A single pear-tree has been known to yield 60 sleeks of fruit, at 50 lbs. per sleek;* and there is a Longueville pear-tree at Milton-Lockhart, said to be 300 years old. The plum-tree does not succeed in the very stiff cohesive soils; it requires a considerable depth of dry friable mould. Its district extends to about 3 miles on either side of Dalserf. All the fruit-trees which have been engrafted are more delicate than those in a natural state, and require a more attentive culture. Plum-trees are generally planted round the verge of the orchard, and are profitable, not only for the fruit they bear, but from the shelter they afford the other trees. All fruit-trees require shelter, and do best when they are embosomed in woods. "Considerable diversity of opinion," says a writer in the 'Journal of Agriculture,' [vol. iv. p. 826,] "prevails in Lanarkshire as to how far the fruit-trees should stand from each other; and errors have been run into both in planting too near and too sparse. In the Dalziel orchards, and some others, the rows of trees are 22 feet apart, and 11 feet distance in the rows. The trees in the orchard at West-Brownlee are closer. In the new orchard on the estate of Wishaw, the rows are at 30 feet distance, and the trees 15 feet from each other in the rows. On the Coltness estate the rows are 27 feet, and the trees 10½ feet from one another in the rows. Some, however, are sparser; and in some of the oldest orchards the trees are irregularly planted. In general, however, they are planted closer than is usually done in the English orchards. It is a common practice in the Clydesdale orchards to plant an early bearer alternately with other trees in the rows; and some plant gooseberry and currant bushes between the trees; while others raise only potatoes, oats," &c. Upon the whole, though the produce of the orchard is precarious, when the original insignificance of the grounds on which fruit-trees succeed is considered, and the ready sale and high price which the manufacturing towns afford for fruit, an orchard planted with judgment and carefully cultivated is certainly a profitable possession. On the other hand, the depredations committed on the orchards have become more frequent and daring as the manufactures and population of the county have increased, and are a great discouragement to this species of cultivation, particularly that of small orchards, which cannot defray the expense of watching during the night. Besides the larger fruit, great quantities of gooseberries and currants are here cultivated, and, when well-managed, are said to pay very well. The gooseberry and cur-

* A sleek of plums weighs 60 lbs.; and of apples, 40 lbs. The fruit boll contains 20 sleeks. The present average market price of Clydesdale fruit is 50s. per boll.

rant trees are dug around annually, kept on a single stem, and dunged every second year. Many new varieties of small fruit have been introduced; and vast quantities are every year brought to market, in Glasgow, Paisley, Hamilton, and Lanark, to the value, it is supposed, of one-third of the large fruit. The principal orchards are in the possession of their respective proprietors. The Cambusnethan priory orchard extends to 26 acres, and generally fetches on an average £300 per annum. In some years, before the reduction in the prices of fruit, it has brought £1,000. Mauldslie castle orchard, extending to 8 acres, averages £150; in 1822 it brought £500; in 1838 only £38. One of the Brownlee orchards, of 12 acres, has sometimes yielded fruit to the value of £600, and in other years has brought only £10. The glebe of Dalziel has sometimes yielded £250. The importation of fruit from Ireland has tended greatly to reduce the prices of the Clydesdale fruit; but some proprietors have recently established cyder-presses, which may improve the prices. Orchard ground lets at from £6 to £10 per acre.

Clydesdale is also famous for its breed of horses. The superlative animal known all over the Lowlands of Scotland under the appellation of Clydesdale horse, is not of a pure breed, but is of a kind improved by crossing. This improvement, Mr. Wallace of Kelly says, can readily be traced to the importation of black mares from Flanders, which were much in fashion, and put to very frequent use in the coaches of the gentry of Scotland, soon after the use of such carriages became pretty general. There is little doubt of this having been extensively practised in Lanarkshire, and that breeding from black Flanders mares was paid great attention to in that district about 100 years ago. Mr. Wallace thinks that the breed of draught-horses in general, over the West of Scotland, has degenerated; and that due care and attention, in respect of the qualities of the mares bred from, is the main cause of this. "Of late years," he says, "the breeding of draught-horses has greatly extended over the West of Scotland, including portions of the counties bordering on or in the Highlands, where very useful but small-sized mares have been bred from; and to this inferior crossing, may not only fairly be in part attributed the colour complained of, but that want of bone and strength, and of fine broad shape, which any accurate observer will but too generally discover at our horse-markets."

The Duke of Hamilton was created Marquess of Clydesdale in 1643. His eldest son bears the title of Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale.

CLYNE, a parish on the eastern coast of Sutherland, of which the inhabited part extends in length about 24, and in breadth from 8 to 4 miles. It is bounded on the north by Tongue; on the east by Kildonan; on the south-east by Loth; on the south by the German ocean; and on the west by Golspie. Loch-Brora is a beautiful sheet of water, which discharges itself into the sea by the river of that name, at the entrance of which there is a tolerable harbour. See article THE BRORA. The inhabitants on the coast are mostly fishermen. There is plenty of excellent freestone and limestone, and coal has been formerly wrought in this parish. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,900. There are several Pictish antiquities; in particular, a strongly fortified hill on the south side of Loch-Brora, called Craigbar. Upon a rock in the Blackwater of Strath-Beg, about 1¼ mile north from the junction of that water with the Brora, stand the ruins of COLES CASTLE: which see. Population, in 1801, 1,643; in 1831, 1,711. Houses 410.—This parish, formerly a vicarage is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend £144 15s. 7d.; glebe £12. There is a preaching station at Aschorle on Loch Brora.—Schoolmaster's salary £36; fees £15. There is one private school in the parish.

CLYTHE-NESS, a promontory of Caithness, in the parish of Latheron, in 58° 21′ N. lat., and 3° 18′ W. long. The castle of Easter Clyth, which was formerly of great strength, is situated upon a rock overhanging the sea near this point. It is commonly called Cruner Gunn's castle. Gunn was Coronator, or Justiciary of Caithness, and was basely murdered, with several gentlemen of the same name, in the kirk of St. Teay near Castle-Sinclair, by Keith, Earl Marischal, in 1478. At the hamlet of Clyth is a neat little inn.

COALSTON, an ancient seat of the family of Brown—now represented by the Countess of Dalhousie—in the parish and shire of Haddington; about 2 miles south of Haddington. There is a singular story connected with the family of Coalston, one of the ancestors of which married the daughter of his neighbour, the famous warlock of Gifford, described in Marmion. As they were proceeding to the church —so runs the tale—the wizard-lord stopped the bridal procession beneath a pear-tree, and plucking one of the pears, he gave it to his daughter, telling her that he had no dowry to give her, but that as long as she kept that gift, good fortune would never desert her or her descendants. This must have occurred before 1267, in which year, according to Sir David Dalrymple, Hugh Gifford de Yester died; and the pear is still preserved in a silver box. About two centuries ago, a maiden lady of the family chose to try her teeth upon it, and very soon after two of the best farms of the estate were lost in some litigation: the only misfortune that has befallen the inheritance of the Coalstons in six centuries—thanks, perhaps, to the Warlock pear.

COALTOWNS (EAST and WEST), two adjacent villages in Fifeshire, in the parish of Wemyss, containing about 400 inhabitants; 4 miles north-east of Kirkaldy, and 1 north of West Wemyss.

COATBRIDGE, a village in the parish of Old Monkland, 2½ miles west of Airdrie, on the Monkland canal. Population, in 1831, 741. Inhabited houses 107.—The following statement serves to show the astonishing increase in the price of landed property, in the vicinity of Coatbridge, which is mainly to be attributed to the extension of the iron trade in that flourishing neighbourhood. Some years ago, the father of Mr. R. C. Buchanan, the present proprietor of Drumpeller estate, purchased the lands of Dundyvan, of some 50 acres in extent, for about £3,500. In the year 1833, the Dundyvan Iron company feud part of them from Mr. Buchanan, for which they pay upwards of £200 yearly feu-duty; and Mr. John Wilson, now sole proprietor of Dundyvan Iron works, has purchased another part of them, for which he pays £14,000. In addition to this, the Monkland Canal company feued part of the property, which, taken in connection with other feus to smaller holders, has raised the value of the whole to somewhere about £22,000.

COCKBURN-LAW, a mountain in the parish of Dunse, Berwickshire. It rises from a base of at least 6 miles in circumference, to a conical top, which is elevated about 912 feet above the level of the sea. It is encircled by the Whitadder on three sides. On the north side, a little below the middle of the hill, are the ruins of a very old building, called Woden's or Edwin's hall, or Edinshall. It consists of two concentric circles: the diameter of the innermost being 40 feet; the thickness of the walls 7 feet; and the spaces between the walls 7 and 10

feet. The spaces have been arched over, and divided into cells of 12, 16, and 20 feet. The stones are not cemented by any kind of mortar; they are chiefly whinstone, and made to lock into one another with grooves and projections. It is supposed to have been a building similar to Coles castle, and Dun-Dornadilla in the county of Sutherland. The principal rocks composing this hill are porphyry and granite.

COCKBURNSPATH,* a parish on the sea-coast in the shire of Berwick. It presents angles to the cardinal points of the compass; and is bounded on the north-east by the German ocean; on the south-east by the parish of Coldingham, and part of Old-hamstocks; on the south-west by Abbey St. Bathan's parish; and on the north-west by the shire of Haddington. Its greatest length, from its eastern angle on Redheugh shore, to its western angle near the source of Eye water, is 7½ miles; and its greatest breadth, from its northern angle at Dunglass bridge, to its southern angle at the point where Eye water ceases to bound it, is 4¾ miles. At a former period, it was a small parish, but was afterwards—though at what particular date cannot be ascertained—incorporated with the parish of Auldcambus. Cockburnspath consists of two sections; the one bleak and mountainous, and the other cultivated and comparatively low and level. The higher or southern section is a continuation of the elevated region of the Lammermoor hills, which, sweeping down upon the parish from the north-east, passes away to meet the sea, a little beyond its boundaries, in the bold promontory of St. Abb's. This elevated tract is, in general, soft in its features; the hills being almost all rounded and broad, and never rising higher than 500 or 600 feet. Between these hills, and onward towards the ocean, are various ravines or narrow valleys, threaded with mountain-streams, and wearing in many places—from the mingling of rock and wood and mimic cascade—an aspect highly picturesque. The lower or northern section of the parish, is, for the most part, well-cultivated; and, intersected with the cleaving and sylvan-fringed streamlets from the south, rises slowly and wavingly toward the hills. The coast is uniformly, but especially toward the east, of a rocky, bold, precipitous character; and presents some striking scenes. A beautiful insulated cliff, bored through by the billows, and a towering and magnificent rock, presenting an outline closely similar to that of a cathedral or ancient tower, are a fine foil to the general view; and the vast expanse of ocean beyond, the various forms of the bold headlands in the distance, and the dottings of the waters with vessels of every form and size leaving or entering the frith of Forth, present a general picture of no ordinary attraction.—Of the several narrow valleys of the parish the most remarkable, jointly for its picturesqueness and its other attractions, is Pease dean. Over the stream which flows through it, called the Pease burn, is a remarkable bridge, reckoned a masterpiece of architecture, which carries the public road, high aloft in the air, onward from the north-east toward Berwick-on-Tweed. This bridge was built in 1786: it is 300 feet in length, 15 feet between the parapet walls, and 120 feet above the stream which flows beneath; and it consists of four arches, two of which both rest their inner limbs upon a tall, slender pier, rising from the bottom of the deep ravine. The bridge is visited by many a tourist, and often examined with a curious eye,—the fame attaching to it, of its being the most elevated bridge in the world.—The Cove shore, about 1¼ mile from Dunglass-bridge at the north-eastern limit of the parish, is another object of unusual interest. This is a little bay, surrounded by precipices upwards of 100 feet high, and looking out upon the cliff and cathedral-like rock and extended sea-view which constitute the chief attractions of the coast-scenery. At one part of this romantic bay, the coast is accessible only by a sloping tunnel, hewn out of the soft rock, passing under ground for the space of 60 or 70 yards, and merely wide enough to admit a horse and cart; and here, at the termination of this remarkable approach to the sea, a pier has been erected for the accommodation of fishing-boats.—At Redheugh, somewhat less than a mile from the south-eastern angle of the parish, a spot called Siccar-point also possesses unusual attractions. Celebrated for geological phenomena, it is, at the same time, rich in natural beauty. Scrambling down a lofty headland, which juts suddenly into the sea, or descending a winding footpath which has been erected for his accommodation down the slopes of the precipitous sea-bank, the tourist arrives at a cavern of considerable capaciousness as to both height and area, walks beneath a fretted roof of glittering and variform calcareous stalactitic incrustations, and sees himself guarded in by ranges of cliffs and isolated rocks which so vex and tumultuate and dash into spray the rolling billows as to manufacture a watery veil of no common beauty, suspended over an expanded and interesting sea-view. At the eastern extremity of the Lammermoors, in the high valleys through which the road passes to Ayton, Dr. Buckland discovered, in 1839, traces of moraines disposed in terraces at various elevations. The only stream, except the rills which rise in its own heights, is Eye water, which rises about a mile to the east of it, in Haddingtonshire, and forms its boundary on the south-west as long as it is coterminous with the parish of the Abbey of St. Bathan. During the whole of this part of its course, the river's banks are bare and unattractive. There are several plantations,—patches of forest on the sides of the narrow valleys, the wooded portion of the demense of Dunglass, and Pemeshiel wood, which covers about 100 acres.—Remains of military forts and encampments are numerous in the district,—particularly in the vicinity of the ravines, which, in the unsettled times of early history and of the Border raids, were formidable passes. Several of the fortifications are of British origin,—particularly a very interesting one on the summit of Ewieside hill; and others, if not erected by the Romans, are in the vicinity of some traces of their presence,—many urns and other articles obviously of Roman workmanship, having, in various localities, been unearthed by the plough. In addition to these military vestiges of an early period, this parish contains not a few interesting relics of more recent feudal times,—

——"the mouldering halls of barons bold."

Dunglass castle, near the northern angle and north-eastern limit of the parish, and the seat of Sir James Hall, Baronet, was originally a fastness of the Earls of Home. See article DUNGLASS.—A more interesting place is Cockburnspath tower, which stands on the edge of a strong pass or ravine nearly in the centre of the parish, nodding, in venerable ruin, over the great road from Berwick to Edinburgh. Though never, apparently, a place of great extent, this tower, owing to its commanding position, was esteemed one of the keys of the kingdom of Scotland; and possessed so early as 1073 by the Earls of Dunbar and March, it figured prominently in the tumultuous scenes of the international wars.—On the coast, about 2 miles from the eastern angle of the parish, stand the ruins of the old church of the

* Formerly the name was Colbrandspath; but it is now corrupted, in vulgar conversation, into Coppersmith.

incorporated parish of Auldcambus; surmounting a high, overhanging precipice, and commanding an extensive and fascinating view. The building is a specimen of simple Saxon architecture; is supposed to have been erected so early as the seventh century; and was dedicated to St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great. Near this ruin there were found, a few years ago, an ancient rosary and numerous coins,—some of the coins comparatively little defaced, and of the reign of Athelstan or Edelstan the Great, grandson of Alfred the Great.—About ¾ of a mile from the north-eastern limit of the parish, on the great road north and south, stands the small village of Cockburnspath, 7½ miles from Dunbar, and 20 miles from Berwick-on-Tweed, possessing a population of about 230, and having an annual fair on the 2d Tuesday of August. Population of the parish, in 1801, 930; in 1831, 1,143. Assessed property, in 1815, 8,281. Houses 213.—The parish of Cockburnspath is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £245 13s. 3d.; glebe £27. Unappropriated teinds £76 11s. 5d.—There is a United Secession church at the village of Stockbridge.—Schoolmaster's salary £30. There are other two schools, besides the parish-school,—one supported by subscription in the village of Cockburnspath, and the other an endowed one in the district of Auldcambus. The parish-church is a very ancient structure, dating as far back at least as 1163; but it has recently had repairs, and contains sittings for about 400 persons. Auldcambus or Old Cambus anciently belonged to the monastery of Coldingham, as a cell of Durham; the Scottish Edgar having granted to St. Cuthbert's monks of Durham its manor, with the appertaining lands, tolls, shipwrecks, and other customary dues.

COCKENZIE, a village and small sea-port in the parish of Tranent, Haddingtonshire. It lies on the shore of the frith of Forth, on the coast-road from Edinburgh to Aberlady and North Berwick, in the immediate vicinity of the village of Portseaton, and about a mile east of Prestonpans. It consists chiefly of works for the manufacture of salt, and the houses of workmen and fishermen. A railroad from the coal-pits near Tranent leads to the harbour. For the accommodation of the inhabitants, a church was built here, by private enterprise, in 1838. The population of the village, with Portseaton, is about 750.

COCKPEN, a parish in the shire of Edinburgh, lying in a south-easterly direction from the metropolis. It has somewhat of an hour-glass outline; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Lasswade; on the east by the parish of Newbattle; on the south by the parish of Carrington; and on the west by the parish of Lasswade. Its extreme measurement from north-east to south-west, is about 3½ miles; and from north to south nearly 3 miles; but its area is only between 3 and 4 square miles. The South Esk enters the parish from the south, intersects it for nearly 1¼ mile, and afterwards forms its boundary with the parish of Newbattle. The banks of this river are here steep, bold, and beautifully fringed with natural wood. The surface of the parish is somewhat uneven; but the soil is a strong clay, and is highly cultivated, abundantly luxuriant, and everywhere shaded by enclosures and plantations. Coal is plentiful, and successfully worked; good freestone abounds; and a sort of moss is found whence copperas has been obtained. The parish has consisted, since the 12th century, of the barony of Dalhousie, originally written Dalwolsie. On the left bank of the South Esk, near the point where that river is crossed by a fine bridge, stood the old baronial castle of Dalhousie. This was anciently an imposing edifice, of a square form and turreted; and, encompassed by a strong wall, as well as supplied with other means of defence, was a place of very great strength. Latterly it has been denuded of its fortified dress, and, with some traces of antique appearance, has assumed a modern garb. The ancient family of Ramsay, possessing since 1633 the title of Earls of Dalhousie, have for ages been its proprietors. Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, who lived in the 14th century, is celebrated as one of the bravest warriors of that age. His gallant behaviour at the battle of Otterburn is recorded by Froissart. He was appointed by his sovereign warder of the borders; and, out of envy, was treacherously murdered by Douglas of Liddesdale. See CASTLETOWN. The mansion of Cockpen belongs also to the noble family of Ramsay; and is situated among fascinating and romantic scenery. The parish is intersected, as far as Dalhousie Mains, by a branch of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway; and contains the extensive gunpowder manufactory of Stobbs. Population, in 1801, 1,681; in 1831, 2,025. Houses 326. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,543. Of the population, 1,140 reside in the villages of Prestonholm, Bonnyrig, and Westmill of Lasswade, the last of which lies so near the church of the coterminous parish of Lasswade that the inhabitants generally prefer it to their own. There are 5 other villages; the population of each of which, however, is under 100.—The parish of Cockpen is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Dalhousie. Stipend £157 5s. 3d.; glebe £21. Unappropriated teinds £133 0s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary between £34 and £35. There are two other schools. Church built in 1820; sittings 625. For several years religious services have been conducted on Sabbath evenings, about once a month, by various dissenters in the village of Bonnyrig, in a schoolhouse capable of containing about 250. During the Scoto-Saxon period Cockpen was a rectory, the patronage of which belonged, as at present, to "the Ramsays of Dalwolsie." In 1296 Malcolm de Ramsay, the rector, swore fealty to Edward I., who commanded the sheriff of Edinburgh to restore him to his rights. The church of Cockpen seems to have afterwards been granted to a fraternity of Cistertian monks, who held it till the overthrow of popery at the Reformation.

COE (THE). See GLENCOE.

COICH (THE), or QUOICH, a tributary rivulet of the Dee, in the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire. It descends from the southern and western slopes of Bennabuird, and pursues a south-easterly course, through the forest of Braemar, till its junction with the Dee, between Mar lodge and Allanmore.

COIGACH (THE AIRD OF), a district in the shire of Cromarty, though locally situated in the shire of Ross. It stretches along the eastern coast of Loch-Broom into the Western ocean, and is comprehended in the parish of Loch-Broom. It contains the beautiful vales of Strathceannard and Ridorch. The population of the district was 1,975, in 1834.

COILTIE (THE), a rivulet flowing along the southern margin of the vale of Urquhart into the west side of Loch-Ness. It is a rapid running stream. Its tributary, the Divach, when in full supply of water, is said to display "a waterfall as high and picturesque as that of Foyers."

COINISH (THE), a streamlet in Argyleshire, falling into the upper part of Loch Linnhe.

COLDINGHAM, a parish on the coast of Berwickshire, of irregular figure and considerable extent. Except a detached portion, about 5 furlongs long and 3½ broad, which is imbosomed to the east in the parish of Eyemouth, it is bounded on the

north by the German ocean; on the east by the German ocean and the parishes of Eyemouth and Ayton; on the south by the parishes of Chirnside and Buncle; and on the west by the parishes of the Abbey of St. Bathans, Oldhamstocks, and Cockburnspath. Its extreme measurement, from east to west, is about 8½ miles, and, from north to south, about 8 miles; and, including its detached section, it embraces an area of about 57,600 imperial acres. Before the Reformation, it comprehended most of the parishes by which it is now bounded, and was called, in its charters, Coldinghamshire. Its surface is, for the most part, very uneven. Several ranges of hills, constituting part of the Lammermoor chain, run through it in parallel lines from west to east, and file off to the north to form the celebrated headland called St. Abb's Head: which see. The hills, however, are of inconsiderable elevation, the highest, Wardlaw bank, being only 640 feet above the level of the sea; and they are cloven into ridges by intervening valleys of considerable extent, watered by the Eye, the Ale, their respective tributaries, and five minor streams, which all, with two unimportant exceptions, traverse the parish from west to east, and generally, near their embouchure, turn northward to fall into the ocean. Most of the flat lands are enclosed and arable; but upwards of 5,000 acres, which form what is called Coldingham common, are moorland, and in a state of sterility. A mile south-west of St. Abb's Head is Coldingham loch, 30 acres in superficial area, and 300 feet above the level of the sea, though only about 300 yards distant from the shore, and so bleakly situated that an attempt to tuft its sloping banks with plantation has proved abortive. This lake is of a triangular form, pellucid in its waters, several fathoms in depth, and, though neither fed by any rill, nor discharging itself by any outlet, is not observed to be subject to fluctuation. The extent of sea-coast in the parish is 6½ miles in a direct line; but, along its wide and numerous windings, is 8½ or 9 miles. A considerable part of the shore, particularly at Coldingham sands, and the farm of Northfield, is smooth and of easy access, and, though nowhere embosoming a harbour, is rife with fishing-boats. But, in the neighbourhood of St. Abb's Head, the coast is rocky and dangerous, abounding in caves and fissures, once the retreat of smugglers, which are inaccessible by land, and can be approached by sea only at low water, and in the calmest weather. On the hills to the west and south of it, about a mile distant, are remains of ancient camps; two of these are of British origin,—the one on Ernsheuch, surrounded on three sides by lofty precipices,—and the other on Wardlaw bank, encompassed with four trenches. Three miles to the west of St. Abb's Head, on a peninsular rock, stand the ruins of Fast Castle: which see. At Renton, at Houndwood, at West Preston, and at East Preston, were fortalices or castles, belonging to Logan of Fast castle, all of which were demolished during the last century, to afford building materials for other purposes.

About 2½ or 3 miles from St. Abb's Head, on the south side of the town of Coldingham, are some remains of the celebrated priory of Coldingham. A few years ago, the ruins were very extensive; but they were rapidly dilapidated by the peasantry carrying away the stones for the erection of their cottages. Only those parts of it now remain which form the north wall and east gable of the present parish-church; and these are remarkable for chasteness of design, and impart a flattering idea of the style of architecture during the transition from the Norman to the early English period. At a short distance from the vestiges of the south wall are an ancient building called Edgar's walls,—some fragments of what were known as 'the King's stables, and a fountain, called St. Andrew's well, which supplied the priory with water; in various places in the vicinity formerly stood stone crosses, the sites of which are still known by the names Cairncross, Friarscross, Crosslaw, Whitecross, and Applincross. The priory of Coldingham was founded in the year 1098 by Edgar, king of Scotland, who, aided by William Rufus to regain his kingdom, and fighting under the banner of St. Cuthbert, gifted to him by the monks of Durham, believed himself indebted more to the saint's influence than to the swords of Rufus' soldiers, and knew not how munificently to express his gratitude by the donation of lands and the erection of religious houses. In the fervour of his superstitious piety, he built the church of St. Mary of Coldingham, gave possession of it to a colony of monks from Durham, attended in person the ceremony of its dedication, and opulently endowed it with mulcts upon the villagers of Swinton, with the lands of Fishwick and Horndean, and with the lands, the waters, and "the men" of Paxton. Malcolm IV., William the Lion, and Alexander II., severally confirmed the privileges bestowed by Edgar, and added others. In 1127 Robert, Archbishop of St. Andrews, within whose diocese the priory was situated, importuned by David I., and probably influenced by Archbishop Thurston, and other dignities of the English and the Scottish churches, granted to this priory exemption from the exactions and interference of the ministers of prelatic authority; and this privilege, as powerfully perhaps as opulence and greatness of monastic influence, contributed, in the circumstances of the period, to exalt the inmates of the priory to a high place among the agents who moulded the interests of the nation. Subsequent diocesans, however, abridged or attempted to revoke the exemption, and made demands or inroads upon the priory, which frequently placed the monks in ambiguous and embarrassing positions, and occasioned disastrous appeals to the popes and to conciliar interference. The priory was enthralled, too, by its colonial connexion with the monks of Durham; the latter wielding the power of electing its prior, and exercising a right concurrent with that of its own inmates over its possessions. So arrayed in the trappings of worldly glory was the office of its prior, that, unlike any other ecclesiastic in the kingdom, he maintained a retinue of seventy functionaries, who bore titles, sustained appointments, and shared a curious division of labour more befitting the magnificence of a princely court than the mortified retirement of a cloister. The priors of Coldingham mingled much in the political intrigues of their country, and figure somewhat flauntingly on some pages of its history; yet, they could not prevent the rebound upon themselves of detrimental and even devastating interferences from at once freebooters, nobles, kings, and popes. Their priory, on account of its patron saint, being venerated highly and alike on both sides of the Border, suffered less from the raids of its vicinity than other establishments of its class in a similar position. But it was devoted to plunder by King John, as unappeased by slaughter and unsatiated with prey, he retired from Lothian in 1216; and in 1305, it was handed over, as to all its revenues and immunities, by Pope Benedict XI., to Hugh, bishop of Biblis, who had been expelled by the Saracens from the Holy Land. Escaping, through the interference and protection of the English crown, the strangely intended infliction of the Pope, the priory, during the regency of the Duke of Albany, in the feeble reign of Robert III., passed, by the act of its own inmates, under the surveillance of Alexander,

the laird of Home, as underkeeper of it for the powerful family of Douglas; and it, in consequence, soon became limited in its resources and shorn of its authority; and eventually acknowledged the family of Home as the lords of all its possessions. James III. attempted to suppress the priory, and to annex its property to a chapel at Stirling; and he not only obtained his parliament's sanction to the project, but, with their concurrence, sent envoys to Rome to procure the assent of the Pope. But the Homes, enraged at the attempt, conspired with the Hepburns, under the auspices of the Earl of Angus, to dethrone the king, and eventually, on the 11th of June, 1488, achieved his death in a fray near Stirling During the reign of James IV. the priory continued to be oppressed or rather appropriated by the Homes. In 1509 it was, by the pope's authority, detached from the superiority of the monks of Durham, and placed under the abbey of Dunfermline; but it was now lorded over, first by Alexander Stewart, the king's natural son, who already held the archbishopric of St. Andrews and the abbacy of Dunfermline, and who soon after fell in Flodden, fighting by the side of his father,—next by David Home, Lord Home's seventh brother, who continued to be prior till he was assassinated by James Hepburn of Hailes,—next by Robert Blackadder, who, with six domestics, was assassinated by Sir David Home,—next by William Douglas, Lord Angus' brother, who seized the office by mere intrusion, and successfully resisted all efforts to expel him,—next by Adam, who, in 1541, was removed to Dundrimnan, to make way for John Stewart, the infant and illegitimate son of James V. During John Stewart's infancy, the king enjoyed the revenues; but found his possession of them less undisputed and luxurious than any of his ecclesiastical predecessors. In November, 1544, the church and tower, after being seized by the English, were successfully fortified against the Regent, Arran; and in September, 1545, the abbey, during the devastating incursion of the Earl of Hertford, was burnt to the ground. After the death of John Stewart, who now in his maturity drew the revenues, John Maitland was appointed to the commendatorship, and retained its rich endowment till 1568, when he was created a senator of the College of Justice. James VI. then bestowed it on Francis Stewart, the eldest brother of the former commendator, and, with his usual imprudence, afterwards created him earl of Bothwell, abbot of Kelso, constable of Haddington, sheriff of Berwick, bailie of Lauderdale, and high-admiral of Scotland, giving him at the same time vast estates, and receiving in return no expression of feeling but accumulated vexations and treasons, which at last, in 1595, occasioned the turbulent ingrate to be expelled the country. The possessions of the priory were now bestowed first on the Earl of Home, and next—after the former's death in 1619—on John, the banished Earl of Bothwell's second son, who was the last commendator of Coldingham. Tradition says that when the abbey was destroyed, the sonorous bell of the church was carried to Lincoln, and that it still loads the breezes around that city with its powerful tones.

The village of Coldingham is 2 miles from Press inn; 11 from Berwick; and 18 from Dunbar. It is a burgh-of-barony under the Earl of Home. It stands in a valley, having a small rivulet of excellent water running upon each side of it, and is about a mile distant from the sea. It is surrounded with rising fields of gentle ascent; but there are no prospects from the village beyond half-a-mile's distance. It appears from old writings, and by parts of the foundations of old buildings, that several of the crofts about the town, now arable, had been anciently the sites of houses and gardens: it must, therefore, have been much more populous than it is at present.—The other villages are West Reston about 2½ miles from the south-eastern extremity of the parish, with a population of 222; and Auchincraw, 1½ mile to the south-west, with a population of 161. Population of the parish, in 1801, 2,391; in 1831, 2,668. Houses 532. Assessed property, in 1815, £18.729. —Coldingham is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £267 2s. 11d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £492 15s. 5d. Two parochial school masters have each £25 salary, and about £20 school-fees; and one has about £60 or £70 from endowed sources. There are 10 schools, wholly supported by school-fees. The parish-church is supposed to have been built about the 12th century, and has been frequently repaired, but never enlarged; sittings 827. It is situated in Coldingham village, 1 mile from the nearest boundary of the parish, and 7 miles from the most remote. But a large part of the parish was, in October, 1836, erected into a parish *quoad sacra*, and has its own place of worship. See Houndwood. In the village of Coldingham, also, is a place of worship, and a congregation of considerable standing, connected with the United Secession synod. Sittings 609. Minister's stipend £129, with £20 for house-rent.—According to a survey, in 1837, by the parochial minister, there were, in this parish, belonging to the Established church, 1,657 persons, and belonging to other denominations 1,162.

COLDSTONE. See Logie-Coldstone.

COLDSTREAM,* a parish in the county of Berwick; bounded by Ladykirk on the east; by Simprin, now united to Swinton, on the north; by Eccles on the west; and by the Tweed, which separates it from England, on the south. Placing the foot of a compass at Lennel church, and taking 4 miles for a radius, a semicircle described on the north of the Tweed will give a general idea of the extent and form of the parish. The length from east to west is from 7 to 8 miles; the average breadth 4 miles. The general appearance of the country is flat. The soil for the most part is rich and fertile; near the Tweed it is light; but it inclines to clay as it falls back from the river. A broad slip of barren land—called the Moorland—runs through the parish from east to west. Coldstream is situated at nearly equal distance from the Cheviot and Lammermoor hills; and when the weather is showery, especially if the wind be westerly, the clouds usually take the direction of one or other of these ranges of hills, pour down their contents upon them, and leave this district untouched. Much more rain falls at Dunse and Wooler than at Coldstream. The elevation of Coldstream bridge is 61 feet above Berwick pier. The river Tweed here produces trouts, whit-

* The ancient name of the parish was Lennel or Leinhall; and the ruins of Lennel church stood on the north bank of the Tweed, 1½ mile distant from Coldstream. Eastward from this church, there was formerly a village called Lennel, which was so entirely destroyed in the Border wars, that the site of it is not now known. According to Chalmers, the parish of Leinhall appears in charters as early as the year 1147. When Cospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, founded the Cistertian nunnery at Coldstream, he gave it the church of Layn-el, with half-a-carucate of land at Layn-el, and another half-carucate at Birgham. And Derder, his countess, granted to the same nunnery the church of Hirsel, and a carucate of land, which the Earl confirmed. In this manner were the churches of Leinhall and Hirsel invested in the same religious house; but the church of Hirsel came afterwards to be considered only as a chapel, subordinate to the church of Leinhall. The church of Hirsel stood on the lands of Hirsel, which form the south-western part of the parish. The church of Leinhall continued in the possession of the prioress of Coldstream, till the Reformation; and it preserved its ancient name for a century and a half after that epoch. In 1716 a new parish-church was built at the village of Coldstream, and the designation of the parish was afterwards taken from the kirk-town.

ings, grilse, salmon, and all other kinds of fish common to the rivers in the south of Scotland. Its tributaries in this parish are Graden burn, and the Shiells burn. The Leet flows for a part of its course through the parish. The gross rent of the parish, in the end of last century, was about £6,000 sterling. The rent of the fishings, £93. The value of assessed property, in 1815, was £14,592. According to the New Statistical Account, the present rental of the parish is about £12,000. Population, in 1801, 2,269; in 1831, 2,897. Houses 471. The language spoken here is distinguishable from that spoken on the other side of Tweed, by the soft sound of the letter R. From that river to a considerable distance southward, the people universally annex a guttural sound to the letter R, which in some places goes by the name of 'the Berwick burrh.'—"The town of Coldstream," says an old writer, "hath given title to a small company of men, whom God made the instruments of great things; and, though poor, yet honest as ever corrupt nature produced into the world by the no-dishonourable name of Coldstreamers." They were formed by Monk from the two regiments of Fenwicke and Hesilrige, when, in 1650, the conquering armies of the Parliament were led by Cromwell against the Northern Presbyterians. They were chiefly Borderers: tried and hardy men, who cared little for the cause of either King or Commons, but loved their leader, and followed him with blind and obstinate obedience through all his changes of opinion and fortune. It was, however, the fashion of the soldiers of the Commonwealth to be austere and addicted to praying and preaching, and in this the men of the Coldstream corps, it appears, were not backward, for we have the undeniable testimony of Bishop Burnet in their favour. "I remember well," said he, "these regiments coming to Aberdeen; there was an order, and discipline, and a face of gravity and piety amongst them, that amazed all people." At the head of these soldiers Monk went up one side of Scotland and down another; storming castle after castle, town after town, discomfiting and dispersing all enemies of the Commonwealth, from Berwick to Dundee, and from Dundee to Dumfries. The Coldstream guards remained, on the whole, ten years in Scotland: during that period they were recruited chiefly by Scottish republicans. When confusion ensued on the death of Cromwell, Monk marched at their head, dispersed the army of Lambert, entered London, dissolved the Commonwealth, and restored King Charles. Macpherson relates, that Monk reviewed his men on the arrival of the King; desired them to ground their arms, and consider themselves disbanded; then he commanded them to take them up and consider themselves no longer the soldiers of the Commonwealth, but of the Crown. The history of the Coldstream Guards has been recorded in a recent publication by Colonel Mackinnon.—This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Earl of Haddington. Stipend £233 7s. 2d.; glebe £40. Church built in 1795; sittings 1,100. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with £75 fees, and £30 10s. other emoluments. There were 5 private and 2 boarding-schools in this parish in 1834.—There is a United Associate synod church, and a Relief church in the town of Coldstream. Stipend of the Secession minister £150 with manse and garden; of the Relief minister £115.—The principal villas in this parish are Lennel house, a seat of the Earl of Haddington; Lees, near the junction of the Leet and Tweed; and Hirsel, a seat of the Earl of Home.

COLDSTREAM, a town in the above parish, upon the north bank of the Tweed, within the baronies of Coldstream and Hirsel, having the Leet flowing past it on its western quarter. It is 9¼ miles east of Kelso; 10¾ south-west of Dunse; and 14¾ west of Berwick. The road from Edinburgh to Wooler, by Cornhill, crosses the Tweed at Coldstream by a bridge of 5 arches. Cornhill is 1 mile, Wooler 15½, and Newcastle-on-Tyne 61 miles distant from Coldstream. There are two roads from Coldstream to Berwick, one on either side of the Tweed. The town formerly derived consequence from a ford over the Tweed, the first of any importance which occurs in following the stream upwards from Berwick. By this passage, Edward I. entered Scotland in 1296; and many other, both Scottish and English armies, before the union of the crowns, have made their way by this passage, to ravage the country of their respective enemies. It was last used by a Scottish army, as an entrance into England, in 1640. The bridge of Coldstream is a furlong from the east end of the town, and commands a fine view up and down the woody banks of the river. On the last Thursday of every month, there is a cattle-market held here, which is chiefly resorted to by dealers from the north of England. From December till May, between 600 and 700 cattle are shown at this fair, and from 500 to 600 sheep, principally Leicesters and half-breds. There is also a corn-market every Thursday. Coldstream is a burgh-of-barony. The two superiors, the Earl of Haddington and the Earl of Home, appoint the bailie, who has a salary of £21 from his superiors. Coldstream, like Gretna-Green, enjoys an infamous celebrity for its irregular marriages. Previous to the Reformation this place could boast of a rich priory of Cistertian nuns, founded by Cospatrick, Earl of March; but of this building not a fragment now remains. Population, in 1834, 2,081. Houses worth £10 and upwards, 106; worth from £5 to £10, 72. The town is lighted with gas.

COLE'S CASTLE, an ancient and remarkable fortification upon a rock in the Blackwater of Strathbeg, about 1½ mile north from the junction of that river with the water of Brora. It is a circular building, 54 yards in circumference round the base on the outside, or 18 in diameter; 27 yards in circumference, and 9 yards diameter within; the walls are 4½ yards, or 13½ feet thick in the base, built of large stones, well-connected, without any cement. The building has a batter or inclination inwards of 9 inches in every 3 feet in height. The door on the south-east side is 3½ feet high, and 2½ feet broad. In the middle of the wall, on each side of the passage by the door to the interior, is a small apartment, about 6 feet square and 5 feet high, as if intended for a guard to watch the entry. It has been greatly injured by the wantonness of cow-herds throwing the materials off the walls into the river. Beyond this building, and 6 feet from the wall, are the remains of an outer wall which surrounded the castle, and an oblong garden of 27 yards long and 18 yards broad. This wall seems to have been joined by large flags to the wall of the castle, leaving a passage of 6 feet broad by 7 feet high between the two walls, where it is said the inhabitants kept their cattle in the night time. In the face of the rock is an oblong seat, where tradition says, Cole used to rest himself, fronting the meridian sun, and that there he was slain with an arrow from the bow of an assassin. When Cole felt the wound, he struck his hand upon the rock, which made such an impression that it remains there to this day. A ditch appears to have carried the water of the river round to the land side, which is now filled up with rubbish.

COLINSBURGH, a thriving village in the parish of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire; 4 miles east of Kirktown of Largo; 2 north of Ely; 4 west of Pitten-

weem; and 10 south of Cupar. The Commercial bank has an agency here; and justice-of-peace and circuit small debt courts are held here five times in the year. It has a weekly corn-market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, on the 2d Friday in June and October. The road to Anstruther and Crail passes through it. It contains about 570 inhabitants. This place is a burgh-of-barony under the Balcarres family, and received its name from Colin, 3d Earl of Balcarres. Balcarres house is in the vicinity; near it rises Balcarres craig, a rock of 200 feet altitude. There is a Relief meeting-house in the village. Colinsburgh is a remarkably healthy place. Not long ago there were 18 individuals in its small population whose united ages amounted to 1,552 years.

COLINTON, or COLLINGTON,* a parish south-west of Edinburgh, at the base of the Pentland hills, in Mid Lothian. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Corstorphine and St. Cuthberts; on the east by the parishes of Libberton and Lasswade; on the south by the parishes of Lasswade, Glencorse, and Pennicuick; and on the west by the parishes of Currie and Corstorphine. Its greatest length from north to south is about 4 miles; and its greatest breadth from east to west about 3¾ miles. The surface is beautifully varied, descending from the northern range of the northern Pentlands towards the plain of Corstorphine in diversified and occasionally bold undulations. Along its southern limit the Pentlands rise in the different summits 1,450, 1,550, and 1,700 feet, above the level of the sea; and toward the north-east are the picturesque heights of the Fir hill and Craig-Lockhart hill. Over a distance of 3 miles the parish is intersected by the water of Leith, ploughing its way through well-wooded and romantic banks, and turning the wheels of numerous water-mills. Three rivulets or rills also enrich it with their waters,—Murray-burn, Braid-burn, and Burdiehouse-burn. In the 17th century this parish appears to have been a wild and uncultivated tract; and so late as 1709, it contained only 318 examinable persons. Now, however, it is in general in a state of high cultivation, its lands beautifully enclosed with hedge-rows, and tufted with plantation; and even on the acclivity of the Pentlands, at an elevation of 700 feet above the level of the sea, some lands have recently been rendered arable. The elegant mansion of Lord Dunfermline is the principal seat. The Roman road from York to Carriden, near Abercorn, passed along a section of the parish. In 1666 the Covenanters, marching from the west, spent the night of the 27th November in the village of Colinton; and next day marched toward the Pentlands, and fought in the skirmish of Rullion-Green. The village of Colinton is situated on the water of Leith, near the centre of the parish; and is the site of several extensive paper-manufactories, and of the parish-church. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,397; in 1831, 2,232. Houses 396. Assessed property, in 1815, £13,886.—Colinton is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Dunlop of Brookloch. Stipend £207 11s. 3d.; glebe £40; unappropriated teinds £207 11s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £25 or £30 of other emoluments. There are, besides the parish school, four schools attended by about 130 children. The parish-church was built in 1771, repaired in 1817, and enlarged in 1837. It is situated about a mile from the nearest, and upwards of 2½ from the remotest limit of the parish; and it is now comfortable and commodious, containing sittings for about 660 persons. In the small village of Slateford, on the verge of the parish, at its northern angle, is a United Secession place of worship, erected in 1784, containing sittings for 520, and noted as the scene of the early pastoral labours of the late Dr. John Dick. See SLATEFORD.

COLL, one of the western isles annexed to Argyleshire, and making part of the parish of Tiree. It lies off the western coast of Mull, and is divided from Tiree by a narrow sound. It is about 14 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth, on an average; containing 9,999 acres. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,068. Two-thirds of this extent are hills, rocks, shifting-sands, lakes, and morasses; the other third is pasture, meadow, or corn land. Its surface is diversified with eminences, and covered with a very thin stratum of earth, which in many places is wanting, so that a grey, stony surface, without herbage of any kind, presents itself to the eye; but in other quarters the sandy soil is covered during spring and summer with an enamelled carpet of brilliant and odorous plants. Coll abounds with shallow lakes, of which several contain trouts and eels. Rabbits are very numerous. There are a great many black cattle fed on the island, 200 head of which are annually exported. The inhabitants employ themselves chiefly in fishing and agriculture. Population, in 1801, 1,162; in 1834, 1,450. Houses, in 1831, 236.—A district church was built here about 37 years ago; sittings 250. Service is here performed in Gaelic by the assistant-minister, who is appointed by the minister of the parish, with consent of the proprietor of Coll. Stipend £62 2s. There is also a catechist officiating in the island. The Gaelic society have an itinerating school here, and the General Assembly and Society for propagating Christian knowledge, have each also schools here.—Dr. Johnson visited Coll during his tour in Scotland, and seems to have been much satisfied with his entertainment. This account of the island is curious, and is here quoted as illustrative, when compared with the memoranda of more recent tourists, of the progress of the western isles:—"We were at Coll," says he, "under the protection of the young laird, without any of the distresses which Mr. Pennant, in a fit of simple credulity, seems to think almost worthy of an elegy by Ossian. Wherever we roved, we were pleased to see the reverence with which his subjects regarded him. He did not endeavour to dazzle them by any magnificence of dress; his only distinction was a feather in his bonnet; but, as soon as he appeared, they forsook their work, and clustered about him; he took them by the hand, and they seemed mutually delighted. He has the proper disposition of a chieftain, and seems desirous to continue the customs of his house. The bagpiper played regularly when dinner was served, whose person and dress made a good appearance, and he brought no disgrace upon the family of Rankin, which has long supplied the lairds of Coll with hereditary music. Life is here, in some respects, improved beyond the condition of some other islands. In Skye, what is wanted can only be bought, as the arrival of some wandering pedler may afford an opportunity; but in Coll there is a standing shop, and in Mull there are two. A shop in the islands, as in other places of little frequentation, is a repository of every thing requisite for common use. Mr. Boswell's journal was filled, and he bought some paper in Coll. To a man that ranges the streets of London, where he is tempted to contrive wants for the pleasure of supplying them, a shop affords no image worthy of attention; but in an island it turns the balance of existence between good and evil. To live in perpetual want of little things, is a state not indeed of torture, but of constant vexation. I have in Skye had some difficulty

* The ancient name was Hailse, from the plural of a Celtic word which signifies a mound or hillock. A gentleman's residence on the site of the old church retains the name.

to find ink for a letter; and if a woman breaks her needle, the work is at a stop. As it is, the islanders are obliged to content themselves with succedaneous means for many common purposes. I have seen the chief man of a very wide district riding with a halter for a bridle, and governing his hobby with a wooden curb. The people of Coll, however, do not want dexterity to supply some of their necessities. Several arts which make trades, and demand apprenticeships in great cities, are here the practices of daily economy. In every house candles are made, both moulded and dipped: their wicks are small shreds of linen-cloth. They all know how to extract from the cuddy-fish oil for their lamps. They all tan skins and make brogues. Of taxes here is no reason for complaining; they are paid by a very easy composition. The malt-tax for Coll is 20s.; whisky is very plentiful; there are several stills in the island, and more is made than the inhabitants consume. The great business of insular policy is now to keep the people in their own country. As the world has been let in upon them, they have heard of happier climates and less arbitrary government; and if they are disgusted, have emissaries among them ready to offer them land and houses as a reward for deserting their chief and clan. Many have departed both from the main of Scotland and from the islands; and all that go may be considered as subjects lost to the British crown; for a nation scattered in the boundless regions of America resembles rays diverging from a focus; all the rays remain, but the heat is gone; their power consisted in their concentration; when they are dispersed they have no effect. The inhabitants of Coll have not yet learned to be weary of their heath and rocks, but attend their agriculture and their dairies without listening to American seducements. The disposition to pompous and expensive funerals—which has at one time or other prevailed in most parts of the civilized world—is not yet suppressed in the islands, though some of the ancient solemnities are worn away, and singers are no longer hired to attend the procession. Nineteen years ago, at the burial of the laird of Coll, were killed 30 cows, and about 50 sheep. Mr. Maclean informed us of an old game, of which he did not tell the original, but which may perhaps be used in other places where the reason of it is not yet forgot. At New-year's eve, in the hall or castle of the laird, where, at festal seasons, there may be supposed a very numerous company, one man dresses himself in a cow's hide, upon which other men beat with sticks. He runs with all this noise round the house, which all the company quit in a counterfeited fright; the door is then shut. At New-Year's eve there is no great pleasure to be had out of doors in the Hebrides. They are sure soon to recover from their terror enough to solicit for re-admission; which, for the honour of poetry, is not to be obtained but by repeating a verse, with which those that are knowing and provident take care to be furnished.—Very near the house of Maclean stands the castle of Coll, which was the mansion of the laird till the house was built. It is built upon a rock, as Mr. Boswell remarked, that it might not be mined. It is very strong, and having been not long uninhabited, is yet in repair. On the wall was, not long ago, a stone with an inscription, importing, 'That if any man of the clan of Maclonich shall appear before this castle, though he come at midnight with a man's head in his hand, he shall there find safety and protection against all but the king.' This is an old Highland treaty made upon a very memorable occasion. Maclean, the son of John Gerves, who recovered Coll, and conquered Barra, had obtained, it is said, from James II., a grant of the lands of Lochiel, forfeited, I suppose, by some offence against the state. Forfeited estates were not in those days quietly resigned: Maclean, therefore, went with an armed force to seize his new possessions, and, I know not for what reason, took his wife with him. The Camerons rose in defence of their chief, and a battle was fought at the head of Loch Ness, near the place where Fort-Augustus now stands, in which Lochiel obtained the victory, and Maclean, with his followers, was defeated and destroyed. The lady fell into the hands of the conquerors, and being found pregnant, was placed in the custody of Maclonich, one of a tribe or family branched from Cameron, with orders, if she brought a boy, to destroy him, if a girl, to spare her. Maclonich's wife, who was with child likewise, had a girl about the same time at which Lady Maclean brought a boy; and Maclonich, with more generosity to his captive than fidelity to his trust, contrived that the children should be changed. Maclean being thus preserved from death, in time recovered his original patrimony; and, in gratitude to his friend, made his castle a place of refuge to any of the clan that should think himself in danger; and, as a proof of reciprocal confidence, Maclean took upon himself and his posterity the care of educating the heir of Maclonich. This story, like all other traditions of the Highlands, is variously related; but, though some circumstances are uncertain, the principal fact is true. Maclean undoubtedly owed his preservation to Maclonich; for the treaty between the two families has been strictly observed; it did not sink into disuse and oblivion, but continued in its full force while the chieftains retained their power. The power of protection subsists no longer; but what the law permits is yet continued, and Maclean of Coll now educates the heir of Maclonich. There still remains in the islands, though it is passing fast away, the custom of fosterage. He who lives in Coll, and finds himself condemned to solitary meals and incommunicable reflection, will find the usefulness of that middle order of tacksmen, which some, who applaud their own wisdom, are wishing to destroy. Without intelligence man is not social, he is only gregarious; and little intelligence will there be, where all are constrained to daily labour, and every mind must wait upon the hand." From hence the travellers were conducted by the young laird of Coll to Mull, Ulva, and Sir Allan Maclean's at Inch-Kenneth. Dr. Johnson adds: "We now parted from the young laird of Coll, who had treated us with so much kindness, and concluded his favours by consigning us to Sir Allan. Here we had the last embrace of this amiable man, who, while these pages were preparing to attest his virtues, perished in the passage between Ulva and Inch-Kenneth."

COLLACE, a parish in Gowrie, on the north of the Sidlaw hills, in the shire of Perth. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Cargill; on the east by the parishes of Cargill and Abernyte; on the south by the parish of Kinnaird, and an isolated portion of the shire of Angus; and on the west by the parish of St. Martin's. It is somewhat upwards of 2 miles in length, and about the same in breadth; and contains an area of nearly 5 square miles. The northern division is flat, and consists, in some parts, of a light black loam, and in others, of sandy and mossy tracts. The southern division is a rapid acclivity, and rises into a section of the Sidlaw hills of considerable elevation. These hills, with the exception of Dunsinnan, are covered with heath: yet, in their northern declivity, they, in some places, are under culture, and in others, afford tolerable pasturage. All the ground in the lowlands of the parish is in a state of the highest cultivation. [See DUNSINNAN.] In the parish are the villages of

Collace and Kinrossie. Two considerable markets were formerly held in the latter of these; but the village is now nearly abandoned by trade, and is tenanted chiefly by weavers, and retains only its ancient market-cross to tell of its departed importance. Population of the parish, in 1801, 562; in 1831, 730. Houses 141. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,306.—Collace is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £155 15s. 1d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £68 11s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £30 10s. of other emoluments. Collace was formerly a rectory. The present church is a fine Gothic structure, erected in 1813, standing on an elevated spot, surrounded with plantation, and containing sittings for upwards of 400 persons.

COLLESSIE,* a parish on the north side of 'the Howe' or vale in the centre of Fifeshire. It is bounded on the north by a detached part of the parish of Newburgh, and by the parishes of Abdie and Monimail; on the east by the parishes of Monimail and Cult; on the south by the parish of Kettle; and on the west by the parishes of Falkland and Auchtermuchty, and a detached part of the parish of Abernethy. Its extreme measurement is 8 miles in length, and about 5 miles in breadth. The southern division is remarkably flat, very various in soil, and entirely free from stones, great or small. The northern and north-western divisions slope upwards towards a range of heights which form the boundary, and having a fine southern exposure and a good deep soil upon a whinstone bottom, are in a state of high cultivation, and extremely fertile. The central division is in general light and sandy, and is covered to the expanse of several square miles with fir-plantations; and though, on account of its timber, far from being valueless, has resisted assiduous attempts to bring it into an improved state. In 1740, Rossie loch, a sheet of water covering upwards of 300 acres, was drained; and its bed is now excellent meadowland and pasturage. The river Eden runs for about 3 miles along the margin of the parish, flowing from west to east, and dividing it from the parishes of Falkland, Kettle, and Cults. It abounds with fine trout, but is never here more than 25 feet broad. Both here and farther on its course, it gives name to the strath which forms its basin, and glides noiselessly along through 'the Howe of Fife.' Formerly, in spring and autumn, it used to overflow its banks, and do considerable damage; but about 1787 it was diverted along into a straight channel, so as to offer no repetition of injury to the adjacent property. Excellent whinstone is found in the parish, and extensively used in building; sandstone, though found, is not worked; and marl, both shell and clay, is abundant. The climate is remarkably salubrious. Not far from the village, on the west, are the remains of two castles, supposed to have been erected for securing the pass from Newburgh to central Fifeshire. Near the eastern one, which was anciently encompassed by a ditch, have been found coins of Edward I. of England, struck in mints at London, Canterbury, and York, as well as an urn containing human bones, and various relics of antiquity. Among the eminent men connected with Collessie, were Sir James Melville, who figured as a courtier in the reign of Mary, and was the proprietor of an estate in this parish,—and Dr. Hugh Blair, who commenced his ministry here, and was inducted to it in September, 1742. The village of Collessie is situated about a mile south of the northern angle of the parish, a little northward of the road from Auchtermuchty to Cupar. It is a confused agglomeration of thatched houses, and a place of small importance. About a mile to the west of it is the modern hamlet of Trafalgar inn. Population of the parish, in 1801, 930; in 1831, 1,162. Houses 242. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,490.—Collessie is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife. Patron, Johnston of Lathrisk. Stipend £223 4s. 9d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £367 18s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary £35 12s. 10½d., with about £30 of other emoluments. There are three schools besides the parish school. Collessie was formerly a vicarage. The parochial church is a very old building.

* The ancient as well as the modern name, so far as can be ascertained, is Collessie, and appears to have been derived from the Gaelic; *Col*, in that language, signifying a bottom, and *lessie*, a den, or hollow; and the village of Collessie being situated at the bottom of a glen.

COLLISTOWN and OLD-CASTLE, two adjacent fishing-villages in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Slains, containing together about 430 inhabitants.

COLMONELL, a parish in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire; bounded on the north by the frith of Clyde; on the east by Girvan and Bar: on the south by Minnigaff, Penningham, and Kirkcowan; and on the west by Ballantrae. It is 19½ miles in length, and on average 6 in breadth. From the sea, for 4 miles inland, the surface is hilly; the rest of the parish, though elevated, is pretty level. The soil is thin and light; on the banks of the Stinchar, and some of its tributary streams, it is loamy and fertile. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,029. There are several small lakes. One of the hills, called Knockdolian, rising in a conical shape to a considerable height, is a conspicuous landmark to vessels when they enter the frith of Clyde. A great part of the parish is enclosed, and agriculture is now much attended to. The village of Colmonell is a neat thriving place, with four annual fairs. Population 300. It is on the north bank of the Stinchar; 5 miles above Ballantrae.—Craigneil is a fine ruined fortalice of the 13th century. There are a number of ancient forts and cairns, concerning the erection of which tradition itself does not even hazard a conjecture.—Population, in 1801, 1,306; in 1831, 2,213; of whom 1,619 belonged to the Establishment. Houses in 1831, 402.—This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Duchess de Ovigny. Stipend £256 18s. 9d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £260 16s. 11d. Church built in 1772; sittings 500.—There is a Reformed Presbyterian congregation in the village; and a chapel in connexion with the Establishment at the village of Barrhill, which is nearly in the centre of the parish, with a population of 100; also an Original Seceder congregation, established about 1760; church built in 1800. Stipend £50, with a manse and garden.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 12s. 4½d., with about £20 fees. There are 5 private schools.

COLONSAY, one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire. As it is separated from Oronsay only by a narrow sound, which is dry at low water, we may almost consider these two as one island. They lie nearly 9 miles north by west of the northern extremity of Islay; and from the south end of Oronsay to the north end of Colonsay, are 12 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad. The surface is unequal, having a considerable number of rugged hills covered with heath; but none of the eminences deserve the name of mountains. They contain about 9,000 acres, of which 3,000 are arable. The soil is light, and along the shore it inclines to sand, producing early and tolerable crops. "The first sight of Colonsay is very unpromising, and would not lead a traveller to expect the fertile and pretty extensive valleys which he meets with in traversing the island. Although there are no hills of any consequence, or which exceed an elevation of 800 feet above the level of the

sea, yet their tops are bare and weather-beaten, and convey the idea of hopeless barrenness and desolation. These hills are scattered irregularly over the island; and, in fact, it is from the decomposition of their materials that the soil of the valleys is formed, and it is their shelter which affords warmth and fertility to the cultivated grounds. The soil is various. In some parts, especially at the two extremities, and in some bays on the west side, it is light and sandy; then alternates with moorish or mossy ground, clay, gravel, loam, or till; but, as Dean Monroe says, it is 'ane fertile isle' upon the whole, and has of late years by good management made a conspicuous figure among the improved Hebrides. Black talc—the Mica lamellata, Martialis nigra of Cronsted—is found here, both in large detached flakes, and immersed in indurated clay; also rockstone formed of glimmer and quartz; and an imperfect granite is not unfrequent. The dip of the rocks is from south-west to north-east, as is very often the case in the adjacent isles." [Macdonald's 'General View of the Hebrides.' London, 1811, 8vo., p. 640.] The breed of cattle is excellent. Near the centre of Colonsay is a fresh water loch called Loch Fad. The remains of several Romish chapels are to be seen in Colonsay, where was also a monastery of canons regular of St. Augustine, founded by the Lord of the Isles, who brought the monks from Holyroodhouse. The remains of the abbey were taken down some years ago in erecting a farm-house. The priory of this monastery, the walls of which—about 60 feet by 18—are still standing, is in Oronsay; and, next to Icolmkill, is esteemed the finest relic of religious antiquity in the Hebrides. The remains of these ruins are very interesting, but no accounts are remaining of their revenues or establishments. Martin says: "There is an altar in this church, and there has been a modern crucifix on it, in which several precious stones were fixed; the most valuable of these is now in the custody of Mac-Duffie, in Black Raimused village, and it is used as a catholicon for diseases. There are several burying-places here, and the tombstones, for the most part, have a two-handed sword engraven on them. On the south side of the church within, lie the tombs of Mac-Duffie, and of the cadets of his family; there is a ship under sail, and a two-handed sword engraven on the principal tombstone, and this inscription, 'Hic jacit Malcolumbus Mac-Duffie de Collonsay:' his coat-of-arms and colour-staff is fixed in a stone, through which a hole is made to hold it. There is a cross at the east and west sides of this church, which are now broken; their height was about 12 feet each: there is a large cross on the west side of the church, of an entire stone, very hard; there is a pedestal of three steps, by which they ascend to it; it is 16 feet high, and a foot-and-a-half broad. There is a large crucifix on the west side of this cross; it has an inscription underneath, but not legible, being almost worn off by the injury of time; the other side has a tree engraven on it. About a quarter of a mile on the south side of the church there is a cairn, in which there is a stone cross fixed, called Mac-Duffie's cross; for when any of the heads of this family were to be interred, their corpses were laid on this cross for some moments, in their way toward the church. The natives of Collonsay are accustomed, after their arrival in Oronsay isle, to make a tour sunways about the church, before they enter upon any kind of business. My landlord having one of his family sick of a fever, asked my book, as a singular favour, for a few moments. I was not a little surprised at the honest man's request, he being illiterate: and when he told me the reason of it, I was no less amazed, for it was to fan the patient's face with the leaves of the book: and this he did at night. He sought the book next morning, and again in the evening, and then thanked me for so great a favour: and told me, the sick person was much better by it; and thus I understood that they had an ancient custom of fanning the face of the sick with the leaves of the Bible." Population, in 1801, 805; in 1831, 893.—These islands are parochially connected with Jura, and are under the charge of an assistant-minister in Colonsay. Church built in 1802; sittings 400. Stipend £50. There is a school of the society for propagating Christian knowledge, attended by about 50 children.

COLONSAY (Little), a small island of the Hebrides, situated betwixt Staffa and Gometra. It in many places exhibits specimens of basaltic pillars similar to those of Staffa, and is inhabited by one family, who look after a few sheep.

COLVEND,* a parish on the coast of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is of an irregular elliptical figure; and forms on the south a sort of peninsula, protruding, from the boundary waters of the Urr and the Southwick, onward into the sea. It is bounded on the north, by the parishes of Kirkgunzeon and Newabbey; on the east by the parish of Kirkbean; on the south-east, south, and south-west, by the sea; and on the west by the estuary and the parish of Urr, and the parish of Kirkgunzeon. Its greatest length, from Thorter-Fell on the north to Castle-Hill Old Fort on the south, is nearly 9 miles; and its greatest breadth, from Torrorie meeting-house on the east to the confluence of Shennan creek and Urr water on the west, is 7½ miles. The surface is extremely rough and irregular; and is in general wild, hilly, and merely pastoral. Much labour has been employed to overcome the obstacles of heath and rock; and, meeting occasionally with a good substratum of soil, it has been rewarded in the subjugation of valuable patches to the plough. But a constant undulation of rugged hills seems to forbid extensive improvement. Along the northern verge the heights are considerably elevated, and form summits of the range which terminates in the far-seeing mountain of Criffel, at the northern limit of the conterminous parish of Kirkbean. The sea-coast is extremely bold and rocky, rising up in almost perpendicular precipices, and presenting a variety of grand and magnificent views. The sea or Solway frith, which intervenes between it and Cumberland, is here 9 or 10 miles wide. When the tide ebbs, it leaves dry a large tract of flat sand, from which may be viewed, along the coast, high and pointed spires, perforated at the base with natural tunnels: there may also be seen spacious amphitheatres, and entrances to caverns so spacious as to have been hitherto unexplored. Toward the east, however, approaching the mouth of Southwick water, the coast becomes entirely flat. Urr water, so far as it bounds the parish, is an estuary; being 3 furlongs broad where it comes in contact with it, and 2 miles where it leaves it for the sea. See Urr. Shennan creek rises within the limits of the parish, and, near its source, begins to form the boundary line, for one mile, till its confluence with the Urr. Southwick water, receiving a number of tributaries which flow from the northern heights of the parish, and traverse its central district, forms, for a considerable way, its boundary on the east. Other streams, of small size and local origin, intersect the district from north to south, and flow into the sea. There are, in the western division, 5 lakes, 3 of which are severally

* The ancient name appears to have been Culwen,—derived from Joannes de Culwen, the ancestor of the family of Curwen in Cumberland, who married a daughter of the Stuarts, Lords of Galloway.

about half-a-mile in length. Colvend, according to tradition, was once a continuous forest; and it is still tufted, in some spots, with natural wood, as well as with recent plantation. At Fairgarth, near the centre of the parish, is a copious spring of excellent water, arched over, and called St. Laurence well; and near it are the vestiges of a chapel, surrounded by a burying-ground, now occupied as a barn-yard. At the south-west corner of the parish, on a lofty promontory, are traces of what appears to have been a Danish fort, the fosse of which is still very apparent. Population, in 1801, 1,106; in 1831, 1,358. Houses 262. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,600.—Colvend is one of 10 parishes which, though within the shire of Kirkcudbright, are in the presbytery, synod, and commissariat of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £234 14s. 6d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £234 14s. 6d. There are 2 parochial, and 2 private schools. The first parochial schoolmaster's salary is £31 6s. 6¾d., with about £30 fees; and that of the second, £20, with about £17 or £18 additional emoluments. The suppressed parish of Southwick is incorporated with Colvend, and sometimes occasions the united parishes to be designated Colvend and Southwick. It formed the eastern division of the district. Though the ruins of its church still exist in a very romantic small strath about a mile north-west of the embouchure of Southwick water, not a tradition remained, even before the close of last century, of any circumstance relating to it as a separate charge. The present parochial church is situated about a mile from the south-west limit of the parish, and is large and commodious. Colvend was formerly a vicarage; but Southwick church belonged to the Benedictine nunnery of Lincluden.

COLZEAN CASTLE—sometimes written Culzean or Cullean—a noble mansion in the parish of Kirkoswald, the seat of the Marquess of Ailsa, founded by David, 10th Earl of Cassillis, in 1777. This noble castellated edifice is situated upon a basaltic cliff projecting into the sea, of about 100 feet in height, and almost perpendicular. The plan and design were by Robert Adam; and such is the style of the architecture, the execution of the work, and the beauty of the stone, that, more than any other building in Ayrshire, it impresses the mind with ideas of elegance, order, and magnificence. At a short distance from the castle stand the stables and farm-houses, planned by the same architect, and executed upon the same scale. The entire buildings, with the bridge of approach to the castle, cover four acres of ground. The castle commands, from the principal apartments, a delightful prospect of the whole frith of Clyde, with a full view of the rock of Ailsa. On the land side, and immediately below the castle, are the fine gardens belonging to the old house of Colzean, formed in three terraces, and long celebrated for their beauty and productiveness. The remainder of the old gardens has been formed into pleasure-grounds and gravel walks, which are kept with great care. Round the castle, and the adjoining buildings, lies an extensive policy of about 700 acres, interspersed with ancient trees and thriving plantations. Near to the castle, and immediately under some of the buildings, are the Coves of Colzean. These coves or caves are six in number. Of the three towards the west, the largest has its entry as low as high water mark; the roof is about 50 feet high, and has the appearance as if two large rocks had fallen together, forming an irregular Gothic arch. It extends inwards about 200 feet, and varies in breadth. It communicates with the other two, which are both considerably less, but of the same irregular form. Towards the east are the other three coves, which likewise communicate with each other. They are nearly of the same height and figure with the former. It has been matter of dispute whether these coves are natural or artificial. The largest of the three westmost coves has a door, or entry, built of freestone, with a window three feet above the door, of the same kind of work; and above both these, there is an apartment, from which stones and other missiles might be hurled on the assailants of the door. This last circumstance seems to indicate that at least this part of the coves has been at one period or another the abode of man.

COMRIE, a large parish in the county of Perth, bounded by Killin, a detached part of Weem, and Kenmore on the north; by Monzie, Monievaird, Strowan, and Muthil, on the east; by Muthil, part of Strowan, and Callander on the south; and by Balquhidder and Killin on the west. It is about 16 miles long and 12 broad. It consists of the strath at the head of Strathearn, and of four glens, with rivulets which pour their waters into the Earn. The soil in the low grounds is in general light and gravelly; but in some parts, especially in the glens, it is deeper, and swampy. On the sides of the strath, to the east of Lochearn, and even along the loch itself, is a continued ridge of hills, some of them elevated to a great height. The principal rivers are the EARN, and the LEDNOCK: which see. LOCH EARN lies wholly within this parish: see also that article. The hilly part is covered with flocks of sheep. Few districts afford more variety of wild Highland scenery than Comrie. There is a good slate-quarry near the forest of Glenartney; and an excellent limestone quarry at the west end of Lochearn. There are the remains of three Druidical temples, and the distinct profile of a Roman camp, occupying 16 acres, in the plain of Dalginross, in the neighbourhood of Comrie.* Near Lochearn, on the north side of the river, is Duneira, an elegant hunting-seat of Viscount Melville. Population, in 1801, 2,458; in 1831, 2,622. Houses 438. Besides the village of Comrie, there are the adjacent villages of Dalginross, with a population, in 1834, of 337; and Ross, with a population of 154; and the village of ST. FILLAN'S: which see.

COMRIE is delightfully situated on the left or north bank of the Earn, near the junction of the Lednock, over which is a substantial stone bridge at this place. It is 6½ miles west of Crieff; 12½ east of Lochearnhead; and 11 north-east of Callander by Glenartney. It is a thriving place, and consists of a street about two-thirds of a mile in length, a large distillery, and a woollen manufactory; and carries on a considerable trade in cotton weaving. The

* This is supposed by some antiquaries — amongst whom is Gordon—to mark the site of the battle fought betwixt Agricola and Galgacus. "An old translator of Rapin's History of England, says in his notes, that the battle was fought within a mile of the church of Comrie. Mr. Alexander Gordon, an intelligent antiquarian, who examined all the north of Scotland, published his researches in 1726. In this work, he endeavours to prove, that Dalginross-moor was the real field of battle. In plate 5, we have a distinct draught of both camps, especially of the largest. How much the inundations of the Ruchill have diminished the other, cannot now be fully ascertained; but nearly one-half seems to have been taken away. No place in the Highlands of Scotland could be more fit for a great and general engagement, than that extensive plain, which tradition still points out as the scene of a bloody battle. Tacitus says, that Agricola placed the legions before the trenches, thinking it would mightily add to his glory, if he could gain a victory without the effusion of Roman blood. Gordon thinks that 8,000 foot, and 3,000 horse, were encamped in Dalginross; and he declares, that the two camps would exactly contain that number. The same historian asserts, that 10,000 fell on each side; that Agricola retired with his army to Angus (Fife). But, under whatever circumstances, it is certain no Roman general or army ever visited the moor of Dalginross a second time." [From Sketches in MS. by the late Rev. Mr. M'Diarmid of Comrie.] Pennant also has given a plan and description of this camp.

parish-church is a large and handsome building, with a lofty spire. Population, in 1834, 978. There are here a savings bank and subscription library. It has five annual fairs, viz. on 3d Wednesday in March, 2d Wednesday in May and July, 8th November, and 1st Wednesday in December. There is a fine granite obelisk, 72 feet in height, erected to the memory of the late Lord Melville on Dunmore, in the neighbourhood of this village.—This parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth. It comprises the old parishes of Comrie and Dundurn, the greater part of Tulliekettle, together with portions of Muthil, Monievaird, and Strowan, which were annexed in 1702 by the commission of teinds. At the same time a portion of the parish was annexed, *quoad sacra*, to Balquhidder. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £250 9s. 1d.; glebe £15 10s. Church built in 1804; sittings 1,026. There is a chapel-of-ease at Dundurn, which was rebuilt in 1770, and renovated in 1834; sittings 400. It is 7 miles distant from the manse. The minister has a salary of £60. English is the language most generally understood in this parish; but there are Gaelic services at both the church and chapel.—There is a United Secession church at Comrie, with sittings for 500. Minister's stipend £90, with manse and garden. Schoolmaster's salary £34 12s. 4½d., with about £45 fees. There were 8 private schools in 1834.

The village of Comrie enjoys the unenviable distinction of being more frequently visited by earthquakes, and subterranean noises and convulsions, than any other spot in the British isles. The greatest shock ever experienced here occurred on the evening of October 23d, 1839, about 14 minutes past 10 o'clock. It was felt over a great part of the island, but nowhere so violently as at Comrie and the adjacent districts. A reporter at Monzie—a gentleman's seat a few miles from Comrie—thus describes what was experienced at that place and its neighbourhood:—"At thirteen minutes past ten in the evening we heard a sound like that of a numerous body of cavalry approaching at full gallop along a grassy sward. When this had continued a few seconds, we felt two or more abrupt concussions, as if a solid mass of earth had struck against a body more ponderous than itself, and rebounded. The rattling of furniture combined with the subterranean thunder, and the reeling of what we had hitherto deemed *terra firma*, communicated at this moment a feeling of the terrific that must have made the stoutest heart quail. The sound passed off as before, far to the east, carrying fear into other districts. In a number of houses the bells rang; one house of three stories, situated in Crieff, has been rent from the chimney-top half-way down the gable; and we have heard that a number of corn-stacks have been thrown down. At Comrie the consternation was such that the people ran out of their houses, and, late as was the hour, many assembled for prayer in the Secession meeting-house, where religious exercises were continued until 3 in the morning. There was a second shock at 20 minutes to 11 o'clock; and a third somewhat later, but both inferior to the first." Mr. David Mylne, in a paper read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, states that this shock was perceived in all the central and southern parts of Scotland, and extended to the north, as far as Dingwall on the east coast, and Appin on the west; and that it, as well as several preceding shocks, emanated from one central point situated about 2 miles north-west of Comrie. There appeared to have been probably two undulations, and certainly one consisting of an interior swell and a posterior hollow, which caused houses situated on soft or hollow ground to rock like boats on the swell of the sea. The velocity of the undulation must have been immense, as it occurred throughout the whole country to which it reached at one and the same instant. Houses situated on rock were not so sensibly affected, and the shocks were in all cases felt more in the upper than in the lower flats. The shocks were transmitted to greater distances in the direction of east-north-east from Comrie than in other directions. Mr. Mylne is of opinion that these phenomena are caused by fractures or ruptures in the earth's crust at a great depth. He considers that the phenomena can be better explained on this assumption, than by supposing—as many philosophers do—that the earth's crust is floating on molten lava. The vibrations caused by those subterranean ruptures, would rise vertically as well as obliquely upwards, and create at some places the sensation of the shock coming directly from below, and at others of its moving forward along the surface. As to the cause of these ruptures, and their frequent occurrence near Comrie, Mr. Mylne is of opinion that the earth's crust is there intersected by great lines of fractures; that these lines are nearly parallel east-north-east; and that there have been frequent outbursts of igneous rocks in them. It appeared that for a month before the commencement of the earthquakes, and for sometime after they were perceived, an almost unprecedented quantity of rain had fallen in Perthshire, notwithstanding which it was observed of the Earn, the Airdle, and other streams near Strathearn, that they were not flooded as might have been expected. The fact of these earthquakes being in some way connected with the rain is rendered probable by the fact that, in former years, they have been almost always preceded by rainy weather, and it is known that if water has percolated to the depth of one mile-and-a-half into the earth's crust, it will, in consequence of the subterranean heat, generate steam which might cause ruptures. It was further shown, that for a month before the commencement of the earthquakes, the atmospherical pressure was less than it had been for several years; whereby any volcanic forces beneath would be enabled to press or push towards the earth's crust with unusual effect, and thus facilitate the percolation of water in its fissures.—Another but apparently less tenable theory of these phenomena has been propounded by an ingenious resident in Comrie, Mr. James Drummond. He is of opinion that the central point from which the various shocks have hitherto appeared to proceed is on the banks of the Lednock, a little to the north of Comrie, at a place where considerable excavations have been made, and from which a quantity of the stones—with which the village of Comrie is built—have been taken. According to Mr. Drummond, the earthquakes are intimately connected with the overflowing of the Lednock, and, in particular, are dependent on the circumstance of the spot which he considers the centre of the shocks being laid under water. He states that the commencement of the earthquakes towards the end of last century corresponds with the time at which the excavations on the spot in question had been brought to a level with the stream, and were immediately preceded by a considerable flood. So far as he has been able to learn, every earthquake which has taken place here has been preceded by floods. This was the case as to the earthquakes of 1839. It was the case in those which took place about 12 years ago; and it was also the case in the first earthquakes with which the village was visited. His idea is, that the power which occasions the earthquake is of the nature of galvanism; and in order to prove his point, he states that the rocks at the point

where the excavations already referred to, have been made, are composed of large blocks of granite, separated by a sandy porous substance, and are placed over each other exactly after the manner of a galvanic pile. The only way, therefore, in which the water of the flood can produce the extraordinary effects which have been lately experienced, Mr. Drummond maintains, is by supposing that the water, after sinking into the porous veins, converts the entire mass of the rock into one immense galvanic battery, which, by and by, becoming fully charged, gives forth shocks powerful enough to shake the whole country around.

CON (Loch), or Chon, a lake in the parish of Aberfoyle, forming one of the series of lochlets, in the vale of Aberfoyle, which discharge their waters into Loch Ard. It is about 2 miles to the west of Upper Loch Ard. Its length is somewhat more than 2 miles; and its breadth about 1. It is bounded on the south by a precipitous mountain, finely fringed towards the west with aged birches, and on the north with woods of ash and oak. There is a heronry on a small island in this lake.

CONAN (The), a river in Ross-shire, which rises in a small lake called Loch Chroisk or Chroisg, in the parish of Contin, about 35 miles north-west of its mouth. It flows eastwards from its source through Strathbran; and after receiving the Gradie from Loch Fannich, flows into Loch Luichart or Lichart; issuing thence, it is precipitated over a ledge of rock, and flows in a south-east direction, and receives the Meig or Meag flowing from Loch Benachan north-eastwards through Strathcoran; 5 miles below this it receives, on the north side, the Garve, which rises on the confines of Lochcross, and flows east-south-east; 2½ miles east of its junction with the Garve, while sweeping in a semicircular form round the finely-wooded grounds of Castle-Brachan, it receives the Orrin from the south-west; and then turning north, at Conan house, flows into the western extremity of the frith of Cromarty. Its breadth at its mouth is about 50 yards, but it is comparatively shallow here, although throughout much of its course it is a deep dark-coloured stream. The Conan is a fine trouting-stream, and there are valuable salmon-fisheries upon it. All the Strathbran lakes—which are very numerous—are celebrated for the sport which they afford to anglers. In the Conan is found the river-mussel, the Mya margaritifera of Linnæus; and fine pearls have occasionally been obtained from them.

CONAN (Bridge of), a village 2½ miles south of Dingwall: so named from a stone bridge of five arches, with a water-way of 265 feet, which was here erected over the Conan by the parliamentary commissioners in 1809, at an expense of £6,854; and over which the road from Beauly to Dingwall is carried.

CONNAL FERRY, a narrow channel of Loch-Etive; 3 miles from Dunstaffnage. A ridge of rugged and uneven rocks here runs across two-thirds of the channel, and occasions, at certain periods of the ebbing or flowing tide, such a rapid current that no vessel even with a fresh breeze can stem it. In the beginning of the flood, the tide runs up with great rapidity, and Loch-Etive being at once swelled with the spring-tide from the ocean, and the water of Loch-Awe, as soon as the former begins to ebb, discharges itself with a violence and noise unequalled by the loudest cataract, and which may be heard at the distance of many miles. This celebrated fall of salt water seems to be alluded to by Ossian:—

"These are not thy mountains, O Nathos!
Nor is that the roar of thy climbing waves.

The ferry of Connal, though in appearance very formidable, is safe, owing to the skill of the boatmen.

CONNICAVEL. See Edenkeillie.

CONTIN,* a parish in the centre of Ross-shire. It is bounded on the north by Lochbroom; on the east by Urray and Fodderty; on the south by Kilmorack and Urray; and on the west by Gairloch and Lochcarron. It measures, along the parliamentary road which passes through it, 33 miles; and it is supposed to be little less in breadth; so that, as to extent of area, it is one of the largest parishes in Scotland. It is, in general, mountainous and barren; yet imbosoms numerous glens and valleys, which are well-watered, and, though of light and shallow soil, are in good cultivation. The principal streams are the Conan, the Meig, and the Rasay, which rise near the western or north-western verge of the parish, and all traverse it eastward, to make a junction, and fall, under the name of the Conan, into Cromarty frith, a few miles from the town of Dingwall: See Conan. Perennial springs are abundant; and several are strongly impregnated with iron. Lakes are numerous,—most of them mossy in their waters, but all abounding with fish. Loch Fannich is 12 miles long, and 1 broad; Loch Chroisg, 5 miles long, and 1 broad; Loch Luichart, 6 miles long, and ½ mile broad. Loch Achilty is about 2 miles in circumference, pure in its waters, very deep, and discharging its surplus contents by a subterranean canal into the river Rasay, about a mile to the north-east. In this lake is an artificial island, accessible by a drawbridge, and formerly the site of a house and garden, which were used as a retreat from danger. Loch Kinellan has also an artificial or floating island, buoyant on a timber base, where formerly the family of Seaforth had a fortified residence; and it contrasts the green cultivated field on one of its sides very picturesquely with the wild upland scenery on the other. At one period, natural plantation appears to have covered the greater part of this parish; and even yet it exists in considerable patches. All the straths are subject to wasteful inundations; and the climate, though generally mild and dry, is insalubrious. On the eastern bank of Loch Achilty is a Druidical temple, or circle of stones; and a quarter of a mile to the east of Loch Kinellan is a place called *Blar' na'n Ceann*, or 'the field of heads,' where there was a fierce conflict between the Mackenzies of Seaforth, and the Macdonnells of Glengarry,—the Macdonnells having made an inroad to revenge some old quarrel, and being routed and pursued with great slaughter by the Mackenzies, and eventually driven headlong into the water and drowned at the confluence of the Conan and the Rasay. On the farm of Kinellan is an echo which repeats distinctly an entire sentence, and is believed to be unequalled, except by an echo in Wales, and another in Staffa: see Staffa. At Coul, in the eastern section of the parish, is an elegant mansion, the seat of Sir George Mackenzie, Bart., built in 1821, and surrounded by a beautiful well-wooded demesne. At Contin inn, on the Rasay, fairs are held on 13th January, O. S.; on 23d May, O. S.; and on 23d August, if a Wednesday, if not, on the Wednesday after; and here there is a ferry across the river; and about 3 miles to the west, at a place called Little Seatwell, is a ferry across the Conan. —Population, in 1801, 1,944; in 1831, 2,023. Houses 430. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,481.—

* The name is supposed to be derived from the Gaelic *Contuinn*, signifying 'the Meeting of the waters,' and alluding to the forkings of the river Rasay which here form a small island immemorially the possession and residence of the parish-minister.

Contin, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dingwall, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £265 6s. 7d.; glebe £16. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £10 fees. Besides the parochial school, there is one supported by a society, and another supported by the parishioners. The parochial church, situated about 2 miles from the eastern verge of the parish, is an antiquated, comfortless structure, repeatedly repaired, but continuing to be incommodious. Two parliamentary churches are in the parish,—one at Ceanloch-Luichart, erected in 1825,—and the other in Strathconnon.

CONVETH. See KILTARLITY.

COPAY, one of the Hebrides, in the shire of Inverness. It constitutes part of the parish of Harris, and is situated in the sound. It is uninhabited.

COPENSAY, or COPINSHA, one of the Orkneys, and part of the parish of Deerness. This island is about a mile long, and half-a-mile broad. In the summer-months, its lofty rocks are covered with wild fowl of various kinds, which, with their eggs and feathers, constitute the principal article of its traffic. Copensay is in N. lat. 58° 55′, and W. long. 2° 26′. Population, in 1821, 10; in 1831, 7.

COQUET (THE), a river, whose sources, course, and embouchure, are all in England, but which forms, for about a mile, the south-east boundary line of the parish of Oxnam in Roxburghshire. It rises a little to the south of this parish, in the heights which divide Scotland from England, and afterwards glides along the margin of its southern wing; but it then bends away eastward into Northumberland, and after traversing that county and receiving numerous tributaries, falls into the sea at Alnwick.

COREHOUSE. See THE CLYDE.

CORGARF, or CURGARF, a wild mountainous district in the upper part of the parish of Strathden, about 8 or 9 miles in length, and well-known to sportsmen for its excellent shootings. There is a missionary stationed here, who has under his charge about 690 people; a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of the district are Roman Catholics. Church built in 1836; sittings 350. The mission is supported by Royal bounty.—Corgarf castle, supposed to have been originally built by one of the Earls of Mar, is a military station on the road from Edinburgh to Fort-George; 21½ miles distant from Castleton of Braemar. The present erection is a small oblong building of four stories, with wings, and surrounded by a wall. It was purchased by Government from Forbes of Skellater, in 1746. The old castle of Corgarf, which stood on the same site, was burnt by Sir Adam Gordon in 1551, when 27 persons, among whom were the wife and children of Alexander Forbes, perished in the flames:—"Subsequent to this tragical affair, a meeting for reconciliation took place between a select number of the heads of the two houses, in the hall of an old castle in these parts, probably Drimminor. After much argument, the difference being at length made up, and a reconciliation effected, both parties sat down to a feast in the hall, provided by the Forbes's chief. The eating was ended, and the parties were at their drink—the clansmen being of equal numbers, and so mixed, as had been arranged, that, every Forbes had a Gordon seated at his right hand. 'Now,' said Gordon of Huntly to his neighbour chief, 'as this business has been so satisfactorily settled, tell me if it had not been so, what it was your intention to have done.' 'There would have been bloody work—bloody work,' said Lord Forbes—'and *we* would have had the best of it. I will tell you: see, we are mixed one and one, Forbeses and Gordons. I had only to give a sign by the stroking down of my beard, thus, and every Forbes was to have drawn the skein from under his left arm, and stabbed to the heart his right hand man;' and as he spoke, he suited the sign to the word, and stroked down his flowing beard. 'God Almighty!' exclaimed Huntly, 'what is this?'—for in a moment a score of skeins were out, and flashing in the light of the pine-torches held behind the guests. In another moment they were buried in as many hearts; for the Forbeses, whose eyes constantly watched their chief, mistaking this involuntary motion in the telling of his story, for the agreed sign of death, struck their weapons into the bodies of the unsuspecting Gordons. The chiefs looked at each other in silent consternation. At length Forbes said, 'This is a sad tragedy we little expected—but what is done, cannot be undone, and the blood that now flows on the floor of Drimminor will just help to sloaken the auld fire of Corgarf!'"—Picken's 'Traditionary Stories of Old Families.'

CORKINDALE-LAW, a hill, or range of hills rather, in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire, which rises to about 850 feet above sea level, and commands a fine view of the dale and the frith of Clyde.

CORNCAIRN, a village, and burgh-of-barony, in the parish of Ordiquhill, Banffshire. The Cornhill markets are held in the neighbourhood of this village.

CORPACH, a village in the parish of Kilmalie, Inverness-shire; 2½ miles north of Fort-William; at the southern extremity of the Caledonian canal. The parish-church is situated here; and there is a school supported by the General Assembly.

CORRA-LINN. See THE CLYDE.

CORRAN-ARDGOUR, a ferry across the mouth of Loch Eil, where it branches off from the Linne loch. There is a strong current here.

CORRIE,* an ancient parish, now comprehended in the parish of Hutton, Dumfries-shire. There are now no traces of a place of worship at Corrie, except the burying-ground. In 1727 the sum of £280 was bequeathed to Corrie by Edward Moffat of Exeter, a native of this parish, as a salary for a schoolmaster here. To this bequest another sum of £20 per annum was added in 1820, by a grand-nephew of the original endower, and the heritors also have added a sum of £8 6s. 8d. annually.—The ancient tower of Lun, situated on the water of Milk at Corrie-mains, was formerly a place of great strength; but has probably been little inhabited since the family of Johnstone acquired the estate of Corrie, by marriage with the daughter of Sir Thomas Corrie. There are still some remains of a deer-park on the farms of Penlaw, and Parkcleugh-foot. See HUTTON.

CORRIEVREKIN, or CORYBRECHTAN, a dangerous whirlpool between the islands of Jura and Scarba, occasioned, it is supposed, by the tide-stream being opposed, in its passage to and from the sound of Jura, by a pyramidal rock which shoots up to within 15 fathoms of the surface from a depth of about 100 fathoms. The vicinity of this rock is carefully shunned by small craft; but it is only during high and strong tides, or violent gales, that it is at all formidable to large vessels. The name, we are informed by Campbell in his notes to 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' signifies 'the whirlpool of the Prince of Denmark.' And there is a tradition that a Danish prince once undertook for a wager to cast anchor in it. He is said to have used woollen instead of hempen ropes for greater strength, but perished in the attempt. "On the shores of Argyleshire," the poet adds, "I have often listened with great delight to the sound of this vortex, at the distance of many leagues. When the weather is calm, and the adjacent sea

* The word *corrie* signifies, in Gaelic, 'a narrow glen;' and is of frequent occurrence in Gaelic topography.

scarcely heard on these picturesque shores, its sound —which is like the sound of innumerable chariots— creates a magnificent and fine effect." The lines in Campbell's noble poem in which allusion is made to this whirlpool are as follows:

> But who is he, that yet a dearer land
> Remembers, over hills and far away?
> Green Albyn! What though he no more survey
> Thy ships at anchor on the quiet shore;
> Thy pellochs rolling from the mountain-bay;
> Thy lone sepulchral cairn upon the moor;
> And distant isles that hear the loud Corbrechtan roar!

The superstition of the islanders has tenanted the shelves and eddies of this whirlpool with all the fabulous monsters and demons of the ocean. Among these, according to a universal tradition, the mermaid is the most remarkable, and there is a Gaelic legend—versified by Leyden, in the 'Border Minstrelsy'—which relates how Macphail of Colonsay, while passing the Corrievrekin, was carried off by one of these sea-maidens, and detained for several years in a pleasant kind of captivity, in a grotto beneath the sea. Therefore, mariners,

> "As you pass through Jura's sound
> Bend your course by Scarba's shore,
> Shun, O shun! the gulf profound
> Where Corrievrekin's surges roar."

So sings the poet; couching his advice, however, in somewhat ambiguous language, for the sea generally exhibits a state of greater turbulence on the Scarba than on the Jura side of the gulf.

CORRISKIN (Loch), a deep, dark, lonely sheet of water imbosomed in the Coolin or Cuchullin mountains, on the western coast of Skye, which discharges itself by a rapid stream into a bay of Loch Slavig. It is about 2 miles in length, and half-a-mile broad, and is said to be of profound depth. Sir Walter Scott has described it in both prose and poetry in 'The Lord of the Isles.' We shall present our readers with the poetical description, of which the accomplished artist, Mr. J. W. Turner, whose pencil has been employed in delineating the scene for the last edition of Sir Walter's works, declares, "No words could have given a truer picture of this, one of the wildest of Nature's landscapes."

> A while their route they silent made,
> As men who stalk for mountain-deer,
> Till the good Bruce to Ronald said,
> "St. Mary! what a scene is here
> I've traversed many a mountain-strand,
> Abroad and in my native land,
> And it has been my lot to tread
> Where safety more than pleasure led;
> Thus, many a waste I've wander'd o'er,
> Clombe many a crag, cross'd many a moor,
> But, by my halidome!
> A scene so rude, so wild as this,
> Yet so sublime in barrenness,
> Ne'er did my wandering footsteps press,
> Where'er I happ'd to roam."
>
> No marvel thus the monarch spake;
> For rarely human eye has known
> A scene so stern as that dread lake,
> With its dark ledge of barren stone.
> Seems that primeval earthquake's sway
> Hath rent a strange and shatter'd way
> Through the rude bosom of the hill,
> And that each naked precipice,
> Sable ravine, and dark abyss,
> Tells of the outrage still.
> The wildest glen, but this, can show
> Some touch of Nature's genial glow;
> On high Benmore green mosses grow,
> And heath-bells bud in deep Glencroe,
> And copse on Cruchan-Ben;
> But here,—above, around, below,
> On mountain or in glen,
> Nor tree, nor shrub, nor plant, nor flower,
> Nor aught of vegetative power,
> The weary eye may ken.
> For all is rocks at random thrown,—
> Black waves, bare crags, and banks of stone
> As if were here denied
> The summer sun, the spring's sweet dew,
> That clothe with many a varied hue
> The bleakest mountain-side.
>
> And wilder, forward as they wound,
> Were the proud cliffs and lake profound.
> Huge terraces of granite black
> Afforded rude and cumber'd track;
> For from the mountain hoar,
> Hurl'd headlong in some night of fear,
> When yell'd the wolf and fled the deer,
> Loose crags had toppled o'er;
> And some, chance-poised and balanced, lay,
> So that a stripling arm might sway
> A mass no host could raise,
> In Nature's rage at random thrown,
> Yet trembling like the Druid's stone
> On its precarious base.
> The evening mists, with ceaseless change,
> Now clothed the mountains' lofty range,
> Now left their foreheads bare,
> And round the skirts their mantle furl'd,
> Or on the sable waters curl'd,
> Or on the eddying breezes whirl'd,
> Dispersed in middle air.
> And oft, condensed, at once they lower,
> When, brief and fierce, the mountain-shower
> Pours like a torrent down,
> And when return the sun's glad beams,
> Whiten'd with foam a thousand streams
> Leap from the mountain's crown.
>
> "This lake," said Bruce, "whose barriers drear
> Are precipices sharp and sheer,
> Yielding no track for goat or deer,
> Save the black shelves we tread,
> How term you its dark waves? and how
> Yon northern mountain's pathless brow,
> And yonder peak of dread,
> That to the evening sun uplifts
> The grisly gulfs and slaty rifts,
> Which seam its shiver'd head?"—
> "Corriskin call the dark lake's name;
> Coolin the ridge, as bards proclaim,
> From old Cuchullin, chief of fame."

This lake is perhaps more generally described under the name Loch Coruisk. Macculloch, in the 1st vol. of his 'Description of his Western Islands, [pp. 282—284,] has described it with great beauty: "Passing the river which runs foaming over a sheet of smooth rock into the sea, a long valley suddenly opens on the view, enclosing the beautiful lake Coruisk, on the black surface of which a few islands covered with grass appear with the vividness of emeralds amid the total absence of vegetable green. On every side the bare rocky acclivities of the mountains rise around, their serrated edges darkly projected on the blue sky or entangled in the clouds which so often hover over this region of silence and repose. At all seasons and at all times of the day darkness seems to rest on its further extremity: a gloom in which the eye, discerning but obscurely the forms of objects, pictures to itself imaginary recesses and a distance still unterminated. A remarkable contrast is hence produced in viewing alternately the two extremities from any central point. The entrance, less obstructed by mountains, presents the effect of morning rising to illuminate the depths of the opposite extremity, which appears as if perpetually involved in the shadows of night. Silence and solitude seem for ever to reign amid the fearful stillness and the absolute vacuity around: at every moment the spectator is inclined to hush his footsteps and suspend his breath to listen for some sound which may recall the idea of life or of motion. If the fall of a cascade is by chance heard, it but serves by its faint and interrupted noise to remind him of its distance, and of the magnitude of the mountain boundary; which, though comprehended by a glance of the eye, and as if within reach of the hand, is everywhere too remote to betray the course of the torrent. The effect of simplicity and proportion in diminishing the magnitude of objects is here distinctly felt, as it is in the greater efforts of architecture: those who have seen the interior of York Cathedral will understand the allusion. The length of the valley is nearly four miles, and its breadth about one; while the mountains that enclose it rise with an acclivity so great, that the spectator situated

at their base views all their summits around him; casting his eye over the continuous plane of their sides, as they extend upwards in solid beds of rock for nearly a mile, and present a barrier over which there is no egress. Yet on entering it he will probably imagine it a mile in length, and fancy the lake, which occupies nearly the whole, reduced to the dimension of a few hundred yards. It is not till he has advanced for a mile or more, and finds the boundary still retiring before him unchanged, and his distant companions becoming invisible, that he discovers his error, and the whole force and effect of the scene becomes impressed on his mind. He who would paint Coruisk must combine with the powers of the landscape-painter those of the poet: it is to the imagination, not to the eye, that his efforts must be directed."

CORRY, a village in the district of Mull, and parish of Morvern; 8 miles south-west of Inversanda; at the western extremity of a lake to which it gives names.

CORRYARRICK, a mountain in the parish of Laggan, Inverness-shire, along which the old military road from Fort-Augustus to Garviemore is carried. It is extremely steep on the south side, and appears at a distance to rise almost as perpendicular as a wall. The ascent to the summit of this mountain on the south side, is by a road of seventeen traverses; and on the north side, the long descent to the level ground is carried on by traverses, resembling, in some respects, those on the south side. As there are several gullies and brooks on the south side, bridges have been thrown across, over which the road is carried. These tortuosities, rendered absolutely necessary from the nature of the ground, greatly increase the real distance, which, from base to base, does not exceed 5 miles. Skrine thus describes the features and perils of the road through this, the highest pass in Great Britain: "Our road soon growing inexpressibly arduous, wound round the rocky hills overhanging Fort-Augustus and Loch-Ness; and elevated us to a height truly terrific,—springing sometimes from point to point over Alpine bridges,—and at others pursuing narrow ridges of rock, frightfully impending over tremendous precipices. With a perpetual succession of these laborious inequalities and their corresponding scenery, we passed the mountain Coryuragan, crossed the two sources of the Tarff, and began to ascend the mightier base of Coriaraich. The wildest and most dreary solitude of Siberia cannot display a scene more desolate than that which extended round us, as far as the eye could reach on either side; no vestiges of living creatures or their habitations enlivening the desert, and nothing appearing but disjointed rocks, broken torrents, and the tops of more distant mountains. The road alone bore the form of being a human work; and as it began to ascend the furrowed side of the Coriaraich, high stakes placed at equal distances marked its progress, to prevent the inevitable destruction which must await those hardy travellers, who venturing over this pass in times of snow, might deviate from the regular track. The unusual display of their high points, bleached with perpetual storms, sometimes extending in a long line of ascent athwart the mountain, and at others rising in a zigzag direction over terraces almost parallel, could not fail to astonish and confound a stranger, with the height before him to be surmounted. The road grew more laborious, and the precipice more tremendous, as we approached the summit, broad patches of snow filling the clefts and hollows around us on each side: the weather also, which had gradually declined from its morning splendour, assumed now a tempestuous aspect; the rain beat furiously against us, with terrific gusts of wind; and a thick fog, still more alarming, whirling round the summit of the mountain, frequently enveloped us in a temporary obscurity. Drenched with the wet, as we did not dare to continue in our carriages, at length we reached a circular spot, traced out on the highest point of the mountain, and immediately began to descend, by a dangerous and rapid zigzag, from terrace to terrace, with incessant turnings, so short and so narrow as to require the utmost circumspection in compassing them. It may easily be imagined how wonderfully precipitate this singular descent is, when I add, that in the progress of little more than 2 painful miles, we unravelled the whole labyrinth of that eminence, which it cost us so much labour, and 9 miles of tedious ascent to attain. At the bottom, however, we rested a while from our labours; and the fog in some measure dispersing, though the rain was unabated, we were able to survey the country into which we were translated as it were from the clouds. Behind us the great mountain from which we had escaped rose like a perpendicular bulwark, on which we were unable to trace the angular course by which we had worked our passage; and the only track we could distinguish on its front was the chain of cataracts, tumbling in successive falls, which forms the source of the great river Spey. Other mountains, capped with eternal snows, and inferior only in height to that which we had passed, frowned over us on each side; while a long channel appeared worked by the impetuous stream between their bases, through a hollow valley, over which the road hung suspended on a narrow shelf. A broader glen succeeded to this, and the torrent became a rivulet, which after a variety of stages increasing in magnitude, swelled at length into a river, ravaging the little plain it formed, and fretting with furious impetuosity over the numberless asperities with which the feet of the precipices were strewed. With such violent convulsions was the birth of this mighty river attended amidst its native mountains, whose impetuous stream emerging from the chaos it has created, desolates a vast tract of country in its descent to the sea, which it falls into near Fochabers, where we first crossed it. Relieved from many of the horrors which attended the former part of our course, we pursued the declivity on a road rendered inexpressibly rough by the broken fragments of rock with which it was strewed, till crossing the Spey, we arrived at the solitary inn of Garvamore, after traversing a desert of 18 long miles, which it cost us eight hours to surmount. During this whole course our eyes had not encountered a single human being, or even the vestiges of an animal; those quadrupeds which are the natural inhabitants of mountains shunning these barren deserts, where there is nothing to sustain them; and no birds, except the eagle, being hardy enough to frequent their cliffs." ['Three Successive Tours.' London, 4to., 1795, pp. 141—144.]—When General Cope marched north from Stirling to meet the advancing forces of Prince Charles, in the latter end of August, 1745, he hesitated to attempt the passage of Corryarrick in the face of the Highland forces, then 3,000 strong, whom he understood to be in possession of the summit. As the mountain was peculiarly fitted for the operations of Highlanders, it is evident that in attempting to cross Corryarrick, Cope, if attacked, would labour under every disadvantage; for while his men could not leave the road in pursuit of their assailants, the latter could keep a running fire from numerous positions, from which it would be impossible to dislodge them. Cope was warned by President Forbes of the dangers he would run; and his fears were not a little increased by a

report that, on arriving at the bridge of Snugborough, a dangerous pass on the north side of the mountain, he was to be opposed by a body of Highlanders; and that, while this party kept him employed, he was to be attacked in his rear by another body, which was to be sent round the west end of the hill. Alarmed at the intelligence he had received,—distracted by a variety of reports as to the strength of the enemy, and disgusted with the apathy of those on whose support he had relied,—Cope called a council of war at Dalwhinnie, on the morning of the 27th of August, to which he summoned every field-officer, and the commanders of the different corps of his little army. He would have acted more judiciously had he convened a council at Dalnacardoch, when he first received intelligence of the advance of the Highlanders. At this meeting, Cope laid before his officers the orders he had received from the secretary-of-state to march to the north, which were too positive to be departed from without the most urgent necessity. After some deliberation, the council were unanimously of opinion, that the original design of the general of marching to Fort-Augustus over Corryarrick, was, under existing circumstances, quite impracticable. Having abandoned the design of crossing Corryarrick, the council next considered what other course should be adopted. The wisest course certainly, if practicable, would have been to have marched back to Stirling, and to have guarded the passes of the Forth; but against this proposal it was urged, that the rebels, by marching down the side of Loch Rannoch, would be able to reach Stirling before the king's troops, and that, by breaking down the bridges, they would intercept them in their retreat. As it was impossible to remain at Dalwhinnie, no other course therefore remained, in the opinion of the council, but to march to Inverness. This opinion, which was reduced to writing, and signed by all the members of council, was delivered to Sir John Cope, who, acquiescing in its propriety, immediately issued an order to march.

CORRYVREKAN. See CORRIEVREKIN.

CORSEWALL POINT, a headland on the north-west coast of Wigtonshire, near the entrance of Loch-Ryan; in N. lat. 55° 1′ and W. long. 5° 10′. A lighthouse was erected upon this point in 1817. It shows a bright and red light alternately every two minutes, which is seen in clear weather at the distance of 15 miles. The building is 92 feet in height; and the lantern is elevated 112 feet above high-water.

CORSKIE. See GARTLY.

CORSOCK, a small village in the parish of Parton, Kirkcudbrightshire; near the water of Urr. An extension church was opened here in October, 1839.

CORSTORPHINE,* anciently CROSTORFYN, a parish in the shire of Edinburgh; 4 miles in length, by about 2 in breadth; bounded on the north by Cramond parish; on the east by St. Cuthbert's; on the south by Colinton, Currie, and Ratho; and on the west by Kirkliston. The surface is in general level, and, over a great part of its extent, spreads into a smooth plain. The grounds of greatest elevation are those which go by the name of Corstorphine-hill,—an appellation they hardly could have gained unless from being in a manner insulated in the midst of rich valleys. This hill, or rather ridge, on the south and west sides, rises from the plain to the height of 474 feet above sea-level, by an easy ascent; on the east side, it is more precipitate, and runs north, in an indented cristated form, into the boundaries of the parish of Cramond. There are no metals or minerals dug in this parish; but there are very fine quarries of freestone, which was formerly much in request for buildings in Edinburgh. There are also, on the lands of Clermiston, inexhaustible quarries of trap or blue whinstone. This parish is watered by the Gogar, a branch of the Almond, and by the water of Leith. There is a sulphureous mineral spring near Corstorphine, which once conferred on that village considerable celebrity. When it was in repute, about the middle of last century, Corstorphine was a place of fashionable resort for the citizens of Edinburgh, and had its balls and other amusements common to watering-places.—The village of Corstorphine is about 4 miles west of Edinburgh, on the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow. It is a pleasant, well-sheltered village, but somewhat in its decadence, the sites of numerous houses which once stood here being now converted into gardens; and its attractions as a summer-residence for the citizens of Edinburgh having dwindled before those of Newhaven and other coast-localities. We believe it has also lost its reputation for a once-celebrated delicacy called 'Corstorphine cream.' The mystery of its preparation is thus described in the Old Statistical Account:—"They put the milk, when fresh drawn, into a barrel, or wooden vessel, which is submitted to a certain degree of heat, generally by immersion in warm water: this accelerates the stage of fermentation. The serous is separated from the other parts of the milk, the oleaginous and coagulable; the serum is drawn-off by a hole in the lower part of the vessel; what remains is put into the plunge-churn, and, after being agitated for some time, is sent to market as Corstorphine cream." There is growing near the village a sycamore-tree, one of the largest in Scotland, which, in the end of May and beginning of June, exhibits an appearance of the most striking beauty. That side which is exposed to the sun is of the richest vivid yellow hue; hence this tree is easily distinguished at a great distance. A few slips which have been taken from it, are thriving very well in other parts of the country. The population of this parish, in 1801, was 840; in 1831, 1,461. Houses 248. Assessed property, in 1815, £13,165.—This parish is in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and presbytery of Edinburgh. It includes part of the ancient parish of Gogar, and also a part of St. Cuthbert's united to it in 1633. Patron, Sir Robert Keith Dick, Baronet. Stipend £242 8s. 5d.; glebe £30. The church is an ancient building, of Gothic architecture, in the form of a Jerusalem cross. The present church was founded near the parish-church of this place, by Sir John Forester of Corstorphine, Lord-high-chamberlain of Scotland, in 1429, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, for a provost, 5 prebendaries, and 2 singing-boys. It was a collegiate church, to which belonged those of Corstorphine, Dalmahoy, Hatton, Cramond, Collington, &c. The teinds of Ratho, half of the teinds of Adderton, and of Upper-Gogar, were appropriated to the revenues of this college. The first provost was Nicholas Bannatyne, who died in 1470, and was buried in the church, where his epitaph still remains. The coat-of-arms of the family

* This parish, it is thought by some, obtained its name from the circumstance of a golden cross—Croix d'or fin—having been presented to the church by some French nobleman: hence Corstorphine; and there is some obscure tradition of this kind. According to others, the name signifies 'the Milk-house under the hill.' Others derive it from *corrie*, 'a large hollow,' or 'round glen;' *stoir*, 'steps through a wet place;' and either *fionn*, 'white,' or *Fein*, 'the Fingobans.' The name might thus signify 'the Hollow with the white steps,' or 'the Glen of the Fingoban steps.' Or perhaps the termination *fin*, may have come from *fionsi*, 'wells' or 'fountains.' Other antiquaries have supposed that Corstorphine was by the Romans called *Curia Storphinorum*, from a band of soldiers of the name of Storphini having been stationed there; while Chalmers considers the name to mean 'the Cross of Torphin.'

of Forester is everywhere dispersed over the building; and within the church, in niches, are several monumental remains of this family, with effigies cut in stone, as large as life. The male figures are covered with complete armour, and the female appear richly ornamented according to the fashion and dress of the times. The roof is supported by strong arches, and formed by large stone flags. The whole building seems to have suffered little by the waste of time. The stipend of the parish-schoolmaster is £34, with about £20 fees. He has amongst other emoluments, a small piece of ground or glebe, near the extent of an acre, contiguous to the village; and besides this, an acre of ground upon the side of the water of Leith, near Coltbridge, which is called the Lamp-acre; its proceeds having been destined for defraying the expenses of a lamp which hung in the east end of the church of Corstorphine. There are various conjectures concerning the use this lamp was intended to serve. Some say that it was in honour of the Virgin, before whose statue it was lighted up; others, and with more probability, think, that it served as a beacon to direct travellers from Edinburgh, along a road which, in those times, was both swampy, difficult, and dangerous.—There is in this parish another place of worship, but which appears not to have been used for that purpose since the Reformation. It is a small chapel at Gogar, now annexed to Corstorphine: there is a burying-ground around it, which is still used for this purpose. There are also a few acres of ground there which belong to the minister of Corstorphine.

CORTACHY AND CLOVA, two united parishes which occupy a very extensive portion of the northern part of the county of Forfar. Cortachy is about 13 miles in length, and varies from 2 to 8 miles in breadth. Clova is nearly 10 miles in length by 7 in breadth. The two districts are bounded by Aberdeenshire, and the parish of Lochlee on the north; by Lethnot and Tannadice on the east; by Kirriemuir on the south; and by Glen-Isla on the west. The South Esk rises in a multitude of small streams in the north-west part of the district of Clova; flows south-east through that district, and enters Cortachy about 1½ mile below the kirk-town of Clova; receives numerous tributaries, chiefly on the northern side, while flowing through Cortachy; and from Cross Bog till its junction with the Prosen water, divides Cortachy from Tannadice: see article SOUTH ESK. The soil is in general poor, with a wet and cold bottom. A part, however, of the haugh-ground on the banks of the Esk, is a light early soil, interspersed with frequent patches of moss. The united parishes include a part of the Grampians, and from this circumstance are calculated principally for pasture. Some of the mountains, especially those in the district of Clova, are of great height, and many places are beautifully romantic and picturesque. There are three small lakes in the district, which abound with trout and pike. Whinstone is found in great quantity; but no freestone or any valuable mineral has been yet discovered. The bridge of Cortachy, at the issue of the South Esk from the Grampians, is founded on mica-schistose rock, exhibiting masses of jasper varying in colour from a bright yellow to a deep red, and susceptible of a fine polish. Behind the bridge, a remarkable vein of indurated claystone is seen to intersect the schistose rocks. It is generally of a white or greyish colour, and contains thin scales of lime spar. Cortachy castle, the property of Lord Airlie, and Clova-house, are the only seats. Population, in 1801, 906; in 1831, 912. Houses 178. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,929.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Earl of Airlie. Stipend £172 19s.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £184 8s. 2d. There is a missionary stationed at Clova. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 6d. There are 3 private schools. See article CLOVA.

CORUISK. See CORRISKIN.

COTTS LOCH. See URQUHART.

COULL, a parish in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire; at the head of Strathcro mar; bounded on the north by Farland and Leochel; on the east by Lumphanan; on the south by Aboyne; and on the west by Logie-Coldstone. Its shape is somewhat triangular; the longest side measuring about 5 miles, and the others about 3½. Coull, and the rest of the strath of Cromar, is flat, but sheltered by high hills on each side. None of the hills rise to a great height. A considerable bog, which lies to the west of the Mouse, is, in rainy seasons, converted into a lake, which is often covered with aquatic fowls. Several old Scottish silver coins have been dug up amongst the ruins of the castle of Coull, an ancient edifice of vast dimensions. Population, in 1801, 679; in 1831, 767. Houses 161. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,284.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir John Forbes, Baronet. Stipend £161 5s. 7d.; glebe £7. — Schoolmaster's salary £26; with £8 fees, and the Dick bequest, which, in 1832, amounted to £29 3s.

COULTER (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of St. Ninian's, Stirlingshire, about 2 miles in circumference, which discharges its water into the Bannockburn. During the great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1756, the waters of this loch were violently agitated, and sunk to a lower level, by about 10 or 12 feet, which left dry great quantities of shell marl, particularly at the west end of the loch.

COUPAR-ANGUS. See CUPAR-ANGUS.

COUSLAND, a village in the shire of Edinburgh and parish of Cranston; 3½ miles east of Dalkeith. The manor and chapelry of Cousland were annexed to the parish of Cranston about the time of the Reformation. The chapel stood on the south side of the village of Cousland, where its remains may still be traced, with its almost forgotten cemetery; it was probably dedicated to St. Bartholomew. In 1547, Cousland was burned by the Duke of Somerset, when he invaded Scotland with a powerful army to enforce the marriage of the Princess Mary with Edward, King of England.

COVE, a fishing-village to the south of Nigg bay, in the shire of Kincardine and parish of Nigg; 5 miles south-south-east of Aberdeen. There is a natural harbour or cove here. Here is a school for the accommodation of the more distant part of the parishioners, the master of which has a small gratuity, and a house and garden.

COVE (THE). See COCKBURNSPATH.

COVE-A-CHIARAN, a cave on the coast of Kintyre, about 4 miles from Campbelton, in which St. Chiaran, the apostle of Kintyre, is said to have taken up his abode. It is only approachable at half-tide. In the middle is a circular basin which is always full of pellucid water, supplied by the continual dropping from the roof of the cave. There is a rudely sculptured cross on a stone in the cave.

COVINGTON AND THANKERTON, a parish in the county of Lanark; about 3 miles in length, and rather more than 2 in breadth; bounded on the east by Libberton; on the south by Symington and Wiston; on the west by Carmichael; and on the north by Pettymain. The surface is partly meadow-ground on the banks of the Clyde, and partly mountainous. Tinto is partly in this parish: see article TINTO. The hilly part of the parish is

covered with heath, but the rest of the soil is fertile and well-cultivated. There is a small village, called Thankerton, beautifully situated on the Clyde, over which there is a bridge at this place. Within this small district numerous relics of antiquity are to be met with, particularly four circular camps. There is also a fine ruin of a fortification, built by Lindsay of Covington, in 1442. Population, in 1801, 456; in 1831, 521. Houses 114. Assessed property £1,720. —This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, Sir N. M. Lockhart, and Sir W. C. Anstruther. Stipend £208 13s. 7d.; glebe £17 10s. — Schoolmaster's salary £28, with about £16 fees.

COWAL, a district of Argyleshire, forming a peninsula or point of land stretching north-east and south-west, between the frith of Clyde and Loch Fyne; and comprehending the parishes of Dunoon, Inverchaolain, Kilfinan, Kilmodan, Kilmorich, Lochgoilhead, Strachur, and Strathlachlan. The north-east part of the district, which borders with Perthshire, presents a rugged and broken surface. The mountains become gradually lower and the surface less rugged, as you advance to the south-west; and towards the extremity, comparatively speaking, the land is low and level. The hills afford excellent pasture for sheep and black cattle. This district is intersected by three arms of the sea, Loch-Ridden, Loch-Streven, and Loch-Eck, and is watered by the rivers Cur and Eachaig. The coast is partly flat, and partly bold and rocky, presenting numerous creeks and small harbours. Here are the ruins of the royal castles of Dunoon and Carrick. Campbell of Strachur, Campbell of South-hall, and Lamont of Lamont, have extensive estates in this district. Population, in 1831, 7,943; inhabited houses 1,394. Families 1,475.

COWCADDENS, a suburb of Glasgow; in the Barony parish.

COWDENKNOWS, an estate and barony on the east bank of the river Leader, in the parishes of Earlston and Melrose; 32 miles from Edinburgh; 12 from Kelso; 3 from Melrose; and 1 from Earlston. Every one has heard of

> —— "the broom, the bonny, bonny broom,
> The broom o' the Cowdenknows."

But the broom-sprinkled braes and haughs of Cowdenknows have been sadly stripped of their golden adornments of late years by the progress of the turnip husbandry; and of the song to which the ancient and beautiful little air of one strain, known as 'The Broom of Cowdenknows,' was here united, only four lines of the chorus remain; but the air itself is fortunately still preserved an object of less poetical associations. The ancient 'Hanging tree' of Cowdenknows is also to be numbered now only amongst the things that were. This venerable relic of ancient days and vanished customs, whose dark and knotted trunk, and fantastically twisted boughs, threw a gloomy kind of feeling over every spectator who knew its history in the days of feudal barbarism, has been cut down. It had been called, time out of mind, 'the Hanging tree;' and the local tradition—without any probability of right foundation—is, that it was employed, in the "persecuting times," to hang the covenanters in the days of Charles and James. The persecution was not very fierce over the Merse, and little more than fines were inflicted upon the conventiclers. There may be less doubt, however, of its being employed by the older Border-chief to assert his authority over his vassals, or to inflict his vengeance upon his enemies. In all the old feudal charters there was granted the power of the 'pit and gallows" (*fossa et furca*), as irresponsible judges. It cannot have been less than from 200 to 300 years since it bore such ghastly fruits on its doddered boughs; and probably its age must have been much more, as it appeared far the most ancient of all its brethren of every species. When it was sawed across, however, a little above the root, the concentric layers, carefully counted, did not amount to more than 140. Outside of that there was a considerable thickness of whitish wood, in which the rings were altogether indistinguishable. The tree was of the elm-species; and this fact may indicate a peculiarity in the character of that species, which does not belong to others, in which these layers, to the number of three or four or more hundreds, are often distinguishable. There can be no doubt of its having braved the storms of 400 or 500 winters.

COWIE (The), a small river in the county of Kincardine, which rises on the eastern skirts of the Wedder hill, in the parish of Fetteresso, and after running a south-east course of 9 or 10 miles, in which it passes the villages of Ury and Cowie, falls into Stonehaven bay.

COWTHALLY. See Carnwath.

COYLTON, or Coylston, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Ayr; on the east by Ochil; on the south by Dalrymple; and on the west by Dalrymple and Ayr. It stretches from the Doon to Ayr water; and is 7 miles in length, and about 2 in average breadth. Its surface is in general flat; though, at one point toward the south, it rises to a gentle elevation. The holms near the rivers Ayr and Coyl are fertile and dry, and most other parts of the parish have a clayey and productive soil. Coal, lime, and marl are abundant. Coyl water traverses the district from south-east to north-west, and falls into the Ayr. There are three lakes, the largest of which, Martnahaim, is a mile in length. The parish, and the stream which intersects it, are said, by tradition, to derive their name from a fabulous king, called Coilus, or Coil, who is reported to have been slain in battle, at Coylesfield, 5 miles south of Coylston, and buried at the parish-church. A large stone is still regarded as monumental of 'Auld King Coil.' There are, in this parish, several small villages,—the chief of which, Coylston, stands on Coyl water. Population, in 1801, 848; in 1831, 1,389. Houses 222. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,144.—The parish, formerly a prebend, is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £254 8s. 4d.; glebe £12. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £30 additional emoluments. There are 3 other schools.

CRAGGIE (Loch), a fresh water loch in the parish of Tongue, in Sutherlandshire, lying immediately to the north of Loch Loyal, which discharges its waters into it, while itself flows into Loch Slam, whence the Borgie conveys the united waters of the three lochs to Torrisdale bay. All these lochs abound in trout, pike, and char.

CRAIG,* a parish on the coast of Forfarshire. It is bounded on the north by Montrose basin; on the east by the sea; on the south by the sea, a detached portion of Maryton parish, and the parish of Lunan; and on the west by the parishes of Kinnell, Farnwell, and Maryton. Its eastern division forms a peninsula between Montrose basin and the sea. The extreme length of the parish, from the guard-house on the north-east to its south-west angle near West Coteton, is nearly 6 miles; and its extreme breadth, from Baldovie on the north-west, to

* The ancient name was Inch Brioch, a name still retained by an islet belonging to the parish, and meaning, in Gaelic, 'the Island of Trouts.' Two-thirds of the rich fishing-ground along the coast of the parish is known by the kindred name of the Trout-shot.

the promontory of Boddin lime-works on the south-east, is 3 miles. Superficial area 3,308 Scots acres. The small island called Inch Brioch, in the embouchure of the basin, or of the river South Esk, belongs to this parish. On the coast, Dunninald is the highest ground; in the centre, Govanhill; and on the west, Pittarishill and Mountbay,—all of which overlook expansions of beautiful scenery, though the loftiest of them is only about 400 feet high. The surface of the parish is undulating, well tufted with plantation, and, in several places, dotted with small lakes. The coast is rocky, slightly romantic, and, toward the south, precipitous. At the north-east extremity of the parish are the ruins of a square earthen fort, 50 feet in length, 50 in breadth, 16 feet thick in its walls, of uncertain date, but traditionally reported to have been used in the time of Cromwell. Rossie, overlooking the basin of Montrose, is a beautiful modern mansion. The villages are Rossie island, Usan, and Ferryden, the last of which is of some importance. See FERRYDEN. Population, in 1801, 1,328; in 1831, 1,552. Houses 252. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,365.—Craig, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, St. Mary's college, St. Andrews. Stipend £257 6s. 3d.; glebe £24. Unappropriated teinds £101 8s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary £34, with about £30 other emoluments. There are 3 schools supported by the parishioners; and a fourth, situated within the limits of Maryton parish, but just on the border of Craig, is endowed by a lady of the latter parish, and designed for its benefit. Craig comprises two titularities or parishes, Inchbrayock or Craig, and Dunninald or St. Skeoch, which were united in the year 1618. The parish-church is a beautiful structure, with a square tower, situated about a mile from the basin, commanding from a gentle acclivity an extensive view of watery and sylvan landscape, looking down upon the smiling town of Montrose begirt with its lagoon, and seeing away northward over scenery exquisitely diversified, to the eminences beyond the North Esk. It was built in 1799.

CRAIG-ALVIE, a mountain in Strathspey, in the south-west part of Morayshire.

CRAIG-ANN, a mountain in Breadalbane, 16 miles north-west of Perth.

CRAIG-BENYON, a mountain in Perthshire, in Monteath, 3 miles north-east of Callander.

CRAIG-CLUNIE, a lofty precipitous rock, to the east of Castleton of Braemar, which afforded shelter to Farquharson of Clunie, for several months after the wreck of his prince's hopes in the battle of Culloden.

CRAIGCROOK. See CRAMOND.

CRAIG-DAIMVE, an inlet lying off the Point of Keils in Knapdale.

CRAIG-DAVID. See BERVIEBROW.

CRAIGDOW. See KIRKOSWALD.

CRAIG-ELLACHIE, a picturesque hill, about 1 mile to the north of Aviemore. See AVIEMORE.

CRAIGELLACHIE. See ABERLOUR, Banffshire.

CRAIGEND. See NEW-ABBEY.

CRAIGENGILLAN. See CARSPHAIRN.

CRAIGGAG-POINT, a promontory on the east coast of Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Loth; 8 miles south-west of the Ord of Caithness, and 18 miles north-north-east of Dornoch.

CRAIGGRANDE. See AULTGRANDE.

CRAIGHALL, a village in the parish of Inveresk, near the railway from Edinburgh to Musselburgh. See INVERESK.

CRAIGIE, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, to the north-west of Ayr. It is somewhat of a triangular figure, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Dundonald and Riccarton; on the east by the parishes of Galston and Mauchline; on the south-east by the parish of Tarbolton; and on west by the parishes of Monkton and Symington. Its extreme length is 7 miles, and its average breadth 1¼ mile. Most of the surface is level, arable, fertile, and well-enclosed. The eminences are not high, and afford fine pasturage. From a hill 500 feet above the level of the sea, a spectator looks round on a richly cultivated beautiful expanse of 100 square miles, and sees Benlomond, and several of the Grampians, raising their lofty summits toward the north, and the ridges of Jura serrating the horizon on the west, and the hills of Ireland dimly merging from the sea on the south. Coal is worked, and limestone abounds. Much attention is paid to the dairy. The chief antiquity is the ruins of the old castle of Craigie. Population, in 1801, 786; in 1831, 824. Houses 123. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,511.—Craigie, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Campbell of Craigie. Stipend £247 7s. 10d. Unappropriated teinds £360 4s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £18 school-fees. There is a school not parochial. Craigie includes part of the suppressed parish of Barnwell.

CRAIGIE, a village half-a-mile to the south of Perth, occupying the site of the old castle of Craigie, and containing about 250 inhabitants. It is divided into Upper and Lower Craigie.

CRAIGIE-BARNS, a hill in Perthshire, near Dunkeld, rising to about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. The top of this hill commands a prospect extremely rich and diversified. To the south is the vale of the Tay as far as the Ochils, with the hill of Birnam in the foreground; on the left hand, to the eastward, is the valley of Stormont, with a beautiful chain of lochs, six in number. To the west and north is seen the Tay flowing in majestic grandeur through a narrow vale, with the high mountains of Athol, Sechallion, and Bengloe, on the north.

CRAIGIEVAR, an old square fortalice, with projecting turrets, in the parish of Leochel, Aberdeenshire.

CRAIG-LEITH, a small island in the frith of Forth, about a mile north of North Berwick, to which it belongs. It supports a few rabbits.

CRAIGLEITH, the largest freestone quarry in Scotland. It is the property of Ramsay of Barnton, and is situated about 2 miles north-west of the New town of Edinburgh, on the Queensferry road. When first opened, it was rented at about £50 per annum; during the great building years in Edinburgh, from 1820 to 1826, it yielded £5,500 a-year. A cubic foot of Craigleith stone weighs 148 lbs. It is of two kinds; one of a fine cream colour, called liver-rock, of which the south front of the Register office in Edinburgh is built; the other, of a greyish white, called 'feak-rock.' Stones are raised from the strata in this quarry chiefly by means of wedges. The monolithic columns in front of the College in Edinburgh, each 23 feet high, and 3 in diameter, were obtained from this quarry.

CRAIGLIOCH. See BLAIRGOWRIE.

CRAIG-LOCKHART, a hill in the parish of Colinton, about 2 miles south-west of Edinburgh. It is beautifully wooded. Towards the north-west the rock exhibits lofty basaltic columns; and on the south-east side another range appears in which the columns are still more distinct than in the former, but of smaller diameter. The summit of the hill is elevated 540 feet above sea-level.

CRAIG-LOGAN, a promontory of Wigtonshire,

on the north-west extremity of Loch-Ryan, 10 miles north-north-west of Stranraer.

CRAIGLUSH (Loch), a lake in the district of Stormont, in Perthshire, from which the Lunan takes its rise.

CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE, a fine old ruin in the parish of Libberton, about 3 miles south of Edinburgh, crowning a gentle eminence on the left of the road from Edinburgh to Dalkeith, and commanding a noble view of the south side of the city, the frith and opposite coast, and Aberlady bay. It consists of a square keep, or tower, several stories high, encompassed by a square embattled wall, which has had circular towers at each angle, and the whole surrounded by another rampart-wall, and in some places with a deep moat. On the principal gate is the date 1427. Whether this is meant to record the time that part was built, or an after-repair, is uncertain. There are a great variety of apartments; the great hall is large, and well-lighted, considering the mode of ancient times; it has a semicircular ceiling, and measures in length 36 feet, in breadth 22; and, at the east end, has a chimney 11 feet wide. The ascent of the keep is by an easy flight of broad stone stairs. On the east side of the outer walls are the arms of Cockburne of Ormiston, Congalton of that ilk, Moubray of Barnbougle, and Otterburn of Redford, with whom the Prestons of Craigmillar were nearly connected. Over a small gate, under three unicorns' heads couped, is a wine press and a tun, a rebus for the word Preston. There are a variety of armorial bearings all over the outside of this building. The apartment shown as Queen Mary's, is in one of the upper turrets; it measures only 5 feet in breadth, and 7 in length: but has, nevertheless, two windows, and a fire-place. The name of this place occurs pretty early in the national records, in a charter of mortification, in Haddington's collections, granted in the reign of Alexander II. A. D. 1212, by William, son of Henry de Craigmillar; by which he gives, in pure and perpetual alms, to the church and monastery of Dunfermline, a certain toft of land in Craigmillar, in the southern part, which leads from the town of Nidreif to the church of Libberton, which Henry de Edmonton holds of him. Craigmillar afterwards became the property of John de Capella, from whom it was purchased by Sir Simon Preston in 1374. William, a successor to Sir Simon, was a member of the parliament which met at Edinburgh June 1, 1478. He had the title of Domine de Craig-Miller. This castle continued in the possession of the Prestons almost three hundred years; during which time that family held the highest offices in the magistracy of Edinburgh. In 1477, the Earl of Mar, younger brother to King James III., was confined here a considerable time. It was also the residence of King James V. during his minority, when he left Edinburgh castle on account of the plague: and here the queen-dowager, by the favour of the Lord Erskine, his constant attendant and guardian, had frequent interviews with the young monarch, whilst the Duke of Albany, the governor, was in France. A. D. 1554, this castle, with that of Roslin, and the town of Leith, were burned and plundered by the English. Probably most of the present buildings were erected since that time; at least, their style of architecture does not seem much older than that period. Queen Mary, after her return in 1561, made this castle her residence. Her French retinue were lodged at a small village in the neighbourhood, which, from that circumstance, still retains the appellation of Petit France. In the month of November, 1566, Queen Mary was residing here when the celebrated 'Conference of Craigmillar' was held, in which a divorce between her and Darnley was projected by the ambitious and daring Bothwell. About the time of the Restoration, this castle came into possession of Sir John Gilmour, lord-president of the court of session, who made some additions to it, and whose descendants are still in possession of it. Grose has preserved two views of it, taken in 1788.

CRAIGNEIL. See Colmonell.

CRAIGNETHAN CASTLE, the archetype of Sir Walter Scott's castle of Tullietudlem, a magnificent ruin in the parish of Lesmahagow, surmounting a steep promontory, encircled by the Nethan on the east, and on the west by a craggy turbulent torrent. Tradition relates that it was built by one of the early forefathers of the present family of Hamilton, but the strength of the fortifications having awakened the suspicions of the Scottish king, the builder was apprehended, and, according to the summary proceedings of ancient times, immediately executed, upon suspicion of meditated rebellion. The site is naturally very strong, and before the invention of artillery, the bulwarks must have been almost impregnable. A high and solid wall of hewn stone great part of which is still standing, flanked with massy towers, and perforated with loop-holes pointing in all directions. surrounded the principal building, enclosing within its ample compass a court-yard, intersected with a deep moat faced on each side with hewn stone, over which was thrown a drawbridge, defended by two parallel vaults, which are still accessible, though deeply buried in the rubbish wherewith the moat is filled. The buildings are much dilapidated, great part of the wall being entirely swept away, having been used as a quarry for the neighbouring farm-houses. The two towers which remain are crowned with a thick coppice of rowan-tree, bourtree, hazel, ash, briers and hawthorn; and —what will tend to convey some idea of the extraordinary massiness of the structures—several bushes of sauch flourish in great luxuriance on the top of the walls, and are cut every third or fourth year by the coopers, as excellent hoops. A large vaulted hall is still shown, called the queen's room, wherein it is said the ill-used Mary lodged a few nights, about the period of the disastrous battle of Langside; and in a subterraneous vault, there is a circular well, beautifully built of polished stone, which one tradition reports to have descended to a level with the bed of Nethan, and communicating with that rivulet, to have supplied the garrison with water during a siege; while, according to another, it formed the entrance of a tier of lower vaults, in which those wretches who incurred the displeasure of their feudal tyrant were hopelessly confined. Be these accounts as they may, the well is now almost choked up, several of the large stones of its mouth have been thrown in, while every visitor to the castle takes the liberty of throwing down the well a blazing bunch of broom, or some other combustible substance, that he may see the depth and construction of this curious remnant of antiquity. Over the entrance to the principal building is seen a much effaced escutcheon, in which it is still possible to trace the armorial supporters of Hamilton; and the arms of the Hays, and of some other families which formerly had possession of this castle, are yet to be seen on various places of the walls. The Nethan, after leaving the castle, forces its way through a deep ravine, on one side clothed with hanging wood, and, on the other side, presenting wavy broom-clad slopes.

CRAIGNISH, a parish on the coast of Argyleshire, opposite the island of Scarba, and the gulf of Corrievrekin; measuring 7 miles in length by about 2 in breadth. Part of it is peninsular, stretching southward between Loch Craignish and the sea, and

terminating in Craignish point. Around it, or imbosomed in the arm of the sea which indents it, and bears its name, are upwards of 20 islands, and numerous rocks and islets, serried round with romantic cliffs, washed with the spray and tinctured with the hues of the vexed waters in their narrow channels, bearing aloft picturesquely situated trees, and commanding, as well as contributing to form, brilliant and diversified expanses of scenery. In the channel to the west the tide, pouring along from the sound of Jura, and obstructed by the peninsula of Craignish and its neighbouring islands, dashes itself into impetuosity and foaming violence, and, even in the calmest weather, makes chase upon the life of any fisherman or tourist who has been tardy to anticipate its approach. The surface of the parish is, in general, flat; but though the soil consists of a mould in which clay predominates, and which promises abundance to the cultivator, it is bleak, subject to destructive storms, and, on the whole, unproductive. Fortified eminences, rude in construction, and supposed to be of Danish origin, are numerous; and two farms bear evidently Danish names. The strath of this parish is traditionally reported to have been the scene of an engagement between the Danes and the natives, in which Olaus, a royal prince of Denmark, was slain; and it contains, among numerous cairns and other artless monumental records of former times, a mound or tumulus, now modernized into a burying-ground, which is still called Dunan Aula, or the Little mount of Olaus. Population, in 1801, 904; in 1831, 892. Houses 179. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,359.—Craignish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Inverary and synod of Argyle. Stipend £169 10s.; glebe £18. Unappropriated teinds £90 17s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s., with £22 10s. other emoluments. There is a school not parochial.

CRAIG-OWL, one of the Sidlaw hills, in the parish of Tealing, Forfarshire. It rises to 1,600 feet above sea-level, and is the highest summit in the range.

CRAIG-PHADRIC, a steep but finely-wooded hill in the neighbourhood of Inverness; rising 420 feet above the level of the Ness, which flows at its foot. It is noted for the remains of one of those fortifications, which, from the vitrified appearance of the stones, and the marks of fusion which they exhibit, have received the name of vitrified forts. That on Craig-Phadric is by far the most complete and extensive one in Britain. The summit of this hill is flat, and has been surrounded by a wall in the form of a parallelogram, the length of which is about 80 yards, and the breadth 30 within the wall. The stones are all firmly connected together by a kind of vitrified matter resembling lava, or the scoriæ or flag of an iron-foundry; and the stones themselves in many places seem to have been softened and vitrified. The greater part of the rampart is now covered with turf, so that it has the appearance of an earthen mound; but, on removing the earth, the vitrified matter is everywhere visible, and would seem to have been in some places of great height. On the outside there is the appearance of a second rampart, but not so regular as the first. Considerable masses of vitrified matter are also found in this second structure, under which is the natural rock, chiefly a fine granite, with some breccia or pudding-stone, in a cement of argillaceous and quartoze matter. Within the area is a hollow, with a small spring of water. The ruins of similar vitrified forts are to be seen on the summits of other hills in the Highlands. On Knockfarrel and Castle-Finlay, in Ross-shire; on Dunevan in Nairnshire; and there is another, near the south-west extremity of the island of Bute. Opinions concerning these ruins are very conflicting. Some maintain that the vitrification is the effect of a volcano; others, the work of art; Mr. Fraser Tytler, in the second volume of the 'Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh,' endeavours to show that this vitrification is the result of accident, —the ruins of ancient forts destroyed by fire. For a more particular account of this remarkable appearance, we refer the reader to a work by Mr. Williams, entitled 'An account of some remarkable ancient ruins lately discovered in the Highlands of Scotland;' and to the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1777.

CRAIGROSTAN. See BEN-LOMOND.

CRAIL, a parish in the south-east angle of Fifeshire, commonly called 'the East Nook o' Fife.' It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Denino and Kingsbarns; on the east by the sea; on the south by the sea and the parish of Kilrenny; and on the west by the parishes of Kilrenny and Carnbee. It is of very irregular outline, varying in breadth from 2 furlongs to 2½ miles, and stretching westward from Fifeness to a length of 6½ miles. The surface is, in general, flat, naked, and uninteresting: it rises abruptly at the coast to an elevation of from 20 to 80 feet; and it thence swells gently to the west, with hardly a hedge to frill its thin dress, and without an acclivity or a lake or stream to relieve the monotony of its aspect. Coal-mines, which formerly enriched the country, have long been exhausted. Limestone is abundant, but lies too deep to be productively worked. Population, in 1801, 1,652; in 1831, 1,824. Houses 344. Assessed property, in 1815, in the burgh, £1,391; in the parish, £7,234. —Crail is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Glasgow. Stipend £280 11s.; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £624 3s. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with upwards of £30 school-fees. When the scholars exceed 90, an usher is employed, who receives £12 from the burgh, and from one-fourth to one-third of all the fees. Two schools, not parochial, are partially endowed or encouraged by the town-council. This parish claims Kingsmuir and the island of May; the former as bearing its proportion of parochial burdens, and the latter as sharing its ecclesiastical privileges.

CRAIL, a royal bargh of great antiquity in the above parish; 4 miles east of Anstruther; 2 west of Fifeness; 10 south-east of St. Andrews; 19 from Cupar; and 29 north-east of Kinghorn. It was anciently called Caryle or Carraile, and is mentioned by old historians as a town of considerable note, as early as the middle of the 9th century. Ada, mother of Malcolm IV., gave to the monks of Dryburgh a toft of houses in her burgh of Crail. The church, an ancient fabric, still entire, is a fine specimen of pointed architecture. It consists of a central nave, with aisles, divided by two rows of pillars, one on each side. This church belonged to the Cistertian nunnery of Haddington, and was made collegiate, in 1517, at the desire of the prioress of Haddington, for a provost, a sacrist, and 10 prebendaries. John Knox preached here on Sunday the 19th May, 1559, and next day marched off with a mob at his heels, to destroy the monuments of idolatry at St. Andrews. The celebrated James Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrews, was once minister of this church. There are some vestiges of a chapel which was dedicated to St. Rufus. There is a small United Secession church within the burgh; and two schools,—a parish and a burgh school. A little to the east of the harbour, on the top of the cliff are some traces of an old castle in which David I. occasionally resided. The town consists of two streets, and two or three small lanes. The northmost street is broad and spacious, and con-

tains some good houses of a massive and antique description, but the whole place bears evident marks of having "seen better days." The harbour is small and incommodious.* Crail used formerly to be a great rendezvous for boats employed in the herring-fishery, and immense quantities of herrings were then cured here; but scarcely any have been caught here of late years; even the white fishing is now neglected. Formerly they used to cure haddocks in a peculiar way, without splitting them, which went by the name of 'Crail capons,' but this mode is now almost given up. This burgh received its charter from Robert Bruce, in 1306, which was successively confirmed, with new grants, by Robert II. in 1371, Mary, in 1553, James VI., and Charles I. and II. It was formerly governed by 3 bailies, a treasurer, and from 11 to 15 councillors. It is now governed by a chief magistrate, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 17 councillors. It joins with Cupar-Fife, St. Andrews, Kilrenny, East and West Anstruther, and Pittenweem, in returning a member to parliament. Its parliamentary and municipal constituents were 54 in 1839. Corporation revenue £228. A fair was at one time held here annually in the month of March, but it has fallen into desuetude. About 1810, the magistrates feued to the late Earl of Kellie, the out-teinds and customs, anchorages, and shore dues of Fifeness, Cambo sands, and Kingsbarns, for £5 of yearly rent, which was afterwards reduced to £2. Crail once possessed an extensive common, part of which has been feued-off, so that the revenue of the town is inconsiderable. There is a golfing-club in this town, who find scope for their manly game in the adjacent links. Crail, and 'the East Neuk o' Fife,' figure conspicuously in Drummond's "Polemidinia."—Balcomie castle, a little to the east of Crail, now the property of Sir David Erskine, was the ancient residence of the Balcomies of that Ilk. During the reign of James IV. it was acquired by the Lairmonths of Dairsie. In 1705, the estate was purchased by Sir William Hope; and it is now, by purchase, the property of the Earl of Kellie. It has at one period been an extensive and massive building. A great part of it was taken down by the late Earl of Kellie; but a lofty tower still remains, and forms a well-known sea-mark.—Below Balcomie is a small cave, where, tradition says, King Constantine was beheaded by the Danes in 874. There is a curious dike, or perhaps natural ridge of stones, about half-a-mile in length, and stretching from the frith of Forth on the south-west, to the German ocean on the north-east, so as to enclose a triangular space of ground forming the Ness. Tradition attributes this work to the Danes. A few years ago several rude stone coffins were discovered on the farm of East Wormiston, within view of the place where the skirmish between the Scots and Danes took place in 874; and, from its being without 'the Danes' dyke,' it is supposed these coffins may have contained the relics of the Scottish warriors who fell in this engagement. They were 25 in number, and were arranged side by side, the skeletons being divided by only a single stone, which thus formed the side of two coffins.

* A creek, a quarter of a mile eastward of the present harbour, called the harbour of Roome, could, at a comparatively small expense, be converted into an excellent harbour capable of containing 200 sail of vessels; having, in ordinary tides, from 20 to 22 feet water, and at high spring-tides 29 feet; which would admit ships of war. This harbour is sheltered from all winds but the south; and may be entered, with the wind at any point, at 1½ hours flood, by vessels drawing 10 feet water. It would also be of the most essential service to the trade in the frith, and the whole eastern and northern coast of England and Scotland, as, from its central situation, it would always be a place of safety during storms from the north and east; and in case of strong westerly winds, vessels might run in here so as to avoid being blown out of the frith.

CRAILING, a parish in Roxburghshire, of a somewhat circular form, lying on both sides of the Teviot. It is bounded on the north by Roxburgh parish; on the east by Eckford; on the south by Jedburgh; and on the west by Ancrum and Roxburgh. Its extreme measurement, from north to south, is 4 miles; and, from east to west, 3¾. The Teviot divides it into two nearly equal parts, flowing in beautiful windings from west to east, and impressing upon the district the general feature of a rich basin, deeply stained with green, and ornamented with most of the softer forms of beauty. Oxnam water again divides its southern section into two not very unequal parts, flowing down upon it from the acclivity of the border-mountains, and threading its way through verdure and plantation till it falls into the Teviot. Another streamlet, after sweeping round from the east upon its south-eastern extremity, turns northward on its touching the parish, and forms, till its confluence with the Teviot, the boundary between Crailing and Eckford. Nearly the whole of the land is arable, rich, and well-cultivated, consisting generally of a light loam; and with the interspersion of 300 acres of plantation, the shadowing on the west of three isolated and considerable hills, and the brilliant movements and opulent dress of the intersecting Teviot, it presents to the lover of landscape pictures delightfully attractive. On the central one of the three hills, that called Piniel-heugh, there rises to the height of 150 feet, a fine cylindrical column, which commands a view of nearly all the richly picturesque valley of the Teviot, and overlooks some of the most golden scenes on the Tweed, and lifts the eye upward among the grand acclivities and varied outlines of the Cheviots, and away north-eastward over all Berwickshire to the German ocean. This column is ascended by a spiral staircase, and was built by the sixth Marquis of Lothian, in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo.† On the summit of Piniel-heugh are also vestiges of two encampents which are conjectured to have belonged to the Romans. Through the west of the parish formerly passed a Roman road or causeway, the course of which can still be traced. The great road through Teviotdale traverses the southern section of Crailing, at about mid-distance between the Teviot and the boundary of the parish, passing all the way along under a delightful shading of beech, ash, and elm. The northern section—all the property of the Marquis of Lothian—is presided over by the plain but ancient mansion of Mounteviot, now in the course of being superseded by an erection in the form of three parallelograms, romantically situated on the banks of the Teviot, at the base of Piniel-heugh. The southern section formerly constituted the estate of Crailing, long the property of the noble family of Cranstoun; but it is now chiefly the property of Paxton of Crailing, whose mansion stands on a gentle eminence, overlooking the meanderings and the sylvan-sloping banks of the Oxnam. Crailing is the lowest, warmest, and most fertile portion of Teviotdale, and is remarkably salubrious. Half-a-century ago, an inhabitant attained the age of 106 years, and left behind him several healthy survivors upwards of 80. There are three small villages, Nisbet, Upper Nisbet, and Crailing. The last of these was at one time considerable, but has latterly been falling into decay. It is situated on the Oxnam, at the point where it is crossed by the Carlisle and Berwick road; and here an elegant bridge was erected in the

† It is strongly constructed of whinstone quarried on the spot, and bears this inscription: "To the Duke of Wellington and the British Army, William Ker, VI. Marquis of Lothian, and his tenantry, dedicate this monument, 30th June, 1815."

summer of 1833. Population, in 1801, 669; in 1831, 733. Houses 133. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,355.—Crailing is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patrons, the Crown and the Marquis of Lothian. Stipend £251 10s. 11d.; glebe £32 10s. Unappropriated teinds £1,068 15s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary £29, with £22 of other emoluments. There is a school not parochial. Crailing is called, in the records of presbytery, the united parishes of Crailing, Nisbet, and Spital; Crailing and Nisbet were distinct parishes, the former on the south, and the latter on the north of the Teviot; and Spital is said to have been an hospital belonging to the abbey of Ancrum. A few tombs overgrown with shrubs and weeds still mark the site of Spital church, and point out the present place of sepulture for the inhabitants on the northern side of the Teviot. Even Crailing-proper, or the southern part of the modern parish, formed, in the reign of David I., two distinct parishes, each having its manor, church, and village. The church is situated on an eminence near the confluence of the Oxnam and the Teviot. It was built about 80 years ago, and accommodates 300. Dissenters, though possessing no local place of worship, have long been numerous in this parish.

CRAMOND, a parish situated on the south side of the frith of Forth, partly in the county of Linlithgow, but by far the greater part in Mid-Lothian; bounded by Kirkliston and Dalmeny on the west; by Corstorphine and St. Cuthberts on the south; and by St. Cuthberts on the east. It is watered by the Almond, which divides it from Linlithgowshire. The sides of this river are beautifully ornamented, from about Craig-hall to where it falls into the Forth: see article ALMOND. The whole extent of the parish, from Almond toll-bar to Wardie, is from 6 to 7 miles in length; while the breadth varies from 1 to 2. Towards the north and east the surface is flat, interspersed with gentle eminences. The neighbourhood of Edinburgh affords a ready market for the produce, and furnishes plenty of excellent manure for the farms. The southern and western part of the parish is more hilly and broken. Corstorphine-hill is partly in this parish. To it also are annexed the two small islands of Cramond and Inchmickery: the former of which, forming part of the estate of Barnton, is accessible on foot at low-water. It contains about 19 acres, and affords pasturage for a few sheep. The road from Edinburgh to Queensferry passes through the parish, crossing the Almond at Cramond bridge, 4½ miles west of Edinburgh, and 1½ mile above the mouth of the river. The old bridge of Cramond is a little below this point. It consists of 3 arches, each about 40 feet; the breadth within the walls being only 14 feet. The oyster-beds on the coast of this parish, and around the islands of Cramond and Inchmickery, have been almost destroyed from overfishing; and the Almond, which once abounded with salmon and trout, is now almost deserted by these fish. The principal manufacture carried on within the parish is the forging of iron and working of steel by the Cramond Iron company. Ironstone is found along the coast, and there are numerous seams of coal; but, though pits have been frequently sunk, they have been given up on account of the badness of the coal. There is a mineral spring on the lands of Marchfield, called the well of Spa, containing a sufficient quantity of sulphate of magnesia to render it highly purgative. John Strachan, Esq. of Craigcrook, in this parish, about the year 1720, mortified his estate, of above £300 per annum, to certain managers, to be applied by them in relieving the necessities of "poor old men, women, and orphans." The annual produce of this mortification has greatly increased, and the amount is dedicated to the payment of annual sums of about £8 each to a number of poor old men and women in the city of Edinburgh. The mansion of Craigcrook has been long known to the literary world as the residence of the aristarch of critics, Francis Jeffrey. Among other fine villas are Barnton, Granton, Cramond house, and Caroline park, formerly called Royston.—The parish of Cramond has given birth to several men who have become eminent by their talents or their virtues. Of these may be mentioned, John, second Lord Balmerinoch, noted for his spirited opposition to Charles I., and for being the best friend of the Covenanters, having spent the greatest part of his fortune in support of that cause;—Sir Thomas Hope of Granton, a celebrated lawyer at the Scottish bar;—Sir George Mackenzie, first Earl of Cromarty, well-known as an able writer, and a great persecutor;—Dr. Cleghorn, professor of anatomy in the university of Dublin, who may be considered as the founder of the school-of-medicine in that university. To these may be added John Law of Lauriston, one of the most remarkable characters this or any other country has ever produced. He was born at Lauriston in the year 1671. Disgusted with some treatment he had received in this country, he went over to France, where he was raised, in 1720, to the high rank of comptroller-general of the finances of France; and obtained liberty to erect a national bank, which was attended with the most beneficial effects. He afterwards planned the Mississippi scheme, which proved to France—what the South Sea company afterwards was to Britain—only a bubble, threatening to involve the nation in ruin. Law ended his chequered life in 1729, in Italy, in a state of indigence, after having astonished all Europe with his abilities, his projects, his success, and his ruin. Population, in 1801, 1,411; in 1831, 1,984. Houses, in Edinburghshire, 256; in Linlithgowshire, 18. Assessed property, in 1815, £16,491. Besides the village of Cramond, there are, in this parish, the village of Davidson's Mains, or Muttonhole, and several minor hamlets.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Ramsay of Barnton. Stipend £271 2s. 8d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £237 13s. 10d.—Schoolmaster's stipend £34 4s. 4½d. There were, in 1834, 5 private schools within this parish.—The village of Cramond is 5½ miles west of Edinburgh, and 1 north of Cramond bridge. It is situated on the eastern side of the Almond, where it discharges itself into the frith of Forth, opposite Dalmeny park. It contains upwards of 340 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in the ironworks carried on in the neighbourhood, which were established in 1771. The Almond is navigable for small vessels nearly a quarter of a mile from the Forth, forming a safe and commodious harbour —specified in the records of the Exchequer as a creek belonging to the port of Leith. To this harbour belong 8 or 10 sloops, employed by the Cramond Iron company. This village was an important Roman station. According to Boece, and Sir John Skene, Constantine IV. was slain in battle here by Kenneth, son of Malcolm I. The bishops of Dunkeld, to whom Robert Avenel transferred one-half of the manor of Cramond, occasionally resided here. In the month of May, 1543, the expedition under the Earl of Hertford landed at Caroline park in this parish, near the spot where the Duke of Buccleuch has recently built Granton pier.

CRANSHAWS, or CRANSHAW, a parish at the middle of the northern verge of Berwickshire: but consisting of two parts, the larger lying south of the smaller at the average distance of 1¼ mile. The

northern part is bounded on the north and west by East Lothian, and on the east and south by the parish of Longformacus; and is of nearly a square figure, measuring from angle to angle, both southward and westward, about 2½ miles. On the north and east, round nearly one-half of its limits, this section has for its boundary line Whitadder water. The southern section is bounded on the north and east by Longformacus, on the south by Westruther, and on the west by Lauder and Longformacus; and is of an oblong form, measuring 4½ miles in extreme length, and 2¼ in extreme breadth. This section has for its boundary line on the north and partly on the east Dye water; and it is traversed from west to east by Watch water; which, just when leaving it, falls into the Dye. The whole parish is a sea of hills, forming part of the Lammermoor range, and is wild and pastoral. The greatest elevation is Man-slaughter-Law, situated in the northern section, which is traditionally reported to have received its name from its having been the scene of a sanguinary onslaught, and on whose summit is a mound or tumulus apparently commemorative of the event. The climate is cold, sharp, and extremely foggy; yet decidedly salubrious. Near the centre of the northern section stands the castle of Cranshaws, now used as a shooting-box by Mr. Watson of Saughton, but formerly a fastness of a kinsman of the Douglasses; and it seems to have been the original of Sir Walter Scott's pictured Ravenswood castle, in his graphically tragic story of 'The Bride of Lammermoor.' Population, in 1801, 166; in 1831, 136. Houses 24. Assessed property, in 1815, £783.—Cranshaws, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Watson of Saughton. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £17 10s. Unappropriated teinds £36 19s. 5d. The church stands at the eastern verge of the northern section, in the vale or basin of the Whitadder. It was built in 1739, and contains 120 sittings.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £12 other emoluments.

CRANSTON, a parish on the eastern verge of Edinburghshire; bounded on the north by Inveresk and Haddingtonshire; on the east by Haddingtonshire; on the south by Crichton, Borthwick, and Newbattle; and on the west by Newbattle and Dalkeith. It is of very irregular outline, measuring about 5 miles in extreme length, and about 3 miles in extreme breadth, though over half its length it is hardly 1 mile broad; and it embraces an area of nearly 7½ square miles. The river Tyne—here only a rivulet—intersects it from south to north, meandering its way amid groves and picturesque declivities, and overlooked by handsome and noble seats, particularly the magnificent structures of Oxenford castle and Prestonhall. The surface is undulating, cultivated, well-enclosed, and full of beauty; and, from some of its higher grounds, commands prospects both rich and extensive. Coal, limestone, and sandstone are abundant. At Crighton-Dean kilns 24,000 bolls of lime are annually sold; at Cousland quarry, 16,000 bolls. A small section of the parish lies apart from the main body, imbosomed in the parish of Crichton. In this section is Cakemuir tower, square in form, four stories in height, and winged with projecting battlements, in which is 'Queen Mary's room,' an apartment said to have been occupied by her when escaping, in male apparel, from the investment of Borthwick castle by Lord Home. The villages are Cousland, Chesterhill, and Preston. See COUSLAND. Near Prestonhall stood the old manse, which is said to have been a resting-place for the religious on their way to Melrose, and over one of the windows of which was the inscription, "Diversorium infra, Habitaculum supra." Population, in 1801, 895; in 1831, 1,030. Houses 221. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,531.—Cranston, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir J. H. Dalrymple of Cousland, Bart. Stipend £260 6s. 6d., glebe £27. Unappropriated teinds £260 6s. 6d. The parish church is an elegant Gothic edifice. It was built in 1826; sittings 375.—There are 2 schools. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with about £21 10s. school-fees.—Cranston, in the 12th century, was written Cranestone,—signifying the territory or resort of the crane; and it was then divided into the two manors of Upper Cranston and Nether Cranston, afterwards denominated New Cranston and Cranston-Ridel. The latter manor obtained its cognomen from Hugh Ridel, who received it as a grant from Earl Henry, and who bestowed upon the monks of Kelso the church and ecclesiastical property of Cranston, as the purchase of their prayers for the souls of Earl Henry and David I. Cranston-Ridel passed, in the reign of David II., through the Murrays to the Macgills, who were raised to the peerage under the title of Viscounts Oxenford and Lords Macgill of Cousland. Cranston gives title, from their ancient possessions in the parish, to the noble family whose ancestor, Sir William Cranston, captain of King James VI.'s guards, was raised to the peerage in 1609.

CRATHY and BRAEMAR, an extensive united parish, situated in that district of Aberdeenshire called Marr, and supposed to be more elevated above the level of the sea, and farther removed in every direction from the coast, than any other parochial district in Scotland. The length of the inhabited part is about 30 miles; the breadth varies from 8 to 10; but, taking in the mountainous and waste district, the whole district is upwards of 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The principal features of the district have been already described under the article BRAEMAR. In the low grounds the soil is various, but in a favourable season it produces good crops. By far the greater part is covered with mountains,—some of which are the highest in Scotland, with the exception of Bennevis: the highest are LOCH-NA-GAR, MUCKLE GLASHAULT, BENNABUIRD, and BENMACDHU. See these articles. Nearly the whole of Crathy and Braemar has been originally covered with wood, which was called the forest of Marr; and, with those of the Duke of Athol in Perthshire, and the Duke of Gordon in Badenoch and Glenaven, constituted the principal part of the Great Caledonian forest. In the deepest mosses within this immense range of forests, there are still found large logs and roots of trees. In Braemar, a great part of the wood still remains. Besides the natural wood, there are very extensive plantations of fir and larch. The Dee takes its rise in the forest of Braemar, and runs through the whole extent of this district. The principal lakes are Loch Callader and Loch Brotachan, which contain trout, salmon, and eels. Glen Callader is interesting to geologists from its numerous displays of the association of granite with slaty primitive rocks. The great military road from Blairgowrie to Fort-George passes through the whole extent of the district. The village of CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR is situated on this line of road. see that article. Population of the united parishes, in 1801, 1,876; in 1831, 1,808. Houses 424. Assessed property £4,646.—This parish is in the synod of Aberdeen, and presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £233 10s. 8d.; glebe £8. Unappropriated teinds £172 19s.—Schoolmaster's salary £26, with £8 fees, and house and garden. There are 3 schools within this district supported by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge.

CRAWFORD,* sometimes called CRAWFORD-DOUGLAS, a parish forming the southern extremity of Lanarkshire; in extreme length about 18 miles, and 15 miles in extreme breadth. Superficial area, about 76,000 acres; of which not above 1,000 acres are arable. It is bounded on the east by a ridge of hills which divide it from Tweedsmuir and Moffat, and from which the Tweed, the Annan, and the Clyde, take their rise; on the south by Closeburn and Kirkpatrick-Juxta; on the south-west by Sanquhar, Durisdeer, and Maxton; on the west by Crawford-John; and on the north by Lamington. The Louthers, of which the elevation above the level of the sea is 2,500 feet, are chiefly in this parish. The declination of the surface is towards the north-west. The greater part of the district, forming what Heron, we think, was the first to denominate 'the Southern Highlands of Scotland,' consists of hills and moors, some of which are fit for pasture; but many are bleak and scarcely exhibit marks of vegetation. In the valleys, the soil is generally light and spongy; in some places there is clay. The intelligent Robert Heron visited this district in 1792, and his remarks are worth quoting: "Agriculture," he says, "is little used here. Some spots of ground scattered here and there are indeed sufficiently susceptible of cultivation, and not without fertility to reward the labour of the husbandman; but, even on these, it is so very late before grains are ripened, that they are commonly shaken by winds, withered by frost, or rotten by rains, before they can be cut down and gathered in. These mountains are then appropriated chiefly to the purposes of pasture. They are divided into large farms; the rents of which—although at a very trifling rate for the acre—are, however, commonly from £200 to £300 for each farm. A considerable part of the stock of every farmer in these parts, formerly consisted in black cattle. But these have, by degrees, given place to sheep. Sheep are now the favourite stock of the farmers of Crawford-muir: and I have reason to believe that they are the most skilful and successful shepherds in Scotland. The sheep which they are accustomed to rear, are those commonly named among them 'short sheep,' having black faces and black feet. [These are still retained in the higher districts; but Cheviots, and crosses with Cheviots, are bred more common in the lower districts.] The value of a sheep's grass, for a-year, is estimated at 2s. [It is now 4s. 3d.] The best of these are sold at 12s. or 15s. a-head. Their wool is coarse, and brings only from 5s. to 7s. a-stone. Sheep of a different breed, and bearing finer and more valuable wool, have been lately recommended to the shepherds through Scotland, by a society formed for the improvement of British wool. The sheep fed on the Cheviot hills in Northumberland are of this breed. Their wool brings from 12s. to 15s. a-stone. But, of this wool a greater number of fleeces are required to make up the stone; and at all the English markets, the short sheep are purchased in preference to these last, because their flesh is confessedly more delicate, and of a better flavour. Conversing with one farmer in these parts—who was avowedly an advocate for the Cheviot breed—he could not avoid acknowledging the inferiority of the flesh of these, but insisted, that to his own taste, it was but very slight. The turn of the farmers of these parts to the rearing and management of sheep has contributed, in a considerable degree, to the depopulation of the country. The population of the parish of Crawford is asserted to be one-half less than it was forty years ago; an assertion which confirms the inference I have deduced from the number of the ruinous and desolate cottages by which I had occasion to pass. The price of labour has risen greatly in this neighbourhood, within these last thirty years. A maid-servant has now £2 for the wages of her labour in the summer half-year, who at the distance of thirty years backwards would hardly have obtained £1. [They have now from £4 to £8.] A ploughman living in his master's house, has from £6 to £8 of yearly wages. [At present their wages vary from £6 to £12.] A shepherd living in his own cottage, and tending his master's flock, gets from £10 to £12 in the year. [Shepherds are now paid in this district by being allowed to keep what is called a pack of ewes—generally from 40 to 50—with their lambs; they have also a cow's keep, and from 40 to 50 stones of oatmeal.] In this country of sheep and shepherds, dogs are the favourite domestic animals, and are highly useful by their services. They are trained by their masters to the exercise of surprising sagacity. Each shepherd is attended by his dog. Remaining himself in the vale, he sends his dog up the hill, to gather in or drive forward his sheep. The dog having executed his commission, returns for new orders from the master. They converse in a set of vocal signs; and the dog has intelligence to comprehend and submission to obey very complicated commands. This country is well-known to have been within the limits of the Roman province of Valentia.—Within this district are yet to be seen the remains of two Roman roads; and the sites of three camps, supposed to be Roman, but so entirely effaced, that this cannot be with certainty determined. I had an opportunity of surveying the castle of Crawford, now desolate and ruinous, situate close upon the river, opposite to the village of Crawford. Its walls still stand. It is surrounded with trees; and by the structure, appears to have been intended not less for protection, than for accommodation. Tower-Lindsay, a more ancient edifice, built on the same site, was famous in the days of our renowned Wallace. Being occupied by an English garrison, that hero took it by storm; killing fifty of the garrison in the assault. For security, the farm-houses on Crawford-muir were anciently stone-vaults: and of these some still remain. In these strongholds, the inhabitants lurked, when invaded by the plundering rapacity of the Douglasses from Clydesdale, and the Jardines and Johnstones from Annandale. Various hills within this neighbourhood still retain the name of Watches, having been anciently the stations of scouts, who watched the approach of enemies, and in case of danger, lighted fires to spread the alarm through the country.—It was in the minority of James VI. that a German mineralogist visited these hills in search of ores. Among the sands of the rivers of Elvan and Glengonar—both rising from those hills in the bowels of which veins of lead ore have since been opened—he gathered some small quantities of gold dust. A place where he washed this gold, still retains the name of Gold-scour, derived from that circumstance. Verses are still repeated among the neighbouring inhabitants, which import, that this mineralogist, by his successful searches, accumulated a large fortune. An account of his labours and discoveries, written by himself, is yet preserved in the Advocates' library. The attempt to gather gold on these hills, was, not very many years since, renewed by the order of the late Earl of Hopetoun; but being found less profitable than common labour, was, very wisely, soon discontinued. It is still occasionally found on the tops of the rocks, in small particles, seldom exceeding in size the point of a small pin." ['Observations made in a Journey,' &c. vol. ii. pp

* This name is supposed to be a corruption of two Celtic words, *crodh* and *phort*, pronounced *cro-forst*, and signifying 'a sheltering-place for cattle.'

40—45.]—The district is very rich in minerals. At Leadhills, in this parish, are the most extensive mines in the kingdom: see LEADHILLS. The DAER, the CLYDE, the ELVAN, and GLENGONAR, intersect this parish: see these articles. The great road from Glasgow to Carlisle runs through the middle of the parish. Population, in 1801, including Leadhills, 1,671; in 1831, 1,840. Houses 384. Assessed property £16,016.—The village of Crawford is 18 miles south of Lesmahago, and 3 north of Elvanfoot inn. Population, in 1831, 150. It is of considerable antiquity, and consists of freedoms granted to the feuars by the neighbouring proprietors. Each freedom consists of 6 acres of croft-land, and enjoys the privilege of feeding a certain number of horses, cows, or sheep, on the hill or common. The houses are at such a distance from each other that they have the appearance of being dropped on the road. There is a chain-bridge of 75 feet span over the Clyde at this village. On the opposite side of the Clyde, are the ruins of Crawford-Lindsay castle, the ancient seat of the Earls of Crawford. A portion of this parish, on the north-west, was held, during the reign of Malcolm IV. by John, step-son of Baldwin de Bigger; from him it was called Crawford-John, and afterwards formed the parish of that name. The more extensive part, forming the parish of Crawford, was held by William de Lindsay and his successors for several centuries, from which circumstance it came to be called Crawford-Lindsay. The family of Lindsay was ennobled in 1399, under the title of Earls of Crawford. David de Lindsay, the 4th Earl, having been a supporter of James III., lost this property in 1488, when it was bestowed on Archibald, Earl of Angus, and came to be called Crawford-Douglas. Prior to the Reformation, the monks of Newbottle, by grants from the Lindsays, possessed considerable privileges in the parish of Crawford.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £233 13s. 7d.; glebe £12 10s. Unappropriated teinds £623 9s. 11d. Church repaired in 1835; sittings 320. There is a chapel at Leadhills. Two farms in this parish are annexed, *quoad sacra*, to Moffat parish.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 6s. 4½d., with about £16 fees. There are 2 private schools.

CRAWFORD-JOHN, a parish in Lanarkshire, of an irregular figure, extending 12 miles in length, and generally to about 6 in breadth; bounded on the north by Douglas parish; on the east by Wiston and Lamington; on the south by Crawford; and on the west by Dumfries and Ayr shires. Superficial area 21,123 Scots acres. The surface of this district is hilly, and adapted for sheep-pasture, with a few patches of arable land in the valleys between the hills. There are limestone, white freestone, and an appearance of coal in this parish; and a lead mine is now working at Snar. In other parts of the parish are the marks of former mines, which, report says, were wrought in search of gold. Cairntable, the north-west corner of this parish, is 1,650 feet above sea-level. On the top of Netherton hill, opposite to the house of Gilkerscleugh, are the vestiges of an extensive encampment; and at Mosscastle, Glendorch, and Snar, are the ruins of two ancient castles. A small river, named Duneaton water, takes its rise at the foot of Cairntable, on the borders of Ayrshire, and runs through the whole extent of the parish from west to east; besides which, there are several smaller rivulets. Population, in 1801, 712; in 1831, 991, of whom 316 belong to the three small villages of Abington, Crawford-John, and Netherton. Houses 169. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,014.—This parish, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £233 13s. 7d.; glebe £16. Unappropriated teinds £167 5s. Church enlarged in 1817; sittings 209.—Schoolmaster's salary £32 10s., with about £26 fees. There is a private school at Abington.

CRAWFURDSDIKE. See CARTSDIKE.

CRAWICK (THE), a beautiful stream in Dumfries-shire, which rises within the boundaries of Lanarkshire, and dividing the parish of Sanquhar from Kirkconnel, after a south-west course of about 8 miles, falls into the Nith near Sanquhar manse. This river, near its head, receives two more streams more copious than itself: viz., the Wanlock from the south-east, and the Spango from the north-west. It winds between pleasant green hills, till the scenery gradually changes to finely-wooded banks and cultivated lawns.

CRAWICK-MILL, a village in the parish of Sanquhar, on the above stream, about half-a-mile north-west of the town of Sanquhar. It has a population of about 124 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in a large carpet and tartan cloth manufactory.

CREACHBEN, a mountain in Argyleshire, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, which attains an altitude of 2,439 feet above the level of the sea.

CREANMULL ISLES, two small islets, which constitute part of the parish of Barra, but are uninhabited.

CREE (THE), a river which rises on the south-east skirts of Carrick, in two streams; the one issuing from Loch Dornal, and known as the Cree proper; the other rising on the southern skirts of Eldrick hill, receiving an augmentation from Loch Moan, and flowing south, under the name of the Minnock water, till its junction with the Cree, where it expands into Loch Cree, about 1½ mile below the Bridge of Cree. From the High or Upper Bridge of Cree, till it falls into Wigton bay by a considerable estuary, the Cree divides Wigtonshire from Kirkcudbright. In the upper part of its course it runs through a bleak and dreary country, but is soon considerably increased by several streams, and, instead of holding its course through rocks and muirs, glides slowly and beautifully for some miles through a rich valley abruptly bounded on each side by banks covered with wood. It is navigable for several miles up, and has been the chief source of all the agricultural improvements which have been made in this part of the country. It produces excellent fish of different kinds; salmon in considerable quantities. The smelt, or sparling, a very rare fish, is also found in the Cree. It is found only in one other river in Scotland, viz. the Forth at Stirling. The sparlings make their appearance in the Cree only during a few days in March, at which time they are often caught in great quantities. They taste and smell strongly of rushes; but this flavour is to most people agreeable.

CREETOWN, or FERRYTOWN OF CREE, a village in the parish of Kirkmabreck, stewartry of Kirkcudbright; 7½ miles south-east of Newton-Stewart, and 11 west of Gatehouse. It is beautifully situated near the mouth of the Cree, on the east side of its estuary. It has a good anchorage, and is chiefly supported by its coasting-trade; a few vessels belong to the place. Creetown was erected into a burgh-of-barony by the proprietor and superior. The parish-church is situated here. It contains upwards of 400 inhabitants.

CREGGAN-FERRY, a point of transit across Loch Fine at Strachur. In the summer of 1829, Mr. D. Napier started a steam-carriage for the conveyance of passengers from Loch Eck to this ferry, a distance of 5 miles. It had four wheels, having the body in front, and two boilers, with two engines



W. E. Scott

Dundee Castle

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of four horses' power each, placed behind. The cistern was placed under the boilers, which were double, and so constructed that a vent for the smoke was left between them, through which also fuel was supplied to the furnace. The driver or engineer had a seat on the top, at the extremity of the carriage, where an index-wheel was placed to steer the fore wheels. The body of the carriage had eight seats on each side for passengers, and carried the luggage on the top. It went at the rate of 12 miles an hour on a hard road, but was found not to answer on a soft sandy track such as that between Loch Fine and Loch Eck.

CRERAN (Loch), an arm of the sea in Argyleshire, going off to the south-east from Loch Linnhe, in the district of Appin. The main coast-line of road crosses it at Shean ferry.

CRICHTON, a parish in the county of Edinburgh; bounded on the north by Cranston; on the east by Fala and Humbie; and on the south by Borthwick. It is about 5½ miles in length, by 4½ in breadth. The village of Crichton is situated 11 miles south-east of the metropolis; and 5 south by east of Dalkeith; on the middle road to England by Coldstream and Cornhill, which is here carried over the dell of the Tyne by a magnificent bridge, lately finished, consisting of 5 arches, each of 50 feet span, and 80 feet in height. It is a thriving place, and contains, with the immediately adjoining village of Pathhead, 750 inhabitants. The parish contains about 3,900 Scots acres, of which five-sixths are well-adapted for tillage, having a rich deep soil, capable of producing heavy crops. The remainder is overgrown with moss, on a wet soft sand of clay bottom. In the New Statistical Account it is stated that the surface of this district seems to be in a state of movement, "spaces of whole acres are visibly sinking from their former level, and forming large hollows which but a short time ago could scarcely be noticed." The river Tyne rises in the upper part of this parish, from which it slowly descends into the fertile vale of East Lothian. There is a limestone quarry wrought to a considerable extent, nearly 4,000 bolls being annually sold. Coal has been discovered, but hitherto no pits have been opened. At Longfaugh is a circular camp or intrenchment, the vallum of which is very distinct.—The castle of Crichton is a very ancient and magnificent building. It overhangs a beautiful little glen through which the Tyne slowly meanders. It is a square massive building, with a court in the centre; and appears to be composed of parts built in different ages, yet upon a systematic plan. Sir Walter Scott refers the tower on the north-western angle to the 14th century. The walls of the central part exhibit diamond-shaped facets; and the soffits of the principal staircase are likewise covered with elaborate and curious work, presenting twining cordage and rosettes. Some of the rooms are still in a great measure entire in the general outline. On the forfeiture of William, 3d Lord Crichton, this castle was granted to Sir John Ramsay of Balmain; from whom it afterwards passed, by forfeiture, to Patrick Hepburn, chief of that name, and 3d Lord Hales, ancestor of the celebrated Earl of Bothwell. On the forfeiture of this last nobleman in 1567, Crichton became the property of the Crown, but was granted to Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell. It has subsequently passed through the hands of a dozen proprietors, from one of whom, Hepburn of Humbie, who acquired it about the year 1649, it has derived a designation by which it is not unfrequently known among the common people of the district—'Humbie's Wa's.' Sir Walter Scott, in the 4th canto of 'Marmion,' has thus minutely described this relic of feudal ages:

"That castle rises on the steep
Of the green vale of Tyne:
And far beneath, where slow they creep,
From pool to eddy, dark and deep,—
Where alders moist, and willows weep,—
You hear her streams repine.
The towers in different ages rose;
Their various architecture shows
The builders' various hands;
A mighty mass, that could oppose,
When deadliest hatred fired its foes,
The vengeful Douglas bands.

Crichton! though now thy miry court
But pens the lazy steer and sheep;
Thy turrets rude, and totter'd keep,
Have been the minstrel's loved resort.
Oft have I traced within thy fort,
Of mouldering shields the mystic sense,—
Scutcheons of honour, or pretence,
Quarter'd in old armorial sort,
Remains of rude magnificence.
Nor wholly yet has time defaced
Thy lordly gallery fair;
Nor yet the stony cord unbraced
Whose twisted knots, with roses laced,
Adorn thy ruin'd stair.
Still rises unimpaired below
The court-yard's graceful portico
Above its cornice, row and row
Of fair hewn facets richly show
Their pointed diamond form;
Though there but houseless cattle go
To shield them from the storm;
And, shuddering, still may we explore,
Where oft whilom were captives pent,
The darkness of thy Massy-more;
Or from thy grass-grown battlement,
May trace, in undulating line,
The sluggish mazes of the Tyne."

Population, in 1801, 923; in 1831, 1,325. Houses 300. Assessed property £6,702.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Burn Callender, Esq. Stipend £264 0s. 1d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £43 18s. 6d. The church, which is a venerable building in the form of a cross, the western end having been left unfinished, was made collegiate on the 26th of December, 1449 by Sir William Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, with consent of James Crichton of Frendraught, Knight, his son and heir, for a provost, 8 prebendaries, and 2 singing-boys, out of the rents of Crichton and Locherworth, and a mensal church, belonging to the archbishop of St. Andrews; reserving to the bishop the patronage of the prebends of Vogrie, Arniston, Middleton, and Locherworth. After the Reformation, the church-lands of Crichton, and the parsonage-tythes which belonged of old to the rectory of Crichton, were acquired by Sir Gideon Murray, the last provost of the collegiate church, who obtained a grant converting those collegiate lands into temporal estates. Sir Gideon was treasurer-depute to James VI., and died in 1621, leaving those estates to his son, Patrick, who was created Lord Elibank in 1643. The church has been thoroughly repaired, and seats about 600. A considerable number of the parishioners are dissenters, and attend a Secession church in Pathhead.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d. with about £30 fees. There is an infant-school in Pathhead.

CRICHUP (The). See Closeburn.

CRIECH, or Creich, a parish in the north-east of Fifeshire, extending in length about 3, and in greatest breadth about 2 miles; bounded on the north by Flisk; on the east by Kilmany and Moonzie; on the south by Monimail; and on the west by Dunbog and part of Abdie. The surface rises towards the north, but on the south is nearly level: the soil is sandy and thin. The superficial area is 2,314 imperial acres. There are two villages in the parish, Luthrie near the centre, and Brunton towards the north. The estate and castle of Criech, on the north end of this parish, anciently belonged to the Bethunes, of which family was Janet Bethune, the

Lady Buccleuch celebrated in 'the Lay of the Last Minstrel,' and Mary Bethune, one of "the Queen's four Maries." The Rev. Alexander Henderson, celebrated for his stanch opposition to episcopacy, and who has found an able biographer in the Rev. Mr. Aiton of Dolphinton, was born in this parish in 1583. The Rev. John Sage, the first of the post-revolution bishops, was also a native of this parish. On a little eminence near the church are the vestiges of a Roman camp, with two lines of circumvallation. There is another of the same kind on a higher hill, to the west of the former. Both are about a mile distant from the Tay. Population, in 1801, 405; in 1831, 419. Houses 74. Assessed property £2,534. —This parish, anciently a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Cupar-Fife, and synod of Fife. Patron, Grant of Congelton. Stipend £227 14s. 1d.; glebe £7. Unappropriated teinds £18 17s. 5d. The church, which is at Luthrie, was built in 1830–2. It is a handsome structure in the pointed style. The ruins of the old church near the northern extremity of the parish, indicate considerable antiquity. —Schoolmaster's salary £34, with about £16 fees.

CRIECH, an extensive parish in the county of Sutherland. It stretches from within 4 miles of Dornoch on the east coast, to Assynt on the west coast, a distance of at least 40 miles. It is bounded by Rogart and Dornoch parishes on the east; by the Dornoch frith, and the Oykel river, which separate it from Ross-shire, on the south; by Assynt on the west; and by Lairg on the north. The length of the inhabited part of the district is reckoned at about 24 miles, the breadth is unequal, varying from 2 to 10 miles. About one-thirtieth part of the district only is cultivated; the rest being hilly, and covered with moory ground. A vast number of sheep and black cattle are reared on the heathy grounds. The arable soil is light and thin, except at the east end, where there is a deep loam. There are some meadows on the banks of the Oykel, and the rivulets which run into it. The two rivers Shin and Cassly run through the parish, into the Oykel. There are also several lakes abounding with trout, of which the largest are Loch Migdall and Loch Ailsh. A ridge of hills runs parallel to the frith, the highest of which, in the north-western extremity, is called Benmore Assynt. There is a great deal of natural wood, principally of oak and birch; and there are several plantations of fir. At Invershin, near the confluence of the Shin with the Oykel, is a fine cataract. An excellent iron bridge of one arch, spanning 150 feet, has been erected at Bonar, under the auspices of the parliamentary commissioners: who have also made a capital line of road from the ferry here over the Dornoch frith, passing by Skibo to Golspie, a distance of upwards of 16 miles; together with another road from hence, through the middle of Sutherland, to Tongue on the north coast, a distance of 50¼ miles. The Criech ferry is about 150 yards wide at low water, and twice as much at high water; and the communication is nearly as safe and easy as by a bridge. That kind of apparatus is adopted which is in use upon the Clyde at Renfrew; where the ferry-boat is furnished with falling ends for the admission of horses and carriages, and a chain fixed to each bank is passed along the side of the boat on pulleys, whereby the boat is easily moved across the river. Near the church is an obelisk, 8 feet long and 4 broad, said to have been erected in memory of a Danish chief who was interred here. On the top of the Dun of Criech is a fortification, which is said to have been erected about the beginning of the 12th century by an ancestor of the Earl of Ross. Population, in 1801, 1,974; in 1831, 2,562. Houses 519. Assessed property £4,106.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland. Patrons, the Crown, and the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend £208 18s. 9d., glebe £5. Unappropriated teinds £86 17s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary £31; pupils about 40. In 1834 there were 7 private schools in this parish, but the greatest number of pupils in attendance at these was 73, and the minister reported that there were 406 children of both sexes in the parish who could not read, being resident at great distance from any school.

CRIEFF, a small central parish of Perthshire, in the district of Strathearn; of which the principal division is bounded by Monzie on the north-west and north; by Foulis-Wester, and Madderty, on the east; by the Earn, which divides it from Muthill, on the south; and by Monivaird, from which it is divided by the Turrit, on the west. This parish is divided by the intersection of the parish of Monzie, into two districts of naturally different features,—highland and lowland; of which the latter division—of which the boundaries have now been given—is the larger. The highland division consists chiefly of the strath of Glenalmond, with a population of 230; and is ecclesiastically attached to Monzie. It abounds with game. The soil of the lowland division, extending to 3,800 acres, is chiefly light and gravelly; in the vicinity of the town of Crieff it is loam. There is a good bridge of 4 arches over the Earn at the town; at the other end of which the thriving village of Bridgend has been built. Population of the town and parish, in 1801, 2,876; in 1831, 4,786. Houses 649. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,605.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patroness, Lady Willoughby D'Eresby. Stipend £182 14s.; glebe £10. Church built in 1786; repaired in 1827; sittings 966. A handsome extension church was founded in 1837; sittings 1,000. There are also a United Secession congregation, which was established in 1765; church rebuilt in 1837 at an expense of £600; sittings 533; a Relief church; an Original Secession church; and a small body of Roman Catholics. About one-fourth of the parishioners are dissenters. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d. There were 11 private schools in 1834. Mr. Thomas Morrison, builder in Edinburgh, has bequeathed a sum now amounting, it is thought, to £20,000, for erecting and endowing an academy, which it was at one time thought would be established in Crieff, but the trustees have not yet decided on its site.

The town of Crieff is 56 miles north-west of Edinburgh; 17 west of Perth; 21 north of Stirling; 10 south of Amulrie; and 6½ east of Comrie. It is built on a gently rising ground, crowned with firs, half-a-mile north of the Earn, and near the foot of the Grampians. It has a fine southern exposure, and a delightful prospect of hills, woods, valleys, and rivers, to the west. Cnoc Mary, Turlum, Tomachaistal the Cnoc of Crieff, and Glowero'erhim, isolated hills in this quarter, are leading features in the landscape. Crieff is the second town in Perthshire, and is much resorted to in the summer-months by invalids, being considered the Montpelier of Scotland. It has a small jail and town-house, a decent spire containing a clock; also a large and elegant assembly-room. There are a subscription and a circulating library in the town; a subscription reading-room; a handsome masonic lodge; and a branch of the Commercial bank. It has no regular government, but the funds are administered by the bailie of Lord Willoughby, and a committee of the inhabitants named by his lordship. The superiors of the town are Lord

Willoughby D'Eresby, Murray of Crieff, and M'Laurin of Broich, who appoint baron-bailies. The chief manufacture is making a kind of thin linen called Silesias, and weaving cotton goods for the Glasgow manufacturers. There are about 500 weavers' looms in the parish. A woollen manufactory has recently been established here. There are also several distilleries and tanneries, and extensive flour-mills. An abundant supply of water is conveyed from Coldwells spring into St. James's square in the centre of the town, whence it is distributed from a reservoir over the other quarters of the town. The town has greatly increased of late; a number of new houses have been built on the south and west sides. As Crieff is on the line of the great military road, it is much frequented by travellers and Highland drovers. Until the establishment of the Falkirk trysts in 1770, Crieff was the great Scottish market for the sale of black cattle. Nine annual fairs are now held at Crieff. During the civil wars Crieff was the headquarters of Montrose. It was burnt in 1715 by the Highlanders, and narrowly escaped the same fate in 1745; the Highlanders, it appears, bearing an old and inveterate grudge to "the kind gallows o' Crieff," on which so many of their marauding forefathers had been suspended by the stewards of Strathearn, who held their courts here. There is a curious old cross about 50 yards east of the town-house. Ferntower, about a mile distant from Crieff, and Monzie-house, about 3 miles distant, are handsome and interesting edifices. The town of Crieff contained, in 1776, 1,532; in 1811, 3,000; and in 1835, 3,835 inhabitants.—A railway between Perth and Crieff has been talked of.

CRIFFEL, or CRIFFLE, a ridge of mountains in Dumfries and Galloway shires, the highest of which is elevated 1,895 feet above the level of the sea. The Criffle district of granite and syenite, exhibits many interesting appearances of apparent fragments of cotemporaneous veins and transitions into porphyry. The rocks which rest immediately on the granite, or syenite, are fine granular compact gneiss, slaty syenite, hornblende rock, and compact felspar rock. These rocks alternate with each other, and sometimes even with the syenite or granite; and cotemporaneous veins of granite are to be observed shooting from the granite into the adjacent stratified rocks.

CRIMOND, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It lies upon the coast, nearly at an equal distance from the towns of Frazerburgh and Peterhead. Its outline is triangular: the base being nearly 3 miles, and the height of the triangle about 5½. It contains 4,600 acres, of which 3,000 are arable; the remainder is occupied by mosses and downs. About a quarter of a mile from high-water-mark, there is a steep hill stretching along the shore, and presenting a face almost perpendicular, and nearly 200 feet in height. From the summit of this ridge, the ground gradually descends into a low flat valley, at the bottom of which is the lake of Strathbeg, partly in this parish, partly in that of Lonmay, covering 550 acres. Near the east end of the lake of Strathbeg is a small hill called the Castle-hill, where Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, had a castle. About a quarter of a mile south of this eminence, formerly stood the burgh of Rattray, which is said to have enjoyed all the privileges of a royal burgh, except sending members to parliament. Population, in 1801, 862; in 1831, 879. Houses 172. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,543.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, belonging to the chapter of Aberdeen, is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend £204 7s. 10d.; glebe £6. Unappropriated teinds £58 16s.—School-master's salary £35, with about £12 fees. There are 5 private schools.

CRINAMIL. See CREANMULL.

CRINAN CANAL, a work at the head of the peninsula of Kintyre in Argyle, intended to afford a communication between Loch Gilp, or Loch Fyne, and the Western ocean, so as to avoid the difficult and circuitous passage of 70 miles round the Mull of Kintyre. This canal was undertaken in the year 1793, by subscription of shareholders, under an act of parliament; and was opened on July 18, 1801. The original estimate by the late Mr. Rennie was £63,678, and the sum subscribed by the proprietors, and first expended upon it, amounted to upwards of £108,000. This sum, however, proving to be totally insufficient for its completion—chiefly in consequence of the intersection of the line by whinstone rock and peat-moss—subsequent advances were made by Government, at different periods, under the authority of Parliament, to the extent of nearly £75,000; to secure which sum, the canal was transferred on mortgage to the barons of exchequer in Scotland, and their functions have since devolved on the lords of the treasury. The latest advance was made in 1817, and the act which authorized it, provided that it should be expended under the superintendence of the commissioners for the Caledonian canal, who, at the desire of the treasury, undertook to continue the management of the canal after the expenditure of the grant; and, under their direction, it has subsequently remained. The canal is about 9 miles long; contains 15 locks; 13 of which are 96 feet long, 24 feet wide, and about 12 feet deep; and 2 are 108 feet long, and 27 wide. It is navigable by vessels of 200 tons burden. Of the locks, 8 are used in ascending from Loch Gilp or Ardrisshaig, at the east end; and 7 in descending to Crinan at the west end. It is chiefly used by small coasting and fishing-vessels, and by the steam-boats which ply between Inverness and the Clyde, which are made inconveniently narrow to pass through it. Since this canal was first opened to the public, the revenues arising from the tolls have, on an average, been scarcely sufficient to cover the annual expenses of the establishment and of the repairs; and no dividend or interest has ever been paid, either to the original proprietors, or to government. The revenue of this canal during 1838 is stated to have been £1,903, the expenditure £1,671, leaving a surplus of £232. As respects balance, this is a favourable statement compared with former years, in which, on an average, the expenditure and receipts were nearly equal. In 1839, the dues received amounted to £1,950, of which £322 arose from steam-boats; the expenditure during the same year was £1,833. The trade during the last fifteen years has increased, but not above £200 or £300 on an average of several years; so that in the financial view, the Crinan and Caledonian canal are much upon a par. The dilapidated state of the works,—the frequent insufficiency of the depth of water,—the difficult nature of some parts of the navigation,—and the absence of many facilities which might be afforded, have been mentioned as the principal causes of the canal not being much frequented. Mr. Walker, in his report, and Mr. Thomson, the resident engineer, in his evidence, have suggested various alterations, estimated to cost about £9,000, which would materially tend to improve the present line. A committee of the house of commons reported in 1839 that, "from the best information they could obtain, it appeared that it is to the originally defective construction and insufficient dimensions of the canal, that its failure must mainly be attributed. Your committee have not been able to obtain any correct estimate of the sum

that would be necessary to reduce the summit-level and to deepen and widen the canal, so as to render it navigable by the same class of vessels which frequent the Caledonian canal; your committee, however, entertain great doubts whether any great further outlay on this canal would be advisable, and they are strongly of opinion that it would not be so, unless the Caledonian canal were first placed in a state of efficiency. To the north-western coast of Scotland, and especially to the districts in its immediate neighbourhood, the benefits arising from the Crinan canal are very considerable; but so long as the present system of management is maintained, and the government lien is continued, no improvement can be expected to arise from the exertions of those resident parties who ought naturally to be most interested in its prosperity. On the one hand, the shareholders, by reason of the government mortgage, are deprived of all control in the management of the canal, and will, obviously, make no advance for further improvements; on the other hand, the commissioners under whose direction the canal nominally rests, take very little, if any, charge of it; and the whole management, during nearly 20 years, has devolved, apparently, upon the resident engineer, almost without check or control. This want of attention to the affairs of the canal is stated to have arisen from an expectation which has prevailed that other arrangements would be made for the management, either by Government taking it into their own hands, or by the proprietors resuming possession, on the Government abandoning their mortgage. In the opinion of your committee, nothing can be more objectionable than the position in which the affairs of the canal at present stand, and they see no prospect of the Government obtaining any return of their advances; neither is there any ground for expecting that the traffic on the canal will increase under the present management, or that its revenues will become sufficient to meet those improvements which are the most obviously requisite to advance the prosperity of the undertaking. Your committee therefore recommend, that any doubts which may exist of the right of the Government to foreclose their mortgage, should be removed by a declaratory act, authorizing the Treasury to take such steps for the future support and management of the canal as they may deem advisable, either by postponing the Government security now held, so as to induce private enterprise to embark in its improvement, or by foreclosing the mortgage, and absolutely disposing of the property." The idea of a railway by the side of the canal has been suggested; by this—even if worked by horses—passengers might be conveyed in an hour with greater certainty than they now are in four.* A steamer of proper dimensions for passengers would work from Glasgow, &c., to Ardrisshaig, and from Crinan to Inverness. For cheap passengers and heavy goods, the present steamboats going less frequently than at present would suffice. That this would increase the despatch and character, and therefore the extent of communication, cannot be doubted; but the increase must be great to warrant such an establishment of steam-packets, which would of course be a private concern. Mr. John Gibb of Aberdeen reports, with reference to this canal, under date January 20, 1838, that "until lately, Inverness, as well as the north-western districts of this county, together with Rossshire, were supplied with groceries, and almost every other description of merchandise, by communication with the eastern coast; but since the extension of steam-navigation, and that by other traders, through these canals, the connection has been gradually changing; and the beneficial improvements which have been effected on the river Clyde, enabling vessels of every class to get up to the Broomielaw quays at Glasgow, with the rapidly increasing population and trade of this great city, as also the numerous towns of growing importance in the vicinity of the Clyde, create an additional demand, not only for the produce of the Highlands, but also of Baltic produce, for which the proper channel for economical conveyance is through these canals. Therefore the reciprocal exchange of merchandise by those formerly depending and subjected to the various delays consequent on navigating along the rugged shores of the German ocean, by the eastern coast, is now extending its connection by the western coast; and from merchants from Inverness, Dingwall and the northern ports now receive their supplies from Glasgow, which by steam-navigation through the Caledonian and Crinan canals would arrive almost with the certainty of a mail-coach, at a comparatively small expense and at little risk, were these canals maintained in a perfect working order. Another important feature in this conveyance is the cheapness to passengers by it; a cabin-passenger paying only 30s., and a steerage passenger only 15s., from Glasgow to Inverness. A merchant therefore from any of the towns on the route can, with little time lost or expense incurred, make the selection of goods for himself; and thus the revenue must be greatly increased at Glasgow, with a comparatively small capital from the dealer. These vessels, it is true, require three days in passing from Inverness to Glasgow; but this is partly occasioned by what may be called a trading voyage, and partly by the restriction generally imposed at the Crinan canal, of not allowing vessels to pass during the night. It is customary, during favourable weather, after leaving Inverness, to reach Corpach, the western entrance to the Caledonian canal, in one day, when the business of that district, and that of Fort-William, is transacted. The second day, after calling at Corran ferry, and the thriving town of Oban, they reach the Crinan canal, landing and receiving on board goods and passengers. After leaving Ardrisshaig, the eastern entrance of the Crinan canal, they call at West-Tarbet, Rothsay, Gourock, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow, reaching Glasgow the evening of the third day after leaving Inverness. These boats generally remain at Glasgow about three days; allowing, therefore, sufficient time for discharging and loading cargoes, and for the various dealers who accompany them to transact their business, and return again by the same conveyance. It will be obvious, that in the foregoing description, reference is made chiefly to the traffic carried on by the regular traders; but it ought to be mentioned, that there are, especially during the summer-season, occasionally other steamers which prosecute the same voyage, but these are more for the purpose of pleasure-parties, besides those which carry on regular business, independent of the other trade. It should likewise be noticed, that in addition to the towns already mentioned, these boats receive goods and passengers from numerous other places, especially amongst the islands which lie between the Crinan canal and Corpach, the western entrance of the Caledonian canal, which, before this passage was established, could only hold any communication with the towns in the south by the most tedious route; whereas, by the trade now opened—and which it is to be hoped will gradually increase—an interchange will take place which must in time prove of the greatest advantage to all con-

* A large proportion of the steerage passengers landing at Ardrisshaig and Crinan, prefer, from motives of economy, to walk the length of the canal, which they can easily do at present in much less time than the boats take to pass through.

cerned. But this change cannot be expected to go on with that degree of rapidity with which it would do in the midst of a populous and manufacturing community. The inhabitants of the Islands and the Highlands, like those of every other district, can only purchase in exchange for what they sell; and this having been hitherto in a great measure confined to their wool and lean cattle, enabled them to do so in a very limited degree. But now that they can send fresh fish, fat cattle, pigs, sheep, and poultry to market, fit for immediate use, it will have the effect of very much improving their condition. It must, however, be kept in view, that unless this business is managed in the outset with fostering care, and without being subjected to heavy imposts, either by trafficking on the canals or roads, it could not rise to that importance which it is to be hoped it would otherwise do. The advantages which have already been secured to the islands by the roads executed under the direction of the Parliamentary commissioners, are so well-known that they need hardly be noticed here, were it not to show the importance of their connection with the canals, as affording the means of conveying the various products of the country to the shipping-places. In short, it has been truly said, "that the works conducted by the Parliamentary commissioners since 1803, have done more for the civilization of the Highlands than all other attempts for that purpose during the preceding century." In conjunction with the communication with the Clyde by the Caledonian and Crinan canals, it is necessary to consider the state of the harbours, especially of Ardrisshaig, at the eastern entrance of the Crinan canal, from Loch Gilp, where, independent of vessels intending to pass through the canal, besides occasional traders, at least one steam-boat arrives, and another departs, every day, with goods, passengers, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c.; and during the herring-fishing season about 100 large boats are engaged in the herring-fishery, which dispose of their fish to the buyers and curers, who were waiting them for that purpose."

Comparative Annual Statement of the Number of Passengers conveyed through the Crinan canal by steam-boats, and of the revenue derived from them, from 1818 to 1838, inclusive:—

| *Years.* | *Passengers.* | *Revenue.* £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820, | 2,400 | — | | |
| 1821, | 3,444 | 187 | 9 | 7½ |
| 1822, | 6,122 | 269 | 13 | 8 |
| 1823, | 6,939 | 286 | 18 | 7½ |
| 1824, | 8,332 | 215 | 11 | 6 |
| 1825, | 12,603 | 456 | 7 | 4½ |
| 1826, | 9,604 | 357 | 10 | 0 |
| 1827, | 13,824 | 541 | 1 | 0 |
| 1828, | 14,777 | 338 | 1 | 0 |
| 1829, | 8,416 | 369 | 3 | 0 |
| 1830, | 12,435 | 464 | 10 | 3 |
| 1831, | 6,571 | 318 | 19 | 6 |
| 1832, | 9,594 | 360 | 18 | 9 |
| 1833, | 12,777 | 478 | 0 | 0 |
| 1834, | 18,972 | 546 | 4 | 2 |
| 18 5, | 11,344 | 405 | 2 | 8 |
| 1836, | 17,862 | 500 | 14 | 9 |
| 1837, | 21,406 | 567 | 5 | 3 |
| 1838, | 11,506 | 343 | 4 | 0 |
| 1839, | 19,672 | | | |

CRINAN (Loch), an arm of the sea, which gives name to the above canal, opening from the sound of Jura, and running in a south-east direction into North Knapdale. The scenery at the entrance is wild and beautiful; but greatly inferior to that of the neighbouring loch, on the north, Loch Craigish.

CROE, a district in the parish of Kintail, Ross-shire, watered by the Croe, and separated from Glenelchaig by the Boar hill. The Croe rises in a number of small streams in the mountains, and falls into the eastern extremity of Lochduich. It at one time abounded in salmon, but that fish is not now so plentiful here.

CROMAR, a division of the district of Marr, in Aberdeenshire, comprehending the parishes of Coul, Tarland, Migvy, Logie-Coldstone, and part of Tulloch.

CROMARTY, a very small county, washed on three sides by the friths of Cromarty and Moray, and bounded on the west by the county of Ross. Its extreme length is about 16 miles; and it is, on an average, about 6½ or 7 miles in breadth; but it is intersected by a large tract of common called the Mulbuie, or Mulbuy, which belongs to Ross-shire, and by the district of Ferintosh, which is in the county of Nairn. The whole peninsula has the name of Ardmeanach, or the Black Isle; and the Cromarty part is called 'the old shire of Cromarty.' This district was in very early times a sheriffdom, hereditary in the family of Urquhart of Cromarty. It comprehended, 1st, The whole parish of Cromarty. 2d, The parish of Kirkmichael, with the exception of the farm of Easter Balblair, and perhaps Kirkmichael—which form a tract of nearly one mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth, situated on the point of land at Invergordon ferry, and which is considered as a part of Ross-shire: And 3d, The farm of Easter St. Martin's, in the parish of Cullicuden. Thus, the old shire was a tract, whose greatest length was 10 miles, and average breadth 1¾. The area, therefore, was only 17½ square miles. To the south of this district, and in the middle of the peninsula, lies the extensive common moor, named the Mulbuie, in which the county of Cromarty has an undoubted share; but, until a division be made, it is impossible to ascertain any boundary in it. Beginning on the shore of the Moray frith, at the burn of Eathie or Craighouse, about 3 miles south of Cromarty, the boundaries of the old shire follow this burn to its source, and then run westward, in the same direction, to the Fortrose road to Invergordon ferry; by this road they run so as to include the White bog, or Glen Urquhart, till we arrive at the turn towards Cromarty, and the burn of Killean or the Black stank, where we meet the Mulbuie moor, in which the boundary is uncertain. On the north of this moor, we may proceed from the junction of the Fort-George and Kessock roads to Invergordon, directly west, between Brea and Easter St. Martin's, to the bridge across the burn of Newhall, between East and West St. Martin's, then northwards, between the farms of Cullicuden and Resolis, until we arrive at the frith of Cromarty, about 1½ mile west of the ferry of Alness. We must again cut off that piece of the ferry point of Invergordon, called Easter Balblair, as being in Ross-shire. It is nearly triangular, extending on the north-west shore about half-a-mile, and on the east about one mile from the point. "How this little patch came to be excluded from the shire of Cromarty," says Sir George Mackenzie in his 'General Survey of Ross and Cromarty,' [London. 1810. 8vo. pp. 12, 13.] "I cannot explain. It is alluded to in the old valuation-roll of the county, taken in 1698, in these words;—'Sir Alexander Gordon, in vice of St. Martins, for all the lands he bought of St. Martins, except Wester St. Martins, Kirkmichael, and Easter Balblair, which *is* in Ross, £894 0s. 0d.' From this, I am inclined to think, we should also include the farm of Kirkmichael in Ross, Wester St. Martin and Easter Balblair being confessedly so, and accordingly are so valued in the cess-books. We would thus bring the boundary of this part of Ross-shire down to the mouth of the burn of Newhall. But I believe Kirkmichael is reckoned as part of Cromarty." Had the word 'is,' in the above entry,

been 'are,' we might have supposed it decisive." The rest of this county consists of nine detached portions scattered up and down in various parts of Ross-shire, containing in all about 344 square miles, or 220,586 acres. George, Viscount Tarbat, afterwards Earl of Cromarty, who was secretary of state, and clerk to the parliament of Scotland, in the reign of James II., William and Mary, &c. procured an act, in 1685, annexing several lands to the shire of Cromarty. This act being afterwards repealed, another was procured in 1698—of which an extract is here inserted in a Note—annexing some part of his lands to the shire of Cromarty.* By this extraordinary annexation, the shire of Cromarty has now a territory fifteen times its former extent; and its valued rent has been increased threefold. But these annexations consist of so many detached parts, that a description of their boundaries would be exceedingly irksome. It has been found necessary, in all bills relating to roads, bridges, &c., to include the whole of these annexations in Ross-shire; although, from their being thus kept in the back-ground, very great inconvenience has been often felt, both by the counties of Ross and of Cromarty. A great part of this shire now belongs to the Andersons of Udal, and the family of Ross of Cromarty. The face of the country is pleasant. A long ridge of hills extends the whole length, in the middle of the county, having a fine declivity on either side towards the shores of the friths. The higher grounds are mostly covered with heath; but towards the shores the soil is light and early. Cromarty contains only one town —from which the county takes its name—which was formerly a royal burgh, and 5 parishes. The language spoken is generally Gaelic; but many speak that broad Scottish which is commonly called the Buchan or Aberdeenshire dialect. Freestone, granite, and reddish-coloured porphyry, are almost the only minerals, if we except topazes similar to those of Cairngorm, which are found in the parish of Kincardine. Fisheries are very successfully carried on, and pearls of considerable value are sometimes found in the frith of Cromarty, where the river Conal falls into that bay. The district is comprehended in the sheriffdom of Ross-shire; and a sheriff-substitute holds courts every alternate Friday at the town of Cromarty. It now joins with the county of Ross in returning a member to parliament. Constituency in 1839, 103. Cromarty gave the title of Earl to a branch of the Mackenzies of Seaforth. The family came into favour in the reign of James VI., and having been raised to a baronetcy, was, in the reign of James II., elevated to the viscountcy of Tarbet. Lord Tarbet was created Earl of Cromarty in 1702; but the title was attainted in the person of George, the 3d Earl, on account of his having engaged in the rebellion of 1745. He was surprised and defeated by the Earl of Sutherland's militia, near Dunrobin castle, on the day before the battle of Culloden; and being sent to London, was tried, and condemned to be executed, but by great intercession his life was spared, though his estate and honours were forfeited. His son entered the Swedish service. He was commonly known as Count-Cromarty, and died in 1789. At present the peerage is claimed by Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Tarbet, Bart. The valued rent of Cromarty shire is £12,897 Scots; the real land rent may be estimated at £7,000 sterling. Population, in 1801, 3,052; in 1811, 5,481. In all the more recent returns this shire is included with that of Ross; which see.

CROMARTY, a parish in the above county; about 7 miles in length, and from 1 to 4 in breadth; bounded by the frith of Cromarty on the north; by the Moray frith and the parish of Rosemarkie on the east and south; and by Resolis on the west. The burn of Ethie defines the southern limits of this parish. It flows in some places through a deep picturesque ravine. On the banks of the frith the surface is level; but a ridge about 2 miles from the coast, extends the whole length of the parish, above which the ground is covered with heath and moss. The soil is wet and moorish, which makes the seasons late, and the crop uncertain. The coast towards the east is bold and rocky: some of the cliffs being nearly 250 feet perpendicular towards the sea; the rest is flat and sandy. Population of the parish, in 1801, 2,413; in 1831, 2,901. Houses 518. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,569. Estimated rental £3,300.—This parish is in the presbytery of Chanonry, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £251 12s. 6d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £395 18s. 5d. There is a Gaelic church, the minister of which has a stipend of £50 from Government.

CROMARTY, a neat and clean, but irregularly built, town in the above parish; 19¼ miles north-east of Inverness; 11 south of Tain; 10½ north-east of Rosemarkie; 21 east of Dingwall; and 175 north by west of Edinburgh. It is situated upon a low point of land which stretches out into the sea in a picturesque manner. The sea has made considerable encroachments on the east end of the town. It was formerly a royal burgh, but was disfranchised by an act of the privy-council of Scotland, in consequence of a petition by Sir John Urquhart, proprietor of the estate of Cromarty. The harbour of Cromarty, inferior perhaps to none in Britain for safety, and a commodious quay, were built at the joint expense of Government and the proprietor of the estate of Cromarty, in 1785. Vessels of 350 or 400 tons may lie in it in perfect security. A considerable trade in sack cloth has been long established in Cromarty and the neighbourhood. In 1807, this town sent to London goods to the amount of £25,000. In the same year Cromarty exported 112 tons of pickled pork and hams, and 60 tons of dried cod fish. Its staple trade was, until lately, the catching and curing of herrings. The town has a weekly market on Friday, and an annual fair. Here is a branch of the Commercial bank. A large rocky cavern under the South Sutor, called Macfarquhar's Bed, and a cave which contains a petrifying well, are amongst the natural curiosities. The hill of Cromarty is celebrated for the grandeur and extent of the prospect from it. Population of the town, in 1801, 1,990; in 1831, 2,215. Cromarty unites with Wick, Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, and Tain, in returning a member to parliament. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 7 councillors. Parliamentary and municipal constituency in 1839, 49. A steam-boat from Leith touches here once a-week.

* "Considering that, by act of parliament 1685, the barony of Tarbat and several other lands in Ross-shire were dissolved from it, and annexed to the shire of Cromarty, but, in 1686, this said act of annexation was rescinded, on pretence that it included lands not belonging to the Viscount Tarbat, in whose favour the said annexation to Cromarty was made, and now, the said Viscount desiring that only the said barony of Tarbat, and other lands in Ross-shire, which belong to him in property, and are presently possessed by him, or by his brother, or mother-in-law, in liferent, and by some wadsetters of his property, should be annexed to the shire of Cromarty: their Majesties, in favour of the said Viscount and his successors, did, with consent, &c., rescind the said act 1686, and, of new, annexed the said barony of Tarbat, and all other lands in Ross-shire, belonging in property to the said Viscount, and possessed, as said is, to the shire of Cromarty in all time coming, and to all effects; and as to any other lands contained in that act 1685, not being of the barony of Tarbat, and not being his other proper lands, and possessed in manner foresaid, they are to remain in the shire of Ross as formerly, notwithstanding of this or the other act passed in the year 1685; but prejudice of the said Viscount, his other jurisdictions in these lands, as accords," &c.

CROMARTY FRITH (The), called by Buchanan the *Portus salutis*, is one of the finest bays in Great Britain. It is divided from the Moray frith by the county of Cromarty, and washes the southern shore of the county of Ross. It is about 17 miles in length; and from 3 to 5 in breadth. Its average depth is from 9 to 12 fathoms. The entrance is between two twin promontories or headlands called the Sutors of Cromarty, two bluff wooded hills, which are about 1½ mile distant from each other; above which the frith expands into a beautiful bay of about 6 miles in length and in breadth. There is fine anchoring-ground, after passing the Sutors, for several miles up the bay, with deep water on both sides almost close to the shore, forming, in the language of old Stowe, "an exceeding quiet and safe haven." A ferry-boat is established across the bay from the Ross to the Cromarty side.

CROMBIE, an ancient parish now comprehended in that of Torryburn, Fifeshire. Crombie-Point, in this district, about 6¼ miles north-west of North Queensferry, and 3 miles east of the village of Torryburn, is a calling-place of the Newhaven and Stirling steamers. See Torryburn.

CROMDALE, a parish composed of the three ancient but now united parishes of Cromdale, Inverallan, and Advie; situated in the counties of Inverness and Elgin; bounded by Knockando on the north; by Inveraven and Kirkmichael on the east; by Abernethy on the south; and by Duthil on the west. Its extent is considerable, being in length 17 miles; while, in some places, the breadth is 10 miles. It is intersected throughout its whole length by the river Spey. The soil is in general dry and thin, with the exception of the haughs on the banks of the Spey, which, in point of fertility, are equal to any in the neighbourhood. The hills and level grounds are generally covered with heath. Granton, a village erected about 70 years ago, is in this parish, on the western side of the Spey, in the shire of Elgin. See Granton. At Lochindorb, a thick wall of masonwork, 20 feet high, surrounds an acre of land within the lake, with strong watch-towers at every corner. The entrance is by a magnificent gate of freestone; and the foundations of houses are to be distinctly traced within the walls. Population, in 1801, 2,187; in 1831, 3,234. Houses in Inverness-shire, in 1831, 484; in Elgin 117. Assessed property in Inverness-shire £3,975; in Elgin £686.—This parish, formerly a rectory, with the ancient vicarage of Inverallan and Advie united, is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend £249 4s. 7d.; glebe £22. Unappropriated teinds £315 4s. 9d. Church built in 1812; sittings 900. There is a mission at Granton embracing the old parish of Inverallan, established in 1835. Salary £80. There is also a small Baptist congregation at Granton. The low grounds on the south banks of the Spey have been rendered famous by a song,—'The Haughs of Cromdale'—composed, in consequence of a skirmish which took place here, in 1690, betwixt the adherents of King William, under the command of Sir Thomas Livingston, and the supporters of the house of Stuart, under Major-General Buchan, in which the latter were defeated. Livingston was, at the end of April, lying within 8 miles of Strathspey, on the grounds of the laird of Grant, where he received notice from a captain in Grant's regiment, who, with a company of men, held possession for the government of Balloch—now Grant castle—in the vicinity of Cromdale, that Buchan was marching down Strathspey. Desirous of attacking him before he should have an opportunity of being joined by the country people, Livingston marched off towards the Spey, in the afternoon, and continued his march till he arrived within 2 miles of Balloch castle. As it was already dark, and the night far advanced, and as a difficult pass lay between him and the castle, Livingston proposed to encamp during the night; but not finding a convenient place, he, by the persuasion of one of his officers who was acquainted with the pass, and who undertook to conduct him safely through it, renewed his march, and arrived at the Dairirade or top of the hill above the castle at two o'clock in the morning. Buchan's men were then reposing in fancied security near Lethindie, on the adjoining plain of Cromdale, and the fires of their camp—which were pointed out by the captain of the castle to Livingston—showed him that he was much nearer the enemy than he had any idea of. Mackay says, that had Livingston been aware that the Highlanders were encamped so near the pass, he would not have ventured through it during the night, having little confidence in the country people; nor would the enemy, had they suspected Livingston's march, left their former station and encamped upon an open plain, a considerable distance from any secure position, 'just as if they had been led thither by the hand as an ox to the slaughter.' As several gentlemen of the adjoining country had sought an asylum in the castle on hearing of Buchan's advance, the commander, in order to prevent any knowledge of Livingston's approach being communicated to the Highlanders, had taken the precaution to shut the gates of the castle, and to prohibit all egress; so that the Highlanders were as ignorant of Livingston's arrival as he had previously been of their encampment at Cromdale. Such being the case, the commander of the castle advised him to attack the Highlanders without delay, and he himself offered to conduct the troops into the plain. Livingston's men were greatly fatigued with their march; but, as the opportunity of surprising the enemy should not, he thought, be slighted, he called his officers together, and, after stating his opinion, requested each of them to visit their detachments and propose an attack to them. The proposition having been acceded to, the troops were allowed half-an-hour to refresh themselves, after which they marched down through the valley of Auchinarrow, to the river. Finding a ford below Dellachaple, which he approached, guarded by a hundred Highlanders, Livingston left a detachment of foot and a few dragoons to amuse them, while, with his main body, led by some gentlemen of the name of Grant on horseback, he marched to another ford, through a covered way a mile farther down the river, which he crossed at the head of three troops of dragoons, and a troop of horse, a company of his Highlanders forming the advanced guard. After he reached the opposite bank of the Spey, he perceived the Highlanders, who had received notice of his approach from their advanced guards at the upper ford, in great confusion, and in motion towards the hills. He thereupon sent orders to a part of his regiment, and another troop of horse to cross the river and join him; but, without waiting for them, he galloped off at full speed towards the hills, so as to get between the fugitives—the greater part of whom were almost naked—and the hills, and intercept them in their retreat. The cavalry were accompanied by the company of Highlanders which had crossed the river, and who are said to have outrun their mounted companions,—a circumstance which induced the flying Highlanders, on arriving at the foot of the hill of Cromdale, to make a stand; but, on the approach of Livingston and the remainder of his dragoons and horse, they again took to their heels. They turned, however, frequently round upon their pursuers, and defended themselves with their swords and targets

with great bravery. A thick fog, which, coming down the side of the mountain, enveloped the fugitives, compelled Livingston to discontinue the pursuit, and even to beat a retreat. According to Mackay, the Highlanders had 400 men killed and taken prisoners, while Livingston did not lose a single man, and only seven or eight horses; but Balcarras states his loss at about 100 killed, and several prisoners; and the author of the 'Memoirs of Dundee' says, that many of Livingston's dragoons fell. A party of the Camerons and Macleans, who had in the flight separated from their companions in arms, crossed the Spey the following day; but, being pursued by some of Livingston's men, were overtaken and dispersed on the moor of Granish near Aviemore, where some of them were killed. The rest took shelter in Craigellachie, and, being joined by Keppoch and his Highlanders, made an attempt to seize the castle of Lochinclan in Rothiemurcus, but were repulsed with loss by the proprietor and his tenants.

CROOK (The), a small inn, 34½ miles from Edinburgh, and 15½ from Moffat, on the post-road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by way of Moffat. This is a favourite haunt of anglers; the head-streams of the Tweed affording fine trouting in the neighbourhood.

CROOK-OF-DEVON, a small village in Perthshire, in the parish of Fossaway, on the river Devon; 18 miles east of Stirling, and 6 west of Kinross. It is a burgh-of-barony; and has a fair in May, and another in October. The village takes its name from a sudden turn or crook which the river Devon takes at this place: see article The Devon.

CROOKSTON CASTLE, an interesting relic of feudal times, crowning the summit of a wooded slope overhanging the southern bank of the White Cart, in Renfrewshire; about 3 miles south-east of Paisley. When Crawford wrote, this building consisted of a large quarter, and two lofty towers, with battlemented wings. Much of it has since crumbled into further ruin; but a portion of the walls, about 50 feet in height, yet remains, and the moat and rampart may be still distinctly traced. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly broken in its outline, and the view from it is very commanding. John Wilson, the author of a poem entitled 'Clyde,' which Leyden has thought worthy of a place in his collection of 'Descriptive Poems,' has these lines:—

"Here, raised upon a verdant mount sublime,
To Heaven complaining of the wrongs of time,
And ruthless force of sacrilegious hands,
Crookston, an ancient seat, in ruins stands;
Nor Clyde's whole course an ampler prospect yields,
Of spacious plains, and well-improven fields;
Which, here, the gently-swelling hills surround,
And, there, the cloud-supporting mountains bound;
Now fields with stately dwellings thronger charged,
And populous cities, by their trade enlarged."

An anonymous poet has much more beautifully apostrophized Crookston castle in the following lines:—

Thou proud memorial of a former age,
Time-ruined Crookston; not in all our land
Romantic with a noble heritage
Of feudal halls, in ruin sternly grand,
More beautiful doth tower or castle stand
Than thou! as oft the lingering traveller tells.
And none more varied sympathies command;
Though where the warrior dwelt, the raven dwells,
With tenderness thy tale the rudest bosom swells.

Along the soul that pleasing sadness steals
Which trembles from a wild harp's dying fall,
When Fancy's recreative eye reveals
To him, lone-musing by thy mouldering wall,
What warriors thronged, what joy rung through thy hall,
When royal Mary—yet unstained by crime,
And with love's golden sceptre ruling all—
Made thee her bridal home. There seems to shine
Still o'er thee splendour shed at that high gorgeous time!

How dark a moral shades and chills the heart
When gazing on thy dreary deep decay!

Robert Croc, a gentleman of Norman extraction, held the barony of Crookston in the 12th century, and in 1180, founded here an hospital for infirm men, and a chapel. In the 13th century, this barony was carried by a female heiress into the illustrious family of Stewart, whose regality now comprehended Crookston, Darnley, Neilston, Inchinnan, and Tarbolton. In 1565, Henry, Lord Darnley, eldest son of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, became the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots; and some traditions say that it was at Crookston that ill-fated betrothment was arranged. "Another traditionary report," says Mr. Ramsay, in his interesting Descriptive Notices of Renfrewshire, "represents Crookston as the place from which Mary beheld the rout of her last army at Langside. This report, and a kindred superstition which still lingers among the peasantry, have been finely embodied in the following lines by Wilson:—

"But dark Langside, from Crookston viewed afar,
Still seems to range in pomp the rebel war.
Here, when the moon rides dimly through the sky,
The peasant sees broad dancing standards fly;
And one bright female form, with sword and crown,
Still grieves to view her banners beaten down."

The same report having been adopted by Sir Walter Scott, not only in a historical romance, ['The Abbot,] but even in the sober pages of history itself, [History of Scotland, Vol. II. p. 131.] it has attained a currency almost universal. Now Crookston castle lies 4 miles west from the field of battle, and the swelling grounds which intervene prevent the one place from being seen from the other. Apart from this consideration altogether, it is quite incredible that the Queen could be at Crookston castle on the occasion in question. It will be recollected, that she had just escaped from Loch Leven, and fled to Hamilton, from whence she was proceeding, under the protection of an army, towards the castle of Dumbarton as a temporary place of safety, when her troops were confronted and utterly defeated by the Regent Murray, at Langside, which is about 2 miles south of Glasgow, and nearly parallel with that city. The belief that the Queen was at Crookston during the battle necessarily infers the supposition that she had needlessly endangered her personal safety, by proceeding 4 miles in advance of the troops, which were expressly called together for her protection. As has been mentioned in a previous notice, it was from an eminence in the neighbourhood of Cathcart castle, and rather in the rear of her army, that Mary beheld the decisive struggle; and as on its termination she fled to the south, it is evident that on that disastrous day she could not be any nearer to the castle of Crookston. Sir Walter Scott having been informed of the error into which he had been led, he at once admitted it in a note to the revised edition of 'The Abbot;' expressing, at the same time, his unwillingness to make the fiction give way to the fact, in this particular instance, from a persuasion that the representing Mary as beholding the battle from Crookston tended greatly to increase the interest of the scene in the romance.* Unfortunately, the error has hitherto been allowed to pass uncorrected in his popular History of Scotland. On the whole, having searched in vain for any contemporary authority on the subject, we are constrained to rest satisfied with the only probable form of the tradition, that, namely, which bears in general terms, that the Queen and Darnley passed some days at the castle of Crookston soon after their nuptials. This has been

* The Abbot, edition 1831, Vol. II. p 339. The reader who is unacquainted with the locality will be embarrassed by Sir Walter's having inadvertently said, in the note here referred to, (p. 340,) that he had "taken a liberty in removing the actual field of battle somewhat to the eastward," whereas the removal made by him was to the westward.—*Note by Mr. Ramsay.*

incidentally stated by Sir Walter Scott in his historical work; and akin to it is the statement which he represents the good Lady Fleming as making in the romance, that here the Queen held her first court after the marriage.—On a small mount, close to the east side of the castle, there stood a stately yew, called, 'The Crookston Tree,' the situation of which was such that it for ages formed a conspicuous object for many miles round. Under the ill-omened branches of this funereal tree, Mary and Darnley were accustomed to sit during the brief period of sunshine which they enjoyed. In 1710, Crawfurd spoke of it as a 'noble monument,' of a large trunk, and 'well spread in its branches;' and so it continued to be within the recollection of some persons yet living. In 1782, the trunk, to the height of 7 feet from the ground, measured 10 feet in circumference. Shortly before that time, the tree was unfortunately pruned, by way of experiment, in consequence of which the growth upon the top was retarded, and the tree itself gradually withered and died. Blasted and leafless, it formed a dismal, and therefore not unmeet, memorial of the unhappy pair with whose melancholy story it was connected. Its extinction was accelerated by relic-collectors, who, 'undisturbed by conscientious qualms,' cut down and carried away large portions. At length, the worthy proprietor, Sir John Maxwell, in order that he might secure his right to what was left, found it necessary to root out the stump, and take it into his own immediate possession. This he did in the year 1817. The greater part of the wood having remained sound, fragments of this celebrated tree are to be found dispersed over the country, some as female ornaments, and others in less appropriate forms, such as snuff-boxes and drinking-cups. Connected with the old tree there is a popular error, which some writers of good repute have followed. In the reign of Mary, there was struck a silver coinage of three sizes, bearing on the reverse the figure of a tree, crowned, with the motto, 'Dat Gloria Vires.' It is generally believed that this tree represents the Crookston yew, and that it was put upon the coin in order to commemorate the meeting of Mary and Darnley under its branches: accordingly, the coin of the largest size goes under the name of 'The Crookston dollar.' Now, to show the groundlessness of this story, it is only necessary to refer to the order of the Privy council for the formation of the coinage in question, dated 22d December, 1565. By that order, it is expressly enjoined, that the coinage shall bear 'on the ane side, *ane palm-tree*, crownit;' and, in conformity to this, the tree upon the coin is found to resemble a palm and not a yew."—After the death of Darnley, the estates and honours of Lennox were conferred upon Charles Stewart, 2d son of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, on whose death without issue, they passed to Robert Stewart, Bishop of Caithness, who resigned them to the Crown on succeeding to the Earldom of March. King James then conferred them on Esmé Stewart, Lord D'Aubigny, created Duke of Lennox in 1581. Having once more fallen to the Crown, the Lennox titles and estate were conferred by Charles II. on his natural son Charles, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, who afterwards sold his Scottish estates to the Duke of Montrose. In 1757, the castle and lands of Crookston were bought from William, 2d Duke of Montrose, by Sir John Maxwell of Nether-Pollock, in whose family they have since continued.

CROSBY, an ancient chapelry in the parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire. There are the remains of a place of worship here; the burial-place surrounding which is still used by the inhabitants of Troon. Its situation is very retired and beautiful.

CROSS, a parish in the island of Sanday, Orkney; to which is annexed, *quoad sacra*, the parish of Burness. Population, exclusive of Burness, in 1811, 423; in 1831, 541. Houses, in 1831, 76.—This united parish—with which North Ronaldsay was also united until 1831—is in the presbytery of North Isles, and synod of Orkney, Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £210; glebe £19. Unappropriated teinds £27 0s. 4d. Worship is performed alternately at Cross and at Burness.—Schoolmaster's salary £46, with £10 fees. See articles BURNESS and SANDAY.

CROSS-BASKET. See EAST KILBRIDE.

CROSSFORD, a village in Fifeshire; 1½ mile west of Dunfermline; on the road to Culross and Alloa. It is chiefly inhabited by table-linen weavers.

CROSSGATES, a village in Fifeshire; 3½ miles east of Dunfermline; 10 south of Kinross; and 5 north from Queensferry.—The roads from Perth to Edinburgh, and from Kirkcaldy to Dunfermline, intersect each other here. There is a Secession meeting-house, built in 1801–2; sittings 531. Several fairs are held here, and there is an annual exhibition of cattle and horses. Population, in 1836, 420.

CROSS ISLE, one of the Shetland isles, constituting part of the parish of Dunross-Ness.

CROSSHILL. See KIRKMICHAEL.

CROSSMICHAEL, a parish in the centre of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is of a rectangular form, extending in length about 5, and in breadth about 4 miles. Superficial area 7,696 acres. It is bounded on the east by the Urr, which divides it from the parishes of Kirkpatrick-Durham and Urr; and on the west by the Dee, which divides it from Balmagie; on the north-west it has Parton parish; and on the south-east Buittle and Kelton. From the two rivers, the ground rises into a fertile ridge, beautifully diversified with gentle eminences. Towards the northern border, there is a small part covered with heath; along the rivers are extensive meadows. There are two lakes in the parish, called Engrogo and Rohn, abounding with pike and perch. There are two ferries over the Dee in this parish, which is here from 700 to 2,200 feet in width; and the great military road to Portpatrick passes through it. There are several Pictish monuments of antiquity, and the remains of ancient fortifications. Near the kirk of Crossmichael, at a place called Crofts, is a very beautiful oval camp, occupying the summit of a hill, and commanding the river immediately below. The village of Crossmichael is a pleasing little place, with a population of 229. Here stood, in ancient times, a cross dedicated to St. Michael, around which the peasantry of the neighbourhood were wont to assemble at Michaelmas to a fair. The cross has disappeared, but the fair is still held. Population, in 1801, 1,084; in 1831, 1,325. Houses 242. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,429.—This parish, formerly a prebend of Sweetheart abbey, is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patroness, Mrs. Gauld. Stipend £269 15s. 10d.; glebe £24. Church built in 1751; enlarged in 1822; sittings 596.—There are two parochial schools. Salary of the first master £31 6s. 6¾d., with about £30 fees; of the second £20, with £11 11s. 3d. from a fund mortified in 1735, by William Gordon, merchant in Bristol, in consequence of which he is not entitled to school-fees. There are also 2 private schools.

CROSSRAGUEL, or CROSSREGAL,* a celebrated Cluniac abbey, now in ruins, in the parish of Kirkoswald in Ayrshire, 2 miles south-west of Maybole. It is situated on a broad ridge of ground which rises

* Written also Crosraguel, Crossregal, Crosragmol, Crossregall, Crossreguil, and Crossragwell.

considerably above sea-level, but on a part of the ridge which sinks somewhat under the level of the immediate environs, and amidst marshy ground. The walls have greatly crumbled down, and it has long been unroofed, but it still presents an imposing front to the passer-by on the highway towards the east, and is one of the most entire ecclesiastical edifices of the period. This abbey was founded by Duncan, Earl of Carrick, about the year 1240. The last abbot was the celebrated Quentin Kennedy, who died in 1564. Grose has given three views of the ruins, and a minute description of them as they existed in 1796,—supplied by a gentleman resident in the neighbourhood,—of which the following is an extract. "Entering the precincts from the north, where the principal gate stood, you have in front what I shall call the cathedral of the abbey, which stands due east and west; the walls are almost entire, about 164 feet long, and 22 feet high; the architecture in the same Gothic taste which is common in structures of the same period; the stones in general not very large. There is but one door in all this north side and front of the cathedral, which is near the west end of it, considerably ornamented, of a conic shape, 9 feet high, and at the bottom 5 feet broad. The ground along the whole of the building, for about twenty paces from the wall, is enclosed with a bad stone dyke, and set apart for a burying-place; but is now seldom used.—Leaving the above-mentioned door, you turn to the west end of the cathedral, and go about thirty paces south-west, which brings you to what is called the Abbot's new house. It is an oblong tower about 30 feet high; below it there is a large arch, through which you pass before you get to the door of the house, which is immediately on the south-east side of the arch; this door leads you up a winding narrow stair built to the tower, and consisting of three flights of steps; the first flight brings you to a room 13 feet by 11, lighted by two windows, 3 feet high, and 2½ feet broad, the one looking to the south, the other to the north. The second flight brings you to another room of exactly the same dimensions and lighted in the same manner. The third brings you to the top of the tower, which is surrounded by a parapet wall. On the top of the staircase is a small building, higher than the tower, which is said to have been a bell-house.—From the west side of this tower, and at right angles with it, there has been a row of buildings, which are now a heap of ruins. At the south end a dovecot of a very singular construction is still extant; the shaft of it is circular, and surrounds a well of excellent water; above 5 feet from the ground it begins to swell, and continues for 6 or 7 feet, then contracts as it rises, till it comes to a point at the top; in shape therefore it resembles a pear, hanging from the tree, or rather an egg standing on the thickest end. You enter it by a small door on the north, about 5 feet from the ground; the floor is of stone, and serves also as a covering to the well beneath; the sides within are full of square holes for pigeons; it is lighted from the top by a small circular opening, and is still perfectly entire, 16 feet perpendicular, and where widest 8 feet in diameter.—Returning to the door of the Abbot's house, you go about ten paces due east, along the inside of an high wall, which joins to the other buildings of the abbey; here has been a gate, now in ruins; entering by the place where the gate stood, you find yourself on the south-west corner of a court 52 feet square. Round this court there has been a covered way; vestiges of the arches by which the covering was supported are still visible: in the midst of the court was a well, which is now filled up with rubbish. Walking along the west side of the court, you find nothing but a strong wall, till you come to the north-west corner, where is a small arched door, the sides of which are much broken down; this door leads into a kind of gallery, 18 feet broad, and 72 feet long; lighted only by three narrow slips to the west.—Turning from this door, you walk 72 feet along the south wall of the cathedral, which forms the north side of the court; in this you find three doors, one almost at the north-west corner of the court, and two near the north-east. These doors are nearly of the same dimensions, 9 feet high, 5 feet broad at the bottom, and semicircular at the top. The door at the north-west corner of the court is almost opposite the door in the front or north wall of the cathedral, which we have already mentioned, and leads into the choir. This forms the west part of the cathedral, is of an oblong figure, 88 feet long, and 25 feet broad within the walls, lighted by five windows, with pointed arches, 10 feet high, and 3 feet broad at the bottom; there is but one small window to the south, at the head of the wall, which has received the light over the covering of the court; on the north wall and near the north-east corner of the choir, is a niche in the wall, semicircular at the top, 8 feet broad, and 4 feet high, where it is probable the image of the patron-saint formerly stood.—The partition which divides the choir from the church, or east part of the cathedral, is pretty entire, and has been furnished with a pair of bells. Precisely in the middle of the partition is a door, with a pointed arch, 9 feet high, and 5 feet broad at the bottom, which leads into the church; this still retains something of its ancient magnificence, is of the same breadth with the choir, but only 76 feet long; the east end of it is semicircular, or rather triagonal, adorned with three large windows, with pointed arches, 11 feet high and 7 feet broad at the bottom. There are six other windows to the north, and one to the south, of the same shape and height, but only six feet broad. Immediately below the south window, and near the south-east corner of the church, stands the altar, which has been greatly ornamented, but is now defaced; no vestiges of any inscription remain here, or in any part of the abbey. The altar is 7 feet broad, and 4 feet high, square, but fretted at the top a little to the left from it. Below the most southerly of the largest windows, there is a niche in the wall 4 feet high and 2 broad, concave at the top, but almost without ornament. In the bottom are two hollows made in the stone, like the bottom of a plate; this is supposed to have been a private altar, perhaps that of the family of Cassilis. A little to the right of the principal altar is a small door leading to a ruinous stair which we shall have occasion to mention immediately. Still farther to the right of the altar, on the same wall, is a larger door, 7 feet high and 6 broad, with a pointed arch, which leads into a high arched room, with a pillar in the middle, and a stone bench round the sides, 20 feet long and 15 broad, said to be the place where the consistorial court was held. It is lighted only by one window from the east; on the left hand, as you enter the room from the church, there is a door which opens on the ruinous stair already mentioned. This stair has led into a room immediately above the consistory, precisely of the same length and breadth, but now level with the floor. From this room you descend a few steps into the Abbot's hall, which is 20 feet square, lighted by two small windows to the east, and one to the west looking in the court.—Returning from the Abbot's hall into the church, by the same door, we find the door in the south-west corner of the church, the dimensions of which have been already given. Going out at this door we find ourselves in the

north-east corner of the court; walking five paces from this we come to a door, semicircular at the top, 8 feet high and 5 broad, which opens into a room arched in the roof, immediately below the Abbot's hall, of the same breadth and length, and lighted from the east by two small windows. Proceeding from this room to the south-east corner of the court, you find a ruinous arch, about 24 feet long, 10 feet high, and 9 broad, with a stone bench on both sides; this seems to have led to a number of cells, which are now a heap of ruins. Turning from this arch you walk along the south side of the court, where there is nothing observable but several small doors, leading into ruinous cells; what number of these there may altogether have been, it is now impossible to determine, as the greatest part of them are buried under the rubbish of their own walls. The Abbot's old house, as it is called, is the only building of the abbey we have not hitherto mentioned. This stands immediately to the south-east of the ruinous cells above described. It has been an oblong tower; but the east side, in which the stair has been built, is now fallen down, which prevents its dimensions from being accurately taken; they seem, however, to have been nearly the same with the dimensions of the Abbot's new house."

CROULIN ISLES, a groupe off the coast of Ross-shire, near the entrance of Loch Carron. The largest is about a mile in length.

CROVIE, a small fishing-village on the Moray frith; in the parish of Gamrie, Banffshire; 6 miles west by north of Aberdour.

CROY, a parish partly in the county of Nairn, and partly in that of Inverness. The extreme length is about 21 miles; it is so intersected by the parishes of Petty, Daviot, and Inverness, that its breadth cannot be exactly ascertained, but it reaches in some points to 9 miles. The river Nairn runs through the parish for 8 miles, and its strath, with the seats of Kilravock, Holme, and Cantray, forms a scene of true rural amenity and beauty; the remainder including Culloden moor, [see CULLODEN,] is indifferently cultivated, and has a bleak and naked appearance. There is one small loch, called the Loch of the Clans. Valued rental £2,961 16s. 4d. Scots. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,500. Population, in 1801, 1,601; in 1831, 1,664. Houses in Nairnshire, in 1831, 140; in Inverness-shire, 206.—This parish, formerly a rectory with the vicarage of Dalcross annexed, is in the presbytery of Nairn, and synod of Moray. Stipend £239 3s. 10d.; glebe £11. Unappropriated teinds £240 4s. 10d. Patrons, the Earl of Cawdor, and Rose of Kilravock. Church built in 1757; repaired in 1829; sittings 527. There is a catechist in the parish.

CRUACHAN. See BEN-CRUACHAN.

CRUACH-LUSSA, or CRUACH LUSACH, that is, 'the Mountain of plants,' a mountain in the district of Knapdale, Argyleshire, It stretches over a great extent of country, being about 8 miles broad at the base. It has never been exactly measured, but is thought to exceed 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. From its summit, in a clear day, a fine view may be obtained of Islay, Jura, and other islands of the Hebrides, and of the island of Rathlin off the Irish coast.

CRUDEN, a parish situated in that district of Aberdeenshire called Buchan; bounded by Longside and Peterhead parishes on the north; by the North sea on the east; by Slaines and Logie-Buchan on the south; and by Ellon on the west. It extends about 8 or 9 miles along the coast, and about 7 or 8 miles inland. An immense quantity of peat-moss stretches along the northern boundary. There are 4 fishing-villages in the parish, at one of which, Ward, a tolerable harbour might be made. Slaines castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol, is in this parish. "We came in the afternoon to Slanes castle," says Dr. Johnson, "built upon the margin of the sea, so that the walls of one of the towers seem only a continuation of a perpendicular rock, the foot of which is beaten by the waves. To walk round the house seemed impracticable. From the windows, the eye wanders over the sea that separates Scotland from Norway; and when the winds beat with violence, must enjoy all the terrific grandeur of the tempestuous ocean. I would not, for my amusement, wish for a storm; but, as storms, whether wished or not, will sometimes happen, I may say, without violation of humanity, that I should willingly look out upon them from Slanes castle."—The Bullers of Buchan, and other stupendous rocks and precipices on this coast, are much admired for the awful grandeur they exhibit. See BULLERS OF BUCHAN.—About a mile west of the church are the remains of a druidical temple.—In this parish was fought, in the beginning of the 11th century, a battle between Malcolm II. and Canute, son of Sueno, afterwards king of England and Denmark. The site of the field of battle, about a mile west of Slanes castle, has been ascertained by the discovery of human bones left exposed by the shifting or blowing of the sand. From the circumstance of a chapel having been erected in this neighbourhood dedicated to St. Olaus—the site of which has become invisible, by being covered with sand—the assertion of some writers that a treaty was entered into with the Danes—who were then Christians—by which it was stipulated, that the field of battle should be consecrated by a bishop as a burying-place for the Danes who had fallen in battle, and that a church should be then built and priests appointed in all time coming to say masses for the souls of the slain, seems very probable. Another stipulation it is said was made, by which the Danes agreed to evacuate the Burghhead of Moray, and finally to leave every part of the kingdom, which they accordingly did in the year 1014. Population, in 1801, 1,934; in 1831, 2,120. Houses 479. Assessed property £4,634.—This parish, formerly a rectory belonging to the chapter of Aberdeen, is in the presbytery of Ellon, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Errol. Stipend £204 7s. 9d. Unappropriated teinds £651 16s. 10d.—There is a neat Episcopal chapel at the village of Cruden.—Schoolmaster's salary £26, with £18 fees.

CRUGLETON. See SORBIE.

CRYSTON. See CHRYSTON.

CUCHULLIN MOUNTAINS. See SKYE.

CUILINTRIVE FERRY. See KILLMODAN.

CULAG, a rivulet in Assynt, Sutherland, which rises in a series of small lochs to the north-west of Canisp, and runs into the sea at Loch-Inver, where there is an excellent fishing-station, and a small village of the same name.

CULHORN CASTLE. See STRANRAER.

CULLEAN CASTLE. See COLZEAN.

CULLEN, a parish in Banffshire, lying between the districts of the Boyne and the Enzie, and consisting of Cullen-Proper, with an annexation, *quoad sacra*, from the parish of Rathven. It is bounded on the north—about a mile in extent—by Cullen bay, in the Moray frith; on the east by Fordyce; on the south by Deskford; and on the west by Rathven parishes. From the sea, southwards, Cullen-Proper, intersected by the Cullen burn, extends, inland, about 2 miles; and from east to west, 1 mile. The annexation from Rathven extends about 3 miles in length and 2 in breadth; and the whole parish is in the form of a quadrant, having straight

lines on the north and east, and on the west and south a segment of a circle. Assessed property of parish and burgh, in 1815, £1,312. In 1801, the population was 1,076; in 1831, 1,593. Houses, in 1831, 340.—The soil of this parish, near the shore, is sand with gravel; elsewhere, a few fields are strong clay; others, light loam upon a tilly bottom; but in general the soil is a fine rich loam upon a bottom of soft clay. It is well-drained and cultivated, and is suitable to the production of any kind of crop, except perhaps flax, which, though grown here, has always been a precarious crop on the east coast of Scotland. This parish is, on the whole, so dry, and the hills in the adjoining parishes of Rathven and Deskford so steadily attract the clouds and vapours from the sea, that the air of Cullen is pure, and extremely salubrious. The fields in general have a gentle slope towards the north and east; but only one eminence, the BIN OF CULLEN, [which see,] merits the name of hill or mountain. Previous to 1744, Binhill was covered with heath, but it was then richly planted to the very summit by the Earl of Findlater and Seafield, chief proprietor of the domain, whose seat, named Cullen-house—an ancient but princely mansion, rich in valuable paintings—stands in the low grounds, behind the town of Cullen, having a beautiful prospect to the south, and a fine view of the Moray frith to the north. It is picturesquely elevated on a perpendicular rock, along the southern base of which, the Cullen burn, which animates the beautiful landscape, passes here within a hollow rocky channel 64 feet deep beneath the mansion walls. Over this brook an excellent single-arched stone-bridge of 82 feet span, connects the woods, parks, gardens, and pleasure-grounds, with the mansion. The plantations, within the umbrageous recesses of which the mansion is embowered, consist of lofty ash, and a great variety of other valuable wood, beneath the shady foliage of which a good bridle-road, besides many delightful serpentine footwalks, wind, by the easiest acclivities, to the summit of the Bin, whence the surrounding country may be viewed, to a wide extent. Great additional improvements have been made on these beautiful policies since their first formation; and in particular the gardens and parks have been extended by the literal removal of the old town of Cullen, which has been rebuilt in a regular form at some distance. Cullen-house now belongs to the family of Grant, Lord Seafield.—Not far from Cullen-house is the vestige of a building in which Elizabeth, queen of Robert the Bruce, is said to have died.—Near the town of Cullen, and overhanging the sea, is an eminence called the Castlehill, where are the remains of an ancient fort —without historical record—whence numerous vitrified stones have been extracted. In this quarter of the parish there are three remarkable masses of flinty rock, lofty and spiring, named 'the Three Kings of Cullen.'—The parish is in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen. Stipend £156 5s. 8d.; glebe £27. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. There were originally two churches or chapels here: those of St. Mary and St. Anne. The latter was a prebend. The present church is compounded of the two former. It is a fabric of respectable antiquity, having been built previous to the Reformation, and enlarged about 60 years ago; but its exterior appearance and situation impress the idea of its being but a part of the offices of Cullen-house. Sittings 800. The population of the *quoad sacra* parish, as ascertained in 1835, was 2,562, of whom 1,500 resided in the burgh of Cullen, and 750 in the village of Portknockie. Schoolmaster's salary £36; fees £15, with a share of the Dick bequest.

The royal burgh of CULLEN, in the above parish, is the second in importance in Banffshire. It stands on the post-road from Fochabers to Banff, near Cullen-bay, and east by south of Cullen-burn, over which the road is carried by a bridge at the western end of the town. It is 6 miles west of Portsoy; 12½ east of Fochabers; 14 west by north of Banff; and 58½ north-west of Aberdeen. From its situation at the mouth of the Cullen or Culan burn, it was anciently called Inverculan That part of the town nearest to the mouth of the burn, however, is at present called Fishertown. The main part, called the old town, stood more inland: it was meanly built, and of little comparative value or importance, and some years ago was utterly demolished, in order to make way for the improvements of Cullen-house. The new town, by which it was replaced, stands nearer than the old did to Fishertown, being close to its eastern extremity. It is a very neat little town. The houses are good, and the streets laid out on a regular and tasteful plan, according to the design of which but a moiety is yet erected. The Boundary commissioners observe, however, that, "being favourably situated for fishing, and in a well-cultivated district, it may be expected to increase." In the middle of Seafield-street, and apparently intended as the centre of the future town, is an open market place. Upper Castle-street, running south-west, parallel to Seafield-street, and at right angles with the street leading through the market to the burying-place, at the north-eastern extremity of the ground-plan of the town, is another principal street. The length of Seafield-street is about 400 yards, and of Upper Castle-street 300 yards: the street running to the burying-ground, though as yet only built for half its length, extends to between 500 and 600 yards, according to the plan. The Banff and Fochabers post-road branches off through the two first streets, forming between them, at their south-eastern extremities, near Cullen-house, an angular area of ornamental ground at the entrance to the town. The symmetrical form of the new town—which enjoys a circle of genteel society, consisting of persons of moderate incomes—presents a curious contrast to the contiguous unusually 'awkward squad' of fishermen's houses constituting Fishertown, and which display a total independence even of anything like partial subordination to the 'rank and file' of streets. A natural local disadvantage of Cullen is the want of a plentiful supply of good water. There is but one good spring; and to the Cullen burn there is considerable difficulty of access, from the steepness of its banks. The town, however, has been supplied through pipes from the *quoad sacra* annexation from Rathven parish. There is a harbour placed in a convenient position, and belonging to the Seafield family, now the chief proprietors of the whole domain; but it is said to be of no great use. There is little trade, except in fish, such as cod, skate, ling, and haddocks, with which not only the town and district are plentifully supplied, but a considerable quantity is cured and dried, for sale at Montrose, Arbroath, Dundee, and Leith, to which they are carried in the Cullen fishing boats. There is at present no manufacture of any consequence, although a late Earl of Findlater, about the year 1748, introduced the linen and damask manufacture, which flourished to a considerable extent, and is still carried on, together with the bleaching of linen goods. Besides coal, which may be imported at the harbour, the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with moss and peat, obtained in the vicinity, and from Deskford parish. The town has fairs on the 3d Friday in May and the last Tuesday of September, for cattle and horses.

Though Cullen is now principally a modern town,

it is a burgh of considerable antiquity, as is proved by a charter of James I., dated 6th March, 1455; ratifying another of Robert I., by which were granted to this burgh the usual liberties, privileges, and advantages. Similar to Banff, it was at one time a constabulary, of which the Earl of Findlater was hereditary constable, by virtue of an ancient right. He ultimately became hereditary chief-magistrate, without either the Scotch title of provost or the English dignity of lord-mayor, but merely under that of preses. Thus far the old constitution of this royal burgh was peculiar. The acting magistracy consisted of 3 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 21 councillors; in all 26; the jurisdiction extending over a district of about 2 miles from east to west, and 2 from north to south; but for many years no burgh-courts were held. There have been here no corporations; every one being entitled to buy, sell, and manufacture as he chose. Burgess-ship was constituted simply by giving a 'Burgess act.' Merchant-councillors were chosen from the sellers of goods, trades' councillors from handicraftsmen. The burgh is now governed by a provost, and 19 councillors. Municipal constituency, in 1839, 30. The territory over which the jurisdiction of the burgh is now exercised extends from the burn-mouth of Cullen, along the bay, to Maiden-paps; thence due south to the Loggie road; thence, in straight lines, to the point at which the Deskford and the Banff roads meet; thence to the point at which the Seafield and the Slacks roads meet; and thence to the bridge over the Cullen-burn, the boundary terminating at the burn-mouth. Though the sheriff-court be within a few miles, and town-courts at the door, the amity and good feeling of the inhabitants are stated, in the old Statistical report, to have been so great, that "hardly such a thing as a lawsuit is heard of among them." The only place of confinement is a lock-up house, erected about 18 years ago for the short imprisonment of petty delinquents, and, in case of need, for the safe custody of prisoners on their way to the county-jail at Banff. This lock-up house consists of 3 cells, vaulted, paved, and light, but without fire-place or airing-ground. The property of this burgh was in ancient times considerable; but it was alienated to the Seafield family. There had been no alienations during 40 years previous to 1833. The property recently consisted of feu-duties, houses, and money. The value of the feu-duties, in 1833, was nearly £411 3s. 4d., and the sums of money amounted to £325 10s., of which £250 were lent to the curator of the Earl of Seafield. The revenue of the burgh, in 1833, was £73 0s. $1\frac{7}{12}$d.; expenditure £42 3s. 11d. There were no debts. In 1838–9 the revenue was £67 8s. 9d. The appointment, during pleasure, of the dean-of-guild, procurator fiscal, treasurer, town-clerk, and town-officer, with almost nominal salaries, constitutes all the offices under the patronage of the burgh; but there are two mortifications said to be under the management of the magistrates and kirk-session—these are Lorrimer's and Latta's bursaries; the first for educating a student at the university of Aberdeen; the second for educating a boy at the school of Cullen. The permanent assessments are land-tax, stent, burgh-mail, and cess and land cess. Cullen unites with Elgin, Banff, Kintore, Peterhead, Macduff, and Inverury, in returning a member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency, in 1839, was 30. The parliamentary borough-boundaries are not nearly so extensive as the royalty.

CULLICUDDEN, an ancient rectory, belonging to the Chapter of Ross, now comprehended in the parish of KIRK-MICHAEL: which see. The church is demolished, but the churchyard is still in use. It is 10½ miles west-south-west of Cromarty. The Gaelic name of this parish is *Conill-Chutigin*, i. e. 'The Creek of Cuddies,'—a small, delicate species of fish well-known on all the coasts of Scotland, and which, during summer and the beginning of harvest, are caught in great numbers along the frith of Cromarty, and particularly in a small creek a little above the old kirk here.

CULLODEN, a large moory ridge in the parish of Croy, from 3 to 5 miles east of Inverness, memorable for the total defeat of Prince Charles's army, on the 16th April, 1746, by the King's troops under the Duke of Cumberland. It is sometimes called Drummossie moor. The spot selected by Charles for the engagement was about 1½ mile to the south of Culloden house, on a ridge of the moor declining towards the river Nairn on the south. Immediately to the south of his position was a square enclosure of stone which extended to the banks of the Nairn, and the northern wall of which covered his right flank. In his front the moor was marshy and soft; and on the left, though at a considerable distance, were the woods of Culloden house.

The Highland army was drawn up by Sullivan in three lines. The first, or front line, consisted of the Athole brigade, which had the right, the Camerons, Stewarts of Appin, John Roy Stewart's regiment, Frasers, Mackintoshes, Farquharsons, Maclachlans, and Macleans, united into one regiment; the Macleods, Chisholms, Macdonalds of Clanranald, Keppoch, and Glengary. The three Macdonald regiments formed the left. Lord George Murray commanded on the right, Lord John Drummond in the centre, and the Duke of Perth on the left, of the first line. There had been, a day or two before, a violent contention among the chiefs about precedency of rank. The Macdonalds claimed the right as their due, in support of which claim they stated, that, as a reward for the fidelity of Angus Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, in protecting Robert the Bruce for upwards of nine months in his dominions, that prince, at the battle of Bannockburn, conferred the post of honour, the right, upon the Macdonalds,—that this post had ever since been enjoyed by them, unless when yielded from courtesy upon particular occasions, as was done to the chief of the Macleans at the battle of Harlaw. Lord George Murray, however, maintained that, under the Marquis of Montrose, the right had been assigned to the Athole men, and he insisted that that post should be now conferred upon them, in the contest with the Duke of Cumberland's army. In this unseasonable demand, Lord George is said to have been supported by Lochiel and his friends. Charles refused to decide a question with the merits of which he was imperfectly acquainted; but, as it was necessary to adjust the difference immediately, he prevailed upon the commanders of the Macdonald regiments to waive their pretensions in the present instance. The Macdonalds in general were far from being satisfied with the complaisance of their commanders, and, as they had occupied the post of honour at Gladsmuir and Falkirk, they considered their deprivation of it, on the present occasion, as ominous. The Duke of Perth, while he stood at the head of the Glengary regiment, hearing the murmurs of the Macdonalds, said, that if they behaved with their usual valour, they would make a right of the left, and that he would change his name to Macdonald; but these proud clansmen lent a deaf ear to him.—The second line of the Highland army consisted of the Gordons under Lord Lewis Gordon, formed in column on the right, the French Royal Scots, the Irish piquets or brigade, Lord Kilmarnock's foot

guards, Lord John Drummond's regiment, and Glenbucket's regiment in column on the left, flanked on the right by Fitz-James's dragoons, and Lord Elcho's horse-guards, and on the left by the Perth squadron, under Lords Strathallan and Pitsligo, and the Prince's body-guards unde Lord Balmerino. General Stapleton had the command of this line.—The third line, or reserve, consisted of the Duke of Perth's and Lord Ogilvy's regiments, under the last-mentioned nobleman. The Prince himself, surrounded by a troop of Fitz-James's horse, took his station on a very small eminence behind the centre of the first line, from which he had a complete view of the whole field of battle. The extremities of the front line and the centre were each protected by four pieces of cannon.—The English army continued steadily to advance till within a mile of the position occupied by the Highland army, when the Duke of Cumberland ordered a halt, and, after reconnoitring the position of the Highlanders, again formed his army for battle in three lines, and in the following order:—The first line consisted of six regiments, viz., the Royals, (the 1st,) Cholmondley's, (the 34th,) Price's, (the 14th,) the Scots Fusileers, (the 21st,) Monro's, (the 37th,) and Barrel's (the 4th). The Earl of Albemarle had the command of this line. In the intermediate spaces between each of these regiments were placed two pieces of cannon, making ten in whole. The second line, which consisted of five regiments, comprised those of Pulteney, (the 13th,) Bligh, (the 20th,) Sempil, (the 25th,) Ligonier, (the 48th,) and Wolfe's, (the 8th,) and was under the command of General Huske. Three pieces of cannon were placed between the exterior regiments of this line and those next them. The third line, or corps de reserve, under Brigadier Mordaunt, consisted of four regiments, viz., Battereau's, (the 62d,) Howard's, (the 3d,) Fleming's, (the 36th,) and Blakeney's, (the 27th,) flanked by Kingston's dragoons (the 3d). The order in which the regiments of the different lines are enumerated, is that in which they stood from right to left. The flanks of the front line were protected on the left by Kerr's dragoons, (the 11th,) consisting of three squadrons, commanded by Lord Ancrum, and on the right by Cobham's dragoons, (the 10th,) consisting also of three squadrons, under General Bland, with the additional security of a morass, extending towards the sea; but thinking himself quite safe on the right, the Duke afterwards ordered these last to the left, to aid in an intended attack upon the right flank of the Highlanders. The Argyle men, with the exception of 140, who were upon the left of the reserve, were left in charge of the baggage.

The dispositions of both armies are considered to have been well-arranged; but both were better calculated for defence than for attack. The arrangement of the English army is generally considered to have been superior to that of the Highlanders; as, from the regiments in the second and third lines being placed directly behind the vacant spaces between the regiments in the lines respectively before them, the Duke of Cumberland, in the event of one regiment in the front line being broken, could immediately bring up two to supply its place. But this opinion is questionable, as the Highlanders had a column on the flanks of the second line, which might have been used either for extension or eschellon movement towards any point to the centre, to support either the first or second line. In the dispositions described, and about the distance of a mile from each other, did the two armies stand for some time gazing at one another, each expecting that the other would advance and give battle. Whatever may have been the feelings of Prince Charles on this occasion, those of the Duke of Cumberland appear to have been far from enviable. The thoughts of Preston and Falkirk could not fail to excite in him the most direful apprehensions for the result of a combat affecting the very existence of his father's crown; and that he placed but a doubtful reliance upon his troops, is evident from a speech which he now made to his army. He began by informing them, that they were about to fight in defence of their king, their religion, their liberties, and property, and that if they only stood firm he had no doubt he would lead them on to certain victory; but as he would much rather, he said, be at the head of one thousand brave and resolute men than of ten thousand if mixed with cowards, he added, that if there were any amongst them, who, through timidity, were diffident of their courage, or others, who, from conscience or inclination, felt a repugnance to perform their duty he requested them to retire immediately, and he promised them his free pardon for doing so, as by remaining they might dispirit or disorder the other troops, and bring dishonour and disgrace on the army under his command. As the Highlanders remained in their position, the Duke of Cumberland again put his army in marching order, and, after it had advanced, with fixed bayonets, within half-a-mile of the front line of the Highlanders, it again formed as before. In this last movement the English army had to pass a piece of hollow ground, which was so soft and swampy, that the horses which drew the cannon sunk; and some of the soldiers, after slinging their firelocks and unyoking the horses, had to drag the cannon across the bog. As by this last movement the army advanced beyond the morass which protected the right flank, the Duke immediately ordered up Kingston's horse from the reserve and a small squadron of Cobham's dragoons, which had been patrolling, to cover it; and to extend his line, and prevent his being outflanked on the right, he also at the same time ordered up Pulteney's regiment, (the 13th,) from the second line to the right of the royals; and Fleming's, (the 36th,) Howard's, (the 3d,) and Battereau's, (the 62d,) to the right of Bligh's, (the 20th,) in the second line, leaving Blakeney's, (the 27th,) as a reserve. During an interval of about half an hour which elapsed before the action commenced, some manœuvring took place in attempts by both armies to outflank one another. While these manœuvres were making, a heavy shower of sleet came on, which, though discouraging to the Duke's army, from the recollection of the untoward occurrence at Falkirk, was not considered very dangerous, as they had now the wind in their backs. To encourage his men, the Duke of Cumberland rode along the lines addressing himself hurriedly to every regiment as he passed. He exhorted his men to rely chiefly upon their bayonets, and to allow the Highlanders to mingle with them that they might make them "know the men they had to deal with." After the changes mentioned had been executed, his royal highness took his station behind the royals, between the first and second line, and almost in front of the left of Howard's regiment, waiting for the expected attack. Meanwhile, a singular occurrence took place, characteristic of the self-devotion which the Highlanders were ready on all occasions to manifest towards the Prince and his cause. Conceiving that by assassinating the Duke of Cumberland he would confer an essential service to the Prince, a Highlander resolved, at the certain sacrifice of his own life, to make the attempt. With this intention, he entered the English lines as a deserter, and being granted quarter, was allowed to go through the ranks. He wandered about with apparent indifference, eyeing the different officers as he

passed along, and it was not long till an opportunity occurred, as he conceived, for executing his fell purpose. The Duke having ordered Lord Bury, one of his aides-de-camp, to reconnoitre, his Lordship crossed the path of the Highlander, who, mistaking him, from his dress, for the Duke, (the regimentals of both being similar,) instantly seized a musket which lay on the ground, and discharged it at his Lordship. Fortunately he missed his aim, and a soldier who was standing by immediately shot him dead upon the spot. In expectation of a battle the previous day, Charles had animated his troops by an appeal to their feelings, and on the present occasion he rode from rank to rank encouraging his men, and exhorting them to act as they had done at Prestonpans and at Falkirk.

The advance of Lord Bury, who went forward within a hundred yards of the insurgents to reconnoitre, appears to have been considered by the Highlanders as the proper occasion for beginning the battle. Taking off their bonnets, the Highlanders set up a loud shout, which being answered by the royal troops with an huzza, the Highlanders about one o'clock commenced a cannonade on the right, which was followed by the cannon on the left; but the fire from the last, owing to the want of cannoneers, was after the first round discontinued. The first volley from the right seemed to create some confusion on the left of the royal army, but so badly were the cannon served and pointed, that though the cannonade was continued upwards of half an hour, only one man in Bligh's regiment, who had a leg carried off by a cannon-ball, received any injury. After the Highlanders had continued firing for a short time, Colonel Belford, who directed the cannon of the Duke's army, opened a fire from the cannon in the front line, which was at first chiefly aimed at the horse, probably either because they, from their conspicuous situation, were a better mark than the infantry, or because it was supposed that Charles was among them. Such was the accuracy of the aim taken by the royal artillery, that several balls entered the ground among the horses' legs, and bespattered the Prince with the mud which they raised; and one of them struck the horse on which he rode two inches above the knee. The animal became so unmanageable, that Charles was obliged to change him for another. One of his servants, who stood behind with a led horse in his hand, was killed on the spot. Observing that the wall on the right flank of the Highland army prevented him from attacking it on that point, the Duke ordered Colonel Belford to continue the cannonade, with the view of provoking the Highlanders and inducing them to advance to the attack. These, on the other hand, endeavoured to draw the royal army forward by sending down several parties by way of defiance. Some of these approached three several times within a hundred yards of the right of the royal army, firing their pistols and brandishing their swords; but with the exception of the small squadron of horse on the right, which advanced a little, the line remained immoveable. Meanwhile, Lord George Murray, observing that a squadron of the English dragoons and a party of foot, consisting of two companies of the Argyleshiremen, and one of Lord Loudon's Highlanders, had detached themselves from the left of the royal army, and were marching down towards the river Nairn, and conceiving that it was their intention to flank the Highlanders, or to come upon their rear when engaged in front, he directed Gordon of Avochy to advance with his battalion, and prevent the foot from entering the enclosure; but before this battalion could reach them, they broke into the enclosure, and throwing down part of the east wall, and afterwards a piece of the west wall in the rear of the second line, made a free passage for the dragoons, who formed in the rear of the Prince's army. Upon this, Lord George ordered the guards and Fitz-James's horse to form opposite to the dragoons to keep them in check. Each party stood upon the opposite sides of a ravine, the ascent to which was so steep, that neither could venture across in presence of the other with safety. The foot remained within the enclosure, and Avochy's battalion was ordered to watch their motions. This movement took place about the time the Highlanders were moving forward to the attack.

It was now high time for the Highlanders to come to a close engagement. Lord George had sent Colonel Kerr to the Prince, to know if he should begin the attack, which the Prince accordingly ordered; but his Lordship, for some reason or other, delayed advancing. It is probable he expected that the Duke would come forward, and that by doing so, and retaining the wall and a small farm-house on his right, he would not run the risk of being flanked. Perhaps he waited for the advance of the left wing, which, being not so far forward as the right, was directed to begin the attack, and orders had been sent to the Duke of Perth to that effect; but the left remained motionless. Anxious for the attack, Charles sent an order by an aid-de-camp to Lord George Murray to advance, but his Lordship never received it, as the bearer was killed by a cannon-ball while on his way to the right. He sent a message about the same time to Lochiel, desiring him to urge upon Lord George the necessity of an immediate attack. Galled beyond endurance by the fire of the English, which carried destruction among the clans, the Highlanders became quite clamorous, and called aloud to be led forward without further delay. Unable any longer to restrain their impatience, Lord George had just resolved upon an immediate advance, but before he had time to issue the order along the line, the Mackintoshes, with a heroism worthy of that brave clan, rushed forward enveloped in the smoke of the enemy's cannon. The fire of the centre field-pieces, and a discharge of musquetry from the Scotch Fusileers, forced them to incline a little to the right; but all the regiments to their right, led on by Lord George Murray in person, and the united regiment of the Maclauchlans and Macleans on their left, coming down close after them, the whole moved forward together at a pretty quick pace. When within pistol-shot of the English line, they received a murderous fire, not only in front from some field-pieces, which for the first time were now loaded with grape-shot, but in flank from a side-battery supported by the Campbells, and Lord Loudon's Highlanders. Whole ranks were literally swept away by the terrible fire of the English. Yet, notwithstanding the dreadful carnage in their ranks, the Highlanders continued to advance, and, after giving their fire close to the English line, which, from the density of the smoke, was scarcely perceptible even within pistol-shot, the right wing, consisting of the Athole Highlanders and the Camerons, rushed in sword in hand, and broke through Barrel's and Monroe's regiments, which stood on the left of the first line. These regiments bravely defended themselves with their spontoons and bayonets, but such was the impetuosity of the onset, that they would entirely have been cut to pieces had they not been immediately supported by two regiments from the second line, on the approach of which they retired behind the regiments on their right, after sustaining a loss in killed and wounded of upwards of two hundred men. After breaking

through these two regiments, the Highlanders, passing by the two field-pieces which had annoyed them in front, hurried forward to attack the left of the second line. They were met by a tremendous fire of grape-shot from the three field-pieces on the left of the second line, and by a discharge of musquetry from Bligh's and Sempill's regiments, which carried havock through their ranks, and made them at first recoil; but, maddened by despair, and utterly regardless of their lives, they rushed upon an enemy whom they felt but could not see, amid the cloud of smoke in which the assailants were buried. The same kind of charge was made by the Stewarts of Appin, the Frasers, Mackintoshes, and the other centre regiments upon the regiments in their front, which they drove back upon the second line, which they also attempted to break; but finding themselves unable they gave up the contest, but not until numbers had been cut down at the mouths of the cannon. While advancing towards the second line, Lord George Murray, in attempting to dismount from his horse, which had become unmanageable, was thrown; but, recovering himself, he ran to the rear and brought up two or three regiments from the second line to support the first; but although they gave their fire, nothing could be done,—all was lost. Unable to break the second line, and being greatly cut up by the fire of Wolfe's regiment, and by Cobham's and Kerr's dragoons, who had formed *en potence* on their right flank, the right wing also gave up the contest, and turning about, cut their way back, sword in hand, through those who had advanced and formed on the ground they had passed over in charging to their front. In consequence of the unwillingness of the left to advance first as directed, Lord George Murray had sent the order to attack from right to left; but, hurried by the impetuosity of the Mackintoshes, the right and centre did not wait till the order, which required some minutes in the delivery, had been communicated along the line. Thus the right and centre had the start considerably, and quickening their pace as they went along, had closed with the front line of the English army before the left had got half way over the ground that separated the two armies. The difference between the right and centre and the left was rendered still more considerable from the circumstance, as noted by an eye-witness, that the two armies were not exactly parallel to one another, the right of the Prince's army being nearer the Duke's army than the left. Nothing could be more unfortunate for the Prince than this isolated attack, as it was only by a general shock of the whole of the English line that he had any chance of a victory. The clan regiments on the left of the line, apprehensive that they would be flanked by Pulteney's regiment and the horse which had been brought up from the corps de reserve, did not advance sword in hand. After receiving the fire of the regiments opposite to them, they answered it by a general discharge, and drew their swords for the attack; but observing that the right and centre had given way, they turned their backs and fled without striking a blow. Stung to the quick by the misconduct of the Macdonalds, the brave Keppoch seeing himself abandoned by his clan, advanced with his drawn sword in one hand, and his pistol in the other; but he had not proceeded far, when he was brought down to the ground by a musket-shot. He was followed by Donald Roy Macdonald, formerly a lieutenant in his own regiment, and now a captain in Clanranald's regiment, who, on his falling, entreated him not to throw away his life, assuring him that his wound was not mortal, and that he might easily join his regiment in the retreat; but Keppoch refused to listen to the solicitations of his clansman, and, after recommending him to take care of himself, the wounded chief received another shot, and fell to rise no more.

Fortunately for the Highlanders the English army did not follow up the advantages it had gained by an immediate pursuit. Kingston's horse at first followed the Macdonalds, some of whom were almost surrounded by them, but the horse were kept in check by the French piquets, who brought them off. The dragoons on the left of the English line were in like manner kept at bay by Ogilvy's regiment, which faced about upon them several times. After these ineffectual attempts, the English cavalry on the right and left met in the centre, and the front line having dressed its ranks, orders were issued for the whole to advance in pursuit of the Highlanders. Charles, who, from the small eminence on which he stood, had observed with the deepest concern the defeat and flight of the clan regiments, was about proceeding forward to rally them contrary to the earnest entreaties of Sir Thomas Sheridan and others, who assured him that he would not succeed. All their expostulations would, it is said, have been vain, had not General O'Sullivan laid hold of the bridle of Charles's horse, and led him off the field. It was, indeed, full time to retire, as the whole army was now in full retreat, and was followed by the whole of Cumberland's forces. To protect the Prince, and secure his retreat, most of his horse assembled about his person; but there was little danger, as the victors advanced very leisurely, and confined themselves to cutting down some defenceless stragglers who fell in their way. After leaving the field, Charles put himself at the head of the right wing, which retired in such order, that the cavalry sent to pursue upon it could make no impression.

"The battle was fought on a ridge of the moor just where its general surface begins to incline towards the river Nairn. A new carriage road from Inverness has recently been made through it, which touches the principal line of graves at their northern extremity. Before reaching them, the castle of Dalcross, which had been seen raising its square massive form a little to the left of a wood which terminates the moor on the east, disappears from the view, and shortly afterwards, in the very opposite direction, the pine-clad conoidal summit of Dun Daviot comes in sight, closing in the vista on the south-west. Then, where a considerable portion of the road before the passenger—about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length—leads the eye directly to the top of a tabular rocky hill bearing south-east, at the distance of 5 or 6 miles, it will be found that a straight line drawn from Dun Daviot, just mentioned, to Fort-George, which is seen rising at the termination of a long peninsula jutting out into the Moray Frith, will cut across the public road just at the collection of graves sought for. They consist of two or three grass-covered mounds, rising slightly above the adjoining heath, at the distance of about 200 or 300 yards from a small patch of corn-land and a cluster of cottages, between which and them a marshy hollow also intervenes. On all sides the prospect is here bleak and dreary; while the general smoothness of the ground points it out as favourable for the movements of cavalry and artillery, but proportionably ill adapted for the protection or defence of the foot soldier. Such is the nature of the ground on which Prince Charles Edward ventured to peril his cause against the disciplined troops of England. His army was drawn up a little to the west of the graves, in a line right across the moor inclining towards the parks of Culloden house." [Anderson's 'Guide to the Highlands.' London: 1834. pp. 107, 108.]—We close this article on a locality most deeply interesting

to every Scotsman by quoting two stanzas from an Ode on Culloden, by the late John Grieve, first published in Hogg's Jacobite Relics:—

"Culloden, on thy swarthy brow
Spring no wild flowers or verdure fair;
Thou feel'st not summer's genial glow,
More than the freezing wintry air!
For once thou drank'st the hero's blood,
And war's unhallowed footsteps bore:
The deeds unholy Nature viewed,
Then fled and cursed thee evermore!

* * * *

"Shades of the mighty and the brave,
Who, faithful to your Stuart, fell;
No trophies mark your common grave,
Nor dirges to your memory swell!
But generous hearts will weep your fate,
When far has rolled the tide of time;
And bards unborn shall renovate
Your fading fame in loftiest rhyme!"

CULLODEN HOUSE, in the parish of Inverness; 4 miles north-east by east of Inverness, the seat of the ancient and respectable family of Forbes. Prince Charles lodged here the night before the memorable battle, on the 16th of April, 1746. By a curious coincidence, the important and decisive battle of Culloden was fought on the moor of the paternal estate of that great and good man, Lord-president Forbes, whose influence in the Highlands, and unwearied perseverance during the two preceding years, made the suppression of a very alarming insurrection comparatively easy to Government. The mansion-house of Culloden has been renewed since 1745. It stands on the verge of the moor, surrounded by plantations, and commanding a noble view of the Moray frith, and of the mountains on the opposite side of the Nairn. Captain Burt, in his well-known 'Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland'—which were written, from personal observation, about the year 1730—describes the old house of Culloden as being "a pretty large fabric, built with stone, and divided into rooms, among which the hall is very spacious. There are good gardens belonging to it, and a noble-planted avenue, of great length, that leads to the house, and a plantation of trees about it. This house—or castle—was besieged, in the year 1715, by a body of the rebels; and the laird being absent in parliament, his lady baffled all their attempts with extraordinary courage and presence of mind. Nearly adjoining are the parks—that is, one large tract of ground, surrounded with a low wall of loose stones, and divided into several parts by partitions of the same. The surface of the ground is all over heath, or, as they call it, heather, without any trees; but some of it has been lately sown with the seed of firs, which are now grown about a foot and a half high, but are hardly to be seen for the heath. An English captain, the afternoon of the day following his arrival here from London, desired me to ride out with him, and show him the parks of Culloden, without telling me the reason of his curiosity. Accordingly we set out, and when we were pretty near the place, he asked me,—'Where are these parks? For,' says he, 'there is nothing near in view but heath, and, at a distance, rocks and mountains.' I pointed to the enclosure; and, being a little way before him, heard him cursing in soliloquy, which occasioned my making a halt, and asking if any thing had displeased him. Then he told me, that, at a coffee-house in London, he was one day commending the park of Studley, in Yorkshire, and those of several other gentlemen in other parts of England, when a Scots captain, who was by, cried out—'Ah, sir! but if you were to see the parks at Culloden, in Scotland!' This my companion repeated several times with different modulations of voice; and, then, in an angry manner, swore, if he had known how grossly he had been imposed on, he could not have put up with so great an affront. But I should have told you, that every one of the small divisions abovementioned is called a separate park, and that the reason for making some of the inner walls has been to prevent the hares, with which, as I said before, the country abounds, from cropping the tender tops of these young firs." The Culloden estates were for upwards of thirty years under trust management. Some curious particulars respecting this trust are given in 'Tait's Magazine' for May 1840. On the 6th of April, 1841, they came into the free possession of Arthur Forbes, Esq. of Culloden.

CULROSS,* a parish belonging to Perthshire, though locally disjoined from it by the intervention of Clackmannanshire, and politically conjoined with the shires of Clackmannan and Kinross. It forms nearly a square of 4 miles, containing 8,145 Scots acres; and is bounded on the west by Tulliallan; on the north-west by Clackmannan; on the north by Saline; on the east by Torryburn; and on the south by the frith of Forth. The barony of Kincardine was disjoined from this parish in 1672, and united to Tulliallan. The surface is level, if we except the abrupt ascent from the shore. The northern part of the parish consists of a large moor which is planted with wood; the southern is fertile, and particularly that part of it which is intersected by the Bluther, which, uniting with another streamlet called the Grange, falls into the sea at Newmill bridge, where it forms the eastern boundary of the parish. It abounds with freestone, ironstone, ochre, and a species of clay highly valued by potters and by glass-manufacturers. Coal, the chief mineral product, was wrought here at a very remote period by the monks of Culross abbey, to whom it belonged. Colville, commendator of the abbey in 1575, let the coal to Sir George Bruce of Blairhall, who resumed the working of it, and was the first in the island who drained coal-pits by means of machinery. Below the house of Castlehill, about a quarter of a mile west of Culross, are still some remains of the masonry employed in the erection of an Egyptian wheel—commonly called a chain and bucket—for draining the pits. Sir George carried on these coal-works with great spirit. A pit was sunk here, which entering from the land, was carried nearly a mile out into the sea: the coal being shipped by a moat within sea-mark, which had a subterranean communication with the pit. This pit was reckoned one of the greatest wonders in the island, by Taylor, an English traveller, who saw it in the beginning of the 17th century. There is a tradition, that James VI., revisiting his native country after his accession to the English crown, made an excursion into Fife; and, resolving to take the diversion of hunting in the neighbourhood of Dunfermline, invited the company then attending him to dine along with him at "a collier's house," meaning the Abbey-house of Culross, then belonging to Sir George Bruce. Being conducted, by his own desire, to see the works below ground, he was led insensibly by his host and guide to the moat above-mentioned, it being then high water; and, having ascended from the pit, and seeing himself, without any previous intimation, surrounded by the sea, he was seized with an immediate apprehension of some plot against his liberty or life, and hastily called out, "Treason! Treason!" But his faithful guide quickly dispelled his fears, by

* The name Culross is evidently of Gaelic origin, and is compounded of *cul* and *ross*; the first, signifying 'back,' or, more properly, what is expressed by *clunis* in Latin; and *ross*, 'a peninsula.' The peninsula here referred to being the whole district between the friths of Tay and Forth, and which formerly went under the general name of Ross.—*Old Statistical Account.*—The name is pronounced *Coorose*

assuring him that he was in perfect safety; and, pointing to an elegant pinnace that was made fast to the moat, desired to know whether it was most agreeable to his majesty to be carried ashore in it, or to return by the same way he came; upon which the king, preferring the shortest way back, was carried directly ashore, expressing much satisfaction at what he had seen. It is certain, that at that time the king was sumptuously entertained at the Abbey-house. Some of the glasses then made use of in the dessert are still preserved in the family; and the room where his majesty was entertained retains the name of 'the King's room.' The great coal-pit of Culross was destroyed by a violent storm, which, in the month of March, 1625, washed away the stone bulwark, and drowned the coal. From this catastrophe the Culross collieries never recovered; and the stones of the rampart were afterwards sold to the magistrates of Edinburgh, who employed them in repairing the pier of Leith.—Valleyfield house, in the eastern part of the parish, is a splendid mansion; as is also the house of Blair. The house of Castlehill is built on the site of an ancient castle of the Macduffs, called Dunnemarle, where it is said Macbeth murdered the wife and two children of that nobleman. There are also the vestiges of two Danish camps in this parish. Population, in 1801, 1,502; in 1831, 1,488. Houses, in 1831, 263. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,497. Besides the burgh of Culross, the parish contains the villages of Valleyfield and Blairburn.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. The charge is collegiate. Both charges are at present in the patronage of Lady Keith and Lady Baird alternately. Stipend of 1st charge, £156 6s. 10d., with glebe of the value of £20; of the 2d, £116 9s. 2d., with glebe of the value of £25.—Salary of parish-schoolmaster £34 4s. 4½d., with £28 10s. fees. There are two private schools. Besides what are properly called the parish-funds, there are the following hospitals and charitable foundations belonging to Culross, or in which it has an interest. In 1637, Thomas, Earl of Elgin, son of Lord Bruce of Kinloss, founded and endowed an hospital in the east part of the town of Culross, for the maintenance of 12 aged persons of the borough and parish of Culross, to be presented by him and his successors, and commissioners appointed for that effect, reserving power to him and his heirs to nominate others, though not of the parish of Culross. In 1639, George Bruce of Carnock founded and endowed an hospital in the west part of the town, for the maintenance of 6 decayed poor and aged women, widows of colliers or salters, some time workers in Culross or Kincardine; and, if these be deficient, to other decayed poor and aged widow-women in the parish of Culross. They had a house and garden for their accommodation, and 24 bolls of meal for their support.—Robert Bill, M.D., who was born at Culross, and died in London in 1738, mortified the sum of £600 sterling; the interest to be applied to the relief of 4 decayed tradesmen, and 2 decayed tradesmen's widows; the education and putting to apprenticeship young persons of the borough of Culross; and the maintenance of a bursar at the university. The trustees are, the ministers, magistrates, dean-of-guild, and schoolmaster.

Culross, a royal burgh in the above parish, 4 miles east of Kincardine, 6 west of Dunfermline, and 22 west by north of Edinburgh, is a place of considerable antiquity. It was erected into a royal burgh by James VI. in 1588; and was governed by 3 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 15 councillors; and is now governed by a chief-magistrate and 19 councillors. The revenue, in 1832, amounted to £118 11s. 5½d., chiefly arising from feu-duties and shore-dues; the expenditure was £93 9s. 10½d. Revenue, in 1838–9, £52 13s. About 80 acres of the common muir are feued to Sir James Gibson Craig, and upwards of 500 to the Dundonald family. The amount of cess annually raised is £7 5s. 2½d. The burgh joins with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, South Queensferry, and Stirling, in returning a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency, in 1839, 22. The town is built on the face of a brae; the principal street running north-east from the shore, and the other buildings being irregularly scattered along the shore. It presents a pleasing appearance from the sea; but the houses, with a few exceptions, are of a mean appearance, though some of them appear to be of great antiquity. It formerly carried on a great trade in salt and coal; at present this trade is wholly annihilated. At one period there were above 50 salt-pans here, which made about 100 tons of salt weekly; and before the Union, there have been 170 foreign vessels in the roads at a time, loading coal and salt. About 60 years ago, the Earl of Dundonald erected very extensive works here for the extraction of tar, naphtha, and volatile salt, from coal; but, being an unproductive concern, it was given up, and the works are now in ruins. The remains of an old pier are visible; but the harbour would never have been a good one, and now a landing can only be effected here at high-water. The fishing on the coast has been nearly destroyed by the floating down of peat-moss. Culross, by virtue of two royal grants from James IV. and Charles II., enjoyed the exclusive privilege of making girdles, a kitchen utensil well-known in Scotland for baking cakes; but in 1727 the court of session found that no monopolies of this kind could be granted in prejudice of any other royal borough, and before this decision, and the more general use of ovens, besides the cheaper mode of casting girdles, the manufacture has long since ceased to be of any value.* The chief occupation of the inhabitants now is the weaving of linen for the Dunfermline manufacturers, and of muslins for the Glasgow merchants. The population of the burgh is about 700.—At the north end of the town, on the Kincardine road, is the parish-church, which was formerly the chapel of the monastery. The chancel and tower are still entire, but the transept and body of the church are in ruins. Adjoining to the north wall of the church is an aisle, the burial-place of the Bruce family, in which is a fine white marble monument of Sir George Bruce, his lady, and several children. In this aisle was found enclosed in a silver box, the heart of Lord Kinloss, who was killed in a duel in Flanders by Sir Edward Sackville, as related in the Guardian, No. 133.—At a small distance to the eastward of the church stands the Abbey-house, built by Edward, Lord Kinloss, in 1590, and so called, perhaps, from its being built in the vicinity and of the materials of the ancient abbey. It is a very large building, in a delightful situation, and commanding an extensive prospect of the frith of Forth, Stirlingshire, and the Lothians. This house was nearly demolished after it became the property of Sir Robert Preston, but was afterwards rebuilt by him. —The abbey of Culross was founded in 1217, by Malcolm, Thane of Fife, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Serf. It lies at the head of the town, on a rising ground commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect of the frith. Considerable remains of it are yet to be seen. On the north side was the

* The burgh of Culross had the custody of the coal-measures of Scotland, by act 1663, Charles II. c. 17. The chalder was of two kinds: the great chalder, which contained, as near as can be computed, 405 stone Dutch, and the small, which contained 162 stone, or two-fifths of the great chalder.

Abbey church, which had a tower or steeple in the middle, still entire, as is also a part of the church now made use of—as already noticed—for the parish-church. Grose has preserved a view of it. At the Reformation, the rental of this abbey amounted to £768 16s. 7d. Scotch, in money; 3 chalders, 3 bolls wheat; 14 chalders, 10 bolls, 2 firlots barley; 13 chalders, 12 bolls, 3 firlots, 3½ pecks oats; 1 chalder, 2 bolls salt; 10 wedders, 22 lambs, 7 dozen of capons, 28½ dozen poultry, 7½ stone of butter; 79½ stones of cheese, and 8 trusses of straw. At that time, there were nine monks of the Cistertian order in the convent.—At the east end of the town, on the sea-coast, the high road only intervening, are the remains of a chapel called St. Mungo's chapel, of which tradition relates, that it was erected on or near the place where St. Mungo, or Kentigern, was born. He is said to have been the son of Eugenius III., King of the Scots, by a daughter of Lothus, King of the Picts. His mother Thametis finding herself with child, in apprehension of her father's wrath, stole privately away; and, entering into a vessel which she found on the nearest coast, was, by the winds and waves, cast on land at the spot where the town of Culross is now situated, and there was delivered of a son. Leaving the child with a nurse, she returned home; and his parents being unknown, the boy was brought to St. Servanus, who baptized and brought him up. This Servanus, or St. Serf, lived at that time in an hermitage where the monastery was afterwards built. After various peregrinations, he departed this life at Culross, of which town he became the tutelar saint; and, in honour of him, an annual feast was formerly solemnized by the people here. This was attended with a variety of ceremonies, particularly parading the streets and environs of the town early in the morning, with large branches of birch and other trees, accompanied with drums and different musical instruments, and adorning the cross, and another public place called the Tron, with a profusion of flowers formed into different devices. The last abbot of this place was Alexander, son of Sir James Colville of Ochiltree. Sir James, brother to the said Alexander, was raised to the dignity of Lord Colville of Culross in 1604, at which time the king made him a grant of this dissolved abbey.

CULSALMOND,* a parish in the county of Aberdeen, about 3½ miles in length, and 3 in breadth; bounded on the north by Forgue and Auchterless; on the east by Rayne; on the south by Oyne; and on the west by Insch. The surface is level, with the exception of Corsdow and Culsalmond,—two small hills about the middle of the parish. The soil is deep and fertile, especially on the banks of the Urie, the only river in the parish. The only fuel is peat and turf, of which there is great abundance. There are some quarries of a fine blue slate within this district. Newton-house is the principal residence in the parish. Population, in 1801, 730; in 1831, 1,138. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,242. Houses, in 1831, 210.—This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir John Forbes, Bart. Stipend £166 2s. 1d.; glebe £10.—Schoolmaster's salary £30, with share of the Dick bequest, and £21 fees.

CULTER, a parish chiefly in the county of Lanark, but partly in Peebles-shire; about 8 miles in length, and, on an average, 4 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Symington and Biggar parishes; on the east by Kilbucho and Glenholm parishes; on the south by Crawford; and on the west by Crawford, Lamington, and Symington parishes. The Clyde skirts the north-western boundary of the parish. Along its banks a fine fertile plain extends for 2 miles to the foot of the hills which occupy the southern part of the parish, and rise into high mountains, the loftiest of which is Culterfell, or The Fell, having an altitude of 2,430 feet.† Culter water, a tributary of the Clyde, flows through the whole length of the parish from south to north. The hilly district is partly covered with a rich verdure well-adapted for sheep-pasture, and partly by a forest of natural wood. There are the remains of several circular encampments, and of an artificial mound of earth on the banks of the Clyde. Ironstone of excellent quality abounds here; and most of the springs are impregnated with that mineral. Population, in 1801, 369; in 1831, 497. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,769. Houses, in 1831, 97.—This parish, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, Baillie of Lamington, and Dickson of Kilbucho. Stipend £217 3s. 9d.; glebe £30 12s.—Schoolmaster's salary £34, with £20 fees.

CULTER (The), a stream in Aberdeenshire, which takes its rise from a lake in the parish of Skene, and, after receiving several smaller streams, falls into the Dee, about 6 miles above Aberdeen, near the church of Peterculter.

CULTER. See Peterculter.

CULTS, a parish in the centre of the county of Fife; in ancient writings called Quilts or Quilques; extending in length about 2½, and in breadth 1½ miles; bounded on the north-west by the Eden, which divides it from Collessie and Monimail; on the east by Cupar and Ceres; and on the south and west by Kettle. Its general surface is flat, declining from the south—where there are a few hills—to the Eden. The eastern part is well wooded. The soil is light, and in some places—particularly on the banks of the Eden—gravelly; but towards the south it is a strong clay. The superficial area is about 2,100 Scots acres, of which about 1,800 are under cultivation. A number of hands are here employed in weaving coarse linens. There are numerous freestone and limestone quarries of excellent quality; there is also plenty of coal. There are remains of a Roman encampment upon Walton hill in this district. The celebrated Sir David Wilkie, the painter, was a native of this parish, of which his father was minister. Population, in 1801, 699; in 1831, 903. Houses 174. Assessed property £3,567.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the United College of St. Andrews. Stipend £162 5s. 7d.; glebe £11. Church built in 1793; sittings 490.—There is a Secession church at the village of Pitlessie, which contains above 500 inhabitants. See Pitlessie.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with £25 fees. There are 2 private schools. Besides the village of Pitlessie, there are the hamlets of Crossgates, Walton, Cults mill, and Hospital mill in this parish. Near the north-east extremity of the parish, on the site of an old house, Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford, sister and heiress of George, 20th Earl of Crawford, erected a splendid mansion in 1813, called Crawford castle and priory. The Fifeshire property of this family was obtained from the Keiths, in exchange for Dunottar castle, in the 14th century, by Sir William of the Byres, younger brother of the ancestor of the first fourteen Earls of Crawford, of whom the Earl of Balcarres, chief of the name, is heir-male and representative. Lady Mary died in

* Pronounced *Culsamon*. Huddlestone, in his erudite notes on 'Toland's History of the Druids,' [Edit. 1814. p. 276.] says this name "is merely a corruption of the Gaelic *Cill-saman*, and signifies 'the Temple of the Sun.'"

† The height of Culterfell is stated at 1,700 feet according to some authorities; at 2,440 feet according to Playfair; and 2,330 feet according to others

November, 1833. She was the last of a direct line which for nearly five centuries had flourished in Fifeshire, and whose deeds, for good or for evil, have been enrolled on many pages of the chronicles of Scotland. Her remains repose in a mausoleum on Walton hill, where also rest the ashes of her brother. The Earldom of Lindsay will belong to the person who can prove himself heir-male-general of George, the last Earl. The Earldom of Crawford is claimed by the Earl of Balcarres.

CUMBERNAULD, a parish in the county of Dumbarton, though locally in that of Lanark; extending about 7 miles in length, and 4 in breadth; bounded on the north by Stirlingshire; on the east by Stirling and Lanark shires; on the south by Lanarkshire; and on the west by Kirkintilloch parish. Area 17,260 English acres. The surface is beautifully diversified with small hills and fertile dales. The highest part is called Fannyside moor, producing nothing but heath and furze. On the south east side of this moor are two lochlets, each about a mile long, and one quarter of a mile broad. The remainder of the parish is mostly arable, with a deep clay soil, and tolerably fertile. Lime, coal, and freestone, abound. Considerable remains of Antoninus's wall are to be seen here, on the northern skirts of the parish, nearly in the course of the Great canal which connects the Clyde and the Forth.—The village and burgh-of-barony of Cumbernauld is 13 miles east of Glasgow; 9 west of Falkirk; and 13 south of Stirling. It is pleasantly situated in a valley almost surrounded with the pleasure-grounds of Cumbernauld-house, the estate of Lord Elphinstone. The new road from Glasgow to Falkirk passes close to the village, near which is built a large and commodious inn. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. It has an annual fair on the 2d Thursday in May. Population of the parish and village in 1801, 1,795; in 1831, 3,080. Houses in 1801, 393. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,144.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, and which, prior to 1649, formed part of Kirkintilloch, is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Lord Elphinstone. Stipend £264 3s. 2d.; glebe £17 10s. Unappropriated teinds £694 11s. 10d. Church repaired in 1810; sittings 660.—There is an original Burgher congregation. Chapel built in 1743; rebuilt, in 1825, at the cost of about £1,000; sittings 576. Stipend £100, with manse and garden. —There is also a United Secession church, which was early established here. Stipend £70, with manse and garden.—An extension church and *quoad sacra* parish have recently been formed here.—Schoolmaster's salary £25, with £26 fees. There is a school at the village of Condorat, and another at Garbethill.—Professor Low, in his 'Illustrations of the Breeds of the Domestic Animals of the British Islands,' [London: 1840. fol.] says, "John Leslie, bishop of Ross, who wrote in 1598, states that the wild ox—*Bos sylvestris*—was found in the woods of Scotland; that it was of a white colour, had a thick mane resembling a lion's, that it was wild and savage, and, when irritated, rushed upon the hunters, overthrew the horses, and dispersed the attacks of the fiercest dogs. He says that it had formerly abounded in the Sylva Caledonia, but was then only to be found at Stirling, Cumbernauld, and Kincardine. Hector Bruce, in his History and Chronicles of Scotland, bears testimony to the like effect:—'At this toun—namely Stirling—began the gret wod of Caledon. This wod of Caledon ran fra Striveling throw Menteith and Stratherne to Atholl and Lochquabir, as Ptolome writtis in his first table. In this wod wes sum time quhit bullis, with crisp and curland mane, like feirs lionis, and thoucht thay semit meek and tame in the remanent figure of thair bodyis thay wer mair wild than ony uthir beiztis, and had sich hatrent aganis the societe and cumpany of men, that they come nevir in the wodis nor lesuris quhair thay fand ony feit or haind thairof, and moy dayis eftir, thay eit nocht of the herbis that wer twichit or handillitt be men. Their bullis were sa wild that thay wer nevir tane but slight and crafty laubour, and sa impacient that, eftir thair taking, thay deit for importable doloure. Als sone as ony man invadit thir bullis, thay ruschit with so terrible preis on him, that thay dang him to the eord, takand na feir of houndis, scharp lancis, nor uthir maist penitrive wapintris. And thoucht thir bullis wer bred in sindry boundis of the Caledon wod, now, be continewal hunting and lust of insolent men, thay ar destroyit in all party of Scotland and nane of thaim left bot allanerlie in Cumarnald.'" Here, however, they were also subjected to persecution; and "in a remarkable document written in 1570–71, the writer, describing the aggressions of the king's party, complains of the destruction of the deer in the forest of Cumbernauld, 'and the quhit ky and bullis of the said forrest, to the gryt destructione of polecie, and hinder of the commonweil. For that kynd of ky and bullis hes bein keipit thir money zeiris in the said forest; and the like was not mantenit in ony uther partis of the Ile of Albion.'" Mr. Low then adduces various arguments to prove, that neither as respects their white colour, nor their peculiar habits, are these wild cattle to be regarded as a species distinct from the domesticated oxen.

CUMBRAYS* (The), two islets in the frith of Clyde, distinguished as the Greater and the Less, or the Big and the Little Cumbray. They belong to the county of Bute, and lie between the island of Bute and the coast of Ayrshire. The Greater or Big Cumbray is 4 miles east of the south-east part of Bute, and 2 miles west of Largs in Ayrshire. The Little Cumbray lies to the south of it, being separated from it by a channel of about three-quarters of a mile in breadth. The two Cumbrays are a link in the geological chain which connects Bute with the adjoining mainland.

The larger of the two Cumbrays corresponds in geological structure with the middle—old red sandstone—district of Bute, and is chiefly interesting, in a scientific point of view, from the enormous trap-dykes with which it is traversed. The New Statistical Account mentions that the more remarkable of these "are two on the east side of the island, running nearly parallel, and from five to six hundred yards distant from each other. The one to the north-east measures upwards of 40 feet in height, nearly 100 in length, and in mean thickness from ten to twelve feet. The one to the southward is upwards of 200 feet in length, from 12 to 15 in thickness, and from 70 to 80 feet in height; and when viewed in a certain direction, exhibits the distant resemblance of a lion couching, hence it is sometimes called The Lion." These dykes are of a highly crystalline structure, and have withstood the effects of the atmosphere and of the sea; whilst the red sandstone on both sides of the dyke, being more easily decomposed, has been wasted away. The local name of these dykes is Rippel walls. They re-appear in Ayrshire, and traverse that and the whole of the neighbouring county of Galloway. The zoology and botany of this small island are abundant and interesting. It is 3½ miles in length from north-east to south-west, and about 2 miles in breadth. Super-

* The name *Cumbray, Cumbray, Cimbray*, or *Cimbraes*, is said to be derived from the Gaelic, and to imply 'a Place of shelter,' or 'refuge.'

ficial area 5,100 square acres, of which about 150 are under wood, and about 3,000 are arable. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,569. Valued rent, £1,087 8s. 2d. Scots. It is intersected by a range of hills called the Sheughends, or Shoughends, which run from north to south, and attain near the centre of the island a height of nearly 450 feet. There are two lochlets near this highest point, from which a small stream issues. About two-thirds of the island are the property of the Earl of Glasgow; the other third belongs to the Marquess of Bute. The population, in 1750, was 200; in 1801, 506; in 1831, 912; in 1839, according to the New Statistical Account, 1,075, of whom 932 resided in the thriving village of MILLPORT: which see. The number of houses on the island, in 1831, was 134; and in 1839, 169.—This island, with that of the Little Cumbray, forms a distinct parish in the presbytery of Greenock, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Glasgow. Stipend £159 4s. 8d.; glebe £8 10s. The old church, built in 1612, was rebuilt in 1802, at Kirktown, a place about half-a-mile distant from Millport. In 1837, a new and handsome parish-church was erected at Millport.—It would appear from the following curious extract from the minutes of the Privy-council of Scotland, that this island was at one time famous for its breed of hawks: "February 2d, 1609,—Sir William Stewart, capt. of Dumbartane castle, complains 'That Robert Huntar of Huntarston, and Thomas Boyd, provest of Irwyn, had gone to the Isle of Comra, with convocation of the leidges, and tane away all the hawks thereon.' The lords of secret council declare, 'That all the hauks quhilk bred on ye said ile do propirly belong to the king, and ocht to be furth cumand to his majeste, and that the capitane of Dumbartane castle intromet tharewith yeirlie, and deliver the same to his majeste, and discharges the said Robert Huntar, and all vtheris, from middling tharewith.'"—About the beginning of last century, according to the tradition of the island, there was a family of the name of Montgomery, who then possessed the greater part of the land now belonging to Lord Glasgow, and had a mansion-house at Billikellet. Among the last of this family was Dame Margaret Montgomery, joint-patroness of the kirk, who, being on horseback at the green of the Largs, is said to have been thrown-off amidst a crowd of people; but, being a woman of high spirit, she pursued the horse, and received a stroke of his foot, which proved instantly fatal. "The arms of this family"—it is stated in the Old Statistical Account—"are upon the end of the kirk, and were lately to be seen on a part of the ruins of Billikellet. About a quarter of a mile from Billikellet, there is a large stone set up on end: about 6 feet of it is above the ground. It appears to have been the rude monument of some ancient hero. There is also a place which the inhabitants point out as having been a Danish camp, though no vestiges of it now remain."

The Lesser Cumbray is about a mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth; and is separated from the mainland of Ayrshire by a sound of about 3 miles in breadth. It lies, like the larger island, in the parallel direction to Bute, from south-west to north-east. The strata of the rock of which it is composed are distinctly marked by nature. When viewed at a distance, they seem to lie nearly horizontal; but, upon a nearer approach, they appear to decline to an angle of some elevation. They begin from the water's edge, receding backwards from, and rising one above another to the height of 650 feet, like the steps of stairs. Upon the south side are a few dwelling-houses, and an old square tower, which is situated directly opposite to another of the same kind upon the mainland. Concerning the antiquity of this castle, nothing can now be learned; and no date or inscription, from which it might be ascertained, has ever been discovered. It seems to have been a place of some strength, and is surrounded by a rampart and a fosse, over which there has been a drawbridge: it was surprised and burned by the troops of Oliver Cromwell. The island was then in the possession of the family of Eglinton, in which it has continued ever since. There are still the ruins of a very ancient chapel here, which is said to have been dedicated to St. Vey, who lies interred near it: and which was probably a dependency of the celebrated monastery of Icolmkill.—Upon the highest part of this island, a lighthouse was erected, about the year 1750, which proved of great benefit to the trade; but, from its too lofty situation, it was often so involved in clouds as not to be perceptible, or but seen very dimly. The commissioners therefore judged it necessary to erect another, in 1757, upon a lower station, with a reflecting lamp, which is not liable to the inconvenience attending the former, and affords a more certain direction to vessels navigating the frith in the night time. This lighthouse is in N. lat. 55° 43′, and W. long. 4° 55′. The height of the building is 28 feet, and of the lantern 106 feet above high water. It shows a fixed light, to the distance of 15 miles in clear weather.—The population of this island, in 1831, was 17.

CUMBRIA, an ancient British principality which existed till the beginning of the 10th century, and comprehended Strathclyde, the province of Galloway, Kyle, Carrick, and Cunningham, besides the large archbishopric of Glasgow, which extended through the greater part of Cumberland. It was at last partly subdued by the English, who, in order to attach the Scottish king to their interest, made a present of it to Malcolm, prince of Scotland, to be held as a fief depending on the crown of England, and in 975 the Scots subdued the remaining parts of this province. The name of the people is still preserved not only in Cumberland, but in the islands of Cumbrays and in many places of Clydesdale.

CUMINESTOWN, a village in Aberdeenshire, in Monquhitter parish, founded in 1760 by Cumine of Auchry, and containing about 600 inhabitants. There is a small Scotch Episcopal congregation here. Stipend £53 10s.

CUMMERTREES,* a parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, situated on the coast, at nearly equal distances from the mouths of the Nith and the Sark. It is bounded on the north by St. Mungo and Hoddam; on the east by the parish of Annan; on the south by the Solway frith; and on the west by Ruthwell and Dalton. With the exception of two considerable protuberances on the east, and three or four inconsiderable ones on the west, it has nearly the form of a regular parallelogram: its length being from north to south, and its breadth from east to west. It measures diagonally about 5½ or nearly 6 miles, lengthways 5 miles, and at one point, from Flosh on the west to an angle eastward of Spittleridding-hill, 4¼ miles in breadth. Its area contains upwards of 8,000 Scotch acres. Its surface is, for the most part, nearly flat, rising with a slight in-

* Chalmers, in his Caledonia, derives the name from three British words, *Cum-ber-tres*, which signify 'the Hamlet at the short alley.' The name probably referred to a village now extinct; but still, as to its vestiges, remembered by some of the older inhabitants, and situated at the end of a short valley formed by the converging streams of one of the local rills and the Pow. "From the name of the parish," too, says the writer in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account, "there is little doubt of it [the parish] having been formerly covered with timber. Considerable tracts of natural wood still remain, besides the subterranean forests of oak, fir, and birch, with which the mosses are everywhere replenished."

clination from the Solway towards the north. The highest elevation is a hill, on which stands the Tower of Repentance, about ¾ of a mile from its northern boundary, and scarcely 200 feet above sea-level. From this hill, the ground slopes rapidly toward the river Annan, by which the northern boundary of the parish is traced. The soil, towards the north, is a loam above freestone; in some of the central parts, is a loam above limestone, remarkably rich and fertile; along the coast, is sandy; in many parts, is a thin wet clay over hard till, requiring much manuring and cultivation; and in some is an improved and meadowy bog, formerly flowmoss, but recently reclaimed at great expense and with much labour. Its coast-line is flat, and uninteresting, and indented only with a small bay called Queensberry, in which vessels of light burden can take shelter from north and north-west winds. Into this bay, overlooked by the small village and sea-bathing quarters of Queensberry, and situated a little to the eastward of the middle of the southern boundary line, and about 3 miles westward of the embouchure of the river Annan, a small stream, called the Pow [see Pow], or the Cummertrees Pow, debouches, after traversing the parish south-eastward from Flosh. Over a distance of 2½ miles, the Annan washes the limits of the parish, dividing them from those of St. Mungo and Hoddam, and here produces salmon, salmon-trouts, and a species of small fish called hirlings. The last of these are about the size of good burn-trout, are of two kinds, red and white, are sometimes caught in large quantities, and are believed to be peculiar to the rivers which discharge themselves into the Solway frith. Three rills rise in the parish, two of them running southward into the Pow, and the third flowing south-eastward into a small lake of about ¾ of a mile in circumference, which is situated on the eastern boundary. The Solway frith suddenly widens, on the Cumberland side, opposite the south-east angle of Cummertrees, and becomes 7 miles broad; but, at low water, or during the hours of its recess, [see Solway Frith,] forms one Sahara-like waste of level and naked sand, intersected by forking branches—known as the Scotch and the English channels—of the united streams of the Annan, the Sark, the Esk, and the Eden. Here the Solway tide rolls impetuously forward with its celebrated breast or wall of waters,—tumbling headlong at the speed of 8 or 10 miles in the hour,—hoarsely roaring with a voice which is heard over all the parish, and, at times, 12 or 15 miles farther to the north,—and whirling aloft a warlike banner of spray which glitters and undulates in the breeze to announce the march of the careering and invincible invasion of waters. But the Solway is enriching to the inhabitants, both by its raising the temperature higher than in the parishes inland, and by its furnishing large supplies of flounders and cod, and occasional takes of soles and turbot. A mineral spring near Cummertrees-mill, at the north-west angle of the parish, is sometimes, for its medicinal properties, recommended by physicians. Nearly 1,300 acres of the parish, or about one-fifth of its area, is covered with plantation. The climate, though humid and changeable, is remarkably salubrious, and seems to have the property of nearly exempting the population from epidemics. Limestone is abundant, about 30 feet in thickness, and is so unusually rich as to yield 96 per cent. of carbonate of lime. Sandstone also is plentiful: in the southern district, it is soft, and lies under sand, gravel, or moss,—but, in the northern, it occasionally looks out from the surface, and is nearly as hard as some primitive rocks. The proprietor of five-sixths of the soil is the Marquis of Queensberry, who possesses here a beautiful seat, called Kinmount-house, built at the expense of £40,000.—There are three small villages or hamlets, Cummertrees, Queensberry, and Kilhead. The first of these is one of the most beautiful in Dumfries-shire. The parish is, at its middle, intersected, from north-west to south-east, by the great line of road from Dumfries to Carlisle; from west to east, near the shore, by the south road from Dumfries to Annan; from north to south, through its middle, by a line of road from Cummertrees-mill to Powfoot or the village of Queensberry; and transversely, in various directions, by no fewer than 5 or 6 connecting lines of road.—Hoddam castle, situated nearly half-way between the river Annan and the Tower of Repentance, was built in the 15th century by Lord Herries, from the stones of an ancient chapel; and stands on a site commanding one of the most beautiful views in Annandale. It is remarkable chiefly for its thickness of wall, and consequent strength; and, greatly improved with repairs and with additional buildings, is maintained in as comely a state as any edifice of its class in Scotland. The old castle is said to have been inhabited about the beginning of the 14th century by a branch of the family of Robert Bruce, and to have been demolished some time after by the border-law. The family of Herries was very powerful, and possessed a vast extent of country. About the year 1627, the barony of Hoddam was acquired from the last Lord Herries, by Sir Richard Murray of Cockpool; which family being afterwards created Earls of Annandale, the estate stood vested in John Earl of Annandale, in 1637. By the Earl of Annandale the estate was conveyed to David, Earl of Southesk, about the year 1653; and, in 1690, Charles Earl of Southesk, sold the barony and castle to John Sharpe, Esq., in whose family it has continued ever since. Grose has preserved two views of this castle. In the walls about it are divers Roman altars and inscriptions which were discovered at the station of Birrens, in the parish of Middlebie. On the hill formerly mentioned, and south of Hoddam castle, stand the erection—remarkable alike in name, in structure and in situation—called the Tower of Repentance. This building is square, 25 feet high, extraordinarily thick in its walls, and commands a view, on all sides over a distance of at least 30 miles. On its top is a arena where, evidently, watch-fires formerly burned announcing to the inhabitants of the far-stretching plain which it overlooks any menacing movement which, previous to the union of the crowns of Scotland and England, occurred on the English side of the border. Various traditions are afloat respecting the origin of its name, and the motives for erecting it; the chief of which is, that Lord Herries, returning from a murderous foray in Cumberland, and, after having massacred a numerous body of prisoners, and thrown them into the sea, built it, to appease his conscience, and conciliate his diocesan superior, the bishop of Glasgow.—On the farm of Hurkledale, in this parish, there was discovered, in 1833, a number of ancient silver coins, much decayed, but supposed to be of Alexander III. of Scotland, and Edward I. of England.—Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,63[illegible] in 1831, 1,407. Houses 238. Assessed property in 1815, £7,459.—Cummertrees is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. In its present form, it comprehends, in addition to the original parish, the chaplainry of Trailtrow, which was annexed to it in 1609. The parochial church is one of those which Robert Bruce, in the 12th century, when, in an age of superstitious liberality and popish ostentation, he wished to display his munificence, conferred on the monks of Gisebürn; and after, upon the abolition of episcopacy, it ceased to be controlled by the bishop

Glasgow, it reverted, as to its patronage, to the Crown. The chapel of Trailtrow stood upon the eminence which is now surmounted by Repentance tower; and is commemorated by a burying-ground, still in use, within which the tower is situated. Minister's stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £18. There are two parochial schools, and one nonparochial. Salary of the first parochial schoolmaster £30, with £27 other emoluments; of the second £8 11s., with school-fees amounting to about £15.

CUMNOCK,* (Old Cumnock,) a parish in the eastern section of the district of Kyle in Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Auchinleck and Muirkirk; on the east by Dumfries-shire; on the south by New Cumnock; and on the west by Ochiltree and Auchinleck. It is of an oblong figure, and about 10 miles in extreme length, by about 2 in average breadth: stretching, as to its length, from east to west. The surface is in part flat, and in part hilly. The soil in general is clay upon a strong till; but in some places is bog, and in the holms is a light and dry mixture of sand and gravel. The river Lugar intersects the parish from east to west, drinking up several rivulets in its course, and eventually emptying itself, near Barskimming, into Ayr water; and it abounds in trout, and furnishes an occasional banquet of eels. On the southern confines of the parish are three lakes which jointly have an area of about 100 acres, and which, though communicating with one another, discharge their waters south-eastward, though the rivulet Aith into the Nith, and north-westward, through another rivulet, into the Lugar. The uplands—hilly but not mountainous, though partly covered with heath—are in general verdant, abound in a coarse grass called sprit, and exhibit some volcanic appearances intermixed with basalt. In the beds of the rivulets, petrifactions of shells and fish are thrown up from the strata. In an extensive lime-quarry belonging to the Marquis of Bute, are beds abounding with a species of coral. The limestone in this quarry is, in some places, mixed with shells and spar, takes a beautiful polish, and is capable of being dressed into a pleasing bluish marble. A vein of lead-ore likewise runs through it, and was found, on trial at the lead-mines of Wanlockhead, to yield 65 pounds per cwt. Freestone abounds, is of easy access, and has contributed largely to the walls of neat and comfortable dwellings. Coal is supposed, with a covering or crumb-cloth of strata, to carpet the parish; but has been worked chiefly in subordination to the burning of lime. Very recently a bed of what is called black ironstone, 2½ feet thick, has been discovered here. Hugh Logan, Esq., 'the Laird of Logan,' and celebrated wit of Ayrshire, was a native of this parish. Here also, within the precincts of the burying-ground, are the remains of the famous Alexander Peden, of covenanting, and, as the vulgar say, of prophesying memory,—remains which were originally interred in the aisle of Lord Auchinleck,—which, after forty days, were exhumed by a body of dragoons, who intended to hang them up on a gallows,—and which, in yieldance with the entreaties of the Countess of Dumfries and other influential personages, were eventually allowed to rest along with the remains of other martyrs, at the Gallowsfoot of Cumnock. Around the dust of Peden, as well as on the estate of Logan, and on the moor which forms the south-west boundary of the parish, is the dust of martyrs, who, in popular phrase, sacrificed themselves to the covenant of Scotland, but who may be allowed to have surrendered their lives in the cause of heaven. The principal proprietor is the Marquis of Bute and Earl of Dumfries, who acquires from the parish his title of Baron. Dumfries-house, the seat of the Marquis, is situated in the north-west part of the parish, near the banks of the Lugar, and is surrounded with a fine demesne which, extending on both sides of the river, is connected by an elegant new bridge at the most accessible point from the mansion. The other mansions in the parish are Garallan, Logan, and Glasnock, the last of which, situated on the stream whence it derives its name is a recent and elegant edifice, built of white free-stone. Within the demesne of Dumfries-house stand the ruins of Terringzoan castle, whence the present Countess of Dumfries—Countess in her own right, though Marchioness of Bute by matrimonial alliance—still derives the title of Baroness. Some traces, in the southern division of the parish, exist of an old keep called Boreland castle, and also of a Catholic chapel, which gives to the farm on which it stands the name of Chapel-house. This parish is traversed, south-eastward, by the great line of road from Glasgow to Dumfries, and, in various directions, by minor lines; and it boasts no fewer than 16 bridges. Population, in 1801, 1,991; in 1831, 2,763. Houses 454. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,287.—The parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Marquis of Bute. Stipend £218 0s. 7d.; glebe £20.—There are 3 schools, one parochial and 2 nonparochial. Salary of the parish schoolmaster £34 4s. 4½d., with £45 other emoluments. The parish-church, built in 1754, and situated in the village, at a distance of 5½ miles from the most remote limit of the parish, has from 600 to 700 sittings. A United Secession meeting-house, also situated in the village, has 900 sittings. More than one-third of the parishioners are dissenters. Cumnock was dislocated, early last century, into its present form, and that of the parish of New Cumnock. Originally it was a rectory; but in the 15th century it became a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow, and afterwards a vicarage.

Cumnock, a village in the parish just described, situated in a deep sheltered hollow, at the confluence of the Lugar and the Glisnock, 10½ miles south-west of Muirkirk, 6½ south-east of Mauchlin, and 16 east of Ayr, on the main road from Glasgow to Dumfries. It was, in the year 1509, made a burgh-of-barony by James IV., and consists principally of a sort of square, or rather triangle, which occupies the area of what was anciently the burying-ground. A remarkable circumstance is that, situated in a sort of mimic basin, it can, from any point of the compass, be entered only by a declivity. Its subsistence is weaving, which, when trade is good, keeps 120 looms at work; hand-sewing, which is a common employment with both adult and young females; the manufacture of thrashing-mills, which are in high esteem throughout the west of Scotland, and are, in considerable numbers, exported to Ireland; a pottery, which, from clay of the best quality found in the parish, produces a superior brown-ware; and the manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes, which, throughout Scotland, have, for their inimitable beauty, rendered—among snuff-takers, at least—the village surpassingly celebrious. In the last of these sources of support, Cumnock is competed with only by Laurencekirk and Montrose. An ingenious mechanician of the name of Crawford, seized—from a box which had been made at Laurencekirk, and which was sent to him to be repaired—the first idea of the celebrious Cum-

* "The name of Cumnock," says the author of 'Caledonia,' "is derived from the British *cym*, a hollow or valley, and *cnoc*, a hill, which was usually pronounced 'Cumnock.' The British *cym*, in the prefix of the name, applies exactly to the hollow or valley in which the church and village of Old Cumnock stand, on the bank of Glasnock rivulet, which falls into Lugar water; but whether the *cnoc*, in the termination of the name, applies to the small hill at the village, or to some other hill in the vicinity, is not quite certain."

nock manufacture. Improving upon the pattern which was produced by previous inventors, he, or his successors, contrived to execute so delicately the hinge of the snuff-box, as to make the name of Cumnock essential to the vest-pocket's storehouse of most in Scotland who are politely "led by the nose." "A few years ago," says a writer in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, "a solid foot of wood, that cost only 3s., could be manufactured into boxes worth £100 sterling, and then the workmanship increased the original value of the wood nearly 700 times; but at present a solid foot of wood, will only yield, in finished boxes, about £9 sterling." The great falling-off is to be accounted for chiefly by the satiating of the passion for novelty,—snuff-takers being as curious in the recherché of their box, as antiquarians are in the high date and freshness of their discoveries; and, in a degree, by the sharpness of competition from the quarters whence the idea of the 'Cumnock snuff-box' was originally obtained. In addition to the area already mentioned, Cumnock consists of very narrow lanes; and, on the whole, it is irregularly built. Yet it occupies a picturesque site, is clean and healthful, overlooks some beautiful woodlands in the parish, is romantically interspersed with fine old trees, and altogether presents a picture on which the eye of the traveller may delight to rest. The village contains good shops in all departments, a gas-work, and branch-offices of two banking companies; and, owing to its advantageous position in relation to the surrounding country, transacts much retail business. Of the 16 bridges in the parish, 3 are in the village. Four annual fairs are held here, respectively in February, in May, in July, and in October, O.S. Here, also, are 2 public libraries, 3 friendly societies, and a savings-bank. Population of the village in 1801, apart from the parish, 1,798.

CUMNOCK (New), a parish, in the district of Kyle, forming the south-eastern limb of Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Auchinleck, Old Cumnock, and Ochiltree; on the east by Dumfriesshire; on the south by Galloway; and on the west by Dalmellington. It has an outline of very nearly an oblong square; is 12 miles in length from east to west, somewhat more than 8 in breadth, and contains an area of upwards of 100 square miles, or about 30,000 acres. Its surface is dotted with hills, and, in its southern division, is warted with mountains. Its highest elevations are Black-craig, about ½ a mile from its eastern boundary, rising 1,600 feet above the valley of Nith, and Black-Larg-hill, on its southern boundary, which rises 2,890 feet above sea-level; but these elevations are excelled in interest by the Knipe, to the south, 1,260, and especially by the Corsancone, 872, which, owing to its position, commands a beautiful and extensive view. Indeed the whole southern division of the parish is lifted upwards by elevations, Craigdarroch, Saddlehagg, Coptaw-Cairn, Benly-Cowan-hill, Chang-hill, High-Chang-hill, Enoch-hill, Blackstone-hill, Craig-hill, and several other heights. The lowest ground is the valley of the Nith,—a river which, rising in the south-west extremity of the parish, intersects it from west to east, flows here about 500 feet above sea-level, and, on leaving the parish to irrigate Dumfries-shire, begins to form, in that county, the district of Nithsdale. The Nith is here shallow and sluggish, highly tinctured with moss, and about 15 feet broad. Flowing northwards, of local origin, and falling into the Nith, the small stream called the Afton, forms a beautiful valley, and is overlooked by richly sylvan banks. There are, on the northern confines of the parish, 3 small lakes, averaging about ½ a mile in circumference; but abounding in perch, pike, and water-fowl. Carboniferous limestone occurs in abundance, lies in beds 12 feet thick, and is wrought, at Benstone, Mansfield, and Polquhortor. Improved limekilns have been erected by the enterprising and judicious Monteith of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire. Freestone, for the most part of a dingy white colour, and coarse in the grain, is plenteous. Ironstone is found in bands and balls, but has never been wrought. Alternate seams of smith's coal and cannel coal appear to pavement the eastern district, and are in considerable request; the former for making gas in Dumfries and Catrine, and the latter, for less chemical purposes, in Ayr, Kilmarnock, and other places. Plumbago, or black-lead, is found in the coal-formation, and has, for a considerable period, been wrought. It is, however, of very inferior quality to that of Borrodale in Cumberland. There are, in the parish, 3 villages, or hamlets, Path-head, Afton-Bridge-end, and New Cumnock; which had, in 1831, a population,—the first, 361; the second, 242; and the third, 161. Two great roads traverse the district, both through New Cumnock, the one from north to south, along the valley of the Afton; and the other, the great road from Glasgow to Dumfries, a short way due south, and then from east to west, making an extraordinary debouche in consequence of the hilly configuration of the surface. Population, in 1801, 1,381; in 1831, 2,184. Houses, 454. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,538.—New Cumnock is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Marquis of Bute. Stipend, £194 11s. 8d.; glebe, £24. This parish was originally a section of that of Cumnock, or Old Cumnock, and shared in its ecclesiastical history. Its present church is of recent structure, and accommodates 1,000 sitters.—Connected with the Reformed Presbyterians, there are here about 120 individuals who have a local place of worship. There are also nearly 200 members or hearers of the United Secession, who attend their place of worship in the village of Old Cumnock.—Schoolmaster's salary, £32, with school-fees of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and other emoluments, £4 10s. There are 2 schools non-parochial.

CUNNINGHAM, the northern district of Ayrshire; bounded on the east by Renfrewshire; on the north and west by the frith of Clyde; and, on the south, separated from Kyle by the river Irvine. Its length from north to south may be about 18 miles; its breadth from east to west 12 miles. It includes the following parishes:—Ardrossan, Beith, Dalry, Dreghorn, part of Dunlop, Fenwick, Irvine, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Kilwinning, Largs, Loudoun, Stevenston, and Stewarton. The total number of inhabited houses in the district in 1831, was 7,602; of families 13,047. Of these, 2,212 families were employed in agriculture, and 7,457, in trade, manufactures, and handicrafts. The total population was 63,453. Cunningham is pleasantly diversified with hill and dale; but cannot be said to have any mountains. It is watered by numerous streams, the chief of which are the Annock, Caaf, Garnock, Irvine, and Rye: which see. In it are several populous towns and villages, as Ardrossan, Beith, Dalry, Irvine, Kilwinning, Largs, Saltcoats, Stewarton, &c.: which see. The whole district abounds with coal, limestone, and freestone. It is, however, mostly in the hands of great proprietors, and is, of consequence, ornamented with few seats. Eglinton castle and Kelburn are the chief: which see.—This district is celebrated for its dairy husbandry, which has reached greater perfection here than in any other quarter of Scotland. Full milk cheese was first begun to be made in the parishes of Beith, Dunlop, Stewarton, and others, soon after the middle of last century. It was

made in the parish of Kilmarnock about the year 1756, and became common in Cunningham by about 1770. Some traditional accounts, however, represent it as of much earlier introduction into the dairies of this district. [See article DUNLOP.] The question of the origin of this famous kind of cheese is still matter of keen dispute. About the year 1760, the cows in the district of Cunningham were not superior to those now in Bute, Arran, or Kintyre. They were poor ill-shaped starvelings, which, when fattened, did not weigh more than from 13 to 15 stones, county weight. But, about 1750, the Earl of Marchmont purchased from the Bishop of Durham, six cows and a bull of the Teeswater breed,—all of them flecked brown and white, and considerably heavier than the Ayrshire cows at that period. Bruce Campbell, Esq., of Milnriggs—who was then factor on his Lordship's estate in Ayrshire—brought some of that breed to his byres at Sornbeg, and from these many calves were reared in that part of Ayrshire. John Dunlop, Esq., about the same time, brought some cows of an improved breed to his estate of Dunlop; and the Earls of Loudon and Eglinton, Mr. Orr of Barrowfield, and others, all procured such cows, and placed them on their estates in Cunningham. These were at that time called Dutch cows, and they were of the same colour as those brought to Sornbeg. The dairy-breed on the Clyde have the colour, and partly the shape of the Ayrshire breed, and are upon the whole a handsome species of stock; but they are too round in the chest, too heavy in the fore-quarters, and far less capacious in their hinder parts, than the improved Ayrshire breed. They are well-fitted for the grazier, but inferior to the Cunningham breed for milkers.—The district of Cunningham was, until the abolition of feudal jurisdiction, a bailiewick under the Earl of Eglinton. Many of its leading families,—such as those of Eglinton, Glencairn, and Loudon,—took a leading part in the affairs of the kingdom during its most agitated times. The ancient family of De Morville, the constables of Scotland, were at one time proprietors of almost all the district. It was to Hugh de Morville the church owed the celebrated abbey of Kilwinning, which was endowed so amply by him and others of his family as to have a yearly revenue equal to £20,000 of our present money. Yet it is singular that there is no certainty as to their place of residence in this district. Mr. George Robertson, in his 'Genealogical Account of the Principal Families in Ayrshire, more particularly in Cunningham,' [Irvine: 2 vols.] gives the names of two places supposed to have been their residence,—Glengarnock castle, in the parish of Kilbirnie, and Southannan in Largs,—now in Kilbride. Glengarnock appears to have been one of the most ancient buildings in the district, and its ruins show that it has been one of the most extensive, and far beyond what the proprietor of the small barony of Glengarnock would have reared for himself. When

> "The castle-gates were barr'd,
> And o'er the gloomy portal arch,
> Tuning his footsteps to a march,
> The warder kept his guard,"

he could see from the tower the greater part of Cunningham lying below him, and would have a view of the frith of Clyde, thus overlooking the movements of foreign as well as internal enemies. The fact, however, cannot be ascertained with certainty, and we may place it along with that assertion which makes Glengarnock the residence of Hardyknute.

CUNNINGSBURGH, or KING'S-BURGH, on the mainland, and in the shire of Orkney and Shetland; formerly a vicarage, now constituting part of the union of Dunross-Ness: see DUNROSS-NESS.

CUPAR-ANGUS, or COUPAR-ANGUS, a parish partly in Perthshire, partly in Forfarshire; extending about 5 miles in length from south-west to north-east; and from 1 to 1¼ mile in breadth. It is bounded by Bendochy and Meigle on the north; by Kettins on the east; by Cargill on the south; and Blairgowrie and Bendochy on the west. A considerable extent of haugh-ground lies on the banks of the Isla, which skirts its western side, and is here frequently greatly swollen by rains. The soil in general is a clay loam; but, wherever the ground rises into eminences, a gravelly soil makes its appearance. Besides the town of Cupar-Angus, there are the villages of Balbrogie, Caldham or Cadam, and Wellton, of which the largest contains about 100 inhabitants.—There are still visible near the town of Cupar-Angus the vestiges of a Roman camp said to have been formed by Agricola in his 7th expedition. On the centre of this camp Malcolm IV. in 1164, founded and richly endowed an abbey for Cistertian monks. Its ruins show that it must have been a house of considerable magnitude. In 1561, the revenues of this house were: Money £1,238 14s. 9d.; wheat 7 ch. 13 bolls 1 fir.; bear 75 ch. 10 bolls 3 fir. ½ peck; meal 73 ch. 4 bolls 3 fir. 3¼ pecks; oats 25 ch. 4 bolls 2 fir. 2 pecks. The Hays of Errol, next to the Scottish kings, were the principal benefactors to this monastery. Its last abbot was Donald Campbell of the Argyle family. Upon the distribution made by James VI. of the lands which came to the Crown on the dissolution of the religious houses, his majesty erected this abbey into a civil lordship, in favour of James Elphinston, 2d son of James, Lord Balmerino, in 1606; but he dying without issue, in 1669, the honour descended to the Lord Balmerino who was attainted in 1745.—Very recently there was discovered in a field on the estate of Mungo Murray, Esq. of Lintrose, near Cupar-Angus, a cave of about 27 feet in length, 7 feet broad, and 5 feet high, strongly but rudely built of stone and lime. In the cave are two small fire-places, in which were found various pieces of charcoal, and in the bottom of the cave a parcel of human bones. There seems little doubt that this cave had been one of the hiding-places of the Covenanters of this district, in the days of 'the bloody Claverhouse;' and it would appear that it had become the resting-place of some of those persecuted men of old. "Not above 40 years ago"—says the writer of the Old Statistical Account of this parish, written at the close of last century—"the broad blue bonnet, with a coat of home-manufacture, was universally worn by the men; the tartan plaid, applied closely over a head-dress of linen, was in use among the women. At present, few servant-lads are to be seen at church without their coats of English cloth, hats on their heads, and watches in their pockets. At the period just referred to, a watch, an eight-day clock, or a tea-kettle, were scarcely to be met with. At present, there are few houses without one or other of these articles; perhaps one-half of the families in the parish are possessed of all of them." Population, in 1801, including the town of Cupar, 2,416; in 1831, 2,615. Houses, in 1831, 383. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,325.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £239 4s. 4d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £139 4s. Church rebuilt in 1780; enlarged in 1830; sittings 850. It stands on the Angus side of the town of Cupar-Angus.—There is a United Secession church, which was built in 1790; sittings 522; stipend £120, with a manse and garden.—There are also a Relief congregation; church built in 1789; sittings 700; stipend £100; with manse and garden;—

a small Episcopalian congregation established in 1824; stipend £45;—and an original Secession congregation; church built in 1826; sittings 400; stipend £80, with a manse.—Estimating the population of the parish at 2,600, the parish-minister calculates that 1,550 belong to the Established church, and 1,000 to other denominations.—Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with fees, and emoluments averaging £20 annually. There are 3 private schools.

CUPAR-ANGUS, a neat and considerable town in the above parish; 15 miles north-west of Dundee; 12½ east by north of Perth; and 5 south of Blairgowrie. Though designated of Angus, by far the greater part of this town is in the county of Perth. It is situated near the Isla, and is divided by a rivulet into two parts; that part which lies south of this rivulet is all that belongs to the county of Angus. The streets are well-paved and lighted, and the town has much improved of late years. There is a steeple which serves as a town-house and prison, on the spot where the prison of the court-of-regality stood. Small debt, and circuit small debt, courts are held here. The linen manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent. There is also a considerable tannery; and in the immediate neighbourhood a large bleachfield. Cupar-Angus gave the title of Baron Coupar to James Elphinston, created Lord Coupar in 1609. The title merged in that of Balmerino, and suffered extinction with it. The number of inhabitants in 1793 amounted to 1604; they are now about 2,200.

CUPAR-FIFE,* a central parish of Fifeshire, about 9 miles distant from the sea-coast on the three sides of the peninsula of Fife; of a very irregular form, but measuring 4½ miles in its greatest length from north to south, and 3 miles in its greatest breadth from east to west. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Kilmany and Dairsie; on the east by Kemback; on the south by Ceres and Cults; and on the west by Monimail and Moonzie. The surface is finely undulated, and well-wooded. The river Eden flows slowly through the parish from south-west to north-east, between green and fertile banks of varied beauty.† The town of Cupar, and about two-thirds of the parish, are on the northern side of the Eden. The Lady-burn, or St. Mary's burn, a small tributary, flowing from the north-west, after fetching a circuit through the northern suburbs of the burgh of Cupar, joins the Eden to the east of the town. The soil to the north and east of the burgh is a friable loam on a gravelly subsoil; to the south and west the soil is more inclined to sand. The average rent of land is about 45s. per acre. Assessed property of the parish, in 1815, £7,503; of the burgh £6,553. Total real rental of the parish, in 1829, £9,977 11s. 9d.—There are 3 mills for spinning yarn within the parish; viz., Russell mill, with 600 spindles, on the Eden, 3 miles west of Cupar; Cupar flax-mills, with 336 spindles; and a mill at Lebanon for twisting thread as well as spinning yarn. The principal kind of cloth manufactured is dowlas; sheetings and Osnaburghs are also largely made; and there are now above 600 looms in the parish. In 1796, the number of looms was 223. There are also extensive flour, corn, and barley mills, several quarries, and a snuff mill.—Besides the county-town, this parish contains the village of SPRINGFIELD at the western end, and that of GLAIDNEY, an extension of Ceres village, at its southern end: see these articles.—Kilmaron castle, 1½ mile north-west of Cupar, the seat of J. A. Cheyne, Esq., is the finest mansion in the parish. It is in the castellated style, from a plan by Gillespie.—To the south of Kilmaron, and about a mile south-west of Cupar, is the ancient house of Carslogie, for many generations the family-seat of the Clephanes. This family, in times of feudal strife, were leagued with the neighbouring ancient family of the Scots of Scotstarvet, who inhabited a strong tower—which is still entire—situated on a lower ridge of Tarvet hill, about 2 miles south from Carslogie. On the appearance of an enemy, tradition relates, horns from the battlements of the castle from which the hostile force was first descried, announced the approach of danger, and the quarter from whence it was advancing; and both families, with their dependents, were instantly under arms for mutual protection. The family have been in possession, from time immemorial, of a hand made in exact imitation of that of a man, and curiously formed of steel. This is said to have been conferred by one of the kings of Scotland, along with other more valuable marks of his favour, on a laird or baron of Carslogie, who had lost his hand in the service of his country. When Dr Campbell wrote the account of this parish in the Old Statistical Account, in 1796, there still existed in a field adjoining to the house of Carslogie, and near to the public road which leads from Cupar to the west, the stately and venerable remains of an ash which for several centuries had retained the name of the Jug tree. The iron jugs, in which the offenders on the domains of Carslogie suffered punishment, fell from the hollow body of this tree, in which they had been infixed, only in 1793. The ancient tree itself was blown down some years ago.—A mound of earth, rising considerably above the adjoining grounds, and extending a great length on the north side of Cupar, is called the Mote, or, as some write it, the Moat-hill. They who use the latter orthography contend that this rampart is formed of artificial earth; and that it originally extended as far as the castle, and was constructed to defend the town from any sudden attack from the north, as the river, to some measure, secured it on the south. There is no doubt, however, that it ought to be styled the Mote-hill, as it was probably the place where, in early times, the justiciary of Fife held his court and published his enactments for the regulation of the country. The Latin name, by which this hill is sometimes mentioned, seems to decide the controversy, 'Mons placiti,' which may be translated 'Statute-hill.'—"The parish of Cupar and the surrounding district," says Mr. Leighton, in his 'Fife Illustrated,' "is rich in localities connected with events, circumstances, or individuals never to be forgotten, and affording subjects of thought and reflection to even the most ordinary minds. From the top of Tarvit hill, or, as it is now called, Wemyss

* So called to distinguish it from Cupar-Angus; but most commonly designated by the single term *Cupar*, which appears in ancient writings under the several forms of *Cupir*, *Culpyre*, *Cypre*, *Cyprum*, *Cowpar*, and *Coupar*. The etymology of the name is uncertain, but the word is apparently Celtic; as the names of various other places in the parish certainly are: such as *Pittencrieff*, that is, *Pitnan-craobh*, 'the Dale;' *Kilmaron*, that is, *Cill-mhaoruin*, 'the Cell of St. Ron.'

† It was suggested, many years ago, that a navigable canal might be formed, nearly in the course of the Eden, as high as Cupar. That river falls into the sea about 9 miles below the town; and the tide rises as high as Lydox mill, little more than 3 miles from Cupar. The fall from the town is very gradual; to the place to which the tide rises, not more than 24 feet. It has lately been proposed to carry a railroad through Fifeshire, commencing at Burntisland or Kinghorn, and passing Kirkcaldy and Cupar to Newport, with a branch to Newburgh. The placid stream of the Eden, and the scenery which diversifies and adorns its banks, long since touched the imagination of the poet Johnstone, and found a place in his song:

"Arva inter nemorisque umbras, et pascua laeta
Lene fluens, vitreis, labitur Eden, aquis."

Attracted by the pleasant and healthful situation of the vale in which the town stands, our kings, says tradition, when they lived in the neighbouring palace of Falkland, placed the family-nursery at Cupar.

hall hill, these objects attract our attention in every direction. In the distant west, at the bottom of the Lomond hills, we see all that remains of the royal palace of Falkland, where so many of Scotland's sovereigns of the Stewart race sought pleasant retirement from the cares of governing a turbulent kingdom, or of attempting to reconcile the differences of a still more turbulent nobility. How often have these grey walls resounded with music and dancing! How often been the scene of hospitable feast, and long protracted, yet merry wassail! Over these fields which skirt the Eden—then a royal forest—our ancient kings followed the chase with hound and horn, or flew the hawk at its winged prey. At one time the only sound heard throughout these forest-glades was the wild buck's bell, or the call of the various birds which then frequented them to their mates; at another they were the scene of mirth and sport. There the proudest names in Scotland's history followed their prince in peaceful and animating sport. There beauty took the field, hawk on arm, and knightly valour bowed subservient to its influence. But, alas! Falkland palace was not always a scene of joy; we think on James IV., James V., and the beautiful Mary; and we think of crime, of folly, of misery, captivity, and early death! Nearer us, in the same direction, appears the manse of Cults. There the great painter of our age, the poetic yet graphic Wilkie, was born and spent his early years. Amid these gently sloping hills and sweet valleys, he studied nature, and imbibed that love of truth and simplicity which he has since, so beautifully in some instances and so grandly in others, developed. Still nearer us in the same direction is the ancient tower of Scotstarvet. There resided Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet, one of the directors of the Chancery in the reign of Charles I., 'who was,' says Nisbet, 'a bountiful patron of men of learning, who came to him from all quarters, so that his house became a kind of college.' Among others, he encouraged Pont in his survey of the whole kingdom, gave him great literary assistance, and was at the expense of the publication; and in yonder old tower he wrote his curious work,—'Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet's Staggering State of Scots Statesmen.' Along the slope of this hill, under the duke of Chatelherault and M. D'Oysel, lay at one time the army which was intended by Mary of Guise to crush the efforts of the reformers. On the opposite bank were stationed those who had determined to die rather than that popery should longer lord it over the consciences of men; and on this hill, where we now stand, the treaty was subscribed, which, though soon broken through by the queen-regent, gave time to the reformers, and ultimately led to the establishment of the Presbyterian religion in Scotland. To the north rises the Mount, the patrimonial possession of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lord Lyon, king-at-arms,' during the reign of James V.; and there he wrote those bitter biting satires which delighted the people, and paved the way for the Reformation. The house in which he lived has now disappeared, but the place is still interesting, and the hill is now crowned with a monument erected to the memory of the late Earl of Hopetoun, one of the deliverers of Europe from the all-grasping power of the late emperor of the French. Almost immediately below us is the school-hill of Cupar, a portion of which formed the play-field of the burgh, and there the dramas of Sir David Lindsay were exhibited so early as 1535. At a far earlier period, however, when the castle of Cupar was the residence of Macduff, the lord or Maormore of Fife, it was the scene of that horrid tragedy, the murder of his wife and children by Macbeth, which led to the inveterate hatred of Macduff, and finally to the establishment of Malcolm Ceanmore on the throne; and of which the poet has made such a beautiful use in his play of Macbeth. To the east upon the sea-coast is the venerable city of St. Andrews, the seat of an ancient bishopric, and the earliest seat of learning in Scotland. With how many great names of Scotland are these hallowed ruins associated! and how intimately connected is its history with the early civilization and improvement of our country! To the south beyond the vale of Ceres is Craighall, the seat of Sir Thomas Hope, king's advocate to Charles I., and one of the greatest lawyers of his time. In Ceres churchyard repose in peaceful silence many of the proud race of Lindsay of the Byres, and some of the kindred race of Crawford. There is the grave—although the spot is now unmarked—where rests that rude lord, who, when the unfortunate Mary hesitated to sign her abdication, did not scruple to crush her gentle hand with his iron glove, nor to force her by rude speech and still ruder threats, unwillingly to execute the deed which deprived her of a crown, and consigned her for the rest of her life to a prison; and a little to the east in the same valley lies Pitscottie, the residence of Lindsay the homely yet picturesque relater of a portion of Scotland's history. In a word, we know no place more capable of calling up more varied recollections, or of elevating the mind and exciting the fancy, than the top of Tarvit hill." [Vol. ii. pp. 4, 5.]

This parish is in the synod of Fife, and the seat of a presbytery. The district of Cupar formed a parish in early times, when the great parochial divisions of Crail, Kilrenny, Kilconquhar, St. Andrews, Leuchars, and a few others, comprehended all the eastern part of the county of Fife. The small parish of St. Michael's of Tarvet, lying on the south of the Eden, was joined to that of Cupar in 1617. The church belonging to St. Michael's parish stood on that beautiful spot now known by the name of St. Michael's hill. Human bones are still occasionally discovered here when the operations of husbandry are going forward.—The ruins of a small chapel, situated near the eastern boundary of the lands of Kilmaron, were to be seen near the close of last century.—The parochial church of Cupar, in early times, stood at a considerable distance from the town towards the north, on a rising ground, now known by the name of the Old Kirk-yard. The foundations of this ancient building were removed in 1759; and many human bones, turned up in the adjoining field by the plough, were then collected and buried in the earth. In 1415 this structure had become ruinous, or incapable of accommodating the numbers who resorted to it. In the course of that year the prior of St. Andrews, for the better accommodation of the inhabitants of the town of Cupar, and that the rites of religion might be celebrated with a pomp gratifying to the taste of the age, erected within the royalty a spacious and magnificent church. This church was built in the best style of the times, of polished freestone, in length 133 feet, by 54 in breadth. The roof was supported by two rows of arches extending the whole length of the church. The oak couples were of a circular form, lined with wood, and painted in the taste of the times. In 1785, this extensive building being found to be in a state of total decay, the heritors of the parish resolved to pull down the old fabric, and to erect on the same site a church on a more convenient plan. This they carried into execution at a considerable expense, in 1785. It is to be regretted that the new building was not joined to the spire of the old church which still stands. The vestry or session-house, by intervening between the church and spire, gives a detached appearance to

both. The spire has always been considered handsome, and appears light and elegant when viewed from the east or west. It was built by the prior of St. Andrews in 1415, only up to the battlement: all above that was added in the beginning of the 17th century, by Mr. William Scot,* who was for many years minister of Cupar. The church accommodates 1,300. Within it, in a niche in the west wall, is a monument erected to Sir John Arnot of Fernie, who fell in the last crusade. It presents the recumbent figure of a knight in armour. In the same circle there is a marble tablet to the memory of the late Dr. Campbell, one of the ministers of the parish, and father of the present attorney-general of England. In the churchyard is a plain upright stone, bearing the following inscription: "Here lies interred the heads of Laur. Hay, and Andrew Pitulloch, who suffered martyrdom at Edinburgh, July 13th, 1681, for adhering to the Word of God, and Scotland's covenanted work of reformation; and also one of the hands of David Hackston of Rathillet, who was most cruelly murdered at Edinburgh, July 30th, 1680, for the same cause." On the other side are the following rude lines:—

"1680.
"Our persecutors filled with rage,
Their brutish fury to aswage,
Took heads and hands of martyrs off.
That they might be the people's scoff;
They Hackston's body cut asunder,
And set it up a world's wonder
In several places, to proclaim,
These monsters gloried in their shame!"

The charge is collegiate. The stipend of each charge is £259 7s. 9d.; but the 1st minister has a glebe of the value of £21, while the second has neither a manse nor a glebe. Unappropriated teinds £1,016 7s. Both livings are in the patronage of the Crown.—A new church, called St. Michael's, was erected in the burgh of Cupar in 1837, at an expense of about £1,800, raised by subscription shares. It accommodates 810; and public worship is performed in it by the parish-ministers alternately. —There are two Relief congregations within this parish. The first was established in 1776, in which year their church was built, which accommodates 750. The minister's stipend is £100, with a manse and garden. The church of the 2d Relief congregation was opened in 1830. It cost £1,000; and has 454 sittings. Stipend £130.—A United Secession church was built in 1796, at a cost of £1,100, and enlarged in 1830, at a further cost of £250; sittings 480. Stipend £120.—A Free communion Baptist congregation was established in 1815; and a place of worship for their use was built in 1821, at a cost of £40; sittings 370. Stipend £50.—An Original Burgher congregation was established in 1817. Their place of worship cost £900, and accommodates 540. Stipend £100.—An Episcopalian congregation has existed here since 1688. Chapel built in 1820, at a cost of £3,000. Sittings 152. Stipend £100, with interest of a bequest by Dr. Bell of £450.—There are also small Glassite and Independent churches.— There is no parochial school strictly speaking; there were, however, two burgh-schools so early as the reign of Charles I., which were, about 1822, merged into the Cupar academy, conducted by four teachers, with which the Madras academy, founded by the late Dr. Bell, was joined in 1834. The united academy has 7 teachers; three of whom have a salary of £40 each; two others have £25; another, £30; and a female teacher £15 per annum.† The patronage of the academy is vested in the magistrates, and in subscribers to the amount of £10, besides certain patrons *ex officio;* and the whole management and direction is centred in the general body of the patrons and their committee of directors. The school-rooms are provided and half of the schoolmasters' salaries are paid by the town; the other half of the salaries and all incidental expenses, out of the general subscription fund. The school-furniture and a chemical apparatus, purchased at considerable expense, belong to the subscribers. The teachers have been appointed by the general body of management. The regulations made for the academy at its institution by the patrons and a committee of directors, have been, from time to time, altered and improved according to circumstances. No matriculation book is kept; but the number of scholars attending the academy varies from 150 to 200 annually. No funds mortified for the purpose of education are under the control of the council alone.—The late Dr. Gray of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, left £500, the interest of which he directed to be applied in payment of a salary to a female teacher in Cupar, and the management is vested in the provost, clergymen, and schoolmaster of the parish for the time being.—Dr. Bell conveyed his estate of Egmore to trustees, consisting of the lord-lieutenant of the county, the lord-justice-clerk, the sheriff of the county, the provost, the dean-of-guild, and the two established clergymen of Cupar, for the purpose of founding an establishment for tuition on the Madras system. There are two female boarding-schools; one of which is on the foundation of Dr. Gray. There are also a female school of industry, an infant school, and 8 other private schools.

The royal burgh of CUPAR is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Eden, nearly in the centre of the parish, on the great road from Edinburgh to Dundee; 10 miles west of St. Andrews; 22 miles north-east of Kinghorn; and 31 miles from Edinburgh by Kirkcaldy. It is a place of some antiquity, but contains many new houses, and presents the appearance of a thriving modern town, well-built, and cleanly kept. It contains three principal streets; viz., the Bonnygate, running east and west; the Crossgate, running north and south, in a direction nearly parallel with the Eden; and St. Catherine street, which is a continuation of the Bonnygate. Several lanes and alleys branch-off in various directions from these main lines; and there is a large irregular suburb on the north side of St. Mary's burn, besides a considerable line of houses on the Edinburgh road, on the east side of the Eden. All these suburbs are included within the parliamentary boundaries of the burgh. The parish-church stands in Kirkgate-street, at the entrance of the North road from Ferry bank. St. Michael's church is at the west end of the Bonnygate. The Episcopal chapel is near, or upon, the site of the ancient monastery. The town-house stands at the junction of St. Catherine-street and Crossgate. It is a plain neat

* This gentleman was of the ancient family of Balwearie, possessed of a considerable estate, and a great favourite with Archbishop Spottiswood, with whom he passed much of his time in the neighbouring retreat of Dairsie. He died in 1642, in his 85th year; and his remains were interred in a handsome tomb at the west end of the churchyard, the inscription on which is no longer legible.

† The following are the quarterly fees which the teachers receive in addition to their salaries:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Latin, | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Latin and Greek, | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| French, | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| French, when Latin or Greek fee is paid, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Writing, | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Writing and arithmetic, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mathematics, | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Geography, junior class, | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Geography, senior class, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| English, | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| English grammar, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| English, including grammar and the principles of composition, | 0 | 6 | 0 |

building, surmounted by a cupola and belfry. The county-buildings in St. Catherine-street, present a neat though plain facade. They contain the county-hall, sheriff-court room, and offices for the public clerks. In the county-hall there is a fine portrait of the late John, Earl of Hopetoun, by Sir Henry Radwin; and another of Thomas, Earl of Kellie, by Sir David Wilkie. The jail is a neat building on the left hand of the middle bridge crossing the Eden, and on the south side of the river. But it has been reported as totally unfit for its original purpose, and as "having more the appearance of a gentleman's seat than of a receptacle for persons who have injured society."

The earliest charter of the burgh of Cupar of Fife is granted by David II., in 1363, conferring the privileges of trade upon the burgesses, in like manner as upon the inhabitants of burghs generally. These privileges were confirmed, and various grants of lands conferred upon them, by a charter granted by Robert II., dated Dunfermline, 28th June, 1381; by a charter of James I., dated at Perth, 28th February, 1428–9; by another of the same reign, dated 30th October, 1436; by a charter of King James V., dated 13th March, 1518; by an act and warrant of James VI., dated at Holyrood house, 1573, and by a charter of feu-farm by King James VI., dated Edinburgh, 4th June, 1595. The old sett of the burgh consisted of a provost, 3 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, 13 merchant-councillors, a convener, and 7 deacons of trades: in all 27. It is now governed by a provost, 3 bailies, and 24 councillors. The municipal constituency, in 1839, was 259. The revenue, in 1832, was £554 13s. 11½d., of which £321 arose from land-rental, and £120 from feu-duties. The expenditure in that year was £751 12s. 9d., of which £223 was interest of money borrowed. The debt of the burgh at the same period was as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heritably secured . . | 4,022 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Money borrowed on personal security . . . . . | 2,944 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 6,966 | 12 | 1 |
| Accounts unpaid . . . . . | | | | 474 | 14 | 0 |
| Value of the annuities at present £32 13s. . | | | | 130 | 12 | 0 |
| Value of the bursaries per annum £30 . . | | | | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | 8,171 | 18 | 1 |
| The whole property of the town is valued at | | | | 13,528 | 8 | 2 |
| Free value of property . . . . . | | | | £5,356 | 10 | 1 |

The revenue, in 1838–9, was £221 4s. 11½d. The property of the town consists of lands, feu-duties, customs, and market-dues. The property in land was at one time very extensive, stretching 3 miles to the westward, and extending perhaps to 1,000 acres. Compared with this its present extent is very limited. The lands seem to have been chiefly feued out about a century ago, at a time when they were in a state of nature and at very low feu-duties, the highest is believed to be 1s. per acre, and without any purchase-money. Although the great part of the landed property seems to have been alienated more than a century ago, there have been very considerable alienations of the town's property within the last 50 years. No local tax is levied in Cupar except the petty customs. The cess, or burgh land-tax, is levied upon property and the profits of trade within the royalty of the burgh. It is allocated by stent-masters chosen from among the merchants of the burgh by the council, by whom the collector is also annually appointed. The jurisdiction of the magistrates is confined to the burgh and burgh-acres. The royalty of Cupar is very narrow towards the north, being bounded on that side by the Lady burn. Immediately to the north of this burn, and within the parliamentary boundary, there have arisen of late years several villages where there is no police-establishment of any kind, and which are beyond the jurisdiction of the magistrates. These villages are called Braehead and Newtown—both on the lands of Pittencrieff—and Burnside, Lebanon, and Bank street. Even more directly within the precincts of the town, and in the principal street, called St. Catherine-street, there are houses which are not within the royalty, although completely surrounded by it. In the street called the Millgate, the west side of the street holds burgage, and is within the royalty, and the east side is beyond it and holds of the Earl of Rothes. Burgh-courts are held on stated days for the despatch of business; but as the sheriff-courts, both ordinary and under the small debt act, are held within the burgh, little business is brought before the burgh-court. The cases disposed of before the magistrates have generally been petty assaults and other breaches of the peace, which are decided in a summary way. Cases of a graver nature are either reported to the Crown-officers or taken up by the sheriff of the county.—Cupar is conjoined, in the election of a member of parliament, with St. Andrews, Crail, Killrenny, East and West Anstruther, and Pittenweem. Previous to the Reform bill, it was rather anomalously associated with Perth, Dundee, Forfar, and St. Andrews. Parliamentary constituency in 1839, 333. In an ancient document, styled 'A Brief View of Scotland in the Sixteenth Century,' printed by Pinkerton, in his 'History of Scotland,' [Vol. II. p. 501.] from a MS. in the Cottonian library, it is said, "Most borrows are at the devotion of some noblemen, as Cowper in Fiffe managed by the Earl of Rothes." Among those who represented Cupar in the Scottish parliament, appears Sir David Lindsay of the Mount. He repeatedly was commissioner for the burgh.

Being the county-town, Cupar is principally inhabited by practitioners in the legal courts, members of banking-establishments, and persons connected with the agricultural interest. It is chiefly distinguished for its trade in corn, and the mills, brewing, and such establishments dependent on that species of market. There are, however, several extensive spinning-mills in the neighbourhood; and there is a considerable trade in the weaving of coarse linens, and in home-manufactures, such as leather, candles, and snuff. Its printing-establishments, too, have been justly celebrated for the production of some beautiful specimens of excellent typography, and the publication of many useful works. Cupar has been long known as a leading and important market-town. There is a weekly corn-market, which is held on Thursday, and is well-attended. Besides these there are ten general fairs or markets for the sale of grain and farm-stock, held at different fixed periods throughout the year. At these, domestic utensils, agricultural implements, and various other articles are exposed to sale. Cupar is also a post-town; and has two sub-offices under it, those of Osnaburgh, and Leuchars. The mail from the south was formerly carried round by Perth and Dundee; but by a recent arrangement, a mail-coach carrying the bags for the towns north of the Tay, now passes through Fife, and brings with it the letters for Cupar direct. The coach also carries passengers between Edinburgh, Dundee, and Cupar. Two stage-coaches pass through the town every lawful day, between Edinburgh and Dundee, affording with the mail every facility for intercourse with these important towns. Another coach leaves Cupar for Dundee, every market-day; and one between Cupar and St. Andrews twice a-week. During the summer months a coach runs to Largo, between which place and Newhaven a steam-

boat regularly plies. Carriers' carts leave Cupar regularly for the conveyance of heavy goods to and from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and all intermediate towns and villages. Cupar contains a public library, instituted in 1797, which now contains considerably above 6,000 volumes. It is supported by the annual subscriptions of the proprietors, and of occasional monthly or yearly readers. Many scarce and curious books were bequeathed to this library, by the late Dr. Gray of Paddington Green, London. The lawyers of Cupar have begun recently to form a law-library, which it is expected will soon become valuable to that body. There is also a circulating library. There is a public news-room, supported by yearly subscription, where a well-selected supply of the leading London and provincial journals is received, besides a few monthly publications. A mechanics' reading-room has also been recently instituted, in which the working classes are accommodated with newspapers at a very cheap rate. Two newspapers are published in the town.—A branch of the bank of Scotland was opened here in 1787; and in 1792 the British Linen company also established a branch. In 1802, the Cupar bank was formed, which gave up business in 1814; another bank, which also began business here in 1802 under the name of the Fife bank, continued in operation till 1825. In 1812, the Commercial bank opened a branch here. The banks now in operation in Cupar are the British Linen company's branch, and the Commercial bank branch. There is a savings bank.

Cupar, as already stated, is a place of considerable antiquity. At an early period the Macduffs, thanes of Fife, had a castle here, in the midst of the marshy grounds which bordered the Eden and St. Mary's burn. It continued the seat of the court of the stewardry of Fife, until the forfeiture of Albany, Earl of Fife, in the reign of James I., when that court was removed to Falkland. During the darker ages, theatrical representations, called Mysteries or Moralities, were frequently exhibited here. The place where these entertainments were presented, was called the Playfield. "Few towns of note," says Arnot, in his 'History of Edinburgh,' "were without one. That of Edinburgh was at the Greenside-well; that of Cupar in Fife was on their Castle-hill." The pieces presented in the Playfield of Cupar, however, seem not, at the era of the Reformation, to have had any connection with religious subjects, but were calculated to interest and amuse, by exhibiting every variety of character and every species of humour. To illustrate the manners which prevailed in Scotland in the 16th century, and as a specimen of the dramatic compositions which pleased our fathers, Arnot, in the appendix to his History, gives a curious excerpt from a manuscript comedy, which bears to have been exhibited in the Playfield at Cupar, and which had been in the possession of the late Mr. Garrick. That part of the excerpt only, which relates to the place where the play was presented, is here transcribed:

"Here begins the proclamation of the play, made by DAVID LINDSAY of the Mount, knight, in the Playfield, in the month of , the year of God 1555 years."

*"Proclamation made in Cupar of Fife.*

"Our purpose is on the seventh day of June,
If weather serve, and we have rest and peace,
We shall be seen into our playing place,
In good array about the hour of seven.
Of thriftiness that day, I pray you cease;
But ordain us good drink against allevin.
Fail not to be upon the Castlehill,
Beside the place where we purpose to play
With gude stark wine your flagons see you fill,
And had yourselves the merriest that you may."

"*Cottager.* I shall be there, with God's grace,
Tho' there were never so great a price,
And foremost in the fair:
And drink a quart in Cupar town,
With my gossip John Williamson,
Tho' all the nolt should rair!" &c.

During the residence of our kings in Scotland, Cupar often received visits from royalty. Almost all the Jameses, and the unfortunate Mary, repeatedly visited it, and were entertained within the town. The last royal visit was made by Charles II. on the 6th of July, 1650, when on his way from St. Andrews to Falkland. He was entertained at dinner by the magistrates in the town-hall; then forming part of the tolbooth or gaol. "He came to Cowper," says Lamont, "where he gatt some desert to his foure houres: the place where he satte doune to eate was the tolbooth. The towne had appointed Mr. Andro Andersone, scholemaester ther for the tyme, to give him a musicke songe or two, while he was at table. Mr. David Douglysse had a speech to him at his entrie to the towne. After this he went to Falklande all night. All this tyme the most part of the gentelmen of the shyre did goe alonge with him." From an ancient plan of the town, 1642—lately engraved from the original in the Advocates' library, by the Abbotsford club—it appears that Cupar had anciently gates or ports. One of these stood at the west end of the Bonnygate, called the West port; one at the middle of the Lady wynd, called the Lady port; one below the castle, called the East port; one at the bridge, called the Bridge port; one at the Millgate, called the Millgate port; and another at the end of the Kirkgate, called the Kirkgate port. It is curious to observe, from this plan, how little alteration has since taken place in the streets of the town; and that the names of both streets and lanes are still the same they then were. The principal alteration—with the exception of buildings in the suburbs—is the taking down of the old jail and town-house at the Cross, and opening up St. Catherine-street. Where the markets are still held, opposite the town-house, at the junction of Crossgate and Bonnygate, the ancient cross of Cupar once stood. It was an octagonal building, with a round pillar rising from it, surmounted by a unicorn, the supporter of the royal arms of Scotland. When the jail was taken down, this structure was also removed, and at the request of Colonel Wemyss, the pillar was presented to him, when he caused it to be re-erected on the top of Wemyss hall-hill, where it still remains marking the spot on which the famous treaty between Mary of Guise and the Lords of the Congregation was subscribed.

CUPAR-GRANGE, a village in the shire of Perth, and parish of Bendothy; 2 miles north-east of Cupar-Angus. It is famous for a particular kind of seed-oats. Here is a ferry over the Eroch for foot-passengers. Near this village was discovered a repository of the ashes of sacrifices which our ancestors were wont to offer up in honour of their deities. "It is," says Pennant in his Second Tour, "a large space of a circular form, fenced with a wall on either side, and paved at bottom with flags. The walls are about 5 feet in height, and built with coarse stone. They form an outer and an inner circle, distant from each other 9 feet. The diameter of the inner circle is 60 feet, and the area of it is of a piece with the circumjacent soil; but the space between the walls is filled with ashes of wood, particularly oak, and with the bones of various species of animals. I could plainly distinguish the extremities of several bones of sheep; and was informed that teeth of oxen and sheep had been found. The top of the walls and ashes is near 2 feet below the surface of the field. The entry is from the north-west, and about 10 or 12 feet in breadth. From it a pathway, 6 feet broad, and paved with small stones, leads eastward to a large free-stone, standing erect

between the walls, and reaching 5 feet above the pavement, supported by other stones at bottom. It is flat on the upper part, and 2 feet square. Another repository of the same kind and dimensions was discovered at the distance of 300 paces from the former. From the numbers of oak-trees that have been digged out of the neighbouring grounds, it would appear that this was anciently a grove."

CUPINSHAY. See COPENSAY.

CUR (THE), a river in the district of Cowal, Argyleshire. It takes its rise in the mountains which border on Lochgoilhead, between Glaslet hill and Benulei. Its course for 2 miles is rough and rapid, forming, as it descends from the mountains, several fine cascades; but when it has reached the plains of Strachur it runs smoothly, making a number of beautiful turns. The banks are generally of a deep soil, partly of loam and clay; but the crops are frequently much damaged by the sudden rising of its waters. After a course of about 9 or 10 miles, it falls into the head of Loch Eck.

CURGARF. See CORGARF.

CURGIE, a small port and village in the parish of Kirkmaiden, on the western side of the bay of Luce; 3 miles north of the Mull of Galloway.

CURRIE,* a parish in Mid Lothian, about 6 miles south-west of Edinburgh. Its extent is about 5 or 6 miles in every direction; but in one quarter it measures from east to west 9 miles. The situation is very elevated; Ravelrig, about the middle of the parish, is 800 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is a tough clay, which requires much dressing; about one-third of the whole is hill and moss. The river Leith takes its rise in the western extremity of the parish, at a place called Leith-head, from three springs, which receive various additions in their progress, particularly at the village of Balerno where they are joined by Bavelaw burn. Limestone is abundant, but is not wrought, as there is no coal at a nearer distance than 8 or 9 miles. Freestone abounds, a quarry of which has been wrought for building many of the houses in the New Town of Edinburgh. There is plenty of iron-stone, and a rich vein of copper. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway intersects the parish.—On an elevated situation, above the bank of the water of Leith, is an old castle called Lennox tower, said to have belonged to the family of Lennox, and to have been occasionally the residence of Queen Mary in her youth,—

"When love was young, and Darnley kind."

It became afterwards, according to the same tradition, a seat of the Regent Morton. It stands on a very elevated situation above the bank of the river, —commands a beautiful prospect of the frith of Forth,—and must have been a place of very considerable strength, being inaccessible on all sides. It had a subterraneous passage to the river. The extent of the rampart, which goes round the brow of the hill, is about 1,212 feet.—Not far from this castle, on the opposite side of the river, are the ruins of another ancient edifice, the mansion of the Skenes of Currie-hill, the date of whose creation, as Baronets of Scotland, is unknown; but they possessed very extensive property in this parish. The family of Balmerino, originally, had here also a considerable domain.—On the top of Ravelrig-hill, there are to be seen the remains of a Roman station, or exploratory camp, which affords a farther confirmation of the name of this parish having been originally derived from the Latin. It is on the summit of a high bank, inaccessible on three sides, defended by two ditches, and faced with stone, with openings for a gate. It is named by the country people Castle-bank. Farther east are the appearances of another station or post, which commands an extensive view of the strath towards Edinburgh, and is styled the General's Watch. They are both very distinctly marked, in an old plan of the Ravelrig estate, but are now much defaced; former proprietors having carried off the greater part of the stones to build fences. Population of the village and parish, in 1801, 1,112; in 1831, 1,883. Houses, in 1831, 322. Assessed property, in 1815, £12,884.—The village of Currie is 6 miles south-west of Edinburgh, on the north bank of the water of Leith. The road to Lanark passes through it.—The parish seems originally to have belonged to the collegiate church of Corstorphine, and to have been a benefice of the archdeacon of Lothian. Even so late as the reign of Charles I. it does not appear to have been a separate parish, for no mention of it is made in the royal decree of the erection of the see of Edinburgh, though all the adjoining parishes are noticed. That Currie, however, though not perhaps a separate parish, had very anciently been a place of religious worship, the writer of the Old Statistical Account thinks "is clear from this proof, that in digging for the foundation of the present church, on the site of the old one, there was discovered a round hollow piece of silver, having the remains of gilding on it, and which seems evidently either a part of the stalk of a crucifix, or of an altar-candlestick. It has a screw at each end. Its length is 7⅜ inches, and its diameter 1¼ inch. In a spiral scroll from top to bottom, there is the following inscription:—'Jesu Fili Dei miserere mei.' The letters—which are Saxon—are very well engraved, and each ⅜ of an inch large. It is at present in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh."—This parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the Town-council of Edinburgh. Stipend £264 9s. 10d.; glebe £16. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d.; fees £32. There are 3 private schools.

CUSHNIE, a small parish, formerly a vicarage, in Aberdeenshire, which, in 1798, was annexed to the neighbouring one of Leochel, so that they now form one parochial charge. See LEOCHEL-CUSHNIE.

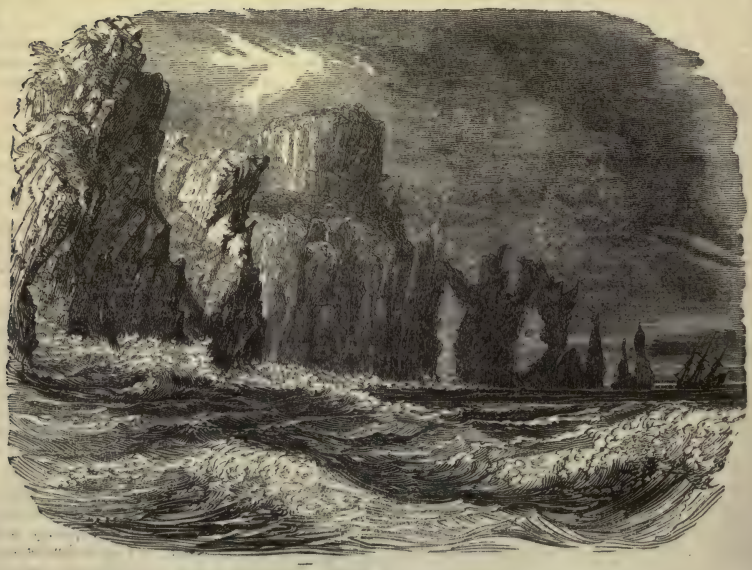
CUTHBERT'S (ST.), or WEST CHURCH, a parish of Mid-Lothian, lying on the north and west sides of the metropolis, and comprehending a large tract of valuable land in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh. This parish—which anciently contained the city of Edinburgh, the burgh of Canongate, and the parishes of Corstorphine and Libberton—must be considered as, *quoad civilia*, partly a town and partly a country-parish. The suburbs of Portsborough, Potter-row, and the Pleasants, with the other streets and squares on the south side of the town, compose the former. The latter—which at present is very extensive—was anciently much more so; it contains above 9,000 acres, and is contiguous to the city of Edinburgh on the north, west, and south sides. A great part of the New Town is within this district—which also contains the suburbs of Broughton, and Water of Leith, the Borough-Moor, and Watson's hospital; also the Charity workhouse. The greatest length of the parish *quoad civilia* is 5 miles; greatest breadth 3 miles.

* From its name—anciently *Koria*, or *Coria*—it seems to have been one of those districts which still retain their ancient Roman appellation. This conjecture is supported by the following authors, who give an account of the ancient and modern names of places in Scotland: 1. Johnston, in his 'Antiquitates Celto-Normannicæ,' for the Koria of Ptolemy, places Currie. 2. Dr. Stukely, in his account of Richard of Cirencester's map and itinerary, for the Coria of Richard, fixes Corstanlaw in the neighbourhood of Currie. 3. Sir Robert Sibbald, in his Roman Antiquities of Scotland, conceives it to have been in the plain near the manor of Ingleston, from a pillar dug up there, which place is likewise in the vicinity of Currie. These circumstances tend to prove that it must have originally been a Roman station,—traces of which have lately been found in the neighbourhood.—*Old Statistical Account.*

*Quoad sacra* it is now divided into 9 parishes: viz., St. Cuthbert's, St. Bernard's, Buccleuch, St. David's, Dean, Morningside, St. Paul's, Roxburgh, and Newington. In 1831, the population of the whole district was 70,887. See article EDINBURGH.

CUTTLE, a hamlet in Haddingtonshire, adjoining to Prestonpans, where an extensive pottery, saltwork, and magnesia manufactory, were formerly carried on.

CYRUS (ST.), or ECCLESCRAIG, a parish, forming the southern extremity of Kincardineshire; bounded by Marykirk, Garvock, and Benholm on the north; by the German ocean on the east; and by the North Esk river, which separates it from Forfarshire, on the south and south-west. It is 5 miles in length, by 3 in breadth. There are two villages in the parish: viz., Milton on the coast, and St. Cyrus to the south-west of Milton. The latter is 5½ miles north by east of Montrose. The modern and familiar name of this parish is St. Cyrus; but in former civil and ecclesiastical records, Ecclescraig, or Ecclesgreig, is the name generally used. The surface is uneven, and is intersected with several dens and rivulets; upwards of three-fourths of the whole are arable and well-cultivated; the remainder being moor or moss. The soil is in general a deep clay. In the river North Esk are several valuable salmon-fishings. The burn of Den-Fenel forms here a grand and beautiful cascade, especially when increased by rain falling over a perpendicular rock 63 feet in height. There are several good stone and lime quarries in the parish. Population, in 1801, 1,622; in 1831, 1,598. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,039. Houses, in 1831, 352.—This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £247 17s.; glebe £11. Unappropriated teinds £56 1s. 9d.—Schoolmaster's salary £33; fees £33. There were 4 private schools in 1834. Several years ago, the church of Ecclesgreig stood below the heughs of St. Cyrus on the shore, near the mouth of the North Esk; and the churchyard still continues there. In 1832, this very incommodious situation of the church was changed, and a new one built on an eminence a little above the heughs, more convenient to the parish, from its easy access and central situation.



CAPE WRATH.

# D

DABAY, a small island of the Hebrides, annexed to the county of Inverness. It is about a mile long, and half-a-mile broad; fertile in corn and grass, but liable to be blasted by the south-west winds.

DAER, or Dear, a stream in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, taking its rise in the mountains bordering on Dumfries-shire. It has been contended by many—and not without show of reason—that the Daer is the origin of the Clyde, in so far as the streamlet which bears the latter name is insignificant in size as compared with the former at the point at which the confluence of their waters takes place. It affords the title of Lord Daer to the eldest son of the Earl of Selkirk, the residence of which noble family is at St. Mary's Isle, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and their principal possessions are also situated in that neighbourhood.

DAFF, a village in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Innerkip, about 3 miles west of Greenock.

DAILLY,* a parish in the centre of the district of Carrick, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Kirkoswald; on the east by Kirkmichael and Straiton; on the south by Barr and Girvan; and on the west by Girvan. It is of an irregular oblong figure, stretching from north-east to south-west; and measures, in extreme length, nearly 7 miles, and in breadth from 4 to 6. Its area probably contains upwards of 17,000 acres. The parish is intersected, in its extreme length, and along its central division, by Girvan water; which, all the way, is a beautiful pastoral stream, and here receives, on both banks, several rills of local origin. The surface, at first, rising gently and variedly from the banks of the river, and, afterwards soaring into hills of considerable height, is a basin abounding in the beauties of landscape. The lowlands are fertile, well-cultivated, and richly wooded; and the uplands, though naturally heathy and bleak, are partly reclaimed; and nearly all afford good pasturage. The beds of the indigenous rills are, for the most part, deep, well-wooded, picturesque glens. The soil, in the holms and meadows along the banks of the Girvan, is light but very productive; on the south side, is light and dry, resting on a bed of gravel; on the north side, is clayey and retentive; and, on the hills, is thin, wet, and spungy, consisting in many places of moss. Coal, limestone, and freestone abound. The coal-bed is believed to be a wing of the great coal-field which stretches from the vicinity of Edinburgh into Ayrshire, and is here worked in 5 seams, of from 4 to 14 feet in thickness. Limestone is worked at Blairhill, near the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and at Craighead, near the north-western extremity. Argillaceous marl is found in most parts, and has been successfully employed as manure. Numerous small chalybeate springs welling up in different parts of the parish, seem to indicate the existence of strata of ironstone. The climate, in the valley, is generally dry and mild, but on the high grounds is moist and chilly; and though everywhere subject to heavy showers during westerly winds, is rarely loaded with fogs. The parish is divided among 7 landowners, 5 of whom have mansions within its limits. At Kilkerran and Penkill are ruins of fortified castles. Near the lower extremity of a wild and romantic glen once stood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whence the locality is still called Lady-glen. At a place called Machry-kill are vestiges of a small church or chapel, probably dedicated to St. Macarius. At the southern termination of the western heights is an oval and doubly enclosed encampment, 100 yards by 65, commanding an extensive and uncommonly brilliant view, and probably raised during the wars of Robert Bruce. There is only one village, that of New Dailly, situated on the Girvan, substantially and singularly built, and, of late years, greatly improved. There are here a library, a friendly society, and a savings bank. Across the Girvan are 4 bridges, 3 public and one private. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,756; in 1831, 2,074. Houses 314. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,887.—Dailly is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £348 7s. 9d.; glebe £15 10s. The old church which stood at Old Dailly, about 3 miles from the present church and village, was granted by Duncan, the first earl of Carrick, to the monks of Paisley; but was afterwards transferred by Robert I. to the monks of Crossraguel, and remained with them till the Reformation. In 1653, an extensive tract of the original parish of Dailly, lying on the south-east among the upper branches of the Stinchar, was detached in order to form the modern parish of Barr. Dailly, however, received, at the same time, a small addition on the north-east from Kirkoswald. Though nowhere touching the sea-coast, the parish includes also the romantic rock of Ailsa, in the centre of the frith of Clyde. See Ailsa Craig. The present church was built in 1766, and cost £600. Sittings 650. There are 4 schools, 3 of them nonparochial. Parish schoolmaster's salary £30, with £30 other emoluments.

* The name is probably descriptive of the central stripe, or *dale*, of the parish. The ancient name was *Dalmaolkeran*, signifying the 'Dale of St. Keran.'

DAIRSIE, a parish in Fifeshire; bounded on the north by Kilmany, Logie, and Leuchars parishes; on the east by Leuchars; on the south by Kemback, from which it is divided by the Eden; and on the west by Cupar. It is of an irregular form, extending from south-east to north-west 2½ miles; and from south-west to north-east 2 miles. Superficial area 2,306 acres, of which only 15 are waste land. Its general appearance is that of a gently rising ground: the inclination being towards the south and south-east. There are in it two hills of a moderate height, from which are very extensive prospects. The one is called Foodie, the other Craigfoodie, and both of them are remarkable for bearing crops nearly to their summit. The soil is for the most part fertile, and in many places rich and deep. The high road from St. Andrews to Cupar passes through the southern part of the parish. The church, a handsome building, and the bridge of 3 arches across the Eden here, were built by Archbishop Spottiswood, when proprietor of Dairsie. In an old castle, near the church, he is said to have compiled his Church history. This castle was once a place of considerable strength, and a parliament was held in it in 1355. It is now greatly dilapidated; but a view of it is given in the edition of Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife, published at Cupar in 1803. The principal village is that of Darsiemuir, sometimes called Osnaburg, which is of recent erection. There is a spinning mill at Newmiln, and another at Lydiamiln, both on the Eden. A part of the popu-

lation is employed in weaving linens for the Cupar manufacturers. Population, in 1801, 550; in 1831, 605. Houses 133. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,827.—This parish is in the synod of Fife, and presbytery of Cupar. Patron, Innes of Sandside. Stipend £250 19s. 5d.; glebe £11. Unappropriated teinds £101 13s. 3d. Church seated for 319.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 12s. 4½d. The parish-school is near Middlefoodie. There is a female school at Osnaburg, and a small school at Foodieash.

DALAROSSIE, or DALFERGUSSIE, that is, 'Fergus's valley,' a district in the shire of Inverness, formerly a vicarage, now united to the parish of Moy. Church rebuilt in 1790. See DYKE and MOY.

DALAVICH, in the district of Lorn, and shire of Argyle, an ancient parish now united to the parish of Killchrenan. It is 17 miles south-west of Dalmally. The population, in 1801, was 486; and, in 1811, was 426. Near Loch Avich, in this district, lay the scene of an ancient Celtic poem, translated by Dr. Smith, called 'Cath-Luina,' or 'The Conflict of Luina;' in the lake, is an island, the scene of another poem, called 'Laoi Fraoich,' or 'The Death of Fraoich;' and many places in this neighbourhood are still denominated from Ossian's heroes. See article AVICH (Loch).

DALBEATTIE, a village in the parish of Urr and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is situated on Dalbeattie burn, 3 or 4 furlongs above its confluence with Urr water. The village was commenced about the year 1780, and advanced rapidly in prosperity. It is built of a lively-coloured granite, and offers high advantages, as to both garden-grounds and the right of cutting peats, to feuars; but is surrounded with a country bleak, barren, and, in many respects, unpropitious to manufacture or commerce. Though vessels of small burden can come up from the sea, Dalbeattie is not likely to become ever of commercial importance.

DALCROSS. See CROY.

DALGAIN, the ancient name of the parish and village of Sorn, in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, and still occasionally applied to the village. An estate in the parish also retains the name. The village, consisting of one row of houses, is situated on the north side of the road from Ayr to Muirkirk, in a beautiful holm, having the river Ayr in front, and overhung from behind by a winding bank covered with natural wood. It has annual fairs on the second Tuesday of March, O. S., and on the first Monday of November, N. S. Its inhabitants are chiefly agricultural labourers, colliers, and quarriers. Population about 300.

DALGARNOCK, a suppressed parish in Dumfries-shire, incorporated with CLOSEBURN: which see. The old parish nearly surrounded Closeburn, and was annexed to it in the 17th century. There was here, in former times, a considerable village, the burgh of the barony. Though not a single house of it remains, a fair or tryst seems still to be held on its site. Says Burns,

> "I gaed to the tryst of Dalgarnock,
> And wha but my fine fickle lover was there?"

DALGETY, a parish in the county of Fife; bounded by the parish of Aberdour on the east and north; by Inverkeithing on the west; and by a small part of the parish of Dunfermline on the north-west. On the south it is bounded by the frith of Forth, along which it extends in a straight line about 3 miles; but as the coast in this place runs into numerous small bays, its circuitous extent is considerably more. It is of an irregular form, but approaches nearest to the triangular; being about 4 miles long from south to north; its breadth gradually diminishing towards the north, until in some places it scarcely exceeds half-a-mile. The soil in some quarters is a light dry loam; but the greater part of the parish consists of a deep strong loam. The ground, in most places, rises considerably above the level of the coast; the few hills in the parish are neither high nor rocky. The highest ground in the parish is about 450 feet above sea-level. There is a small loch at Otterston, about a mile from the coast, which is much admired. It is not quite a mile in length, nor above a quarter of a mile in breadth, but its banks are finely wooded. Near it, on the grounds of Fordel, is a fine waterfall. The house of Donibristle—a seat of the Earl of Moray—was formerly the residence of the abbot of St. Combe, but it has since been greatly enlarged and improved. Donibristle was, in 1592, the scene of the cruel murder of 'the bonny,' or the handsome Earl, whose personal attractions and accomplishments, it is alleged by some historians, had impressed the heart of Anne of Denmark, and excited the jealousy of her royal spouse. This at least was the popular notion of the time:

> "He was a braw gallant,
> And he play'd at the gluve;
> And the bonny Earl of Murray,
> Oh! he was the queenes love."

Political reasons, according to Bishop Percy, were given for his arrest; but more than arrest seems to have been intended, for the commission was intrusted to his inveterate enemy Huntly, who, with a number of armed men, surrounding the house in a dark night, set it on fire, on Murray's refusal to surrender. He escaped the flames, but was unfortunately discovered by a spark which fell on his helmet, and was slain, telling Gordon of Buckie, who had wounded him in the face, "You have spilt a better face than your awin!"* "Hard by it," says Sibbald, "is Dalgatie, the dwelling of the Lord Yester; it was repaired and beautifyed with gardens by Chancellor Seaton, Earl of Dunfermling, who lyes interred in the church there." Little of it now remains. Opposite to the eastern extremity of the parish, and within a mile of the shore, is the island of St. Combe: see INCHCOLM. The church itself is a very ancient building. The exact period of its erection cannot be ascertained; but there are documents which show that a grant of the ground on which it stands, was made to the abbot of St. Combe as far back as the 14th cen-

* Various accounts of this transaction are given by Balfour, Spottiswood, Moyse, Calderwood, Wodrow, and Gordon. Balfour says in his 'Annales of Scotland,' "The 7 of Februarij this zeire, 1592, the Earle of Murray was cruellie murthered by the Earle of Huntly, at his house in Dunibrissell, in Fiffeshire, and with him Dumbar, Shriffe of Murray; it [was] given out, and publicly talked that the Earle of Huntley was only the instrument of perpetratting this facte, to satisffie the Kinges jelosie of Murray, quhom the Queine, more rashlie than wyslie, some few dayes before had commendit in the Kinges heiringe, with too many epithetts of a proper and gallant man. The ressone of these surmisses proceidit from proclamatione of the Kinges the 18 of Marche following, inhibitting the younge Earle of Murray to persew the Earle of Huntley for his father's slaughter, in respecte he being wardit in the castell of Blacknesse for the same murther, was willing to abyde his tryell; averring that he had done nothing, bot by the King's matie commissione: and so was neither airt nor pairt of the murther." In Wodrow's 'Analecta,' preserved in the Advocates' library, [vol. iv. p. 117,] is the following passage: "The horrible murder of the Earl of Murray, and burning the house of Dunibrizzel, is noticed by our historians. It was generally charged on the House of Huntley. After King Charles' accession to the throne, the Scots nobility come up to London to wait on him, and Gordon of Huntley among others. Qn the King heard of Huntley, he refused peremptorily to see him, and said his concern in the matter of Dunibrizzel was so villanouse that he could not allow him to come to his presence. Qn this was told to Huntley he pressed the more to be admitted, and said he was able presently to satisfy his majesty in yt matter. Wt much difficulty he was at lenth admitted. When he came in the King reproached him for yt barbarous act. Ye Earle kneeling drew out of his bosom K. Ja: ye 6the originall warrand for qt he had done to the Earle and his house, and presented it to the king. The king looked on it, and after reading it, said, 'My lord, this was wrong given, and worse executed.'"

tury. Additions, however, have been made to it, which bear marks of a later date. There is no particular branch of trade in this parish, except what arises from the coal and salt-works here, carried on to a considerable extent on the estate of Fordel. The greatest part of the coal and salt is exported from St. David's, a harbour at the western extremity of the parish, in Inverkeithing bay, where vessels of a burthen not exceeding 500 tons can load in safety. The distance from the pits to the shore is 4 miles, along which the coals are carried on a railway. The annual export is about 70,000 tons; and the coal is reckoned of a very superior quality. The salt is chiefly made at St. David's, a village of 150 inhabitants. The village of Crossgate in this parish has a population of 180. The valued rent, according to the old valuation, is £5,394 Scots. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,203. In the New Statistical Account the total value of the yearly produce of this parish is estimated at £38,000, of which £28,000 is from coal, and £1,600 from salt. Population, in 1801, 890; in 1831, 1,300. Houses 212.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Moray. Stipend £227 7s. 1d.; glebe £20.—There are 2 schools in the parish. Salary of parochial schoolmaster £34 4s. 4½d. Fees £18.

DALGINROSS. See COMRIE.

DALHOUSIE. See COCKPEN.

DALKEITH,* a small parish in the county of Mid-Lothian, being only about 2 miles square, lying on the banks of the North and South Esk rivers; bounded on the north by Newton and Inveresk parishes; on the east by Inveresk and Cranston; on the south and west by Newbottle and Lasswade; and on the west by Lasswade and Newton. Its greatest length is 3½ miles; greatest breadth 2¼ miles. The surface is gently undulated, but in no quarter rises into hills; indeed the whole might be considered a plain, did not the steep banks of the rivers give it an uneven and broken appearance. The soil is light on the lower grounds, and, on a deep clay, well-adapted for raising either fruit or forest-trees, which arrive here at great perfection. —Adjoining to the town is Dalkeith park, of 800 Scots acres, within which, about half-a-mile from the town, is Dalkeith house, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, erected about the beginning of the last century, on the site of the old castle of Dalkeith. In ancient times, Dalkeith castle appears to have been a place of considerable strength, and to have stood some sieges. It was situated on a perpendicular rock of great height, and inaccessible on all sides, except on the east, where it was defended by a fosse, through which the river is said to have formerly run. It was, for some centuries, the principal residence of the noble family of Morton; and history records, that James, last Earl of Douglas, exasperated against John Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, for espousing the cause of James II., who had basely murdered William, Earl of Douglas, at Stirling, laid siege to the castle of Dalkeith, binding himself by a solemn oath not to desist till he had made himself master of it. It was, however, so gallantly defended by Patrick Cockburn and Clerkington, that the Earl of Douglas, and his followers, found themselves unable to reduce it, and were obliged to raise the siege. On the defeat of the Scotch army at Pinkie, in 1547, many fled to the castle of Dalkeith for refuge, among whom was James, Earl of Morton, afterwards regent of Scotland, and Sir David Hume of Wedderburn. It was besieged by the English, and defended for some time; but as it contained not a sufficient store of provisions for such a number of men as had fled to it, and as the besieged had no hopes of succour against the victorious army, it was obliged to surrender; in consequence of which, the Earl and Sir David were made prisoners. "Morton's character," says Gilpin, "is marked in history with those vices which unbounded ambition commonly ingrafts upon the fiercer passions, cruelty and revenge; to which we may add an insatiable avarice. Popular odium at length overpowered him, and he found it necessary to retire from public life. This castle was the scene of his retreat; where he wished the world to believe he was sequestered from all earthly concerns. But the terror he had impressed through the country during his power was such, that the common people still dreaded him even in retirement. In passing towards Dalkeith, they generally made a circuit round the castle, which they durst not approach, calling it, the lion's den. While he was thus supposed to be employed in making his parterres, and forming his terraces, he was planning a scheme for the revival of his power. It suddenly took effect, to the astonishment of all Scotland. But it was of short continuance. In little more than two years, he was obliged to retreat again from public affairs; and ended his life on a scaffold." When Morton was executed, the barony of Dalkeith was included in his attainder, and although the estate was finally restored to the Earl of Morton, yet the castle seems long to have been considered as public property, and to have been used as such. It was General Monk's residence while in Scotland. In the year 1642, the estate of Dalkeith came into the possession of the family of Buccleuch by purchase from the Earl of Morton. According to Chalmers, the Douglases of Lothian obtained in early times a baronial jurisdiction over many lands, in several shires, which was called the Regality of Dalkeith. In 1541, James, 3d Earl of Morton, obtained a charter from James V., confirming this regality. In January 1682, George, Earl of Dalhousie, was appointed bailie of the regality of Dalkeith. After the death of the Duke of Monmouth, James, his son, was created Earl of Dalkeith. His mother, Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth died, in 1732, aged 81, when she was succeeded by Francis, her grandson. On the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, in 1747, the Duke claimed £4,000 for the regality of Dalkeith; but was allowed only £3,400. The beauty of the situation is greatly heightened by the serpentine windings of the two Esks, which unite in the park about half-a-mile below the house, and the fine woods with which it is surrounded. "It stands on a knoll," says Gilpin, "overlooking a small river. The knoll is probably in part artificial; for an awkward square hollow hard by, indicates that the knoll has been dug out of it. Beyond the river are woods; and a picturesque view of the town and church of Dalkeith. But the house fronts the other way, where it is not only confined, but the ground rises from it. It might have stood with great advantage, if it had been carried two or three hundred yards farther from the river; and its front turned towards it. A fine lawn would then have descended from it, bounded by the river, and the woods. We often see a bad situation chosen: but we seldom see a good one so narrowly missed. There are several pleasing pictures in Dalkeith house; one of the most striking, is a landscape by Vernet, in Salvator's style. It is a rocky scene through which a torrent rushes: the foaming violence of the water is well expressed. I have not often met with a picture of this fashionable master which I liked better. And yet it is not entirely free

* *Dal-caath*, or *keith*, that is, 'the Narrow dale,' according to Chalmers. Some suppose *keith* equivalent to *cath*, signifying 'Battle:' in which case *Dalkeith* would mean 'the Field of Battle.'

from the flutter of a French artist."* Stoddart says of Dalkeith house, in his 'Remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland,' [Vol. i. pp. 123—125.]: "The front view is by no means good, as the ground, rising from it, is soon bounded by the trees. The architecture is of the Corinthian order, and has the formal grandeur of the period when it was built,—the latter part of the seventeenth century. On the opposite side, it appears much more picturesquely seated, on an almost perpendicular bank, overhanging the river. It is said, that the castle was originally a place of great strength, inaccessible on all sides, except the east, where it was defended by a fosse, now filled up. The rock too has been partly covered with earth, gently sloped down to the river, and decorated with shrubberies; yet this part of the improvements has not been executed with much taste: there is a formality, both in the disposition of the ground, and in the planting, which but badly suits the rapid Esk, and the wild wood on the opposite side. To the north of the house is a stone bridge, of a single arch, 70 feet wide, and 45 high, exceedingly heavy in its effect. At its first erection, two stags—the supporters of the Buccleuch arms—were placed on it, as ornaments; but they frighted the horses which passed them so much, that it was found necessary to remove them. From this bridge the house would appear to advantage, if the shrubberies, above which it rises, were in better taste. The park is a noble piece of ground, containing about 8,000 Scotch acres, planted with a number of fine old oaks, and other venerable trees, and watered by the two Esks, the North and South, whose streams unite about half-a-mile below the house. The South Esk has a pleasing wildness, being almost entirely overshadowed by the dark hangings of the ancient wood: the North Esk comes into more open day; but has several very pleasing walks on its banks, with views of the town and church of Dalkeith, &c. In this park were formerly kept some of the native wild cattle of Scotland described by Pliny, [see article CUMBERNAULD]; but the Duke and his son having experienced a dangerous attack from them, they were destroyed." The park is well-stocked with deer.—Population of the parish, in 1801, 3,906; in 1831, 5,586. Houses, in 1831, 567. The two villages of Lugton and Bridgend had a population, in 1838, of 284. Assessed property, in 1815, £11,911.—This parish, to which the barony of Lugton was annexed in 1633, is in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and is the seat of a presbytery. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £316 9s. 2d.; glebe £40. Unappropriated teinds £610 11s. 11d. The old church accommodates 1,130. An additional church has been built by the Duke of Buccleuch at the west end of the town; sittings 1,000.—There are two United Secession congregations. The 1st of these was established in 1744; church built in 1812; sittings 880. Stipend £100, with manse and garden. The 2d was established, and the church built in 1749; sittings 436. Stipend £100, with a manse.—A Relief congregation was established here in 1768. Church seats 685. Stipend £139, with manse.—An Independent church was formed here in 1804. Chapel accommodates 300. Stipend £85.—A Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1789; sittings 240.—Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d. a house and garden, &c., with an average fee of 15s. for each pupil; average number of pupils 100. There are 10 private schools in this parish.

DALKEITH, a town in the above parish, 6¼ miles south-east of Edinburgh, and 18½ north-west of Lauder, on the Great south road from Edinburgh. Population, in 1838, 4,642. It is situated on a narrow stripe of land between the two Esks, the banks of which are here beautifully fringed with wood. The principal street is broad and spacious, containing a number of elegant houses, and the whole town may be considered as well-built. One of the greatest markets in Scotland for grain is held here every Thursday. It is the most extensive ready-money corn-market in Scotland. The quantities of the different kinds of grain exposed for sale in the market-place of Dalkeith in the year ending on the 1st July, 1839, were as follows:—Wheat, 10,220½ qrs.; barley, 15,803 qrs.; oats, 43,630½ qrs.; pease and beans, 1,821½ qrs.:—in all 71,475½ quarters; while the aggregate quantity sold in Haddington market—supposed to be next in magnitude—during the same period was 42,361 qrs. It is to be observed, however, that 1838–9, being a year of comparative scarcity, neither of these returns can be taken as a fair representation of the quantity brought to market in ordinary seasons, which in the case of Dalkeith, it is thought, may be moderately stated at 100,000 qrs.—There is another market of considerable extent held every Monday for the sale of meal, flour, and pot-barley, a considerable portion of the supplies brought to which come from the more southern parts of the county, and from the neighbouring counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, Peebles, and Selkirk.* Dalkeith is also remarkable for the number of its shops and the extent of business done in them. Favoured by its extensive markets and convenient situation, the shopkeepers of this place contend successfully with those of the neighbouring metropolis in supplying with their peculiar commodities the inhabitants of the south and western parts of the country, and they have thus contributed in no slight degree to the present comfort and respectability of the place. Though well-adapted for the prosecution of manufactures,

* The same tourist adds: "Here, and in almost all the great houses of Scotland, we have pictures of Queen Mary; but their authenticity is often doubted from the circumstance of her hair. In one it is auburn, in another black, and in another yellow. Notwithstanding, however, this difference, it is very possible that all these pictures may be genuine. We have a letter preserved, from Mr. White, a servant of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir William Cecil, in which he mentions his having seen Queen Mary at Tutbury castle. 'She is a goodly personage,' says he, 'hath an alluring grace, a pretty Scottish speech, a searching wit, and great mildness. Her hair of itself is black; but Mr. Knolls told me, that she wears hair of sundry colours.'"

* In the Old Statistical Account of the parish of Dalkeith, published in 1794, it is stated that "The village is abundantly supplied with excellent butcher-meat, which may be had in great perfection on the Thursdays and Saturdays. The butchers here contribute considerably to the supply of the Edinburgh market, and some of them sell there the whole of what they kill. During the season of winter and spring, the price of beef is 4d. the lb. avoirdupois; veal, 5d.; mutton 5d.; and pork, 4d. From the month of September till about the middle of January, the price of beef and mutton is 3d. or 3½d. the pound; but during the rest of the year it is not lower than what has been mentioned above. In the summer season, chickens sell at about 3d. the pair, and hens from 16d. to 18d. In summer, the price of butter is 10d. the lb. Butter is sold here by tron weight 22 oz. to the lb.; in winter it rises sometimes to 1s. or 1s. 1d. The wages of labourers in husbandry, during the summer-season, are from 1s. to 1s. 3d. the day. Mowers receive from 1s. 8d. to 2s. Gardeners from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. In winter, common labourers receive from 8d. to 10d., and gardeners 1s. The wages of domestic female-servants, a-year, are from £2 10s. to £4." The reader will be interested in comparing these prices and wages with those now current in Dalkeith. Very little butcher-meat is now sent from Dalkeith to the Edinburgh market: the London mart is the great object of attention. In the winter of 1838, Mr. Plummer of Dalkeith sent butcher-meat of different kinds to London to the value of £10,000; and, on an average, the amount sent from Dalkeith to London may be £15,000 per annum. Ewe mutton now averages, from October to January, about 5d. per lb.; and from January to October, 6d. Wedder mutton fetches about 1d. per lb. more. Beef sells at the same price as mutton. Veal fetches 7d. per lb. from October to January; and 9d. from January to October. The price of poultry is nearly the same as in 1793. The price of butter varies greatly from year to year. Perhaps 10d. per lb. for Scottish salt-butter has been the average price for a series of years. Male agricultural labourers get from 10s. to 12s. per week all the year round; female labourers, about 5s. per week.

the opposition of the extensive landed proprietors in the neighbourhood has hitherto—except in one instance—prevented their introduction into the parish. Extensive corn and flour mills have been erected by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch on the North Esk,—and on the South Esk there is a smaller erection of the same kind, belonging to the Marquis of Lothian. A few manufactures have been introduced; but these have not been carried to any considerable extent.—A gas light company was formed in 1827. There are here branches of the Royal bank, the National bank, the Commercial bank, the Edinburgh and Leith bank, and the Leith bank.—Fairs are held here on the 1st Thursday after Rutherglen May fair, and the 3d Tuesday of October.—In July 1640, a National security savings bank was established by the desire of the Scientific association, for the benefit of the working-classes, and there is every prospect at present of the institution being, ultimately, successful. In 1835, an association was formed to provide for the delivery of popular lectures on the more interesting branches of physical and economical science. The subjects which it has succeeded in bringing before the inhabitants are chemistry, natural philosophy, geology, zoology, botany, and political economy. In 1837, a library of scientific works was begun in connexion with the association. During the summer-season, Dalkeith is much resorted to by parties of pleasure from Edinburgh. The church is a Gothic fabric, founded by James Douglas, Earl of Morton, in the reign of James V. The town is governed by a baron-bailie under the Duke of Buccleuch. Originally the baronial right belonged to the family of Graham, and subsequently to that of Douglas. In 1642, it was acquired by the family of Buccleuch. Previous to 1759, Dalkeith, like other burghs of barony, was entirely regulated by the superior and his bailies; but, in that year, a statute was obtained appointing certain trustees to superintend the paving, cleaning, and lighting of the streets, and to supply the inhabitants with water; and providing a revenue for these purposes by imposing a small tax on the ale, porter, and beer consumed in the parish. The powers conferred by this act have been continued and extended by subsequent statutes, which acknowledge—and, to some extent, preserve—the influence of the feudal superior, by investing the baron-bailie, for the time being, with the powers of a trustee. The direct and proper jurisdiction of the baron-bailie is very limited, extending only in criminal affairs to the imposition of small fines, or to imprisonment for one night; and, in civil matters, to granting warrants at the instance of landlords for the sale of their tenants' furniture in order to recovery of rent. More serious cases are referred to the sheriff of the county, and all matters of local police regulation are taken up by the trustees. Vacancies occurring in the office of trustee are filled up by the surviving members, who are understood to select for this distinction individuals who have been nominated by, or are believed to be agreeable to the bailie. Being self-elected, and holding the office during life, the trustees are obviously in the utmost degree independent of the inhabitants over whose affairs they preside, and, in times of political excitement, the appointments to this office have generally been found to assume an anti-popular complexion; yet it must be stated to the honour of the trustees, that, as a body, they have never interfered with politics, and that the prudence and attention with which they have discharged their gratuitous duties could scarcely have been increased by any amount of popular control. Indeed, it may be truly affirmed that Dalkeith is one of the cheapest and best governed towns in the country. The customs are leased from the superior by trustees under local acts, at a rent of £100. Their produce is about £250. The trustees administer a revenue of about £600.

Few things have contributed more to the health and enjoyment of the inhabitants of Dalkeith than the formation of the railway between that place and the metropolis. This undertaking was commenced in 1827, and opened for the conveyance of passengers to Edinburgh and Fisherrow in 1831. Leith was connected with the main line by a branch, in 1835; and, in the end of 1838, another branch was carried forward from the south line near Newbattle to the town of Dalkeith, by the Duke of Buccleuch. The views of the company were originally limited to the conveyance of coal, and other mineral produce, and manure, &c., between the mines of Mid-Lothian, and Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Leith, and Fisherrow. Passengers were not thought of in the original estimates of the railway, although they have become the chief source of profit. Their number averages now about 300,000 per annum, and the tonnage about 120,000 per annum. The main line and the Fisherrow branch are the property of the original subscribers. The Leith branch is a separate concern, belonging to a different set of subscribers; and the Dalkeith branch is the exclusive property of the Duke of Buccleuch. These railways are worked by horses, which are considered the most economical power for short distances in a populous country where stoppages are very frequent. There have been run upon this railway about 12,000,000 of miles, and carried about 2,000,000 of passengers, from its opening in July, 1831, up to October, 1840, that is, $9\frac{1}{4}$ years, without one fatal accident, and none others of a serious nature.—Amongst the many useful and enterprising works commenced by the present Duke of Buccleuch, there are few more magnificent in point of pictorial effect than the bridge now in progress over the Esk, on the south-east of Dalkeith. The arches are 5 in number, of 120 feet span each, constructed of built beams of timber abutted upon stone piers of tasteful architecture, and thrown across one of the most beautiful turns of this beautiful stream. The appearance of the bridge is light, airy, and exceedingly elegant, while the different views through the arches into the fine grounds of Woodburn, and up the valley of the Esk, are of the most picturesque description. This bridge is to connect an extensive coal-field on the property of the Duke at Cowden with the Dalkeith railway; but it rarely happens that beauty and usefulness are so felicitously blended as in the present instance. When finished, this bridge will be an object of great attraction to all who visit the romantic scenery of the Esk. It is within ten minutes' walk of the Dalkeith railway station.

DALLAS, or Dollas, a parish in the centre or the shire of Elgin; bounded on the north and north-east by the parish of Elgin; on the east and south-east by the parishes of Rothes and Birnie; on the south and south-west by those of Knockando and Cromdale; and on the west and north-west by Bassord and Edenkillie. It extends about 12 miles from east to west, and 9 from north to south; but its mean breadth, taken across from the southern side of the hill of Melundy, measures only about 6 miles. It is surrounded by hills so as to form a valley or strath, almost equally divided from south-west to north-east by the small river Lossie, which issues from a small loch in the south-western extremity of the parish, due south of the manse. Several burns or rivulets, rushing down from the hills on both sides, join the Lossie nearly at right angles to its course. A part of Dallas—the estate of Craigmill—lies in the southern end of the valley of Rafford parish.

Through this estate the stream of the Lochty,—a tributary to the Lossie,—runs eastward through a narrow cut in the rocky hill, to loiter in the vale of Pluscarden. This cut appears as if made merely for the passage of the Lochty, and it would be easy to turn it northward by Rafford church, if that was not its original course. The greater part of Dallas parish, however, lies on the south side of the hill of Melundy, which is stretched between the courses of the Lochty and the Lossie. A great part of the plain on the south side of the hill of Melundy must have been a lake, when the Lossie occupied a channel about 3 feet higher than the bottom of its present bed; and, except a pool still covering a few acres, the whole of this plain is now a deep extensive bed of pure peat earth: thence probably arose the Gaelic name *Dale-Uisk*, 'the Water-valley.' The live produce is generally sent to market for sale at Elgin, Forres, &c., to which towns, also excellent peats are sent from the inexhaustible mosses in this parish. There are considerable plantations of fir, oak, &c., here, and excellent quarries of freestone, with great abundance of grey slate. There are some chalybeate springs. During summer there is good fishing in the Lossie for fine small trout; and, in September and October, for finnac or white trout, and a few small salmon. During the risings of this river, almost a third of the population were at times impeded in their attendance at the church, till a wooden suspension bridge was erected. Population, in 1801, 818; in 1831, 1,153. Houses 240.—This parish is in the presbytery of Forres, and synod of Moray. Upon the annexation of Altyre to the parish of Rafford—and which formerly belonged to Dallas—Killes, and part of the parish of Elgin, was annexed to Dallas. This took place in 1657. Patron, Cumming of Altyre. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £11. Previous to 1794, when the present church was built,—the church-service was performed in a very ancient fabric, thatched with heath, and without windows, save two or three narrow slits which yawned to a very undue width within; the effigy of St. Michael, the patron, stood weather-beaten in a niche near the top of the eastern gable without. In the churchyard a neatly cut stone column, 12 feet high, terminated by a well-formed fleur-de-lis for its capital, was then used, and afterwards remained in use as the market-cross, for the sale of bankrupts' effects, cattle, &c. The present church and manse are commodious buildings, though, being near the Lossie, both are in some danger of being swept away. Sittings in the church 404. Schoolmaster's salary £34 14s. 4½d., with from £10 to £12 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. There were 3 private schools in 1834, one of which, at the east end of the parish, was built by the Earl of Fife for the education of his tenants' children.

DALLINTOBER. See CAMPBELLTON.

DALMAHOY. See RATHO.

DALMALLY, a small village in the parish of Glenorchy, Argyleshire, situated at the head of Loch Awe; 16 miles north-east of Inverary, and 12½ west of Tyndrum. Heron, who visited this place in 1792, writes: "Among other spots to which the landlord of the inn at Dalmally conducted me in the morning, was a height called Barhassland, the residence of Mr. M'Nab, the representative of a family of blacksmiths, who have occupied this station since the middle of the 14th century. The progenitor was, at that time, invited hither by Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, to fabricate the iron-work necessary in the construction of the neighbouring castle of Kilchurn, and to work as smith to the family and to the tenants upon the estate. A line of his posterity have ever since continued to practise his craft on the spot where he was settled. The present representative of this ancient family of blacksmiths is a very decent, intelligent man. He received us kindly,—carried us round his little demesne,—talked with a degree of modest pride of the antiquity of his family, and of the ancient respectability of the blacksmiths in this country,—and at last carried us into his house, where his wife, with true Gaelic hospitality, entertained us with the most delicious milk I have ever drunk. He carefully pointed out to my observation the remains of some rude fortification which had once stood on this height. Much of it has been demolished, and the materials removed. The earth has risen over some other parts; but the line of the walls may still be traced, and the lowest layers of its stones have not been altogether carried away. Those stones are vast masses, worn smooth by the action of the air and rain, and partly covered over with moss. They seem to have been joined by no cement. The fortress has been round, and of considerable extent. This was indeed a natural enough situation for a fortress,—in the pass between Glenurquhie and Lochow. In the days of civil disorder, when every petty chieftain was a sovereign; and when the multitude of separate interests, and the ferocious manners of the times, kept up a perpetual warfare in the land, it was absolutely necessary to bar up such passes as this against hostile invasion. This old fortress seems to be of earlier foundation than the settlement of the family of Macnabs here. Mr. Macnab and his neighbours wished to persuade me that it was Pictish. But, as it is not probable that the Picts ever occupied Argyleshire, I was not inclined to adopt their idea. I saw here, also, another monument of ancient manners: a coat of mail, with two head-pieces of different fashions, which have been long preserved by this family as specimens of the workmanship of their ancestors. Where every Highlander was a soldier, and wore arms, a blacksmith was necessarily a man of high consequence. In the simple state of all the mechanic arts among this people, that of the blacksmith who could forge armour, was by far the most complex, and the most highly improved. The demand for his productions was universal. They were employed, too, for the most honourable of all purposes. When all the most honourable persons in the society were soldiers, he who furnished the soldier with his weapons for war could not be a mean or despised man." ['Observations,' vol. i. pp. 293—295.]

DALMELLINGTON, or DAMELINGTOUN,* a parish at the southern angle of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Ochiltree; on the east by New-Cumnock; on the south-east by Kirkcudbrightshire; on the south-west by Loch Doon and Doon water, which divide it from Straiton; and on the west by Dalrymple. It has nearly a triangular figure, the longest side being from north-west to south-east along the Doon; and it measures, in extreme length, 10 miles, in average breadth about 3. Along the Doon, over a distance of 3 miles, a plain or very gentle slope stretches inward, of nearly the figure of a crescent, narrowed to a point at both extremities, and measuring about a mile at its central or greatest width. Behind this plain the whole parish rises upward in continuous eminences or mountain ridges. The ridge nearest the Doon closes that river closely in at the north-western angle of

* The writer in the Old Statistical Account says: "The true orthography of Damelingtoun is said to be 'Dame Helen's Town,' after a lady of rank and fortune, of the name of Helen, who built a castle near this place." Chalmers, in his Caledonia, however, derives the name from two Gaelic words, *dal*, a valley; *muilan*, a mill, and the common Saxon termination, *toun*, or *ton*,—and thus makes it mean 'the Town of the Valley of the mill.'

the parish, extends away eastward, limiting the lowlands, and abruptly terminates to the north-east of the village, in a splendid colonnade of basalt, 300 feet in height, and 600 in length. Two other ridges run south-eastward and southward, and are connected at the north end by a ridge coming down upon them westward from the parish of New-Cumnock. Though the hills are in general easy of ascent, and in only three places are, for a short way, precipitous, yet they form gorges and mountain-passes of fascinating interest, and, in one or two instances, of peculiar grandeur. Along the road from the village of Dalmellington to Carsphairn in Kirkcudbrightshire, two ridges approach for upwards of a mile, so nearly to an embrace as to leave at their bases barely sufficient space for the public road and the bed of a mountain-rill. At the extremity of the range, also, where the river Doon issues from its picturesque mountain-cradled lake, [see DOON, LOCH,] rocky, perpendicular elevations, whose summits rise 300 feet above the level of the river, are, for about a mile, so brief a space asunder, as to seem cloven by some powerful agency from above, or torn apart by some convulsive heave beneath their base. The narrow, stupendously walled pass between is called the glen of Ness, and opens, at its north-western extremity, into the lowlands, or crescent-figured plain, of the parish. The river Doon escapes from the loch by two narrow channels in the naked rock, dashes impetuously along the glen of Ness, and afterwards moves slowly forward among meadowy banks, receiving, in its progress, the waters of several rills, or occasionally swollen and inundating torrents, from the inland heights. The springs of the parish are pure and limpid, and flow, for the most part, from beds of sand and gravel. Nearly a mile from the south-eastern boundary, and surrounded by heathy moorland, is a small lake of about 25 or 30 acres in area, the waters of which are dark, and very deep, and abound in black trout. The soil, on the plain along the Doon, is a strong, rich, clayey loam; around the village, is dry and gravelly; and behind the Doon, or lower range of hills, is moss or moorland. About ¾ of a mile below the village is a morass of about 150 acres, resting on a spongy bed, and imbosoming some oaks of considerable size. Coal—the most southerly of the Ayrshire field, but prime in quality—is worked from deep seams, and affords a supply to places in Galloway even 30 miles distant. Sandstone abounds; and lime and ironstone are not infrequent in occurrence. The parish is traversed by two great lines of road parallel to the Doon, one of them the coach-road from Ayr to Dumfries; and by a line of road north-eastward, leading from the village of Dalmellington to that of New-Cumnock; and it is abundantly accommodated with bridges for these and for by-roads, there being 6 across the Doon, and 9 or 10 across the smaller streams. A very old house in the village, bearing the inscription 1,003, is called Castle-house, owing, as is supposed, to its having been built of materials taken from an ancient castle in the vicinity, called Dame Helen's castle. Between the village and the site of that castle is a beautiful moat, surrounded with a deep, dry fosse. On a precipitous cliff in a deep glen, protected on three sides by the perpendicular rock, and on the fourth by a fosse, stood formerly a fastness, which, from some storied connection with Alpine, king of Scotland, gives to its site the name of Lacht Alpine. In the uplands were, at one time, three very large cairns, one of them upwards of 100 yards in circumference, and all covering vast masses of human bones. A Roman road, coming up from Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, and measuring 10 or 11 feet broad, formerly traversed the parish from south-east to north-west, and passed from it into Dalrymple. Dalmellington figured largely in the affecting scenes of the persecution under the Stuarts, and abounds in traditions respecting the sufferings of the Covenanters. Wodrow represents it as having been watched and oppressed with such large bodies of troops, that, at one period, they must have been more numerous than the inhabitants; and, while giving detailed accounts of the heavy and multiform local grievances which they inflicted, he says, "Had materials come to my hand as distinctly from the rest of the country as from this parish, what a black view we might have had!"—The village of Dalmellington is snugly situated, on the road from Ayr to Dumfries, in a recess of the plain of the parish, sheltered by the hills, and about ¾ of a mile north-eastward of the Doon, or of a stripe of waters ¼ of a mile broad, and called Bogton loch, into which the Doon, during about a mile of its progress, expands. It is a neat, thriving place,—and has two woollen mills, a carpet manufactory, and a considerable number of private looms. Here are a subscription library, a reading-room, a savings bank, 7 inns, 3 schools, and the parish-church. Belonging to the village are 2 commons, which afford pasturage to from 50 to 60 cows. Annual fairs are held on Fastern's E'en, Halloween, and the first Friday after Whitsunday, all old style. The village is a burgh-of-barony. Population of the parish, in 1801, 787; in 1831, 1,056. Houses 189. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,566.—Dalmellington parish, formerly a vicarage of chapel-royal of Stirling, is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £20.—The parish-church was built in 1766; sittings 400. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £10 fees. There are two schools non-parochial.

DALMENNOCK BAY. See LOCH RYAN.

DALMENY,* a parish in the north-east of Linlithgowshire, consisting of a main body and a detached portion. The former is bounded on the north and north-east by the frith of Forth; on the east by Cramond; on the south by Edinburghshire and Kirkliston; and on the west by Abercorn. It has a figure somewhat resembling the outline of a violin; and measures, in extreme length, from Cramond bridge on the east to an angle near Tottling Well on the west 5¼ miles; and in extreme breadth, from Mound Point on the north to a bend in the Almond near Wheatlands, 3¼ miles. The detached portion lies a mile south-west of the main body; is bounded on the north by Abercorn, on the east by Kirkliston, and on the south and west by Ecclesmachan; and is, in its greatest length, 1¾ mile, and in its greatest breadth 1. The surface is high in the central district, declines somewhat to the west, has a very considerable declivity to the south, and slopes still more rapidly to the north, where it terminates in a bold bank upon the Forth. Toward the east are three rocky ridges or hills, covered with wood, called Mons, Dundas, and Craigie. The summits of all these, but especially that of Mons-hill, place an observer in the midst of a vast and most beautiful and varied panorama, bounded only by the limits of vision or the hazily seen summits of the great mountain ranges of Scotland. The Forth, with its thousand attractions, glitters in nearly all its length before the view; the Lothians and the most cultivated districts of conterminous counties, are spread out with the distinctness of a map; and the spectator, delightfully

* Dalmeny or Dalmenie, is a corruption of Dumanie. In ancient charters, the name is written in the Latin form, Dumanyn. *Dumanie* is said to mean, in Gaelic, 'a Black heath;' and may probably be descriptive of the orignal appearance of a large portion of the parish.

perplexed with the importunings of competing beauties which everywhere crowdedly demand his notice, finds no repose to his eye till it rests on the heights of Lammermoor or the far-seen cap of Ben-Lomond. Immediately beneath him, in the parish itself, is a landscape of no common beauty. The plantations of the Earl of Roseberry, his antiquated but picturesque castle, situated within sea-mark, and his charming park of Barnbougle, with its bold undulations of height and lawn, constitute, with the other attractions of the district, a truly fascinating picture. Nearly the whole parish is well-cultivated, well-enclosed, sheltered and beautified with plantation, and cheeringly productive; and it is adorned, not only by the mansion and grounds of Lord Roseberry, but by those of Craigie hall, of Dundas castle, and of Duddingstone. The soil of the higher grounds, and of the detached portion of the parish, is, in general, a shallow clay on a cold bottom; on the declivities and the low grounds, it is a rich loam; and, in a few spots, it is what has been termed perpetual soil, requiring little manure, and exceedingly fertile. On the coast is a vast bed of prime freestone, which has been extensively worked to supply places far distant with materials for ornamental building. Limestone and ironstone also are found. At the west end of Queensferry, close by the shore, are vestiges of a monastery, founded about the year 1330, by one of the lairds of Dundas, for Carmelite friars. Farther west, upon a high sea-bank, there were 90 years ago, interesting ruins, consisting of a large carved window, a square pillar, and a considerable quantity of hewn stones, probably the remains of a Roman speculatorium. Here were found silver medals of Marcus Antoninus, with a Victory on the reverse. But greatly the most interesting antiquity is the parish church; which, from the Saxon, or mixedly Greek and Gothic style of its architecture, seems to be 700 or 800 years old. The church of Warthwick, in England, near Carlisle, built before the times of William the Conquerer, strikingly resembles it, but is greatly inferior in richness and elaboration of embellishment. William Wilkie, D.D., the author of 'The Epigoniad,' and professor of natural philosophy at St. Andrews, was a native of Dalmeny. Population of the parish, in 1801, 765; in 1831, 1,291. Houses 217. Assessed property, in 1815, £13,745.—Dalmeny is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the Earl of Roseberry and the Earl of Hopetoun. Stipend, £264 2s. 1d.; glebe, 5½ acres. Unappropriated teinds, £45 10s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £65 other emoluments. There are 2 schools nonparochial,—one of them a boarding-school, kept by the minister of Queensferry. The church of Dalmeny was formerly a vicarage of the monks of Jedburgh; and had several altars with distinct and appropriate revenues. The detached portion of the parish is called Auldcathie, and, previous to the Reformation, was a separate parish. Its church was of small value, and has entirely disappeared. In 1636, the territory co-extensive with the burghal limits of South Queensferry, was detached from Dalmeny, and constituted a separate parish. An ancient chapel stood in this territory, built by Dundas of Dundas, the ruins of which might recently have been traced by antiquarian search.

DALMULLIN, in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. Here was a monastery of Gilbertines, founded by Walter, Lord-high-steward of Scotland; but the air of the country not agreeing with the monks and nuns —who had been brought from Sixhill, in the county of Lincoln—they returned into England, whereupon all their rents were disponed by the said Walter to the monastery of Paisley, and the buildings went to decay. Walter also founded here a convent of Black or Benedictine nuns.

DALNACARDOCH, a stage inn in the parish of Blair-Athole, Perthshire, on the Great Highland road from Edinburgh to Inverness, 86 miles from Edinburgh, and 70 from Inverness.

DALNOTTER. See KILPATRICK.

DALPATRICK. See DALSERF.

DALQUHARRAN. See THE GIRVAN.

DALQUHURN. See CARDROSS.

DALRIADS, a name given to the Scoto-Irish, a branch of the great Celtic family, who are generally supposed to have found their way into Ireland from the western shores of North Britain, and to have established themselves at a very early period in the Irish Ulladh, the Ulster of modern times. They appear to have been divided into two tribes or clans, the most powerful of which was called *Cruithne* or *Cruithnich*; a term said to mean eaters of corn or wheat, from the tribe being addicted to agricultural pursuits. The quarrels between these two rival tribes were frequent, and grew to such a height of violence, about the middle of the third century, as to call for the interference of Cormac, who then ruled as king of Ireland; and it is said that Cairbre-Riada, the general and cousin of king Cormac, conquered a territory in the north-east corner of Ireland, of about thirty miles in extent, possessed by the Cruithne. This tract was granted by the king to his general, and was denominated *Dal-Riada*, or 'the Portion of Riada,' over which Cairbre and his posterity reigned for several ages, under the protection of their relations, the sovereigns of Ireland. [See O'Flaherty's Ogygia; Ogygia vindicated, pp. 163, 4 and 5. and O'Connor's Dissertation, pp. 196, 7.] The Cruithne of Ireland and the Picts of North Britain being of the same lineage and language, kept up, according to O'Connor, a constant communication with each other; and it seems to be satisfactorily established that a colony of the Dalriads or Cruithne of Ireland, had settled at a very early period in Argyle, from which they were ultimately expelled and driven back to Ireland about the period of the abdication by the Romans, of the government of North Britain, in the year 446. In the year 503, a new colony of the Dalriads or Dalriadini, under the direction of three brothers, named Lorn, Fergus, and Angus, the sons of Erc, the descendant of Cairbre-Riada, settled in the country of the British Epidii, near the Epidian promontory of Richard and Ptolemy, named afterwards by the colonists *Ceantir* or 'Head-land,' now known by the name of Cantyre or Kintyre. History has thrown but little light on the causes which led to this settlement, afterwards so important in the annals of Scotland; and a question has even been raised whether it was obtained by force or favour. In proof of the first supposition it has been observed, [Chalmers' Caledonia, Vol. i. p. 275,] that the headland of Kintyre, which forms a very narrow peninsula and runs far into the Deucaledonian sea, towards the nearest coast of Ireland, being separated by lofty mountains from the Caledonian continent, was in that age very thinly peopled by the Cambro-Britons; that these descendants of the Epidii were little connected with the central clans, and still less considered by the Pictish government, which, perhaps, was not yet sufficiently refined to be very jealous of its rights, or to be promptly resentful of its wrongs; and that Drest-Gurthinmoch then reigned over the Picts, and certainly resided at a great distance beyond Drum-Albin. It is also to be observed, in further corroboration of this view, that Lorn, Fergus, and Angus, brought few followers with them; and though they were doubtless joined by subsequent colonists, they were, for some time, occupied with the necessary

but uninteresting labours of settlement within their appropriate districts. Ceantir was the portion of Fergus, Lorn possessed Lorn to which he gave his name, and Angus is supposed to have colonized Ila, for it was enjoyed by Muredach, the son of Angus, after his decease. Thus these three princes or chiefs had each his own tribe and territory, according to the accustomed usage of the Celts; a system which involved them frequently in the miseries of civil war, and in questions of disputed succession. There is no portion of history so obscure or so perplexed as that of the Scoto-Irish kings and their tribes, from their first settlement, in the year 503, to their accession to the Pictish throne in 843. Unfortunately no contemporaneous written records appear ever to have existed of that dark period of our annals, and the efforts which the Scotch and Irish antiquaries have made to extricate the truth from the mass of contradictions in which it lies buried, have rather been displays of national prejudice than calm researches by reasonable inquirers. The annals, however, of Tigernach and of Ulster, and the useful observations of O'Flaherty and O'Connor, along with the brief chronicles and historical documents, first brought to light by the industrious Innes, in his 'Critical Essay'—a work praised even by Pinkerton—have thrown some glimpses of light on a subject which had long remained in almost total darkness, and been rendered still more obscure by the fables of our older historians. Some of the causes which have rendered this part of our history so perplexed are thus stated by Chalmers in his Caledonia. "The errors and confusion which have been introduced into the series, and the history, of the Scottish kings, have chiefly originated from the following causes:—1st. The sovereignty was not transmitted by the strict line of hereditary descent. There were, as we shall see, three great families, who, as they sprung from the royal stock, occasionally grew up into the royal stem; two of these were descended from Fergus I. by his grandsons, Comgal and Gauran; the third was descended from Lorn, the brother of Fergus. This circumstance naturally produced frequent contests and civil wars for the sovereignty, which, from those causes, was sometimes split; and the representatives of Fergus and Lorn reigned independently over their separate territories at the same time. The confusion which all this had produced can only be cleared up by tracing, as far as possible, the history of these different families, and developing the civil contests which existed among them. 2d. Much perplexity has been produced by the mistakes and omissions of the Gaelic bard, who composed the Albanic Duan, particularly in the latter part of the series, where he has, erroneously, introduced several supposititious kings, from the Pictish catalogue. These mistakes having been adopted by those writers, whose object was rather to support a system, than to unravel the history of the Scottish monarchs, have increased, rather than diminished the confusion." Although the Dalriads had embraced Christianity before their arrival in Argyle, they do not appear to have been anxious to introduce it among the Caledonians or Picts. Their patron-saint was Ciaran, the son of a carpenter. He was a prelate of great fame, and several churches in Argyle and Ayrshire were dedicated to him. The ruins of Kil-keran, a church dedicated to Ciaran, may still be seen near Campbellton in Kintyre. At Kil-kiaran in Islay, Kil-kiaran in Lismore, and Kil-keran in Carrick, there were chapels dedicated, as the names indicate, to Ciaran. Whatever were the causes which prevented the Dalriads from attempting the conversion of their neighbours, they were destined at no distant period from the era of the Dalriadic settlement, to receive the blessings of the true religion, from the teaching of St. Columba, a monk of high family descent, and cousin of Scoto-Irish kings. See ICOLMKILL.

DALRIE. See KILLIN.

DALRUADHAIN. See CAMPBELLTON.

DALRULZEON. See CAPUTH.

DALRY,* a parish near the centre of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Kilbirnie; on the east by Beith; on the south by Kilwinning; on the south-west by Ardrossan; on the west by West Kilbride; and on the north-west by Largs. Its extreme length, from north to south, is about 10 miles; and its breadth varies from 1½ to 9. It is narrowest in the middle; is nearly dissevered toward the north by the parish of Largs; sends out an arm 3 miles northward from its main body; and is, in consequence, of extremely irregular outline. The surface consists principally of four vales, with their intervening and overshadowing uplands. The principal vale stretches south-westward along its eastern division, and varies from a mile to ½ a mile in breadth. This vale is watered by the meanderings of the river Garnock, and abounds in fertility and the beauties of agricultural landscape. The other parts of the parish, though well-watered with the Rye, the Gaaf, and other streams flowing south-eastward and falling into the Garnock, are in general hilly, and in some parts, especially toward the north, almost mountainous. Bedland-hill, between the Gaaf and the Rye, rises 946 feet; and Carwinning-hill, to the eastward of the Rye, rises 634 above the level of the sea. At Auchinskich, 2 miles from the village, in a romantic and sylvan dell, is a natural cave, 183 feet in length, and from 5 to 12 in breadth and height, stretching away into the bowels of a precipitous limestone crag, and ceiled and panelled with calcareous incrustations which give it the appearance of Gothic arched work. Coal, at a comparatively inconsiderable depth, is, in three places, worked from seams of from 2½ to 5 feet thick. Limestone abounds in strata of unusual thickness, and in general imbosoms numerous petrifactions. Iron-stone frequently occurs. Agates have been found in the Rye. In the holm-lands of the parish the soil is a deep alluvial loam; along the base of the hills it is light and dry; in some districts the soil is clayey and retentive; and in others it is reclaimed and cultivated moss. The parish is intersected by the Glasgow and Ayr railway, and is in other respects well-provided with means of communication. On the summit of Carwinning-hill are vestiges of an ancient fortification, two acres in area, and formed of three concentric circular walls. Near the end of the village is a mound called Courthill,—one of those moats, so common in Scotland, on which justice was administered. Urns and other antiquities have, in various localities, been dug up. In this parish the insurrection of 1666 broke out against the Privy council's measures for the erection of episcopacy. Dalry was the birth-place of Sir Bryce Blair, who resisted the usurpation of Edward I., and the home of Captain Thomas Crawford, who captured Dumbarton castle in the reign of Mary.—The village of Dalry is beautifully situated on a rising ground on the right bank of the Garnock, immediately below the confluence of the Rye with that river, and not far above the confluence of the Gaaf. It commands an extensive view to the south and the

* Chalmers derives this name—which was formerly written Dalrye—from the Gaelic *Dal*, 'a valley,' and *Rye*, the name of one of the streams by which the parish is intersected. But the writer in the New Statistical Account prefers a derivation from *Dal* and *Righ*, 'a king,' making the name mean 'the King's valley;' and he observes that a part of the site of the village is still called Croftaury, which he supposes to be a corruption of *Croft an Righ*, 'the Croft of the king.'

north-east; and, owing to the peculiar nature of its site, and the liability to inundation of the mountain streams by which its environs on three sides are washed, it has sometimes the appearance of lifting its head from a lake, and being seated on an island. It is 16 miles from Paisley, 14 from Kilmarnock, 5 from Beith, and 9 from Saltcoats. Of no higher origin than the beginning of the 17th century, and long existing as a mere hamlet, it has eventually attained considerable prosperity, and at present contains a population of upwards of 2,000. There are five streets three of which converge, and form a sort of square or open area near the centre of the town. The streets indicate the want of police, yet enjoy the luxury of being lighted up at night with gas. The principal manufacture is weaving, which employs about 500 individuals. Nearly 50 persons are employed also in a woollen carding and spinning-mill. Here are the parish-church, two dissenting churches, three schools, and a number of inns and other appurtenances of village importance. There are 6 annual fairs, the chief of which is held on the last day of July. The town as well as its vicinity will probably now rise rapidly in prosperity, from its being touched by the Glasgow and Ayr railway. Population of the town and parish, in 1801, 2,815; in 1831, 3,739. Houses 503. Assessed property, in 1815, £13,141.—Dalry is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Blair of Blair. Stipend £231 10s. 6d.; glebe £24. Unappropriated teinds £575 9s. 10d. The parish-church was built in 1771. Sittings 941. Before the Reformation the church belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning, and was served by a vicar. On a rising ground to the east of the Garnock, about a mile from the present village, formerly stood a chapel, vestiges of which have not long ago disappeared. At a greater distance from the village are still some ruins of another ancient chapel.—One of the meeting-houses in the village belongs to the United Secession, and the other to the body of Original Burghers, part of whom recently became reunited to the Established church. Sittings in the former 508; in the latter 282. Stipend of the former £110; of the latter £70. According to a survey made in 1835, there were 2,762 in connection with the Establishment, and 927 dissenters within the parish.—There are in the parish 4 schools, 3 of which are nonparochial. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £32 15s. 9d., with £65 school-fees.

DALRY, a parish in the north-east verge of Kirkcudbrightshire; bounded on the north by Ayrshire and Dumfries-shire; on the east by Dumfries-shire; on the south-east by Balmaclellan; on the south-west and west by Kells; and on the north-west by Carsphairn. It is of the form of a triangle, having a small parallelogram resting on its northern angle, and presenting its apex, or greatest angle, to the east. Its greatest length, from the confluence of Grapel burn with Ken water on the south, to a point north-eastward of Black-Larg-hill on the north, is 14 miles; and its greatest breadth, from the confluence of Deugh water and Ken water on the west, to the point where Cairn water leaves it on the east, is 7½ miles. Over a distance of 15 miles, following the sinuosities of the stream, Ken water forms its north-western, western, and south-western boundary; and over the southern half of that distance it flows through a fine vale, richly tufted with natural woods. But even behind this vale, as well as through all the other districts, the parish is almost entirely pastoral and hilly. Toward the north, and along the eastern boundary, it is very mountainous; and it terminates northward in he towering eminence of Black Larg, which rises 2,390 feet above the level of the sea. Grapel burn, which flows south-westward into Ken water, and Cairn water, which flows north-eastward into Dumfries-shire, along with an intermediate boundary-line of only about a mile, divide the parish from Balmaclellan, or form one of the sides of its triangle. Numerous mountain-brooks rise in the interior; a few of which flow southward into Capel burn, and the most westward into Ken water. Lochinvar, near the centre of the southern division, is a sheet of water little less than 3 miles in circumference; and, as well as the smaller lakes, Boston, Knocksting, and Knockman, contains excellent trout, and is much frequented by fishers. Pike, trout, and salmon abound in the Ken. The salmon, however, except in high floods, cannot ascend higher than to a linn or cascade at Earlston, and they there often excite observation by repeated and exhausting, though generally vain leaps, to surmount the water-spouts which repel their further progress The parish is traversed by only three roads; one along its western limit, down the vale of the Ken; another along its south-western limit, chiefly on the banks of the Capel and the Cairn; and one, among the mountain-gorges from east to west, about midway between the northern and the southern extremities. In Lochinvar are the remains of an ancient fortified castle which belonged to the Gordons, formerly knights of Lochinvar, and recently viscounts of Kenmure. There are several moats, cairns, and curious places of defence. In the farm of Altrye, near the top of a hill, whence a distant view is commanded through the mountain-passes, is an artificial trench capable of accommodating 100 persons, reported to have been a hiding-place of the persecuted Covenanters, and—in derivation from the epithet by which that suffering people were most commonly known—bearing the designation of the Whighole. Dalry, in common with the contiguous mountain-districts, was the scene of not a few eventful occurrences under the persecutions of the Stuarts. In the churchyard of Dalry one gravestone covers the dust of Major Stewart, of Ardoch, and of John Grierson, who were shot in 1684, by Graham of Claverhouse, and after being buried in the family-cemetery belonging to Ardoch, were dug up, by Graham's orders, and finally reinterred in the north-west corner of the churchyard of Dalry.—The village of Dalry is beautifully situated on a bend of the Ken, near the southern angle of the parish. The houses, though irregularly scattered over a considerable space of ground, produce a fine effect to the eye. The little crofts lying around them are all carefully cultivated; and the gardens are neatly surrounded with hedges, and sheltered by rows of trees. Here are the parish-church, and an United Secession meeting-house. Population of the parish, in 1801, 832; in 1831, 1,246. Houses 211. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,889.—Dalry is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, Forbes of Callander. Stipend £217 12s. 2d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £180 4s. 6d. The church having formerly been dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the village, till recently, was called St. John's clachan, and a large stone, shown to strangers as an object of curiosity, is called St. John's chair. Before the establishment of Carsphairn parish in 1640, Dalry comprehended the mountainous and extensive tract between the Ken and the Deugh, and it anciently had several chapels, all subordinate to the mother or parochial church. During episcopal times the parson was a member of the chapter of Galloway. The present church was built in 1832; sittings 700. The United Secession church was built in 1826; sittings 200. Stipend £70. There are 3 schools; 1 parochial, 1 endowed, and 1 supported wholly by

the parishioners. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3½d., with school-fees. The endowed school has 2 masters, whose combined salaries amount to £15. There is a mortified fund of £1,000 for a free-school.

DALRY (Wester), a hamlet, once a populous village, about a mile west from Edinburgh, on the Lanark road. The hamlet of Easter Dalry is now diminished to two or three cottages.

DALRYMPLE,* a parish along the southern verge of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Ayr and Coylton; on the east by Dalmellington; on the south by Straiton and Kirkmichael; and on the west by Maybole. It is of an oblong figure; measuring from east to west 7 miles; having an average breadth of 2 miles, and containing an area of about 12 square miles. Nearly its whole surface rolls or undulates in numerous cultivated knolls, or little moundish hills, around most of which is hung out the extensive, varied, and enchanting panorama of the frith of Clyde and the lowlands south of Benlomond and the Grampians. One of the elevations commands a view of even the mist-vailed coast of Ireland. Along the whole southern and western boundary the Doon moves amidst alternations of bold sylvan banks and rich fertile haughs, dividing the parish from Carrick, and fringing its verge in the softest forms of beauty. Four lakes—Martinham, Kerse, Snipe, and Lindston—enrich the soil and the scenery, and abound in pike, perch, eel, and waterfowls. Martinham, the largest, only protrudes into the northern division of the parish, and belongs mainly to Coylston: it is about 1½ mile in length, and a furlong in breadth, and has its surplus waters carried off south-westward by a rivulet to the Doon. The soil is, on a few of the eminences, a barren clay; on others, a loamy clay; and around the beds of the streams and lakes, a sandy, gravelly, or alluvial loam. Plantations of almost all varieties cultivated in Scotland beautify hill and vale. At Skeldon, on the Doon, are six oaks believed to be 300 years old. The ancient Roman road, connecting the friths of Solway and Clyde, traversed Dalrymple from east to west. On a rising ground at the western boundary are vestiges of three small circular British forts. In various localities ancient coins and memorials of Roman civilization have been found. More than half of the parish belongs to the Marquis of Ailsa. The barony of Dalrymple, however, was held in ancient times by a family to whom it gave name. During the reign of David II. it was divided between two Dalrymples, who probably were the descendants of a common progenitor. In the reign of Robert II. the whole barony was acquired by John Kennedy of Dunure; and it continued to belong to his descendants till the reign of Charles II. The Dalrymples, or ancient proprietors and their off-shoots, figure largely in history as lawyers, as statesmen, and as warriors. The village of Dalrymple is beautifully situated in a vale on the Doon, and has a neat and smiling appearance which attracts and pleases a tourist. In 1811 it contained a population of upwards of 200. Population of the parish, in 1801, 514; in 1831, 933. Houses 161. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,343.—Dalrymple is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £229 17s. 2d.; glebe £12 10s. 4d. The parish-church, situated near the village, at the south-west angle of the parish, was built in 1764. A short period before the Reformation the parish was attached as a prebend to the chapel-royal of Stirling, and was served by a curate. Parish schoolmaster's salary £30, with £29 other emoluments. There is a school not parochial.

DALSERF, a parish on the west bank of the Clyde, in the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the parish of Hamilton; on the west and south-west by the Avon and the Calder, which separate it from the parish of Stonehouse; on the south and south-east by Lesmahagow; and on the north and north-east by the river Clyde, by which it is divided from the parishes of Carluke and Cambusnethan. Its greatest length is about 6½ miles, and its greatest breadth 4½; but in certain parts of the parish the breadth does not exceed 2 or 3 miles. It contains upwards of 5,725 Scots acres, or about 7,219 imperial acres. The parish is intersected by three great lines of road: viz., the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, the road from Glasgow to Lanark by the Clyde, and the new road from Edinburgh to Ayr, which crosses the river at Garion bridge. The soil of the parish is generally fertile and well-cultivated. There are valleys of different breadths between the Clyde, and the banks on each side of the river, and from these narrow plains the banks rise often with a bold and abrupt ascent, and occasionally precipitous hollows are to be met with not devoid of a romantic character. The village of Dalserf is considered to be situated 120 feet above the level of the sea; and the highest land in the parish has been computed at 400 feet in elevation. Fruit cultivation is of great antiquity in the district of which Dalserf forms a part, and it lies almost in the very centre of the luxuriant range of the Clydesdale orchards. From failing crops, however, and the facilities now afforded for the importation of fruit from England, Ireland, and the continents of Europe and America, the local cultivation has not been so remunerative as it used to be, and orchard-planting is not, therefore, on the increase. See Clydesdale. Coal abounds in every part of the parish; and there are numerous collieries in full operation, the produce of which is disposed of on moderate terms to the adjoining districts. Ironstone is known to abound on the Avon, but it has not yet been worked; and freestone quarries are in full activity on the Clyde, from which excellent blocks may be cut of any size. There are several villages in the parish: viz. Larkhall [which see,] Pleasance, Millheugh, Rosebank, and Dalserf. The majority of the population is employed in weaving, or mining and quarrying. Population, in 1801, 1,660; in 1831, 2,680; but of later years it has greatly increased. Houses, in 1831, 423. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,355.—This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend £264 12s. 6d.; glebe £37 10s. Unappropriated teinds £63 12s. 4d. The parish-church was built in 1655, but has been three times repaired since, and now affords accommodation for 550 sitters. A new church has been built at Larkhall, to which a parish, *quoad sacra*, has been allocated.—There is also at Larkhall a Relief church, with 400 sittings, and an Independent congregation.—There are two parochial schools, one principal and a district one; the salary of the principal master is £34 4s. 4½d., with £12 of school-fees, and £25 of other emoluments. The other parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £5, with a house, schoolroom, and garden. There are various private schools in the parish.—Dalserf parish was in early times a chapelry, which belonged to the ancient parish of Cadzow (now Hamilton). It was designated the chapelry of Machan, and the district was called Machanshire. Upon the accession of Robert the Bruce to the throne of Scotland, the territory of Machan

* The name is derived from Gaelic words which signify 'the Vale of the crooked pool,' and it exactly describes the site of the village.

was forfeited by Sir John Cumyn, and was granted by Bruce to Walter, the son of Gilbert, the predecessor of the Hamilton family. It was made a barony in the 14th century; and was afterwards called the barony of Machan. The church of Cadzow with its chapel of Machan was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, and formed the benefice of the dean. The chapelry of Machan was subsequently established as a separate parish; but the precise time when this took place has not been ascertained. A parish-church having been built at the village of Dalserf, the same name was given to the parish, probably about the period of the Reformation. For a lengthened series of years, from the time of Robert the Bruce downward, the most of the property in this parish belonged to the Hamiltons, and its major part still belongs to the ducal house or cadets from it. The ancient residences of the Hamiltons of Dalserf, the Hamiltons of Raplock, and the Hamiltons of Broomholm, have now almost, or altogether, disappeared. As vassals of the Hamilton family, many of the gentlemen of this parish were deeply involved in the troublous scenes which alike distinguished and disturbed Scotland, previous to the junction of the crowns under James VI. Gavin Hamilton of Raplock, and commendator of Kilwinning, was present at the battle of Langside, in the army of the Queen; he was also one of Mary's commissioners at York in 1570, and was included in the treaty of Perth of 1572. John Hamilton of Broomhill was wounded, and taken prisoner in the same battle; and about two years afterwards, his house of Broomholm was burned down by Sir William Drury, the governor of Berwick.

DALSWINTON, a village in the parish of Kirkmahoe; 4½ miles north of Dumfries. The ancient castle of Dalswinton, which was long the chief seat of the family of Cumming, having fallen to decay, an elegant and commodious mansion was erected on its site by Patrick Miller, Esq., the well-known steam-boat projector.

DALTON,* a parish in the southern part of the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the north by Lochmaben and Dryfesdale; on the east by St. Mungo and Cummertrees; on the south by Ruthwell; and on the west by Mousewald and Lochmaben. It is, on the whole, a parallelogram, stretching from north-west to south-east; but has a deep, though narrow indentation near the middle of its northern side, and thence, to its north-eastern angle, considerably protrudes. Its greatest length is nearly 6 miles, and its average breadth about 2½; and it contains an area of nearly 11 square miles. The surface in the north-western division is slightly hilly, and has two elevations,—Holmains and Almagill, rising 500 feet above sea-level; but in the other parts of the parish it is flat. The Pow, or Cummertrees Pow, rises in the uplands, and traverses the parish in a direction east of south, leaving it near Gilbrae. The northern boundary is formed for about 3 miles by the river Annan, which here abounds in salmon, grilse, sea-trout, and the fish—believed to be peculiar to the Solway rivers—called herling. The Annan is supposed, at a remote period, to have flowed through this parish, entering it at Dormont, where it at present begins to form its boundary, and pursuing its way past Dalton church, till it fell into what is now the channel or bed of the Pow. Along this course are extensive alluvial deposits, and ridges of sand and gravel, which appear to have been thrown out by a flood of waters. During a swell the Annan still breaks over its bank at Dormont, lays all the flat grounds along its supposed ancient road under inundation, and opens a communication with the Pow. In the uplands the soil is sand and gravel; along the banks of the Annan it is a light alluvial loam; along the ancient course of that river it is chiefly meadow or reclaimed bog; and, in some parts of the interior, it is a cold clay on a till bottom. On Almagill hill is a fine old circular camp, commanding a view along nearly the whole vale of the Annan, the ancient possession of the royal family of Bruce. Dormont-house, on the Annan, and Rammerscales near the north-east angle of the parish, are fine modern mansions. The village or hamlet of Dalton, situated near the centre of the parish, is rural and unimportant. Population of the parish, in 1801, 691; in 1831, 730. Houses 123. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,438.—Dalton is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Macrae of Holmains. Stipend £171 12s. 11d.; glebe £10. Unappropriated teinds £59 1s. 10d. The parish-church was built in 1704 Sittings about 300. The present parish comprehends the old parishes of Meikle Dalton and Little Dalton, which were united immediately after the Reformation. In 1609 they were both united to Monsewald; but in 1633 were disjoined from it, and erected into their present form. The church of Little Dalton was demolished, and that of Mickle Dalton made the united parochial church. Mickle Dalton, the predecessor of the modern hamlet, was of old the seat of the baronial courts. There are two schools, one of them not parochial. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with £20 school-fees.

DALVADDY. See CAMPBELLTON.

DALWHAT WATER, a small stream in the north-west of Dumfries-shire. It rises between Black hill and Bunbrack hill, in the boundary mountain ridge of the county, and flows in a south-easterly direction along the parish of Glencairn, forming, in the lower part of its course, a beautiful, well-wooded dale, amidst general scenery, upland, heathy, and bleak. Having flowed ¾ of a mile past Minnyhive, it forms a confluence with the recently united waters of Castlefairn and Craigdarroch, and along with them forms, or is thence called, the Cairn. Its entire course is about 9 miles.

DALWHINNIE, a stage-inn in Badenoch, Inverness-shire, on the Great Highland road to Inverness; 99½ miles from Edinburgh, and 56½ from Inverness. It was built by Government.

DALZIEL, a parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded on the east by the parish of Cambusnethan; on the west by the parish of Hamilton and the river Calder; on the south by the parish of Hamilton and the river Clyde; and on the north by the river Calder and the parish of Hamilton. It is about 4 miles in length and 3 in breadth, and contains 2,283 Scotch acres. The figure of the parish is extremely irregular, in consequence of a part of it lying on the south of the Clyde, and two parts of the parish of Hamilton being indented into the territory of Dalziel. In the old Statistical Account it is stated, "There is a tradition that this part was disjoined from the parish of Dalziel on account of the misdemeanors of a curate, who was then the incumbent. Why it was not restored to his successor is not known. It would have been convenient that it had been so; for the living is very small." The land of the parish is low, and the surface even and regular, excepting in the few parts where it is slightly varied by rising grounds. It rises very gently from the Clyde and Calder, and there is little of it more than 150 feet above the level of the sea. The soil of the parish is mostly a heavy clay, which is under the usual rotation of cropping. There are many thriving

* *Dal-tun*, in the Anglo-Saxon language, means 'the dwelling in the Dale;' and seems as a name to have been applied to the two villages around the ancient parish-churches, from their topographical situation.

plantations in the district, and no inconsiderable portion of it on the banks of Clyde is formed into orchard-grounds, the produce of which in point of quality has not been surpassed by that of any of the adjacent fruit-growing parishes. See CLYDESDALE. Coal abounds in the parish, but it is not extensively worked. There is also clay-slate, and some excellent flag-stone; the latter is principally worked at Craigneuk quarry, and is frequently carried for use to a considerable distance. Hamilton is the nearest town, and is situated about a mile distant. The road from Glasgow to Lanark by Carluke passes through the parish for about 4 miles, and that from Hamilton to Edinburgh about 1. The Wishaw and Coltness railway—which will extend from the station of the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, in the parish of Old Monkland, to the estates of Wishaw, Coltness, and Allanton, which are supposed to contain some of the most valuable coal-fields in Scotland—will, when completed, pass through the parish of Dalziel for a considerable distance.—There are three villages in the parish, viz., Motherwell—which contains about the half of the population—Windmill-hill, and Craigneuk: see MOTHERWELL. The parish of Dalziel is understood to have received its name from the title of the old parish-church, which stood near the Clyde; but the ancient orthography is Dalyell, and in all probability the *z* has crept in as a corruption of the letter *y* in the old Scottish writings. Population, in 1801, 611; in 1831, 1,180. Houses 200. Assessed property £2,751.—This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Hamilton of Dalziel. Stipend £155 11s. 3d.; glebe £60. The church is a substantial building in a convenient part of the parish, erected in 1798. There is no dissenting place of worship in the parish, although a large number of Dissenters reside in it. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is £34 4s. 4½d. per annum, with £18 of school-fees, and £4 15s. of other annual emoluments. The church of Dalziel, with its tithes, was granted to the monks and abbots of Paisley in the 12th century, and it was afterwards conveyed to the dean and chapter of Glasgow, whose common property it continued till the Reformation. Subsequent to this event the patronage and tithes of the parish were given by Queen Mary to the college of Glasgow, and they remained in their possession in 1702, when Hamilton of Wishaw wrote his account of Lanarkshire, but afterwards they came into the family of Hamilton of Dalziel, by whom they are now retained.—The most ancient family connected with this parish were the Dalziels, who afterwards became Earls of Carnwath; but after various transferences, though principally to members of the same family, the larger portion of the Dalziel estate was sold in 1647 by the Earl of Carnwath to Hamilton of Boggs, whose descendant is still in possession. When the lands of Bothwell-haugh were sold by General Hamilton—the grandfather of the present proprietor of Dalziel—to the Duke of Hamilton, he presented his Grace with the gun with which James Hamilton of Bothwell-haugh shot the Regent Murray in Linlithgow, and in whose family it had been retained as a relic of antiquity. This parish was celebrated as having been intersected from east to west by the principal branch of the Great western Roman road, or Watling-street, as it has been called. The present road from Glasgow to Lanark by Carluke, has been for a considerable way formed upon it, and the march of recent improvement has almost entirely effaced every trace of this great pathway of the Romans, although but a few years have passed away since it was plainly discernible, and even the cinders of the Roman forges remained untouched. At the north-west boundary of the parish there is a bridge of a single span over the Calder, evidently of great antiquity, and which is usually understood to have been constructed by the Romans at the time they possessed this part of the country. Upon a steep bank of the Calder, near this bridge, there were formerly situated the remains of a pretorium or Roman encampment, but here also the hand of improvement has been busy in obliterating those landmarks which for more than a thousand years had existed to mark the early location of the conquerors of the world. In another part, near the centre of the parish, and upon a bank overlooking the Clyde, was situated a second Roman encampment, or outpost. To mark the spot, one of the predecessors of the present proprietor built a little temple or summer-house, cut terrace-walks along the bank, and planted fruit and forest trees in tasteful positions,—altogether rendering it a fairy spot, which embraces one of the sweetest views in Clydesdale. The mansion-house of Dalziel is situated upon the burn or brook of that name, and in one of the most beautiful parts of the glen through which it meanders. It was built by Mr. Hamilton of Boggs in 1649, two years after the estate came into his possession, and it is in verity a beautiful specimen of an old baronial residence. Hamilton of Wishaw calls it "a great and substantial house." Attached to it is an old tower or peel-house, the age of which is not known, but it is evidently of great antiquity. It is 50 feet in height, and the walls are 8 feet in thickness, having recesses which were wont to be used as sleeping-places. It is of limited extent. In an apartment used as a kitchen in this peel is suspended from the roof a lustre composed of large stag horns, connected with iron, with metal sockets for the candles.

DAMSA, or DAMSAY, one of the Orkneys, constituting part of the parish of Firth. This is a beautiful little island, scarcely a mile in circumference, in the bosom of the bay of Firth. From the singular beauty of its appearance, it has sometimes been styled the Tempe of the islands. It formerly contained a castle reputed to be of great strength. There was also a church here, said to have been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by whose influence—according to the credulity of ancient times—many wonders were here performed. This fabric, with all its miracles, has almost sunk into oblivion; and the island is now applied to the pasturing of a few hundreds of sheep.

DANESHALT—corrupted Dunshelt—a small village in the parish of Auchtermuchty, Fifeshire; about a mile south of Auchtermuchty, and 2½ north of Falkland. The road to Falkland, Kirkaldy, and Kinghorn, lies through this village, which is supposed to be the place where the Danes first halted after their discomfiture on Falkland moor.

DANIEL-TOWN, a village in the parish of Melrose. See MELROSE.

DANSKINE, an inn in the parish of Garvald; 5½ miles south-east by south of Haddington, on the road to Dunse. There is a small loch here.

DARNAWAY CASTLE, in the parish of Dyke in Elginshire, the ancient seat of the Earls of Moray.—A modern mansion was built here about 30 years ago. It is nobly elevated, with great range and variety of prospect; and adjoining to it is retained, of the old castle, a princely hall, built by Earl Randolph, Regent of Scotland during the minority of David Bruce. Its length is 89 feet, and its breadth 35 feet; the arched oaken roof is superb, and somewhat resembles that of the Parliament-house of Edinburgh. Mary, Queen of Scots, held her court here in 1564. Among the

pictures is one of 'The Fair,' or 'Bonny Earl of Murray,' as he is commonly called, who was murdered at Donibristle. See DALGETY. There is also a portrait of Queen Mary, disguised, by way of a frolic, in boy's clothes,—in long scarlet stockings, black velvet coat, black kilt, white sleeves, and a huge ruff.

DARNICK. See DERNOCK.

DARNLEY. See EASTWOOD.

DARUEL (THE), a stream in the district of Cowal, Argyleshire, which has its rise at the hill of Barnish, and, after a course of some miles through Glendaruel, falls into the head of Loch Striven, opposite the north end of Bute.

DARVAL. See DERVAL.

DAVAR ISLE. See CAMPBELLTON.

DAVEN (LOCH), a small sheet of water in the parish of Logie-Coldstone in Aberdeenshire. It is situated on the south-western border of the parish, and is about 2½ miles in circumference. It is formed by three rivulets, two of which partly bound the parish, and a third, from its north-western extremity passes through it to the north-east of Broom-hill, where it forms another still smaller loch than the Daven, before falling into the latter. It abounds with pike, some of them of a very large size.

DAVID'S (St.), a village in the parish of Dalgety, on the north coast of the Firth of Forth, 2 miles east of Inverkeithing, and the same distance west of Aberdour. It carries on a considerable manufacture of salt, and exports an immense quantity of coal. See DALGETY.

DAVIOT — commonly pronounced DAVID — a parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, 19 miles north-west from Aberdeen. It is bounded on the north by Fyvie parish; on the east by Fyvie, Old Meldrum, and Bourtrie parishes; on the south and south-east by part of Chapel of Garioch parish; and on the north-east by Ryne parish. Its boundaries are principally natural, being defined by the courses of rivulets, the largest one of which, on the eastern side, is joined by various tributaries from the neighbouring parishes, and runs southwards to the river Urie, which is divided from Daviot by its north-eastern bank in Chapel of Garioch. The form of Daviot is irregular,—it tapers to a point both towards the north and south. It extends to about 3½ miles in length and 2 in breadth, exclusive of its *quoad sacra* limits. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,974. The soil is various, consisting partly of strong clay, partly of rich loam, but in general fertile. Its exposure is chiefly to the south and south-east, and the land is undulating with few hills. About 500 acres were first enclosed in 1792, and a considerable portion of the whole is now enclosed and well-cultivated. A distillery has long existed in the parish. The principal fuel is peat from the moss and turf from the muir. The village of Daviot stands nearly in the centre of the parish. Fingask and Mounie stand on the eastern side, Glack on the western, and Lethenty at the southern extremity. Population, in 1801, 1,974; in 1831, 691. Houses, in 1831, 131. There are two Druidical temples here, one of which makes part of the churchyard.—This parish was formerly a parsonage in the diocese of Aberdeen, to the bishop of which it was given as an alms-gift by Malcolm Canmore. It is now in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Several lands in the parishes of Chapel and Fyvie were, towards the end of last century, annexed to it, *quoad sacra*, by act of Assembly; so that the whole under the minister's charge is nearly 5 miles in length and 4 in breadth. Stipend £159 0s. 9d.; glebe £12. Patron, the Crown. The church is situated at the village of Daviot. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with £20 of fees.

DAVIOT, a parish chiefly in the county of Inverness, but partly in that of Nairn. It was, in 1618, united to Dunlichty, and forms a parochial district of great extent, being about 23 miles in length on both sides of the Nairn, its breadth varying from 2 to 4 miles. It lies nearly due east and west; and is bounded on the north by Croy; on the east by Moy; on the south by Kingussie: and on the west by Durris. The appearance of the district is wild and romantic in the highest degree. In the low grounds there are large tracts of peat-moss, incapable of cultivation, but which seem, in general, well-calculated for the growth of forest-trees. Among the mountains are several lakes, of which Loch Ruthven, Loch Clachan, and Loch Dundelchack are the chief,—all abounding with trout of a delicious flavour. Limestone has been observed on the banks of the Nairn; the vein contains numerous cubical crystallizations, which, when analyzed, have been found to contain lead. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,604. Under the auspices of the parliamentary commissioners, an excellent line of road has been made from near the kirk of Daviot, on the Moy road, a little south of the water of Nairn, through Strathnairn to the bridge of Inverfarikag and Loch Ness, with a small branch westward near Toredaroch,—a distance of 19¾ miles. At the south end this road extends about half-a-mile from the bridge of Inverfarikag to Loch Ness side, where a small natural cove in the rock is improved by a pier for landing manure and shipping the produce of the country; thus furnishing a ready communication with the Caledonian canal. At the Mains of Daviot were, some years ago, the ruins of a castle built by the Earl of Crawford in the beginning of the 15th century. It was of great extent, but the stones have been taken away to build a modern house near its site. Population, in 1801, 1,818; in 1831, 1,738. Houses in Inverness-shire 352; in Nairnshire 37.—This parish, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Inverness, and synod of Moray. Patrons, the Crown, and the Earl of Cawdor. Stipend £186 14s. 2d.; glebe £10. The churches of Daviot and Dunlichty are 7 miles distant. Service is performed alternately in them every Sunday.

DAWICK, a suppressed parish in Peebleshire. Before the Reformation it was a vicarage of the rectory of Stobo. It lay chiefly on the right bank of the Tweed; but partly also on the left bank. In 1742, its larger section was incorporated with Drummelzier, and its smaller with Stobo. In the north-east of the present parish of Drummelzier, are still places called East Dawick and West Dawick, which occupy the sites of ancient hamlets. The ruins of Dawick church stood on Scrape Burn, about ¼ of a mile south of New Posso.

DEAD RIGGS. See ECCLES.

DEAD WATER. See CASTLETOWN.

DEAL. See HALKIRK.

DEAN (THE), formerly a hamlet on the water of Leith, now a suburb of Edinburgh, remarkable for its romantic appearance, and its exquisitely beautiful bridge of 4 arches, each 96 feet in span, by which the road to Queensferry is carried across the deep ravine through which the water of Leith here flows, at a height of 106 feet above the rocky bed of the stream. The total length of this bridge—which was erected chiefly by the enterprise of one individual—is 447 feet; breadth between the parapets 39 feet.

DEAN (THE), a deep running river in the county of Forfar. It takes its rise from the lake of Forfar, runs south-west, and, receiving the water of Gairie, near Glammis castle, falls into the Isla about a mile north of Meigle, after a course of about 12 miles. In its course through the parishes of Kinnettles and

Glammis, it runs nearly in the line of the Newtyle and Forfar railway.

DEAN CASTLE. See KILMARNOCK.

DEANSTON. See KILMADOCK.

DEE (THE), a large river in Aberdeenshire, which takes its rise in Braemar, in the bosom of the Cairngorm groupe, chiefly from two sources,—the northern of which rises between the ridge of Braeriach on the west, and Loch Aven on the east, and, running a course nearly due south through Glen-garrochory for 4 miles, is there joined by another small stream called the Guisachan, flowing from the west, when it assumes the name of the Dee. Flowing on in the same direction through a deep glen for 6 miles further, it receives the Geauly or Giouly, its southern head-branch, at Dubrach. The Geauly has its source from the base of Cairneilar, whence also issues the Tarf, a branch of the Tilt, which flows southward to the Tay, and the Feshie, which running northward, falls into the Spey. After the junction of the two waters, the Dee becomes a considerable stream, and bends its course, through a rocky channel, east-north-east, shortly after which it forms a cascade, or a series of four small falls, known as the Linn of Dee, where it flows through a deep chasm in mica slate rocks, over which an Alpine wooden bridge is thrown. A writer in 'Chambers's Journal' [Vol. ii. pp. 163, 164.] has given a very lively and interesting description of this linn, and the course of the Dee from this point to its well-head, with the insertion of which our readers will be gratified. "The Linn of Dee you will hardly find to be what you probably expected—a lofty waterfall. The fall is indeed very insignificant, and it is over a sloping bank, from which there is no leap; but in no waterfall, not even in the princely Foyers, do we behold such a terrible specimen of the imprisoned power of the watery element. Here it has got itself entangled in a complete nest of impenetrable granite rocks, which alternately confine and enlarge the noble stream, sometimes allowing its waters to sweep indignantly round and round some large black basin, then again compelling them to exhaust their rage in cleaving their way betwixt two ledges, so near each other, that it is very easy—and a very common practice with those who have sound clear heads—to step across. Here the dead white of the foam contrasts strongly with the blackness of the turbulent cauldrons, and the still blacker recesses of the caverns under the rocks, which an occasional commotion of the surface more violent than usual sometimes exhibits. It is said by the people in the neighbourhood, that the body of any living being which finds its way into the linn, can never be recovered, and—making allowance for generalities—we can easily imagine that in most cases they find their way into these abhorred caverns. We recollect, in the time of a flood, thinking the Linn of Dee would be a fine sight: we went, and were rather disappointed. The water had risen above the narrow broken part of the rocks, and its surface had a wider channel: it darted betwixt the banks with the velocity of the lightning, smooth and unruffled. But of what description must have been the working beneath! Come along, you will gaze into those black surgy depths till your eyes are fascinated and your head giddy: you will have opportunity for the exercise of fortitude elsewhere, for we are just entering the desert. There are two strange-looking hovels, a mile or so beyond the linn, with each its piece of cultivated land about it, to supply the necessaries of life, unfenced, and unprovided with any thing to distinguish it from the uncultivated hills but the freshness of its colour. Gradually what was something like a road, dies away; and you are now compelled to pick your way among the stones, and through the long heather, occasionally meeting with one of the small tracks worn by the deer, and used by such scanty travellers as may pass through that savage wilderness. There is a peculiar effect of loneliness you may never perhaps have experienced before, on entering this wilderness. The hills are at first distant, and the glen wide and hollow; but a dead stillness reigns on every thing, except on the clattering river, which still flows on in no unstately bulk. Wandering on, mile after mile, the glen gradually narrows, and gets more savage in its aspect; great black rocks, which look like the stone walls of some antediluvian city of the giants, begin to run themselves up on each side; they approach more and more towards each other; and at last the solitary spectator feels as if they impeded his breath, although they are some miles, perhaps, from each other. It is time we should tell him exactly where he is. Yonder singular looking peak, with shaggy precipitous sides, towards the west, is Cairntoul; proceeding from its side—as a wall seems to proceed from the angle of a turret—is a vast black mass of perpendicular rock; that is the ridge of Braeriach, said, by an eminent calculator of altitudes, to have 2,000 feet of sheer precipice; that 2,000 feet of precipice is the object which it now almost aches your eyes to look upon—a flat black mass, streaked with snow, and sometimes intruded on by a cloud, which divides the upper regions from the lower. It is probable that now, in mid-day, a hot sun gilds its black front, and mocks its streaks of snow, while a dead unearthly silence pervades the mass. It is not so at all times; for here is the workshop of storms—here the elements, when they prepare themselves to come down with destruction on the fruitful valleys below, exercise their strength and do no harm; then the scene is different from the stillness of the present; but with your leave, reader, it is a change we do not wish to witness. Returning to the description of our glen: right a head, and almost protruding into it, is the well-known Cairngorm; and towards the east, stretched the loftier Benmuichdhui, now admitted to be the highest hill in Britain. Now, after having heard the names of these mighty objects, let us request you to indulge yourself in the feeling of striking loneliness and disconnection with the world which every thing you view seems to impose on you; and if you may not have perceived it before, you will now feel the full expressiveness of the terms in those lines by Hogg, where he says,

> Beyond the grizzly cliffs which guard
> The infant-hills of Highland Dee,
> Where hunter's horn was never heard,
> Nor bugle of the forest-bee;
> Mid wastes that dern and dreary lie,
> One mountain rears its mighty form,
> Disturbs the moon in passing by,
> And smiles above the thunder storm.
>
> *Queen's Wake*, 95, 6.

"The Dee is still a respectable stream, but we are gradually running it to earth. Ascending its brawling course, where it toils over large stones, and winds round the bases of rocks, we suddenly reach a mound of great round stones, from which it issues, gurgling and boiling at several outlets, seeming with difficulty to force itself through. Ascending the mound of stones, where we hear a deep hollow gurgling beneath our feet, we find on its summit a small, round, deep green lake, whose pure cold surface is here and there slightly disturbed by the bubbling up from the bottom of numberless springs. The water is of a beautiful pale green,—so clear that you can see the sand and stones at the bottom, almost as distinctly as through the air, where the water must be some fathoms deep. This pool of water, then, reader, so singularly placed in the midst of the wilderness, is

the source of that Dee which carries civilization, fruitfulness, and commerce, through a great district of Scotland, waters many a broad acre of wood and corn, and harbours the shipping of a great commercial city."

About 1½ mile below the linn, at the farm of Dallavorar, some signs of cultivation begin to appear on the banks of the Dee; but it soon after enters Mar forest, through which it flows to CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR, [see that article,] a distance of 11 miles, receiving in its course the LUI and the QUOICH, from the north; and the INVEREY and the CLUNIE or CLUANADH, from the south, [see these articles,] and passing Mar lodge on its northern bank. From Castleton the Dee pursues its course through the Mar and Invercauld forests to the bridge of Ballater. About 1½ mile above which it is joined by a large affluent, the water of GAIRDEN, from the north, and the MUICK from the south: See articles BALLATER, GAIRDEN, and GLENMUICK. The scenery of the Dee, in the Braemar forests, has been described in our article BRAEMAR. Passing Pannanich and Dee castle, the Dee flows eastwards through a gradually widening, though still narrow valley, receiving numerous small tributaries on both banks, and forcing its way through an alluvium composed of rolled masses of coarse and fine granular, grey and red granite, gneiss, porphyry, primitive greenstone, and hornblende. About 1½ mile below Kincardine O'Neil, where Potarch bridge crosses the Dee, there is a magnificent vein of red felspar porphyry, traversing gneiss, and varying in breadth from 6 to 20 feet. Below Potarch, the Dee enters Kincardineshire, through which it flows eastward for about 12 miles, receiving in this part of its course the Aven, sometimes called the Feugh: See article BIRSE. From the point where it touches on the south-west corner of Drumoak parish in Aberdeenshire, till its confluence with the sea at Aberdeen, it forms the dividing line betwixt Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire. Its banks, throughout this distance, are rather tame and unpicturesque,—the hills lumpish and heath-covered, and presenting few cliffs, and the haughs narrow, except for the last 5 or 6 miles of its course. Its total length of course is about 96 miles; and its tributaries drain nearly 1,000 square miles of country. Its mouth forms the entrance to the harbour of ABERDEEN, [see that article,] which is an artificial basin between New Aberdeen and the suburb of Footdee, on the north, and the river Dee on the south. It abounds with salmon; and the most valuable fishings in Scotland —the Tay and the Spey excepted—are on this river, the yearly produce of the Dee being estimated at nearly £8,000 sterling: See article ABERDEEN. The Midchingle fishery, from 1815 to 1821, averaged 116½ barrels of salmon and grilse in the year; but from 1829 to 1834, only 50 barrels. The Culter fishery averaged, from 1815 to 1821, 23¾ barrels; from 1829 to 1835, only 8¼. The Raik fishery, which is held of the town of Aberdeen under a charter from the Crown, is the most valuable fishery on the Dee. It extends from the upper end of Aberdeen a mile to the northward, and not quite a mile to the south of the breakwater. It is both a coast and river fishery. In 1782, there were but 1 barrel of grilse, and 301 of salmon killed on it; in 1832, there were 398 barrels of grilse, and 217 of salmon. In 1835, the total take was 19,194 fish; or 253 barrels; but the average from 1829 to 1835 was 427 barrels.* All the upper fishings on this river have greatly decreased; but there has been an increase from the beach-fisheries. The alteration on the harbour has injured the fishings greatly, by rendering the water at the mouth of the river comparatively stagnant, and by the consequent accumulation of silt and gas-refuse. The greater part of the salmon shipped at Aberdeen are the produce of the Dee and Don; but fish from the Spey and the Findhorn, and some other rivers, are also shipped here. The river Dee and adjacent sea-coast is fished by net and coble, by stake-nets, and bag-nets. It may be fished by net and coble from top to bottom. There are no mill-dams upon it. The Dee has much decreased in size within the last twenty years, owing, doubtless, in great measure, to the improvement and drainage of the country. In making a comparison of the soil on the banks of the Dee and Don, the latter has manifestly the advantage. Hence the old rhyme:

> "A rood o' Don's worth twa o' Dee;
> Unless it be for fish and tree."

DEE (THE), a river in Kirkcudbrightshire, traversing the whole length of the stewartry, and dividing it into two nearly equal parts. Its sources are about a dozen rills, some pursuing an independent course, and some passing through Long Loch or Loch Dee, and all arising in the broad mountain-range which separates Kircudbrightshire from Carrick. The highest, and strictly the parent-stream, rises about a mile from the boundary, and before receiving the surplus waters of Loch Dee, flows circuitously about 6 miles, under the names of Sauch burn and Cooran lane. Assuming now the name of the Dee, it flows 17 miles north-eastward, receiving numerous rills from the uplands in its course, and dividing the parishes of Minigaff, Girthon, and Balmaghie on the south, from that of Kells on the north. Over the whole of this distance it is a petty stream, winding its way among broad flats of heath, or hills destitute both of verdant beauty and of grandeur. But at the point of leaving Kells its character is entirely changed. Falling there into Loch Ken, it usurps the titles and the tributes of the larger and beautiful river by which that lake is formed; and thence it rolls proudly along to the sea, rich in the wealth of waters, and gay in the dress of its surrounding scenery. Over a distance of 9 or 10 miles it describes the arc of a circle, bending round from the direction of south-east to that of south-west; and the latter direction it maintains over 13 miles, till it falls into the sea. During this part of its progress, it divides the parishes of Balmaghie, Tongueland, Twineham, and Borgue on the west, from those of Dalry, Crossmichael, Kelton, and Kirkcudbright, on the east. After falling into Loch Ken, it expands over a distance of 5 miles into three successive elongated lakes, of about ¼ of a mile of average breadth. Its course is afterwards rapid, chiefly over a rocky bottom, and beneath steep and rugged banks adorned with copsewood and plantation. Opposite the church of Tongueland it tumbles over a declivity of rocks, and forms a series of foaming and impetuous cataracts. A little below, it is spanned by a magnificent bridge of one arch of 110 feet, whence a fine view is obtained of the falls. This bridge is constructed of huge blocks of freestone from the island of Arran, and was built by the gentlemen of the stewartry at an expense of about £7,000. Three quarters of a mile farther down, the Dee receives the waters of the Tarff, and becomes considerably widened. Two miles further, it sweeps past the burgh of Kirkcudbright; and thence over a distance of 5 miles, till it loses itself in the Solway frith, forms an estuary at first ¾ of a mile, and afterwards 1½ mile, of average breadth. Its

* A barrel is 400 lbs. Dutch or 426 lbs. imperial English. The expense of taking a barrel of salmon at the Raik, in 1824, was £3 3s. 1½d; and of conveying it to the London market, including ice and boxes, £1 14s.

entire course, from the origin of Sauch burn till the embouchure of the river, is about 46 miles. In floods, the Dee sometimes rises 8 feet above its ordinary level. As the grounds around its sources abound in mosses, its waters are of so dark a hue as to render it difficult—in places where there is not a considerable current—to distinguish between a pool and a shallow. Its salmon, too, are of a darker colour, and much fatter than those of most rivers in the south of Scotland. The Dee is navigable to Tongueland, or about 7 miles from the Solway; and but for its cataracts, or with the aid of a canal to enable vessels to surmount them, might be the medium of an inland navigation to the very centre of the stewartry.

DEER, or OLD DEER, a parish partly in Aberdeenshire, partly in Banff, situated almost in the centre of Buchan; extending in length 12 miles from north to south, and in mean breadth 5½ miles. It is bounded by Strichen parish on the north; by Longside on the east; by Cruden and Ellon on the south; and by New Deer on the west. The high road from Aberdeen to Frazerburgh cuts it longitudinally; and it is intersected by the road from Banff and Old Meldrum to Peterhead. It is watered by two rivulets,—the Deer and the Strichen,—which afterwards form the Ugie. The surface consists of irregular ridges of rising ground, running in various directions, and forming a number of valleys of unequal extent. The tops of some of these ridges are covered with heath, some with plantations, and many of them are cultivated. Round the village is a plain of considerable extent, ornamented with the woods and pleasure-grounds of Pitfour. A considerable quantity of home-grown flax, spun into fine yarn, is annually exported; and a large bleachfield with extensive machinery exists here in the neighbourhood of Stewartfield. Besides the village of Old Deer, there are also other two populous villages: STEWARTFIELD and FETTERANGUS: which see. There are large quarries of excellent limestone, of which nearly 20,000 bolls are annually sold. On the south-west of the parish is great abundance of quartz or feld-spar, and pieces of the purest rock-crystal are met with occasionally. A fine dark blue, and a very white granite, are used for building. There are several Druidical circles, and the ruins of a small irregular village, supposed to have been inhabited by the Druids. Population, in 1801, 3,552; in 1831, including that part of the parish which is in Banffshire, 4,110. Houses, in 1831, in Aberdeenshire, 863; in Banffshire, 124. Assessed property in Aberdeenshire, £5,866; in Banffshire, £977.—The village of Deer is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Deer; 10½ miles west of Peterhead, 4 south of New Deer, and 26 north of Aberdeen. Not far from this village stand the remains of the abbey of Deer, built in the beginning of the 13th century by Cummyn, Earl of Buchan, for some monks of the Cistertian order. It has been an extensive building, but is now very much in ruins. The revenues of this place at the Reformation were in money £805 8s. 6d.; wheat 14 bolls; bear 13 chaldrons, 10 bolls; meal 65 chaldrons, 7 bolls, 1 firlot, 3 pecks. In 1587, the lands belonging to it were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Robert, son of William, 6th Earl Marischal, by the style and title of Lord Altrie.—This parish, formerly a prebend of Aberdeen, is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Church built in 1789; sittings 1,150. Stipend £219 2s. 8d.; glebe 29½ acres of good land. Unappropriated teinds £67 14s. A portion of the parish of St. Fergus was annexed to it in 1618.—There is an Episcopalian congregation at Old Deer, which has existed since before the Revolution. Chapel built in 1766; sittings 500. Stipend £82, with a manse.—There is also an Independent church at Old Deer, established in 1801. Chapel built in 1801; seats 300. Stipend £68, with manse and garden.—At Clola there is an Original Seceder congregation, established in 1769; church built in 1784; sittings 392. Stipend £70, with manse and glebe.—At Stewartfield there is a United Secession congregation, established in 1821; church erected in 1822; sittings 440. Stipend £90, with manse and glebe.—According to a census taken by the parish-minister in 1835–6, the population amounted to 4,488, of whom 1,731 were in communion with the Establishment, and 642 with other denominations.—There are 3 parochial schools. The 1st master has a salary of £31 6s. 7½d., with £24 10s. fees; each of the others has £10, with about £20 fees.

DEER (NEW), an extensive parish in the north-east of Aberdeenshire. It is of an oblong form, extending from north to south 14 miles, and, at a medium, 6 miles from east to west. The surface is flat, there being scarcely a hill or even a spot that may be called an eminence. Towards the north-east and south-east the appearance, for 7 or 8 miles, is almost one continued corn-field, interspersed with pieces of sown grass and turnip, and terminated by a gently rising ground in the form of an amphitheatre; towards the west the soil is shallow, and the surface covered with heath. The public road from Aberdeen, by Udny and Tarves, divides the parish from south-east to north-west. Limestone abounds. About 2 miles from the church stands an old castle called Fedderatt, which appears to have been a place of considerable strength. It is surrounded partly by a morass, and partly by a fosse; and has been accessible by a drawbridge, part of which still remains. Water has been conveyed to it by means of pipes, pieces of which have, at different times, been torn up by the plough. There are a few remains of Druidical temples: and several tumuli, which have been opened and found to contain urns enclosed in stone-coffins. On a field called Aiky or Oaky-brae, Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert Bruce, defeated the Cummyns, Earls of Badenoch, in the year 1308. Aiky market, which is held on the 2d Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in July, O. S., is said to have been established in commemoration of this battle, and to be held on the spot where it was fought. Population, in 1801, 2,984; in 1831, 3,525. About 313 of the population are in the village of New Deer. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,719. Houses, in 1831, 765.—This parish, anciently called Auchreddy, was disjoined from Old Deer in the beginning of the 17th century. It is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £219 2s. 8d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £737 17s. 6d. By a census made by the parish-elders in the end of 1835, the population was estimated at 3,622, of whom 3,008 were in connexion with the Establishment, and 614 with other denominations. A census by the Dissenters returned the population at 3,712. Old parish-church built in 1622; sittings 900.—A chapel was erected at Savock, in the south part of the parish, and 6 miles from New Deer, with sittings for 658, in 1834.—There is a United Secession congregation at New Deer, and another at Savock. The former had a church built in 1828; sittings 310; the church belonging to the latter was built in 1804; sittings 380 The stipend of the former is £75, with a manse and glebe. There is also a United Secession congregation at Whitehill; sittings 450. Stipend £90, with a manse.—There are 3 parochial schools; salary of each master £21 7s. 9d.; school-fees collectively £62 10s. There were also, in 1834, 8 private schools.

DEER (The), a river in Aberdeenshire, which takes its rise in the parish of New Deer, and, after a course of about 16 miles, unites with the water of Strichen, a tributary of the Ugie: which see.

DEER ISLAND, or Muldonich, one of the Hebrides, a little to the south of the island of Barra.

DEERNESS and St. ANDREWS, a parish in the island of Pomona, and shire of Orkney and Shetland. The united parish had a population of 1,548 in 1821; and 1,550 in 1831. Houses 323. Assessed property, in 1815, £268 It is in the presbytery of Kirkwall, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £208 6s. 8d.; glebe £6. Unappropriated teinds £47 10s. 6d.—Schoolmaster's salary £26. There were 3 private schools in 1834. —The district of Deerness forms a peninsula, which, from the Mullhead to the isthmus that divides it from the district of St. Andrews, is in length upwards of 4 miles, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3, as the large and beautifully winding harbour of Deer sound enlarges or contracts. This harbour runs nearly in the direction of north-east and south-west; it is 4 miles long, and from 1 to 2½ miles broad. Its entrance is from the north; and as it is surrounded with land on every side, and has a bottom of clay mixed with sand, and a sufficient depth of water, it constitutes an excellent harbour. The population of Deerness, in 1801, was 660; in 1831, 661. Houses, in 1831, 141. Assessed property £63. Around the shores the soil is mostly sandy; higher up, it is loam and clay; the middle of the parish is extremely boggy and wet. Here are several tumuli, and near the end of the isthmus which unites St. Andrews to Deerness, are the remains of a very large Pict's house, commonly called Dingy's howe, or Duncan's height. Deerness is very conveniently situated for a fishing station. On the sand and shores are seen myriads of plovers, curlews, sea-larks, sea-pies, and a large grey bird with a hoarse cry, called by the inhabitants the Horra goose. This district is connected with the mainland only by a narrow and sandy isthmus. Here very strong ropes, calculated for different purposes in husbandry, are made of the shoots of the crowberry heath, or Empetrum nigrum. The ropes for hanging the caseys, or baskets, over the horses' backs, are made of the fibrous roots of the sea-reed, or Arundo arenaria. Tethers and bridle-reins are made of long meadow-grasses, such as Holcus lanatus, which here receive the name of pounce, or puns. —There is a parliamentary church here. Stipend £120; glebe £1.

DEER'S CASTLE. See Durisdeer.

DELNABO. See Kirkmichael, Banffshire.

DELORAINE, certain lands in the shire of Selkirk, and parish of Etterick; 17 miles south-west of Selkirk. In 1706, Henry Scott, 2d son of the Duke of Monmouth, and Countess of Buccleugh, was created Earl of Deloraine. In 1807 this title became extinct.

DELTING, a parish in Shetland, on the north coast of the mainland; bounded on the north by Yell sound; on the east by Nesting and Lunnasting; on the south by Weesdale and Sandsting; and on the west by Sulemvoe and St. Magnus bay. It is so intersected by arms of the sea, that no accurate idea can be given of its extent. In the report of the parliamentary commissioners, it is stated to be 14 miles in length, by about 4 in average breadth; by Edmonston it is said to be about 10 miles long and 8 miles broad. The surface is hilly, bleak, and barren; but the small part on the coast which is under culture produces tolerable crops of oats and barley. Fishing is the principal support of the inhabitants. The chief harbours are St. Magnus bay, Altha firth, Bustavoe, South Voeter, and Sulemvoe. Population, in 1801, 1,449; in 1831, 2,070. By census in 1837, 2,200. Houses, in 1831, 375. Assessed property £929.—This parish is in the presbytery of Shetland, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £151 1s. 6d.; glebe £10. There are two parish-churches. That of the south district, or Olna frith kirk, was built in 1714; that of the north district in 1811. Number of sittings in both churches 1,130.—Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3¾d. There are 2 private schools supported by the General Assembly.—The two inhabited islands of Muckle Roe and Little Roe belong to this parish; the former containing 210 persons, and separated from the mainland by a very narrow sound dry at low water; the latter containing 12 persons, and about a mile from the mainland. There are also the three islets of Brother Isle, Fishholm, and Bigga.

DEMYAT. See Dunmyat.

DENHOLM, a village beautifully situated on the right bank of the Teviot, in the parish of Cavers, Roxburghshire. The body of it is a square, compactly built on the four sides with neat houses, the central space, including about 9 acres, being, with the exception of the site of the parish school-house, enclosed and laid out in pasture. From the angles, roads or openings branch off, those on one side being on the main road through the village, and those on the other leading through brief streets or alleys, to a suspension-bridge for the accommodation of foot-passengers across the Teviot. The village has recently, at considerable expense, been much improved, as to the neatness of its appearance and the comfort of its inhabitants, by James Douglas, Esq. of Cavers. It is 5 miles from Hawick, and the same distance from Jedburgh, and stands on the great road between Berwick and Carlisle. It is inhabited principally by stocking-weavers. Here are an Independent chapel, having nearly 300 sittings, and a well-selected and well-plied public library. Denholm was the birth-place of Dr. John Leyden. Population 500. See Cavers.

DENINO. See Dunino.

DENNY, a parish in the shire of Stirling, formerly a vicarage of the parish of Falkirk, from which it was separated in 1618. Its greatest length is computed at about 6 miles, its breadth at about 4; and it is supposed to contain 6,016 acres. It is bounded on the north by the Carron, which separates it from the parishes of St. Ninian's and Dunipace; on the south by the parish of Kilsyth, by that of Cumbernauld in Dumbartonshire, and by Falkirk,—Bonny water flowing between it and the two latter parishes; on the west by the parish of Kilsyth; and on the east by Dunipace and Falkirk. Besides the village of Denny, it contains those of Haggs, Denny-Loanhead, and Bankier. The north road from Edinburgh to Glasgow—which passes through Falkirk—runs along the southern part of the parish. The surface of this parish, like that of most of the districts in the eastern part of Stirlingshire, is gently undulating. The most prominent feature is Larritch hill, or the Hill of Oaks, near the north-western extremity. The stone-fences, which nearly universally prevail here, and the almost entire want of trees and hedgerows, give the landscape an unusually bleak and uninteresting aspect. The northern and western parts, which are more elevated than the southern, are principally occupied as sheep-pastures. The soil in the northern part belongs to the class known by the name of dryfield, and is light, sandy, and not very fertile. The cultivation, however, has, within the last few years, been greatly improved, and by the extensive application of draining and other improved methods of agriculture, very fair crops are now raised. Some of the land in the north-eastern part of the par-

ish is of greatly superior quality, and lets—we have understood—at as high a rate as the best carse-land in the country. Coals are found here in abundance, and from the colliery of Banknock a considerable quantity is exported by the Forth and Clyde canal to Glasgow. Ironstone is also found to some extent. The numerous falls of the Carron in this parish have furnished excellent situations for mills of various kinds. On the banks of that rivulet there were formerly not less than nine grain mills. There are now, however, only three, of which two are meal and barley mills, and the other for the grinding of flour. In addition to these, there are two char mills, —a mill for chipping dye-woods, and the preparation of other dye-stuffs,—two large paper-mills, in one of which fine white paper, and in the other coarse pasteboard is manufactured. In a paper-mill in this parish, a large quantity of the cartridge-paper used in the army during the late war was manufactured. There are three wool-spinning mills. Besides these, we may mention a large bleachfield and a printfield, both of which, though in the adjoining parish of Dunipace, yet from their immediate vicinity to the town of Denny, may more appropriately be viewed in connection with the subject of the present article. There is a distillery in the town of Denny,—a meal and barley mill on Bonny water, in the south-eastern part of the parish,—and two chip-mills for drysalting operations on Browster water.* The Forth and Clyde canal, and the line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway now executing, pass through the parishes of Falkirk and Cumbernauld, close by the southern confines of the parish of Denny. This parish —like a few others in Stirlingshire—is remarkable for the number of small properties which it contains, occupied by vassals, or *portioners* as they are here called, holding of a subject superior. This peculiarity is said to have arisen from the alarm of an Earl of Wigton at the time of the Union in 1705, who, from a belief that that event would prove fatal to the prosperity of his country, disposed of the whole of his large estates in this and the neighbouring parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch to his own tenants, on condition of their paying for ever the rents of that time. The number of heritors is about 150, the principal being William Forbes, Esq. of Callendar. There are no families of any distinction in the parish. A considerable tract of land, known by the name of Temple Denny, is supposed to have belonged in former times to the Knights Templars. The assessed property, in 1815, was £6,631. Population, in 1801, 2,033; in 1831, 3,843.—The village of Denny is situated in the north-eastern part of the parish, within a few hundred yards of the boundary between this and the parish of Dunipace. It is 7½ miles north-east from Stirling, and the high road from that town to Glasgow passes through it. Two branch-banks have recently been established here,—one in connection with the Commercial bank of Scotland, and the other with the Clydesdale bank in Glasgow. Fairs for cows are held on the Wednesday before the 12th of May, O. S., and on the Wednesday after the 11th of November.—There are scarcely any remains of antiquity connected with this parish. A stone-coffin was found many years ago at Woodyett, on the north-eastern extremity. It is said to have borne the date of 1301, and contained human bones.—There was a very old bridge over the Carron near Denny. The ancient and principal arch of this old bridge was built in the form of four arched rings or couples, upon which the whole superstructure appears to rest. There is only one bridge in this neighbourhood, built in a similar way; namely, that unique looking bridge over the Devon, near Tullibody, the two original arches of which are built with rings or couples; but in this case the arches are pointed like the Gothic windows in some of our churches, whereas in Denny bridge the arches were semicircular or Saxon. This bridge was about 12 feet wide, and very high; a new one 32 feet wide, and 10 feet lower, has been recently substituted for it.

The parish of Denny, including the new *quoad sacra* parish of Haggs, is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £250 3s. 3d.; glebe £9 13s. 4d. Unappropriated teinds £449 0s. 10d. The stipend has, in 1840, been raised to 19 chalders. The church, which is situated in the town of Denny, was built in 1813; sittings 768. A new church—modelled on that of Camelon—has recently been erected at the village of Haggs, containing 600 sittings. There are also two United Secession congregations in this parish. The one at the village of Denny was established in 1797 The church was purchased in 1796, and was greatly enlarged in 1817; sittings 554. Stipend £100. The minister has also a house and garden of about £16 annual value, and a small park worth about £3. The other Secession congregation is at Denny-Loanhead. It was established in 1738; and its history is closely connected with the rise of the Secession.† Church built in 1815; cost £1,400; sittings 731. Stipend £168, with manse and garden.—The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34 4s. 4½d., with about £24 school-fees. Average number of scholars 49. There are 7 other schools, with an average attendance of about 408. The population of the parish, by a more recent census, was 4,027, of which 2,290 belonged to the Establishment, and 1,678 to other denominations.

* For the supply of the mills on the Carron, a large reservoir existed for some time on the Earls burn, in the parish of St. Ninian's; but this having been almost completely destroyed in 1839—from the effects, as was supposed, of the earthquake noticed in our article COMRIE—it is the intention of those connected with the mills to apply to parliament for leave to construct a new reservoir on the Earls burn, and a dam-head on the Carron.

† This parish was the scene of a famous non-intrusion contest upwards of a century ago; of which the following brief but impartial outline may be instructive in these times:—In 1733, the parish of Denny having become vacant by the death of their pastor, a presentation was given to Mr. James Stirling; and the laird of Herbertshire—who appears to have acted as patron on behalf of the Crown—caused intimation to be made to the moderator of the presbytery of Stirling, that a presentation had been given and accepted, and requested that the presbytery would take the presentee on trials for ordination. The parishioners opposed this summary mode of proceeding, and petitioned that a moderation might be granted for the people at large, without any reference to the presentation given. From the presbytery the matter was carried to the synod of Perth and Stirling, who found that the presentation was null and void, on account of its not having been presented to any judicatory in due time, by any person having a commission from his Majesty for that purpose; and it was finally agreed, among all the parties concerned, that the presentation being laid aside, a call should be moderated in the kirk of Denny. On the day of moderation, the former presentee was proposed on the part of the patron, and another candidate was proposed on the part of the people; and the roll of voters being called, few or none of the heads of families voted for the patron's candidate. Of the heritors, 52 gave him their support, and of these the greater part were either non-residenters, or not in the communion of the church; while for the popular candidate there were 74 heritors, the whole of the session, and 138 heads of families. Though the voice of the parish was thus most unequivocally expressed against the presentee, and though the call given to the nominee of the people was—with the exception of the heritors mentioned—almost unanimous, yet the two ministers who conducted the moderation, refused to attest the call; they referred it to the presbytery; and the presbytery, without judging in it, referred it to the synod. The synod, after hearing all the parties, gave a decision, by a large majority, in favour of the parishioners, and ordered the presbytery to proceed with the settlement of the person whom they had called. Against this decision the friends of the presentee protested, and carried the cause by appeal before the supreme court. The assembly remitted the settlement of it to their commission. The commission delayed the consideration of the Denny case till the next meeting of assembly; and the assembly at length gave the case a hearing, but again remitted it to the commission. The commission, after making several unsuccessful attempts to effect a reconciliation betwixt the parties, thought proper—at the close of one of their meetings, when the greater part of their members had gone away, and when there was scarcely a quorum of

DERNOCK, or DARNOCK, or DARNWICK, a small stirring village in Roxburghshire, near the south bank of the Tweed, about a mile above Melrose. It stands on the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle by way of Jedburgh, and on that between Melrose and Selkirk. Its appearance is smiling and comfortable, and indicates prosperity and content. It was one of the villages of the halidom of Melrose abbey, and still retains some ruinous towers which must have been occupied by rich vassals of the abbot.

DERVAL, or DERVILLE, a regularly built, prosperous, manufacturing village, on Irvine water, at the southern verge of the parish of Loudon, Ayrshire. It is 9 miles east of Kilmarnock, on the road between that town and Strathaven. In 1811, it contained about 400 inhabitants; in 1836, 150 houses, and 1,160 inhabitants. The lands of Derval anciently belonged to the Knights Templars, and were independent of tenure, not even holding of the Crown.

DESKFORD, a parish in Banffshire, bounded on the north by Cullen; on the north-east and east by Fordyce; on the south by Grange; and on the west by Rathven, parishes. From the last it is separated by the Altmore and Darbriech burns. It is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, and is about 5 miles in length from north to south, and 2 to 3 in breadth from east to west. It consists of a valley running from south-west to north-east, between two ranges of hills, whence numerous rivulets descend through small ravines or glens which are beautifully fringed with hazel and birch. These rivulets from both sides unite in the valley with the burn of Deskford, whose primary source is at the head of the valley, in the adjoining southern parish of Grange. It runs north-east through the Cullen burn to the sea. As the banks of the Deskford burn are also finely bordered with natural wood, the parish altogether constitutes "one of the most beautiful little straths in the whole country." There are cascades in many of the rivulets which, in the summer-floods and winter-thaws, descend with great impetuosity through the trees, and exhibit many romantic and picturesque scenes. The Linn is the most remarkable cascade in the parish. It has a very fine fall of almost 30 feet. The soil of the lower land in the valley is loam resting on strong deep clay; but towards the hills it is a light black mossy soil upon clay and gravel. It is stated in the New Statistical Account that, of land, either cultivated or occasionally in tillage, there are 2,800 imperial acres;—waste or in pasture 5,100;—of which 250 might be profitably cultivated:—under-wood 600:—average rent of arable land 17s. 6d. per acre. The average gross amount of raw produce raised in the parish, as nearly as can be ascertained, is stated to be £6,062 8s. In 1752, the then Lord Deskford—afterwards Earl of Findlater and Seafield—established a bleachfield in the north end of the parish, where about 1,500 pieces of cloth and 1,700 spyndles of thread yarn were annually whitened; but a few years since, from the decay of the linen manufacture, and household spinning here, the bleaching also fell off, and was given up. There is no market-town in this parish. Cullen, 4 miles distant, is the nearest. A very excellent turnpike road has been recently made from Cullen to Keith.—Near the centre of the parish was formerly the tower of Deskford, an ancient castle, said to have been built by the Sinclairs, the immediate predecessors of the Ogilvies, in the property of the lordship of Deskford. Its remains were a few years ago pulled down; but Cordiner has preserved a view of it. In the same vicinity also is the castle of Skuth, which has now also become ruinous. It is a striking object to passengers. In the institution at Banff is a curious antiquity consisting of a brazen swine's head, with a wooden tongue moved by springs. It was found about 25 years ago in a mossy knoll at Liechestown, near the farm of Inalterie, which is supposed to mean the place of the altar, and where there are remains of a very old and massive but anomalous structure, in one part of which there is a deep circular hole enclosed by a wall rising to a considerable height in the interior of the building. Close to it is a vault with a stair descending into it. In the immediate vicinity, also, there stood till recently an artificial conical eminence named the Law-hillock—said to have been the ancient seat of justice. Another artificial hillock stands within view of this on the other side of Deskford burn. There is no modern or other edifice of any note in this parish. The assessed property, in 1815, was £1,882. Houses, in 1831, 189. Population, in 1801, 610; in 1831, 828.—This parish is in the presbytery of Fordyce, and synod of Aberdeen. It was originally part of Fordyce, and was afterwards included in Cullen. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend £193 12s. 10d.; glebe £8. Unappropriated

their number present—to reverse the sentence of the synod, and order the settlement of the presentee to take place. Against this sentence the people, of course, reclaimed, and once more appeared at the bar of the assembly. But the sentence of the commission was affirmed; and the presbytery of Stirling enjoined to take the necessary steps for ordaining the intruder. Yet the same assembly, on the following day, agreed to an act, in which they declared, "that it is, and has been since the Reformation, the principle of this church, that no minister shall be intruded into any parish contrary to the will of the congregation." The business, however, did not stop here. The presbytery refused to execute the sentence of their own church. This refusal, on the part of the presbytery, occasioned another complaint to be made to the assembly by the presentee's friends. Whereupon the venerable court appointed a committee of 21 members to prepare an overture on the whole affair; and at a subsequent sederunt, an overture was brought in, and approved of, declaring the dissatisfaction of the assembly with the conduct of the presbytery, in neglecting or refusing to fulfil the appointment of the assembly [1736]; and enjoining the presbytery to proceed immediately with the trials of Mr. Stirling, and to have the whole finished before the 1st of September next. And, lest the presbytery should still prove contumacious, the synod of Perth and Stirling were ordered to take him upon trials, and to proceed, so as to have the settlement completed before the 1st of March. It was further declared, that any 10 or more of them might proceed to ordain Mr. Stirling, even though all the rest of their brethren should be opposed to the execution of the act; and that "in case the synod, or such number of them as above-mentioned, shall not, before the 1st of November next, enter upon trials the said Mr. Stirling, or before the 1st of March next finish the same, the assembly empower a special commission of this general assembly, to convene at Edinburgh, in the Old kirk aisle, on the third Wednesday of November or March respectively, with power to adjourn themselves as they shall think fit, in order to take trials, and ordain Mr. Stirling as minister of Denny." In the meantime, Mr. Stirling, the presentee, died before his trials for ordination could be completed. Upon an application made to the presbytery, a new moderation was appointed to take place among them. One candidate was proposed on behalf of the few who had hitherto supported the claims of the patron,—and another on behalf of the congregation; but when the votes were about to be taken, none of the elders were permitted to vote on the ground that they were not qualified to the present civil government; the heads of families were denied the same privilege, inasmuch as it was alleged that they had no right to it, by the laws either of the church or of the state; and the votes also of heritors were refused, unless they were infefted in their possessions, and unless they paid cess. Notwithstanding these arbitrary measures, a call to the popular candidate was subscribed by a large majority of the congregation, and presented to the presbytery at their first meeting, by whom it was rejected, while the call of their opponents was sustained, and their candidate ordered to be taken on trials for ordination. Against this decision the people protested, but did not think proper to appeal to any higher court. They, however, were resolved that they would not tamely submit to the intruder. On the day set apart for the ordination, 117 heritors, elders, and heads of families, went publicly to the kirk of Denny, and after sermon, immediately before the imposition of hands, entered a solemn protest against the proceedings of the presbytery, declaring that the person whom they were now pretending to set apart to the office of the ministry, being intruded upon the parish contrary to the laws of Christ, was not, nor could be, regarded as lawful minister of the congregation, to whom they could submit in the Lord. Having made this declaration, and having taken instruments in the hand of a notary-public, they withdrew, and soon after connected themselves in a body with the then infant Secession church.

teinds £74 16s. 1d. The church adjoins the site of Deskford tower. There is no date on the church, but one pew bears the date 1627, another 1630. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £12 fees. There is one private school.

DESKRY (The), a tributary to the river Don. This rivulet rises to the south of the Don, and runs northwards through a glen of 2 miles in length and about ½ a mile in breadth, in the parishes of Towie and Migvy, till it falls into the Don at the north-western extremity of the glen, where the parish of Migvy lies on both sides of the water. There is a stone bridge of one arch across it at Rippachy, on the highway from Strathdon to Aberdeen. The trout of Deskry water are small but excellent.

DEUCALEDONES. See Caledonians.

DEUCALEDONIAN SEA, the name given by Ptolemy, and the ancient geographers, to the ocean which washes the western coasts and isles of Scotland.

DEUGH (The). See Carsphairn.

DEVERON (The), or Doveran, a river which has its main head-stream in the parish of Cabrach, in Aberdeenshire, and after a course of about 60 miles through fertile and highly cultivated plains, falls into the ocean at Banff. It forms the boundary betwixt Aberdeenshire and Banff for many miles, and in its course receives many rivulets, particularly the Bogie, which falls into it at the town of Huntly [see Auchindoir] and the Isla a little above Rothiemay: see article Isla. Upon its banks are found frequent specimens of plumbago, and symptoms of lead-ore have been observed. It is well-stored with trout and salmon. There is a shifting bar at the mouth of the river which varies with gales of wind. In 1834 the mouth was entirely shut up by it, but broke out 600 yards further to the eastward. Hence arise frequent disputes amongst the cruive owners as to the line of the bed of the river. The produce both of the upper and lower fisheries of the Deveron has greatly decreased of late years.

DEVON (The), a small river which rises in the western part of the Ochils, a little to the east of Sheriffmuir, and in the parish of Blackford, Perthshire. Its course is at first in an easterly direction. After flowing for about 2 miles through the parish of Blackford, and immediately on being joined by another streamlet from the south, it forms the boundary between the last-named parish and those of Tillicoultry and Glendevon. It then enters the parish of Glendevon, near Cleugh burn, and continues its eastward course till it arrives at the small village of Miltown at the eastern extremity of Glendevon. A little below Miltown it makes a decided bend toward the south-east, forming the boundary of the parishes of Glendevon and Muckhart on the west, and the parish of Fossaway and the shire of Kinross on the east, till it reaches the village known by the name of Crook of Devon, where, turning abruptly to the south-west, it flows onward in this direction, between the parishes of Muckhart and Fossaway, through those of Dollar and Tillicoultry, along the southern boundary of Alloa, and finally entering Alloa parish, and making a sharp turn to the south, it falls into the Forth a little above the town of Alloa, after a course of fully 30 miles in length. The Devon has been celebrated by Burns, and from the romantic scenery which adorns its banks, it is indeed well-worthy of being honoured in the poet's song. Its waters are beautifully pure, and the scenery of the Rumbling bridge and the Caldron linn, near the Crook of Devon, where several remarkable cataracts are formed, is of the most sublime and extraordinary kind.—Passing through the village called the Crook of Devon, we keep the river on our right for about a mile, and then descend along its rocky bed, when we soon approach the Falls of the Devon,—the first of which, called the Devil's mill,* is heard, but not seen. This forms the least considerable of the falls. The Devon here falls into an excavation in the solid rock with a noise resembling that of water falling on a mill-wheel. Near this spot is a cavern named the Pigeon's cave. About 350 yards lower down the Devon, is a small arch, spanning a deep and gloomy chasm, called the Rumbling bridge. It is so named from the hollow brawling of the water while forcing its way among huge fragments of impending rocks; and as it hurries along, boiling and foaming in wildest tumult, the whole scenery adjacent is characteristic of that fantastic rudeness which Nature delights in exhibiting amid the roar of cascades and the thunder of cataracts. On looking down the Devon from the bridge,—a giddy height,—the prospect beneath the eye is truly sublime. The high, projecting, and impending precipices on either hand are wooded in all the capricious varieties of form and ramification of hazel, willow, birch, and mountain-ash; from among which, midway among the craggy steeps, daws, kites, and other birds that delight in solitude, are seen sailing in security and freedom. The southern bank of the Devon forms the middle ground, and a peep of the Saline hills closes in the distance. The whole is exceedingly picturesque and magnificent. In order to command a view of the wooded cliffs over which the Rumbling bridge is thrown, it is necessary to come round by the south bank of the river. The best station is about a gunshot from the brink of the water, on a gentle eminence immediately opposite the bridge. Here the deep and gloomy chasm through which the Devon forces its way is seen in one vast cleft, torn as it were asunder by some terrible convulsion of nature. The small arch, half-seen through the hanging branches which wave wildly over the face of the rugged steeps, gives an air of grandeur suitable to the solemn dignity of the scene. The whole is striking and impressive.† From the Rumbling bridge to the Caldron linn, or linns, the Devon glides gently along; until, about a mile below the former, the bed of the river suddenly contracts its channel, and as we approach the falls, the distant roar of the waters becomes imposing and awful. The upper fall is inconsiderable, yet sufficient to arrest the attention. Soon after comes into view the chasm through which the river boils and foams from caldron to caldron,—for such are the circular excavations called which the incessant workings of the waters in the course of ages have caused. In the upper caldron, the water has so much the appearance of boiling, that it is difficult to divest one's self of the idea that it is really in a state of violent ebullition. From this caldron the water finds its way into a circular cavity, in which it is carried round and round, though with much less violent agitation: this second caldron is always covered with a foam or froth. From this

* "The country people," says Garnett, "call it the Devil's mill, because it pays no regard to Sunday, and works every day alike." The noise it makes is supposed to be occasioned by the water falling over a small cascade into a deep cavity in the rock below. The water tossed round with great violence, and constantly beating on the sides of the rock, causes a clacking noise, similar to that of a mill at work, which is very distinctly heard when the water has force enough, by its quantity, to beat on the rock with violence, and when it is not so high as entirely to cover the cavity.

† Where the old arch is thrown across, the banks are 86 feet above the water. The span of the arch is 22 feet, and its width 12 feet. It was built in the year 1713, by William Gray, a native of the parish of Saline. Having no parapet defences, it required some fortitude to walk across this bridge even in the day-time; yet it was used, for upwards of a hundred years, by persons both on foot and horseback, by night and by day. In 1816 a substantial modern bridge was built over the old arch—which still remains—the height of which from the water is 120 feet. There is an excellent inn in the immediate vicinity of the Bridge

boiler the water runs into another, larger than either of the other two, the diameter of it being 22 feet. The water in this cavity is not agitated like the others, but calm and placid. When the river is low, these caldrons communicate with each other, not by the water running over at their mouths, but by apertures made, by the force of the waters, in the course of time, through the rocks which separate them at, perhaps, the middle depth of the caldrons. From the lower caldron, the whole body of the stream rushes perpendicularly over a rock into a deep and romantic glen, forming a fine cascade, particularly when viewed from the bottom of the glen, to which there is access by a zigzag path. This cascade is 84 feet below the first fall above the caldrons, and is 44 feet in height. The rocks which compose the linn are about twice as high; so that it appears as if the water had worn its way from the top to its present situation, which most probably has been the case. It falls in one unbroken sheet, without touching the rock, and the whiteness of the dashing water is finely opposed to the almost black colour of the rocks, which are formed of coarse grained basaltes. "While we were contemplating this beautiful scene," says Dr. Garnett, "the sun happened to shine upon it, and the spray, which arises from it to a considerable height, by refracting the rays of light, exhibited the appearance of a luminous vapour, in which the different prismatic colours were easily discernible." Having come round by the foot of the south bank of the river, and crossed it in front of the precipice over which the water rushes, we command a complete view of the great fall of the Devon. A stupendous pile of solid rocks, over which in one full, rapid, and powerful torrent, the river precipitates itself, presents its rugged front; while fragments of rock which from time to time have been torn from the face of the craggy steep lie scattered around in every direction, and in fine harmony with the rude and fantastic forms of the deep and wooded dell through which the Devon, as if tired of exertion, seeks silence and repose in its route to gain the windings of the Forth near Stirling.* The Devon is of no great breadth, and is not navigable, although Mr. James Watt, who made a survey of it in 1766, reported that it was quite capable of being made so for several miles above its confluence with the Forth, at an expense of about £2,000.

DEVON (The South or Black). See Clackmannanshire.

DEWAR, a hamlet in the shire of Edinburgh, and parish of Heriot; 6½ miles south of Middleton. On the march between the parishes of Heriot and Inverlethen, on the farm of Dewar, there is a grave called the Piper's grave, of which tradition reports that it covers the remains of a whilom piper of Peebles; who having engaged for a certain wager, to blow from Peebles to Lauder, failed in the attempt, died here, and was buried on the spot. On Dewar hill, not far from this grave, there is a remarkable large stone called Lot's wife; but the reason of its title is unknown. At a little distance from hence is the Wolf cleuch, of which traditional story asserts that this cleuch was once inhabited by a wolf which laid waste the country around for a series of years, until a person of the name of Dewar having encountered the animal, killed it, and received for his reward a gift of the adjoining lands.

DICHMOUNT. See Cambuslang.

DICHMOUNT LAW, a hill in the parish of St. Vigeans, and about 3 miles from the coast, in Forfarshire. It rises about 670 feet above the level of the sea, and has on its summit a large cairn, hollowed in the middle, and now covered with grass, where anciently certain barons held their courts.

DICHTY (The), a small river in the south of Forfarshire, of about 15 miles in course. It rises in four head-streams, three of them from small lakes, among the Sidlaw hills in the west of the parish of Lundie. Flowing—with the exception of brief sinuosities—nearly due east, it traverses the parishes of Auchterhouse, Strathmartine, and Mains, intersects the eastern wing of Dundee, where it receives the tribute of Fishy water, and after advancing half-way through Monifeith, debouches suddenly to the south, and falls into the frith of Tay 2 miles east of Broughty ferry. During its course it drives several mills, and it contains trout and a few salmon.

DILTY-MOSS, a morass in the parishes of Carmylie and Guthrie, Forfarshire, about 2 miles long, and 1½ broad. It is remarkable for giving rise to two streams which, though both eventually finding their way into the German ocean, traverse Forfarshire from near its centre in opposite directions. At its north-east end rises the Elliot, which pursues a course to the south of east, and falls into the sea in the parish of Arbirlot; and at its south-west end rises a rivulet which flows to the north of west till it falls into the Dean, and then, as identified with that stream, flows westward till its leaves the county. See Carmylie.

DINART (The), a river in Sutherlandshire, which takes its origin from Loch Dowl, a small lake in the Dire More, or 'Great forest;' and after a northerly course of 15 miles, along the base of the Conval and Tonvarn mountains, falls into Durness bay between Farout-head and Cape Wrath. It produces plenty of salmon.

DINGWALL,† a parish in the county of Ross, at the west end of the frith of Cromarty. It is bounded on the east by the parish of Kiltearn; on the north by the vast mass of Benwyvis; and on the west and south by the parish of Fodderty. That part of the parish of Urquhart, called Ferintosh, lies on the skirts to the south-east; but from it Dingwall parish is divided by the river Conan, which, at high water, is widened to about half-a-mile by the influx of the sea. Excluding a small district, peopled by few inhabitants, and divided from the rest by a high hill, this parish forms an oblong peninsula of 1½ by 2 miles. It consists partly of a pretty extensive valley, and partly of the sloping sides of hills a great portion of which is in a high state of cultivation. The waste ground is not very considerable, and there are no common in the parish; the great bulk of the land is in culture; and the whole forms a beautiful interchange of hill and valley, wood and water, corn-fields and meadows. The soil over the whole parish is abundantly fertile, and the greater part uncommonly rich. There are some rivulets in the parish, but no river except the Conan: which see. About 2 miles to the south

* There is another Rumbling bridge on the Bran: see that article. About 40 years ago, the late James Harrower, Esq. of Inzievar, had a most extraordinary escape at the Caldron linn. Where the river falls down into the first cavity, there is an upright rock, in the middle of the current, by which persons have sometimes passed from the one side of the stream to the other. In endeavouring to spring on to this, Mr. Harrower's feet slipped on the slimy top of the rock, and he was precipitated headlong into the upper caldron. He had presence of mind to cling firmly to some protuberances on the sides of the rock, until his companions procured ropes from a neighbouring farmhouse, by means of which he was extricated from his awful situation. Some years previous to this incident a pack of hounds, eagerly pursuing a fox, were led by reynard along the banks of the Devon till he came to the linn, where he crossed; but in attempting to follow him, not being so well-acquainted with the passage, the dogs fell one after another into the caldron and perished.

† The name was formerly *Dingnaval* or *Dignavallis*, and took its origin from the richness and fertility of the soil of the lower grounds which form a considerable part of the parish. [Old Statistical Account.]—Others consider the name to be of Scandinavian origin. The Gaels call it *Innerfeoran*, marking its situation at the mouth of the Peffer.

west of the town is a small lake, called Ousie. The sea, at high water, washes a considerable part of the parish on the south-east, running in apparent canals along the side of the town, and forming a beautiful variety of islets and peninsulas; but, even at high tide, it is very shallow for several miles down the frith; and, at low water, it recedes to the distance of nearly 4 miles, leaving nothing but a slimy strand. It is thought that about 200 acres of ground might easily be reclaimed in this quarter. About 1,400 acres are under wood, and 2,400 are in tillage. The land rent of the parish, at the close of last century, was about £1,200. The value of assessed property, in 1815, was £3,967, exclusive of the burgh-property. In the New Statistical Account, the average gross amount of raw produce is estimated at £15,854. Population, in 1801, 1,418; in 1831, 2,124. Houses, in 1831, 355. Gaelic is still the language of the lower orders here.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dingwall, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Church built in 1801; sittings 800. Stipend £244 8s. 11d.; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £54 14s. 10d.—There is a small Episcopalian chapel.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d.; with £25 4s. fees. There were 4 private schools in 1834.

Dingwall, a royal burgh in the above parish, is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the fertile valley of Strathpeffer, at the head of the Cromarty frith, and on the Great north road; 19 miles north of Inverness by Beauly; 13½ by Kessack; 26 south-west of Tain; 7 east of Contin; and 174½ miles west-north-west of Edinburgh. It chiefly consists of a main street running east and west on the old Strathpeffer road. At the west end of this street, a small street runs north towards the Peffer; and at the east end, a large street, called Castle-street, extends from Castle hill, or from the canal afterwards noticed, on the north, to the school-house on the south. The town stands on a piece of level ground, scarcely 4 feet above high flood-mark. It was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1227, and its privileges were further confirmed by a charter granted in the reign of James IV., and confirmed by James VI. in 1587. It was entitled by these charters "to all the privileges, liberties, and immunities possessed by the burgh of Inverness." It was and is still governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean-of-guild, treasurer, and 10 councillors, and joins with Tain, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall, in sending a member to parliament. Municipal electors 87. Parliamentary constituency 87. Revenue, in 1838–9, £263 1s. 8d. "Dingwall had at one time a considerable extent of landed property, which does not, however, appear to have been turned to much account while in the possession of the burgh, nor to have produced any considerable revenue. The town property began to be feued out, and far the greater part was so alienated, more than forty years ago. In most cases the grants were made to persons connected with or influential in the burgh, and without any competition or publication. But although, in such circumstances, the interests of the community were sometimes sacrificed, on other occasions the alienation of a large tract affording only pasture was sufficiently compensated by a very small permanent revenue, joined to the advantage arising from the extensive plantations or agricultural improvements of the vassals. Within the last forty years the management of the town-property has been comparatively pure; and latterly, alienations have taken place only after public advertisement, and by public sale, except in a very few instances, where small plots of ground, for erecting warehouses, or other such purposes, have been granted on the petition of individuals, for an annual duty fully equal to the value of the land. The burgh now retains only seven or eight acres in property, which, with the superiority of certain lands held feu of the burgh, and fishings in the river Conan and the Dingwall frith, produce altogether an average rental of £273 7s. 2d. sterling." [Parliamentary Report on Municipal Corporations in Scotland. Part I. p. 189.] The annual expenditure of the burgh amounted, in 1832, to £181 14s. 10d. The debts of the burgh amounted, in 1832, to £2,367 10s. The lands within the royalty are stated at a supposed rental of 338 bolls, 2 firlots; and according to the proportion held by each proprietor, he is stented for payment of the cess or land-tax now levied, and a sum of £45 yearly in commutation of the statute-labour, under the acts 6° Geo. IV. c. 90, and 9° Geo. IV. c. 102. These are the only local taxes now levied. The jurisdiction of the magistrates, which extends over the royalty, is in practice confined to the trial of assaults and other petty crimes, and to the decision of actions of debt, processes of removing, sequestration, encroachment, and other civil causes to a very limited extent. Their whole functions as judges are rapidly passing into the hands of the sheriff, who has a resident substitute holding regular courts at Dingwall. The magistrates and council have no patronage except the appointment of the town-clerk, at a salary of 10 guineas; two burgh-officers, at £5 each; the keeper of the town-clock, at £5; and a kirk-officer, at a salary of 5s. annually. There are no incorporated trades claiming exclusive privileges within this burgh. Persons carrying on merchandise within the burgh must, however, take out their freedom as burgesses, the expense of which varies from 5 to 15 guineas, according to the nature and probable extent of the trade to be carried on; or they may obtain a temporary licence from the magistrates to open shop at the rate of 5s. a-day or less. From many circumstances, it would appear, that anciently this town was much greater than at present. Causeways and foundations of houses have been found some hundred yards from where the town now stands. It is however much improved of late. Above the town, the Peffer used to spread itself into a small morass, which has been successfully drained. A mile below the bridge and town, coasting-vessels used to be loaded and unloaded on the mud at low-water, their cargoes being carried on a bad road to and from the east end of the town. This inconvenience has been remedied by shaping the lower end of the Peffer into a regular canal 2,000 yards in length, with two wharfs at which vessels of 9 feet draft of water find accommodation. The expense of these improvements—which were executed in 1815–17—amounted to £4,365, of which £1,786 were furnished by the Highland road commissioners, and £600 by the convention of burghs. The average income of the harbour is £137. As the centre of an agricultural district, and the point of union of the Highlands of Wester Ross with the more fertile country on its eastern sea-coast, this burgh is of some consequence. It is also well-situated for trade, but as yet no particular branch of manufacture has been introduced. The burgh of Dingwall contains nearly 1,800 inhabitants.—Near the town is a vestige of the ancient residence of the Earls of Ross. It was built close to the shore, and was at one time almost surrounded by the Peffer, into which the tide flowed at high water. What was not surrounded by the sea had a deep ditch and a regular glacis. The site of this castle is now occupied by a modern mansion. The Earls of Ross were the most powerful of the northern barons, and many of the ancient families in Ross-shire held their estates by charters from them, dated, "apud castrum nostrum de Dingwall."—Near the church is an obelisk, 57 feet high, though only

6 feet square at the base. It was erected by George, 1st Earl of Cromarty, and was intended to distinguish the burying-place of the family.—About a mile to the north of the town is the finely-wooded hill of Tulloch, rising to the height of 800 feet; and between it and the town is Tulloch castle with its pleasure-grounds.

DINLABYRE, an ancient chapelry in the parish of Castletown, Roxburghshire. The chapel is demolished, but many grave-stones remain near its site. It is on the eastern side of the Liddel.

DINWOODIE. See APPLEGARTH.

DIPPEN. See KILLMORY.

DIPPLE, an ancient rectory, now comprehended in the parish of Speymouth; 1¼ mile west of Fochabers. The church, which is now demolished, was dedicated to the Holy Ghost; but the churchyard is still in use. At the stile of the churchyard, there formerly stood a small house commonly called 'The House of the Holy Ghost;' around which, following the course of the sun, the people usually made a tour with the corpse at burials, nor could they be restrained from this superstition, until the walls of this edifice were quite destroyed. The parson of Dipple was titular of Rathven in the district of Strathbogie. Here is a mortification of £666 13s. 4d. to the poor; and of £333 6s. 8d. to the school, together with 2 bolls of meal annually, by the late William Duff, Esq.

DIRLET CASTLE. See HALKIRK.

DIRLETON, a parish in East Lothian, on the south coast of the frith of Forth, measuring from the mouth of the Peffer burn, at the head of Aberlady bay, its extreme western point, to its junction with North Berwick parish, at a point of the coast opposite Lamb islet, its extreme eastern point, 5½ miles in a direct line. Its coast-line, however, is much greater, owing to its sinuosities. Its greatest breadth from north to south is 4¼ miles. It is bounded on the north by the frith of Forth; on the east by the parishes of North Berwick and Preston; on the south by Athelstaneford and Aberlady; and on the west by Aberlady bay, and the frith. Along the coast, and within a short distance of the shore, are three little rocky islets, viz., Fiddrie or Fetteray, Eyebrocky, and the Lamb. The coast presents a broad strip of flat sandy holms or links, edged on the landward side by richly-cultivated fields, and to seaward by a fine sandy beach. Dirleton common, which lies between the village and the sea, is perhaps the finest coursing-field in Scotland. The soil is a dry sand, covered with a smooth short sward, without any admixture of stones. It is likewise free of fences. The greyhounds of this parish, and the neighbouring one of North Berwick, are highly esteemed by sportsmen. Towards Gulane point, the coast is rocky; and considerable encroachments have been made upon the arable land in this quarter by the blowing of the sand. The total superficial extent of the parish is 7,500 Scots acres, of which about 5,300 are arable, and nearly 2,000 are occupied with links and sandy hillocks. The valued rent is £10,262 Scots. The real rent, towards the end of last century, was £6,000. It is now nearly double of that sum. Assessed property, in 1815, £16,768.—The village of Dirleton, situated near the centre of the parish, on the road from Edinburgh to North Berwick, is one of the most beautiful in Scotland. Mrs. Hamilton Nisbet Ferguson, the principal proprietor in the parish, has rebuilt the greater number of the houses here in the cottage ornèe style. Each cottage is surrounded with its own plot of flowers and shrubs; and the whole are scattered along two sides of the village green, of which a third side is occupied with the magnificent remains of Dirleton castle, and its fine garden and bowling-green. Dirleton has a population of 92 families.—The next village in point of importance is Gulane, or Golyn, which gave name to the parish until 1612. It lies about 2 miles to the west of Dirleton, and is nearly surrounded with sandy links. It is well-known to gentlemen of the turf for its training establishments for race-horses. —The other hamlets are Fenton, Kingston, and Congleton.—In the 12th century, the Anglo-Norman family of De Vallibus or De Vaux, obtained a grant of the manors of Golyn and Dirleton, with part of Fenton. During the reign of William the Lion, William de Vaux bestowed the church of Golyn—rated at 80 marks in the Taxatio—on the monks of Dryburgh. In the same reign there was a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas on Fiddrie isle in this parish. In 1298, De Vaux's castle at Dirleton was besieged by Antony Beck, the martial bishop of Durham, in behalf of Edward I., to whom it surrendered after a desperate defence. During the reign of Alexander III., a chapel was founded at Dirleton by Alexander de Vallibus; and, in 1444, a collegiate church was founded at Dirleton by Sir Walter Halyburton, who, in 1392, had succeeded his father in the estate of Dirleton, which had passed into the family by a female heiress during the reign of David II. Sir Walter married the daughter of the regent Albany, and, in 1440, was created Lord Dirleton. The eldest daughter of Patrick, 6th Lord Dirleton, who died in 1506, carried the title and estate into the family of Ruthven. The castle and estate, says Sir Walter Scott, in his 'Border Antiquities,' "was the bribe which the last unhappy Earl of Gowrie held out to the cupidity of Logan, his associate in the memorable conspiracy. It seems to have been coveted by that person in the highest degree. 'I care not,' says Logan in his correspondence, 'for all the other land I have in the kingdom, if I may grip of Dirleton, for I esteem it the pleasantest dwelling in Scotland.' But Dirleton, included in Ruthven's forfeiture, passed to other hands, and was bestowed on Sir Thomas Erskine, who had lent the King active assistance against the efforts of the conspirators. He was created Viscount Fenton and Baron Dirleton. In the civil wars, Dirleton was for a time occupied by a party of the Scottish guerilla, called then moss-troopers. Monk marched against them with four pieces of ordnance and a mortar; he was joined by Lambert, and besieged the place, which having surrendered at discretion, the captain of the moss-troopers—one Waite—and two of his followers, were executed by martial law. This was in the year 1650. Dirleton castle, became, after the Restoration, the property of Sir John Nisbet, king's advocate. His male line having become extinct in the person of the late Mr. Nisbet of Dirleton, the property descended to his daughter, the present Mrs. Ferguson of Raith." Its massive structure, and the peculiar and praiseworthy care taken to preserve it from rude encroachment, by the tasteful proprietor, are likely to preserve this noble and graceful relic of feudal ages to many future generations. The whole has been enclosed with a handsome wall, which includes within its circuit, not only the whole of the ruins, but also a fine bowling-green, and a handsome flower-garden, to all of which access is readily granted to visiters of respectable appearance and deportment. Grose has given a poor view of Dirleton castle. It has had more justice done it in the 'Border Antiquities.' We know not a lovelier scene than is presented by this village,—with its fine green, its noble pile of ivy-clad ruins, and the distant rock-gemmed frith,—especially in a summer eve, or when the light—

> "The silver light, which, hallowing tree and bower,
> Sheds beauty and deep softness on the whole,"—

is resting upon the fading landscape. The castle

might be aptly enough apostrophized in the words of an anonymous poet:—

"The grandeur of the olden time
Mantled thy towers with pride sublime,
Enlivening all who near'd them;
From Hippocras and Sherris sack,
Palmer, or pilgrim, turn'd not back,
Before thy cellars cheer'd them.

Since thine unbroken early day,
How many a race hath passed away,
In charnel-vault to moulder!—
Yet Nature round thee breathes an air
Serenely bright and softly fair,
To shame the awed beholder.

The past is but a gorgeous dream,
And time glides by us like a stream,
While musing on thy story;
And sorrow prompts a deep alas!
That like a pageant thou should pass
To wreck all human glory!"

—This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patroness, Mrs. Ferguson. Stipend £293 18s. 1d.; glebe 10 acres. Unappropriated teinds £335 2s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with £33 fees. There are 2 private schools.

DIVIE (The), a small river in the county of Moray. Its principal branch rises on the borders of Strathspey. After a rapid course, it falls into the Findhorn river. "The scenery of the Divie," says Mr. Anderson, "from the spot where it leaps into its glen, in a wild waterfall, to its junction with the Findhorn, is exquisitely beautiful."

DOCHART (Loch), a lake in Perthshire, in the parish of Killin. It is about 3 miles in length from east to west, and contains a floating islet, 51 feet long, and 29 broad. It appears to have been gradually formed—like others of the same kind—by the natural intertexture of the roots and stems of some water-plants. It moves before the wind, and may be pushed about with poles. Cattle going unsuspectingly to feed upon it are liable to be carried on a voyage round the lake. On another, but stationary island, stand the ruins of a castle, the ancient residence of the Campbells of Loch Awe. It is embowered with wood, and has a very romantic appearance. The river Fillan runs into the west end of the loch. The river Dochart issues from the east end of the loch, and running east about 8 miles through Glen-Dochart, joins the Lochy at Killin, when both fall into Loch Tay.

DOLLAR, a parish in the shire of Clackmannan; bounded on the north by the parish of Glendevon; on the east by Muckhart and Fossaway parishes; on the west by the parish of Tillicoultry; and on the south by the parish of Clackmannan. Its length from north to south is about 3 miles, and its greatest breadth about 1¼ mile. Its general aspect is that of a beautiful plain or valley, having the Ochils for its northern boundary, and a gently rising ground confining it on the south. The river Devon runs through it in a meandering course from east to west. The central part of the parish, in which the town is situated, forms a somewhat large and slightly sloping plain, with a southern exposure, and beautifully interspersed with hamlets, farm-houses, and enclosures. The soil of that portion of the parish which extends from the hills to near the Devon is light and gravelly; on the banks of the river the land is more moist and clayey. The Ochils afford excellent pasture for sheep, and the mutton and wool produced here are of a superior quality. The parish abounds in excellent coal, which is worked in several places and exported in large quantities to considerable distances in Perthshire. Iron also abounds, and veins of copper and lead were formerly wrought in the Ochil hills a little way above the town of Dollar. The ores are said to have been exported to some extent to Holland. Silver has likewise been found in a glen to the west of Castle-Campbell, and pebbles of some value are occasionally picked up on the top of a hill called the White Wisp. A large bleachfield on the banks of the Devon has existed since 1787. Fairs are held at Dollar on the 2d Monday of May, the 3d Thursday of June, the 2d Monday of August, and the 3d Monday of October. The greater part of the parish formerly belonged to the Argyle family, but in 1605 the whole property was feued out with the exception of Castle-Campbell and two neighbouring farms. Two ancient sepulchral tumuli are situated at a short distance from the town of Dollar. One of them, on being opened about fifty years ago, was found to contain two urns filled with human bones. The most interesting remain of antiquity, however, is Castle-Campbell: which see.—The town of Dollar is pleasantly situated on a rising ground in the eastern part of the parish, and is 12 miles north-east from Stirling, and about the same distance north-west from Dunfermline, and south-west from Kinross. The road from Stirling to the latter town passes through it. Population of the parish in 1801, 693; in 1831, 1,447. Assessed property £1,629. The population is not increasing. By a census taken in 1836 it had fallen to 1,367, of which 1,036 belonged to the Establishment and 274 to other denominations.—The parish of Dollar is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Tait of Harvieston. Stipend, £158 10s. 7d.; glebe £18. Church built in 1775; sittings 340.—An Original Seceder congregation was established here in 1827. Church built in 1829 at a cost of about £400; sittings 264. Stipend, £80, without manse or glebe.—The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £25 17s. 9½d., with £12 school-fees, and £6 14s. of other emoluments. Average attendance 35.—The principal educational institution in the parish, however, is the Dollar academy, which was established in 1819, by a fund amounting, it is said, to nearly £80,000, left by Captain John M'Nabb of Mile-end, Stepney, in the county of Middlesex. The academy is an elegant building. It is conducted by seven teachers and three assistants, and the branches taught are English, writing, arithmetic, Latin, Greek, modern languages, mathematics, drawing, and sewing. The number of scholars attending the academy in 1834 was 212. The management of the academy is vested in the minister and kirk-session of Dollar.*

* The parish of Dollar is distinguished as having been the scene of the labours of one of the early Scottish martyrs, Thomas Forrest, who suffered death on the Castle-hill in Edinburgh, in 1538, was vicar of Dollar. The following account of this interesting person is given by Dr. M'Crie: "The other person who suffered at that time was Thomas Forrest, commonly called the vicar of Dollar. I shall add some particulars concerning this excellent man, which are not to be found in the common histories. He was of the house of Forret, or Forest, in Fife, and his father had been master-stabler to James IV. After acquiring the rudiments of grammar in Scotland, he was sent abroad by the kindness of a noble woman, and prosecuted his education at Cologne. Returning to his native country, he was admitted a canon regular of St. Colme's Inch. It happened that a dispute arose between the abbot and the canons, respecting the allowance due to them, and the latter got the book of foundation to examine into their rights. With the view of inducing them to part with it, the abbot gave them a volume of Augustine's works which was in the monastery. 'O happy and blessed was that book to me,' did Forrest often say, 'by which I came to the knowledge of the truth!' Having applied himself to the reading of the scriptures, he was the means of converting a number of the young canons; 'but the old bottles,' he used to say, 'would not receive the new wine.' The abbot frequently advised him to keep his mind to himself, else he would incur punishment. 'I thank you, my lord,' was his answer, 'ye are a friend to my body, but not to my soul.' He was afterwards admitted to the vicarage of Dollar, in which situation he rendered himself obnoxious to his brethren, by his diligence in instructing his parish, and his benevolence in freeing them from oppressive exactions. When the agents of the pope came into his bounds to sell indulgences, he said, 'Parishioners, I am bound to speak the truth to you. There is no

DOLLAR-LAW, a mountain on the boundary-line of Drummelzier and Manor parishes in Peeblesshire. It rises 2,840 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive view over the Lothians, Berwickshire, and Northumberland.

DOLLAS. See DALLAS.

DOLPHINSTON, a hamlet in the shire of Haddington, and parish of Prestonpans; 2 miles west of Tranent; on the high road from Edinburgh to Haddington. Here are the ruins of a family-seat of the Earls of Hyndford.

DOLPHINTON, a parish situated in the eastern part of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Dunsyre; on the west by Walston; and on the south and south-east by Linton and Kirkurd in Peebles-shire. It is a small parish, extending three miles in length, from east to west, by 2½ in breadth, and contains 2,926 statute acres. It is in a high-lying district, and contains a mountain named Dolphinton-hill, which is computed to rise 1,550 feet above the level of the sea; and which may be considered to form one of the links of the great mountain-chain which binds the island from St. Abb's Head to Ailsa Craig. With the exception of a conical mount named Keir-hill, and Dolphinton above named, the most of the parish is arable, although the most of it lies at the elevation of from 700 to 800 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is generally of a dry friable earth or sandy loam. It is intersected by the road from Biggar to Edinburgh, and by the road to Peebles by Linton. Formerly, a weekly market and two annual fairs were held at Dolphinton; but these have long since fallen into desuetude; the corn, lint, waulk-mills, &c., which once existed in the parish, have also passed away; and, altogether, by comparing the present reality with charters still in existence, it would appear that the parish is now a place of much less consequence than it was in the olden time. Population, in 1801, 231; in 1831, 305.—Dolphinton is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £27 10s. The church is a very old building; sittings 140. Patron, Lord Douglas. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is £26 per annum, with £12 of school-fees.—Dolphinton is understood to have received its name from the acquirement of the property by Dolfine, the eldest brother of Cospatrick, 1st Earl of Dunbar, sometime in the reign of Alexander I. How long it remained in the possession of Dolfine's descendants is not known, but it is certain that at an early period the manor and patronage of the church became a pertinent of the baronial territory of Bothwell. After remaining for a time in the possession of the house of Douglas, Dolphinton reverted to the Crown. In 1483, James III. presented it to Sir James Ramsay, one of the most accomplished of his favourites. After the assassination of James, Ramsay was denuded of the property, and James IV. conferred it, in 1488, on the master of his household, Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hales. In 1492, Hepburn exchanged Dolphinton and other lands, with the Earl of Angus, for certain territories in Liddesdale, including the important castle of Hermitage; but the superiority was still retained by the Hepburns till 1567, when it was forfeited along with the other domains of the ambitious and unprincipled Earl of Bothwell. It afterwards passed into the hands of Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, but again reverted to the Crown upon his attainder in 1593. Soon after this the ancestors of the present house of Douglas became proprietors of the manor. During a long series of years subsequently, however, and up till the middle of the 18th century, the most of the parish was owned by a family of the name of Brown, who were succeeded by marriage, in 1755, by Mr. Kenneth M'Kenzie. It is worthy of notice that Major Learmont, one of the pious and devoted soldiers of the covenant, possessed the property of Newholm, in the parish of Dolphinton, and was an elder in the congregation. After the battle of Pentland Hills—in which he commanded the horse, and only escaped after feats of the most desperate valour—his property was forfeited, but it was bought back by his relative, the laird of Wishaw, for behoof of his family. Notwithstanding that Learmont was one of those who were "hunted like partridges upon the hills," it was his lot eventually to escape his enemies, and he died peacefully in his 88th year in 1693. His remains rest in Dolphinton churchyard.*

DOLPHISTON, a small village in the shire of Roxburgh, parish of Oxnam. It is on the banks of the Jed, at the distance of 5½ miles south-south-east of Jedburgh. Here is an ancient tower said to have been built by one Dolphus, from whom it took its name. The walls are from 8 to 10 feet thick, built of hewn stone, and so closely cemented with lime that it is found more difficult to obtain stones from it for building than from a quarry. It has been extensive, and divided into small apartments by stone partitions. Several vaulted apertures are in the middle of the walls, large enough for a small bed, and some of them so long as to be used by the tenants for holding their ladders. On a rising ground, a little to the south, there is an area of a chain square, which is said to have been a watch-tower or light-house, and seems to imply that Dolphiston tower had been used as a fort or place of refuge.

DON (THE), a river in Aberdeenshire, next to the Dee in note and magnitude; though, like it also, of little commercial importance. It rises on the skirts of Ben Aven, 6 miles west of Curgarff, amongst the mountains which bound Aberdeenshire on the south-west, at the head of Strath-Don, and which divide it from the head of Strath-Deveron in Banffshire. Its source is considerably lower than that of the Dee: the altitude is 1,640 feet above sea-level. Its course to a great distance, though not far from that of the Dee, is more towards the north when the country is more level: hence it assumes a character in almost every respect the reverse of the Dee. Running eastward in a very sinuous and by no means rapid course, through the whole breadth of the country, it flows into the German ocean on the north

* Regarding the perils and adventures of this pious soldier the following facts are related: "For sixteen years every endeavour was made to secure the major's person, but he had a vault dug under ground which long proved the means of safety to him. It entered from a small dark cellar, which was used as a pantry, at the foot of the inside stair of the old mansion-house, descended below the foundation of the building, and issued in an abrupt bank of the Medwin, 46 yards distant from the house, where a feal-dike screened it from view. When the noise of the cavalry reached the major's attentive ear, the blade of the tongs was applied to a small aperture fitted for the purpose, raising a flat stone, which neatly covered the entrance to the vault; and before a door was opened the covenanter was safe. Tradition says that the man-servant was three times led out blindfolded to be shot, because he would not betray the secret. Learmont having again taken the field at Bothwell brig, exposed himself anew to the fury of the persecutors. By the treachery of a maid-servant he was at last apprehended, and ordered for execution; but the sentence of death was commuted for imprisonment on the Bass." [Note to New Statistical Account.] The stones of this vault were long afterwards taken to build the garden wall, and no trace of it was of course found when Newholm-house was last rebuilt.

pardon for our sins that can come to us, either from the pope or any other, but only by the blood of Christ.' He composed a short catechism. It was his custom to rise at six o'clock in the morning and study to mid-day. He committed three chapters of the Bible to memory every day, and made his servant hear him repeat them at night. He was often summoned before the bishops of Dunkeld and St. Andrews. These facts were communicated by his servant, Andrew Kirkie, in a letter to John Davidson, who inserted them in his account of Scottish martyrs. An amusing account of the vicar's examination before the bishop of Dunkeld may be seen in Fox; and an interesting account of his trial in Pitscottie."—Life of John Knox, p. 388, last edition.

side of Aberdeen. Its whole course is about 62 miles; though, in a direct line from its source to its termination, the distance is only 41 miles. In its originative course through the parish of Strathdon, which it nearly divides into two equal parts, it is joined, from both sides, by 7 or 8 minor rivers or burns, separated from each other by considerable hills, and most of them running through deep hollows and glens. The principal of these are the Earnon and the Nochtie. All these burns abound with excellent trout; and salmon is even here very frequently found in the Don, at least towards the lower end of this parish. Turning northwards, and dividing for a short distance the parish of Glenbucket from part of Migvie, it receives from the latter the Deskry, and from the former the Bucket. Then again flowing eastwards, it passes through the parish of Towie; and winding northwards, reinforced by other tributaries, round Gorieshill, it at once becomes remarkably enlarged near Westside, after which it resumes its eastern route, dividing various parishes, particularly Forbes and Alford, from the latter of which, on the south, it derives the waters of the LOCHEL, the most considerable tributary it has yet received; see that article. In passing hitherto through the high parts of the district of Alford, the Don flows through a narrow gullet amongst the western mountains, while its banks are now partly wooded. Perpetually changing its course to the north and even the west, to the east and then through Monymusk parish to the south, the next considerable tributary which there enlarges it is the Ton burn from the south, when immediately it turns to the north again between Kemnay and part of Chapel-Garioch parishes, and arrives at a point a little to the south of the royal burgh of Inverury, where, on its northern bank, stands the Roman Catholic college of Aquhorties, a beautiful and delightfully situated edifice. This point is about 16 miles from the mouth of the river, and its vicinity constitutes, perhaps, the most interesting as well as important part of its whole course. Here, at the Bass, a conical mount of considerable elevation standing in the midst of the confluence, it is joined by its principal tributary the river Urie, from the district of Strathbogie. See articles BASS OF INVERURY and THE URIE.

The Don, here very much increased by the water of the Urie, notwithstanding the previous diversion of a large portion of its waters into the Inverury canal, flows southward from the Bass, between the parish and the low lands of Kintore on the south, and the mountainous part of Keithhall with Kinkell on the north. It divides, for a short distance, into two branches, which reunite, enclosing a river-island to the north of the royal burgh of Kintore. Between Fintry and Dyce it is bordered by mountains on both sides, with valuable plantations on the northern or Fintry side. It then runs southwards, still dividing the parishes on its line, to old Machar parish in the freedom of the city of Aberdeen, whence it turns to the east, by the city or old town, to its confluence with the sea, little more than a mile to the northward of the Dee, where it forms a kind of harbour, into which small craft may enter in safety, but where no trade of any importance can be carried on.*

As this river runs with considerable rapidity during the last 8 miles of its course, and as the rocks at its mouth confine it to a narrow channel, and give it there a gloomy aspect, the idea of its flowing rapidly through a rugged and mountainous country, where no space is left for forming even a commodious road along its banks, is at first induced; but after passing upwards for about a mile beyond the rocky chasm where was built the spacious, stately, and attractive Gothic arch, constituting the celebrated BRIG O' BALGOWNIE [which see] and up to whose locality alone the Don is navigable even for small craft, the hills recede so far from the river as to form spacious haughs or level valleys on either side, through which it winds in a slow majestic course for many miles. Nor is the prospect here uniform, but agreeably diversified; the hills above Inverury approach close to the river, which seems to have forced its way with difficulty through them, but all at once it opens into another spacious plain, from which the hills recede on either hand to a great distance, and then close again; and, after another temporary confinement among rocks and hills and woods, the river once more waters another plain of great extent. Such is the general character of the Don,—nowhere rapid, but in general flowing through level fields so little elevated above its usual surface, that, when violent rain falls, it bursts its bounds at once, and covers a great extent of country, which then appears to be an immense body of water interspersed with islands, houses, trees, and other rural objects. Too often on these occasions it commits extensive and calamitous depredations,—sweeping off whole fields of corn, and leaving nothing behind but want and desolation. The havoc it occasioned in August, 1829, will not be soon forgotten. Yet still its vales are so fertile, and the crops they yield so early and so excellent, since 'a rood o' Don'—as our readers have already been informed—is 'worth twa o' Dee,'—that the husbandman is again and again tempted to risk his all on these precarious fields.

The Don has some valuable salmon-fishings, though by no means so valuable as those of the Dee. A statement of the actual quantity caught in either river, apart from the produce of the sea in this vicinity, cannot however be given, as the Don fishings are held by individuals who have also other fishings, and are without any particular motive for distinguishing the portion contributed by each. The fishing of a small space of the Don's banks, however, not more than 300 or 400 yards in length, was not long ago rented at £2,000. The coast of Don river is fished by cruives, hang-nets, net and coble, stake-nets, and bag-nets. The average produce of the salmon and grilse fisheries on this river, for seven years previous to 1828, was 299 barrels; but the average for the seven subsequent years rose to 419 barrels. Between the years 1790 and 1800, the yearly average number of salmon and grilse, caught in the Don, amounted to 43,240; while 36,240 was the average number caught in the Dee during the same period. But between 1813 and 1824, while the average number of fish caught in the Don was 40 677, the average of the Dee fishings was 51,862.

DONAN CASTLE. See KINTAIL.

DOON (THE), a river which traverses Ayrshire, and, during the whole of its course in that county, forms the boundary-line between the districts of Carrick and Kyle. It is popularly said to originate in Loch Doon, but really rises in two mountain-streams from which that lake receives its principal surplus waters. One of these streams, called Gal-

* "About a century ago," says Mr. Kennedy in his 'Annals of Aberdeen,' "the channel of the Don near the town was altered, and the stream diverted straight into the sea about a mile further northward than its ancient efflux." In a note, he adds, "Probably at some very remote period, Don had continued its former course still further southward down the hollow of the links, till it united with Dee in the harbour, and both together would form one stream into the ocean. Such conjecture is in some measure confirmed by the works of Ptolemy and Richard of Cirencester, there being no such river as Don delineated in their maps, or even mentioned in their tables, while Diva (Dee) and Ituna (Ythan) in the district of the Taixali, are particularly noticed. In the earlier records of the burgh, the river Don is distinguished solely by the name of Aqua Borealis."

low-lane, wells up among the broad boundary mountain-ridge of Kirkcudbrightshire, within half-a-mile of the remote source of the Galloway Dee; the other, called Eagton-lane, issues from Loch Enoch, at the boundary between Kirkcudbrightshire and Ayrshire; and both pursue a northerly course of about 7 miles, till, at its southern extremity, they fall into Loch Doon. At the northern extremity, whence the united streams now called the Doon emerge, two tunnels, cut out of the solid rock, receive the river, [see next article,] and pour it impetuously down into a deep gorge 300 feet deep, only about 30 feet wide, and a mile in length. For 2 miles from the loch, the river flows due north; and it then bends gradually round, and, for about 7 miles, flows to the north-west. Over all this distance, with the exception of the fine vale of Dalmellington on its northern bank, the grounds which press upon its verge are, for the most part, heathy or unwooded knolls and hills of chilly and uninviting aspect. About 2 miles below Patna it again bends, and, over a distance of 5 miles, flows westward; and then, a little below Cassilis-house, flows northward and to the north of west, till it falls, 3 miles south of Ayr, into the frith of Clyde. But, over its whole course from below Patna to its embouchure, it describes numerous curvatures, sinuously wending round many a sylvan knoll, and rioting at will among the beauties of a delly and undulating landscape. Here its channel is, for the most part, ploughed into a huge furrow from 10 to 200 feet, and, at the top, from 30 to 150 yards wide, the sides of which are richly clothed in natural wood and plantation. Such especially is its appearance both above and below the point where the river is spanned by 'the Auld Brig o' Doon,' and flows past 'the haunted kirk of Alloway,' and over all the space which was most familiar to the eye of the Ayrshire bard.

DOON (Loch), a lake in Ayrshire, about 22 miles from the town of Ayr, and 4 miles from the village of Dalmellington. It discharges its waters by that romantic stream, the water of Doon, whose 'banks and braes' have been rendered classic by the poetic pen of our Scottish bard; and near the margin of which his countrymen have reared a monument to his memory worthy of one of Scotland's greatest sons. Loch Doon is about 8 miles in length, and from half-a-mile to three quarters in breadth. Its form is nearly that of the letter L; the head of the lake corresponding with the top of the letter, and its lower extremity—where it discharges its waters—with the end of the horizontal line at the bottom. The shores of this lake are wild and solitary, and almost entirely devoted to sheep-pasture. The mountains which enclose it are in many places of considerable height, especially at the top of the lake where they may be said to be lofty, and where their outline is varied and beautiful. These are the Star mountains, on the borders of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and from the base of which on this side, the Doon may be said to take its rise; while the Dee, which flows into the Solway frith, takes its rise on the opposite side.* The level of the waters of this lake has been considerably lowered from what it formerly was by the operations of the proprietors, and a portion of its bed laid dry. This—as in the case of Loch Leven in Kinross-shire—has lessened unquestionably the beauty of the scenery, by the exposure of tracts of barren sand and gravel, formerly covered with water; and—like the operations in Kinross-shire—has afforded no very useful result, so far as the ground on the shores of the lake is concerned. But, unlike those of Loch Leven, the operations on Loch Doon were not for the purpose of receiving ground; they had a more useful object in view, and have been attended with more beneficial results. Along the banks of the river Doon there are some very extensive tracts of meadow-ground, which were, after heavy rains, liable to be overflowed by the accumulated waters from the lake. By perforating a bed of rock over which the lake used to discharge itself, and forming tunnels, the usual level of its waters has been lowered; and, by erecting sluices, the proprietors are enabled to regulate the quantity of water which flows into the river, and thus to prevent the damage to the grounds upon its banks which used formerly to occur. These operations were executed by the Earl of Cassillis, and the late Mr. M'Adam of Craigengillan, the proprietors of the lands on either side of the lake.—On a small island at the head of Loch Doon are the ruins of an ancient castle: it is constructed of large square stones, and appears to have been a lofty tower of an octangular form. Of the history of this structure, or its origin, we have not been able to obtain any satisfactory account. The island, however, which is nearest to the Carrick side of the lake, now belongs to the Earl of Cassilis. In the early part of the 13th century, the lands of Straiton—which are bounded by a part of the lake—were held by John de Carrick, a son of Duncan, Earl of Carrick. This baron was engaged, in 1235, in a rebellion of the Galloway-men, and committed injuries on several churches within the diocese of Glasgow, which subsequently cost him a grant of part of his lands, and the patronage of the church of Straiton; but whether he or his successors had any connection with the castle on the island, we have been unable to ascertain. In 1823, several boats or canoes of great antiquity were found sunk in the lake near this island. They were all formed entirely from a single oak-tree hollowed out; and were shaped somewhat like a fishing-coble. Three of them were raised, and two of them are still preserved here; and for that purpose have been sunk in a pool of water, a short way from the margin of the lake. One of these measured 20 feet in length, by 3 feet 3 inches broad; the second, 16½ feet, by 2 feet 16 inches; the third, 22 feet, by 3 feet 10 inches. They are supposed to have lain in the water between 800 and 900 years. These having been found near the castle, would lead us to suppose that they had been in some way connected with it; but their construction is certainly to be attributed to an earlier people than those by whom the castle was built. After leaving the lake, the water of Doon flows for about a mile through a narrow gulley or ravine, the scenery of which is very remarkable. A lofty ridge of hills seems here to have been rent asunder to afford an exit to the waters of the lake; and the rocky walls, which enclose this singular hollow, yet exhibit marks on either side of their former proximity. A walk has been constructed along the edge of the river, throughout the whole length of this ravine, by which an easy opportunity is given to strangers of viewing its romantic and picturesque scenery. On either hand, the rocks rise to a great height, almost perpendicular, but rugged and broken, and having their sides and their summits magnificently festooned and ornamented with a great variety of copse and trees. The scenery is all of a close character, but varied and interesting, changing with every turn of the walk; now presenting a rude vista of rock and wood, and again a mural precipice which seems to bar farther progress; while the effect of the whole is heightened by the music of the river rushing along its broken channel,

* There is a singular coincidence between the names of these two rivers, the Doon and the Dee, which thus have their origin so near, and those of the Don and the Dee, neighbour streams in Aberdeenshire.

and the winds among the branches of the trees, which, "in the leafy month of June," almost exclude a sight of the sky.

DORARY, a piece of hilly ground in the shire of Caithness, though locally situated in the shire of Sutherland. It belongs to the parish of Thurso, although it is not within 4 miles of any part of that parish. It is a part of the bishop's lands, and was a shieling belonging to the bishops of Caithness. The walls of the old chapel, called Gavin's Kirk, or Temple-Gavin, are still standing. The view from its summit is very grand, and extensive.

DORE HOLM, one of the Shetland isles; constituting part of the parish of Northmaven. It is situated in a spacious bay to the southward; and derives its name from a remarkable arch which passes through its centre, which is so lofty and capacious as to admit the boatmen to fish under it, and is lighted by an opening at the top.

DORES, a parish in Inverness-shire, on the banks of Loch Ness, which bounds it on the west side. On the north it has Inverness; on the east Daviot; and Boleskine on the south. It extends 25 miles in length, and about 3 in average breadth. A district of the parish, containing about 20 inhabitants, lies territorially within the parish of Boleskine. The surface is mountainous, having a narrow valley running nearly the whole length of the parish. The soil is light. The proportion of arable land is very small, by far the greater part being fit only for sheep-pasture. Besides Loch Ness, [see that article,] which with its environs furnishes a beautiful landscape, there are two or three smaller lakes in the district which abound with trout. At the distance of 3 miles from Loch Ness are the vestiges of a fort called Dun-Richuan, or 'the Castle of the King of the Ocean,' a name which it is supposed to have received at a period when the king of Norway and Denmark was master of the sea. A little to the east of this fort there are several cairns, and one almost equal in size to all the rest: Tradition says, that Fingal here engaged in battle Ashi, the son of the king of Norway, and killed him, which gave the name of Drum-Ashi, or 'Ashi's hill,' to the scene where this event happened. About 9 miles distant, there is another fort called Dun-Dardell, which is said to have been one of the many forts in the great valley, extending from the German ocean at Inverness, to the Atlantic at Fort-William, that were intended for making signals, by fire, of the enemy's approach, during the times of the Danish and Norwegian incursions. The rocky ground under this fort is particularly grand. Population, in 1801, 1,313; in 1831, 1,736. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,264. Houses 365.—This parish is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Cawdor. Stipend £141 2s. 8d.; glebe £8 3s. 4d. Unappropriated teinds £18 17s. 9d. Church built in 1827–28; sittings 500. There is a preaching-station at Torness, in the district of Stratherrick, in the south-western extremity of the parish.—Schoolmaster's salary £30, with £10 fees. There are 2 private schools.

DORLIN FERRY. See Morvern.

DORNIE. See Kintail.

DORNOCH,* a parish in the county of Sutherland, extending 9 miles along the frith of Dornoch, and from north-west to south-east about 15 miles. It is bounded on the north by Rogart, and by the Loch of Fleet, which separates it from Golspie; on the south-east and south by the Dornoch frith; and on the west by Criech. The district of Kainauld and Rhimusaig is isolated from the rest of the parish by the Fleet, and surrounded by the parishes of Golspie and Rogart. The shores are flat and sandy, but the surface gradually rises as it approaches the hilly districts towards the north and west. The soil is sandy, approaching to loam as it recedes from the coast. The small river Evlix or Evelicks, which rises in Strath Achvaich, and falls into the frith near the Meikleferry, after a course of 9 miles, affords a few salmon and trout. In the hilly district there are three or four small lakes, the largest of which is about a mile in length. There are several quarries of whinstone, and one of excellent freestone near the town of Dornoch. Upon an eminence not far from the Little ferry, is the old castle of Skelbo. Not far from the Earl's cross, mentioned in a previous note, is the spot where an unhappy creature was burned in 1722, for the imaginary crime of witchcraft, in transforming her daughter into a pony, and getting her shod by the Devil! This was the last instance of these frantic executions in the North of Scotland; as that, in the South, was at Paisley, in 1697.† Population of the town and parish in 1801, 2,362; in 1831, 3,380. Houses, in 1831, 628. Assessed property £3,484. Besides the town of Dornoch, there are two villages within the parish,—the fishing village of Embo, with a population of about 200, and the inland village of Clashmore, which is not so large. —This parish is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend £266 15s. 4d.; glebe £10. The parish-church is the renewed cathedral church of Dornoch described in the following article. Sittings 900.—Schoolmaster's stipend £35 6s. There are 6 private schools.

Dornoch, a royal burgh in the above parish, is situated on the north coast of the frith of Dornoch, nearly opposite to the burgh of Tain, which lies on the south side of the frith. It is 201 miles north by west of Edinburgh; and 12 south-west of Golspie. The population, in 1831, was 504; the number of houses 109; and the assessed property, in 1815, £3,180. Although within a mile of the Great North road, the municipal commissioners report that "there appears to be no inducement for so altering the line as to make that road pass through the town." It is

* "The town and parish of Dornoch derive their name from the Gaelic words *Dorn-Eich*, which signifies 'a horse's foot'or, 'hoof;' concerning which the current tradition is as follows. About the year 1259, the Danes and Norwegians, having made a descent on this coast, were attacked by William, Thane or Earl of Sutherland, a quarter of a mile to the eastward of this town. Here the Danish general was slain, and his army beaten, and forced to retire to their ships, which were not far distant. The Thane greatly signalized himself upon this occasion; and appears, by his personal valour and exertion, to have contributed very much to determine the fate of the day while he singled out the Danish general, and gallantly fought his way onward, the Thane being by some accident disarmed, seized the leg of a horse which lay on the ground, and with that despatched his adversary. In honour of this exploit, and of the weapon with which it was achieved, this place received the name of *Dorneich*, or Dornoch, as it is now called. This tradition is countenanced by the horse-shoe, which is still retained in the arms of the burgh. In memory of the same event, a stone pillar was erected on the spot, supporting at the top a cross encompassed by a circle, which went under the name of the Earl's cross. Standing on a sandy hillock, it was gradually undermined by the winds; several years ago it tumbled down, and was broke to pieces; at present, only scattered fragments of it remain." [Old Statistical Account.]—This cross has recently been repaired and re-erected.

† Neither England nor Ireland was much in advance of Scotland in respect of this miserable superstition. In 1694, a girl, nineteen years of age, in the town of Antrim, having eaten a loaf of sorrel which she got from a woman reputed to be a witch, fell into convulsions and vomiting. She is said to have vomited horse-dung, needles, pins, feathers, bottoms of thread, pieces of glass, nails, an iron knife above a span in length, egg-shells, &c. The accused was immediately committed to the county-prison, and at the assizes held soon after, was hanged and burned! In 1716, Mrs. Hicks and her daughter, only nine years of age! were hanged at Huntingdon, for selling their souls to the Devil, and tormenting and destroying their neighbours, by making them vomit pins, and raising a storm! The act against witchcraft was repealed in England and Scotland about 1750, but not in Ireland until 1821!

literally a village, consisting of a church, a gaol, and a very few houses; and has been decreasing for several years, although it is the county-town, and the seat of the sheriff-depute. By charter of Charles II., dated July 14th, 1628, Dornoch was erected into a royal burgh, with the ordinary privileges, but a reservation in favour of the Earl of Sutherland's hereditary rights. The town-clerk reports that "the family of Sutherland have, and especially of late have claimed, as interjected superiors, a right to certain feus within what is termed the royalty of the burgh of Dornoch, but the declarant has no access to know on what written title this right is founded; and it consists with his knowledge that there are various tenements within the burgh who still hold by written titles, in burgage of and under the magistrates as superiors, and infeft by hasp and staple." The revenue of the burgh is £3 15s. To manage this large income, there are 14 councillors, over whom the Duke of Sutherland, the wealthiest nobleman in Britain, is provost! It was formerly governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a dean-of-guild, treasurer, and 12 councillors. Along with Tain, Dingwall, Wick, Cromarty, and Kirkwall, it unites in sending a member to parliament. Its parliamentary constituency, in 1839, was 22. The property of the burgh consists of the links in the neighbourhood, which, for the year 1832–3, were let by public roup, for the sum of £2 1s. A right to a salmon-fishing appears also to have been claimed, but never to have been rendered effectual. The rest of the annual income is derived from custom and market-dues. Small, however, as the revenue is, no debts are owing by this burgh; and no taxes or assessment are imposed. A claim is made for a very extensive and apparently undefined royalty, greatly exceeding the parliamentary boundaries; but the territory over which jurisdiction has been exercised is understood to be limited to what may be called the burgh proper. The magistrates appoint the town-officers and gaolers. The salaries are, town-clerk, £5 3s. 4d.; head-gaoler, £20; and under-gaoler, £15. These salaries are paid out of the common good, as far as it will go; but, it being inadequate, the difference has for many years been made up by the Duke of Sutherland. The burgh has no church or school patronage. There being no privilege attached to burgess-ship, there are no burgesses.—Dornoch was formerly the seat of the bishop of Caithness. The precise time of the erection of the see is not ascertained. Andrew, bishop of Caithness, is witness to a donation by David I. to the monastery of Dunfermline. He was bishop here in 1150, and is probably the first of whom there is any authentic account. In 1222 Gilbert Murray was consecrated bishop here. While yet a young man, and a canon of the church of Moray, Murray greatly distinguished himself in behalf of the independence of the Scottish church. Attempts had been made to bring the clergy of that church under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York. The project was not only patronized by the King of England, but favoured by the Pope's legate, who held a convention on the subject at Northampton, in presence of the Kings of England and Scotland, in 1176. Murray was one of the inferior clergy, who attended the Scottish bishops cited by the legate on this occasion. After the legate had addressed a speech to the convention, warmly recommending the measure in contemplation, a long silence ensued,—the bishops of Scotland being intimidated by the legate's presence and authority. At length, Murray arose, and asserted the independence of his church, in terms of such manly determination and vigorous eloquence as at once revived the courage of his associates, and extorted the applause of his adversaries; whereupon the legate, apprehending that he had spoken the prevailing sentiments of his country, broke up the assembly. The young orator was, on his return home, universally caressed, and afterwards promoted to the see of Caithness. He built the cathedral of Dornoch; and died at Scrabster, in Caithness—where the bishops had also a residence—in 1245. A statue of him is still shown in the church here, under the name of St. Gilbert; but it is not entire. The last bishop, Andrew Wood, was translated here from the Isles, in 1680, and remained till the Revolution.—Some writers tell us, that Dornoch was also the seat of one of the monasteries of the Trinity, or Red Friars, otherwise called Mathurines,—from their house at Paris dedicated to St. Mathurine. The great professed object of the institution of this order appears to have been the redemption of Christian captives; to which purpose a third part of their revenue is said to have been destined. "Tertio vero pars," says their constitution, "reservetur ad redemptionem captivorum, qui sunt incarcerati, pro fide Christi, a Paganis." Of 13 of these monasteries, which are said to have subsisted in Scotland at the Reformation, one was at Dornoch, founded in 1271 by Sir Patrick Murray. Not the smallest vestige of the building, however, can now be traced; the very site of it is unknown at this day. The lands belonging to the ministry of Berwick were given to this place, after that city had fallen into the hands of the English.—Here stand the ruins of the bishop's castle, which appears to have been a stately and sumptuous edifice. The two upper stories of an old tower, formerly a part of the palace, have been converted into a county-gaol.—About the year 1567, George, Earl of Caithness, who claimed the wardship of Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, then a minor, had got the person of the latter into his possession. A tribe of Murrays, inhabiting this part of the country, who were firmly attached to the noble family of Sutherland, and beheld the conduct of Caithness with a jealous eye, contrived to get the minor conveyed from Caithness, and put under the protection of the Earl of Huntly. Caithness in revenge invaded this country, by his son John, who invested the town and castle of Dornoch, of which the Murrays had possessed themselves. Several skirmishes took place with various success. The Murrays, no longer able to maintain the ground they had occupied, retired to the castle. Upon this the master of Caithness burnt the town and cathedral; but the besieged defended themselves in the castle for a month longer. At length, however, they were obliged to capitulate, having undertaken to depart out of Sutherland within two months, and delivered three hostages into the hands of the conquerors. The Murrays fulfilled their engagement; yet the hostages were treacherously murdered.—The fine church of Dornoch stands in the centre of the little town. It is as nearly as possible a fac simile of the old cathedral, the proportions and elaborate decorations having been carefully copied. It cost £6,000, which was solely defrayed by the Duchess-countess of Sutherland. Unfortunately, it has so loud an echo inside, that the minister's voice is nearly unintelligible to a part of the congregation.

DORNOCH FRITH (The), sometimes called the frith of Tain, is that arm of the sea which divides the southern parts of Sutherland from the county of Ross. The entrance of this frith is nearly 15 miles wide, but gradually becomes narrower, till, about 3 miles west of the town of Dornoch, its breadth is not more than 2 miles. Here is a ferry called the Meikle-ferry. After this it becomes much wider, forming an inner harbour or bay where another ferry is established, called the

Little-ferry. At this ferry is an excellent roadstead, where vessels of considerable burden can lie at anchor; but a bar runs across the entrance. On the Sutherland coast, too, in calm weather, vessels of small burden may lie in safety; but a formidable bar extends from this coast almost to the south side of the frith, called, from the incessant noise, the Gizzing Briggs. The banks, however, forming this bar, are not so closely connected but that vessels may enter with safety under the direction of a pilot. The shores produce shell-fish, and the banks abound with cod and haddocks; but no vigorous exertion has been made to render these fisheries an object of importance.

DORNOCK,* a parish on the Solway frith, in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. A small part of it, in the form of a pentagon, and containing an area of about a square mile, is detached from the main body, and lies about ½ a mile to the north, bounded on the west by Annan, and on the other three sides by Kilpatrick-Fleming. The main-body, which also is pentagonal, is bounded on the north-east by Kirkpatrick-Fleming; on the east, by Gretna; on the south by the Solway frith; and on the west and north-west by Annan. The extreme length of the parish, including both parts, but not the intermediate space, is 4 miles; its extreme breadth 2½ miles; and its area 3,880 acres. Nearly the whole surface is cultivated, and well-enclosed. The soil, in general, is loam on brick earth; and, though rather damp in winter, is productive of luxuriant crops. Neither coal nor limestone has been found; but freestone is plentiful. A brook rises in Robgill-moss, a small bog in the northern or detached part, and traverses the main-body through nearly its centre. Perennial springs of the purest water abound. Kirtle water washes the north-east boundary, and contains a few trouts, eels, pike, and perch. The coast is about 2½ miles in extent, and is low and sandy. The Solway frith is here 2 miles wide, and fordable during the recess of the tide. Fearful accidents, however, are liable to assail any passenger not intimately acquainted with the peculiarities of the path. The tide flows with the rapidity of a race-horse, and comes careering along with a breast of waters 4 or 5 feet high. Great quantities of salmon, grilse, and flounders, are here caught, chiefly by means of trap-stake-nets, and sent off to the market of Carlisle. The parish is traversed from east to west by the great road from Carlisle to Port-Patrick; and is otherwise well-provided with means of communication. As to antiquities, there are remains of a Roman military road, a druidical temple, and a strong square tower,—the last is on the estate of the Marquis of Annandale. Various and remarkable tomb-stones, one or two of considerable antiquity, are to be seen in the burying-ground. On what was anciently a moor in the parish, a battle is traditionally said to have been fought between the Scotch and English, the former commanded by Sir William Brown of Coalston, and the latter by Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Lord Crosby. The English, it is said, were defeated, and both of their commanders slain, and afterwards interred in Dornock churchyard. Two stones, each 6½ feet long, 2 broad, and raised in the middle like a coffin, mark the place of the reported interment. On the sides of these tombs are cut hieroglyphics, like the broad leaves of plants, and other antique figures quite unintelligible. A spring-well on the spot where the battle was fought, is still called Sword-well, and probably acquired the name from some swords of the defeated having been found in its vicinity. The village, or hamlet of Dornock, a poor and unimportant place, stands on the great highway, ¾ of a mile from the shore. Population of the parish, in 1801, 788; in 1831, 752. Houses 148. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,135. —Dornock, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £208 3s. 6d.; glebe £25. Church built in 1793; sittings 300.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s., with £24 other emoluments. There are 2 schools non-parochial.

DOUGLAS, a large parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire; bounded by the parish of Lesmahagow on the north and north-west; Carmichael and Wiston on the east; Roberton and Crawfordjohn on the south-east and south; and Muirkirk in Ayrshire on the west. In length it extends upwards of 12 miles, and varies from 4 to 7 in breadth. According to the New Statistical Account, its superficial area contains about 28,004 Scots acres, of which 3,816 are arable, 22,376 pasture, 1,492 wood, and 320 flow-moss. It is watered by the Douglas, which rises in Cairntable, and after a course of about 16 miles, falls into the Clyde, and greatly swells the volume of its waters. The Douglas water in its course receives several streamlets, which lend beauty if not fertility to the parish; the names of which are the Peniel, Monks, Podowrin, Kinnox, Glespin, Parkburn, and Craigburn. The aspect of the parish is one which possesses in a considerable degree the elements of rural loveliness, presenting as it does all the pleasing alternations of hill and dale, woodland and streamlet. Cairntable rises to the height of more than 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, and generally the parish is high-lying, none of it being at a lower elevation than 650 feet above the sea-level, and nearly 40 miles distant from the coast in every direction. As has been stated, by far the larger portion of the superficies of the parish is laid out for pasture, and the stock of sheep which it maintains is estimated at nearly 16,000 head. "The winds generally blow impetuously about the time of the equinox, and frequently in autumn shake a deal of corn. They blow mostly from the south-west, which being the direction of the river, and the banks high on each side, what would be accounted a moderate breeze in other places, is here often a kind of hurricane." [Statistical Account of 1792.]—But although this is a district of which it may be occasionally said, that

"Winter lingering chills the lap of May,"

it is an extremely healthy one, and instances of longevity among the inhabitants are frequent. The parish is rich in mineral wealth, and such is the thickness and abundance of the seams of coal, that the supply, it has been stated, will be exhaustless for centuries. Much of it is sold out of the parish to a considerable distance. Limestone and freestone are worked, and the presence of ironstone has been ascertained. In the year 1792 a small cotton spinning and weaving factory was established at Douglas village, by a Glasgow company. After having been in existence for a few years, it was discontinued; but a manufacturing connexion having been then formed with Glasgow, it is still kept up, and the greater portion of the inhabitants of the village of Douglas are employed in the trade of handloom weaving. In early times the village of Douglas, in addition to being a burgh-of-barony, was a place of considerable importance, and its magistrates possessed the power of life and death over culprits; but, like many other towns in Scotland which basked in the sunshine of a feudal chief, it has survived its pristine dignity. The post road from Edinburgh to Ayr by Carnwath,

* The name is derived either from the Gaelic *Durnochd*, which signifies 'the bare or naked water;' or from *Tor* or *Dor*, 'an oak,' and *nock*, 'a knoll or hill,' signifying jointly, 'an oak-covered eminence.'

Muirkirk, and Cumnock, passes through the parish from east to west; and the Great London road from Glasgow to Carlisle runs through it for 7 miles from north-west to south-east. The most prominent feature in the parish is Douglas castle, the princely residence of Lord Douglas. It was built by the last Duke of Douglas, shortly after the conflagration of the former castle, in 1760. At the time of his lordship's death only one wing had been completed; but even in this state the building is a stately one, and has a noble appearance. Independently of the intense historical interest which must ever attach to the residence of "the Douglas," there is a melancholy association connected with Douglas castle, as being the scene of "Castle Dangerous," the last novel of Sir Walter Scott, and the last place to which he made a pilgrimage in Scotland. The preface to this work was transmitted by Sir Walter from Naples in 1832, and contains the following passage:—"The author, before he had made much progress in this, probably the last of his novels, undertook a journey to Douglasdale, for the purpose of examining the remains of the famous castle, the kirk of St. Bride of Douglas, the patron-saint of that great family, and the various localities alluded to by Godscroft, in his account of the early adventures of Good Sir James; but though he was fortunate enough to find a zealous and well-informed *cicerone* in Mr. Thomas Haddow, and had every assistance from the kindness of Mr. Alexander Finlay, the resident chamberlain of his friend Lord Douglas, the state of his health at the time was so feeble that he found himself incapable of pursuing his researches, as in better days he would have delighted to do, and was obliged to be contented with such a cursory view of scenes, in themselves most interesting, as could be snatched in a single morning, when any bodily exertion was painful. Mr. Haddow was attentive enough to forward subsequently some notes on the points which the author had seemed desirous of investigating; but these did not reach him until, being obliged to prepare matters for a foreign excursion in quest of health and strength, he had been compelled to bring his work, such as it is, to a conclusion. The remains of the old castle of Douglas are inconsiderable. They consist, indeed, of but one ruined tower, standing at a short distance from the modern mansion, which itself is only a fragment of the design on which the Duke of Douglas meant to reconstruct the edifice, after its last accidental destruction by fire. His Grace had kept in view the ancient prophecy, that, as often as Douglas castle might be destroyed it should rise again in enlarged dimensions and improved splendour, and projected a pile of building, which, if it had been completed, would have much exceeded any nobleman's residence then existing in Scotland; as, indeed, what has been finished, amounting to about one-eighth* of the plan, is sufficiently extensive for the accommodation of a large establishment, and contains some apartments the extent of which are magnificent. The situation is commanding; and though the Duke's successors have allowed the mansion to continue as he left it, great expense has been lavished on the environs, which now present a vast sweep of richly undulated woodland, stretching to the borders of the Cairntable mountains, repeatedly mentioned as the favourite retreat of the great ancestor of the family in the days of his hardships and persecution. There remains at the head of the adjoining *bourg*, the choir of the ancient church of St. Bride, having beneath it the vault which was used, till lately, as the burial-place of this princely race, and only abandoned when their stone and leaden coffins had accumulated, in the course of five or six hundred years, in such a way that it could accommodate no more. Here a silver case, containing the dust of what was once the brave heart of Good Sir James, is still pointed out; and in the dilapidated choir above appears, though in a sorely ruinous state, the once magnificent tomb of the warrior himself."—The old church of Douglas was called St. Bride, from being dedicated to St. Bridget or St. Bride. It is a place of great antiquity, and the spire, and aisle which was used as the burying-place of the family of Douglas, are still preserved. The new burying-place is beneath the present church, and contains the coffins of the last Duke and Duchess of Douglas, the late Lord Douglas, and others of his kindred. The monuments in the old kirk of St. Bride's are said to have been wantonly mutilated by a party of Cromwell's troopers, who made the edifice a stable for their horses, and at a still later period by the mischievous propensity of the boys of the place, who for a length of time had free access to the aisle. Even in their mutilated state some of the monuments are exquisitely beautiful, and Sir Walter Scott says of the tomb of the Good Sir James, that "the monument, in its original state, must have been not inferior in any respect to the best of the same period in Westminster abbey." The parish of Douglas is celebrated in another respect than from its association with the noble family of that name; for it was upon Auchinsaugh hill, within its bounds, that the covenanters met, on the 26th of July, 1712, and engaged in a formal renewal of the solemn league and covenant. It was in this place, too, that the Cameronian regiment—now the 26th of the line—was imbodied in defence of the Protestant government of the Prince of Orange. They were mustered on a field near the town of Douglas, in April, 1689, under the command of Lord Angus, eldest son of the Marquis of Douglas.—Douglas forms part of the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. According to the earliest record, this parish belonged to the monks of Kelso, from whom it passed into the hands of the Douglas family, and the patronage has been retained by them from the 12th century to the present time,—Lord Douglas being proprietor of nine-tenths of the parish. The rectory of the parish was established as a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, previous to 1500, and at the Reformation was held by Archibald Douglas, at which time the benefice was valued at £200 yearly. This person was actively concerned in the murder of David Rizzio, and afterwards obtained a pardon for his crime. In 1568 he was appointed a lord of session by the Regent Murray, in the room of Leslie, Bishop of Ross, who was dismissed. Population, in 1801, 1,730; in 1831, 2,549, of whom about one-half reside in the village. The valued rental is £3,989 3s. 6d.; the real rental nearly £8,450. It is made up as follows: £3,816 from arable land; £4,134 from pasture; and about £500 from minerals. Stipend £250 7s. 6d. Unappropriated teinds £135 11s. 2d. Patron, Lord Douglas. The manse was built in 1828. There is a Secession church, and a Cameronian meeting-house in the parish. The salary of the parochial teacher is £34 4s. with schoolfees. There are 3 other schools, not parochial, in the parish.

The whole family of Douglas, "whose coronet so often counterpoised the crown," and which has so closely linked the district of Douglasdale to Scottish story, is said to have been founded by Theobald, a Fleming, who acquired these lands at a very early period. The first great man of the house, however,

* It is possible that in this statement Sir Walter may have been mistaken or misinformed, for in the New Statistical Account, the minister of the parish states the portion erected comprises *two-fifths* of the original plan.

was "the Good Sir James," who was the friend and companion of Robert the Bruce in his valorous efforts to achieve the independence of Scotland. His own castle of Douglas had been taken and garrisoned by the troops of Edward I., and he resolved to take it, and at the same time inflict signal chastisement on the intruders. History tells us that a beautiful English maiden, named the Lady Augusta de Berkely, had replied to her numerous suitors that her hand should be given to him who should have the courage and the ability to hold the perilous castle of Douglas for a year and a day; and Sir John de Walton, anxious to win by his valour such a lovely prize, undertook the keeping of the castle by consent of Edward. For several months he discharged his duty with honour and bravery, and the lady now deeming his probation accomplished, and not unwilling perhaps to unite her fortunes to one who had proved himself a true and valiant knight, wrote him an epistle recalling him. By this time, however, he had received a defiance from Douglas, who declared that despite all his bravery and vigilance, the castle should be his own by Palm Sunday; and De Walton deemed it a point of honour to keep possession till the threatened day should pass over. On the day named Douglas having assembled his followers, assailed the English as they retired from the church, and having overpowered them took the castle. Sir John de Walton was slain in the conflict, and the letter of his lady-love being found in his pocket, afflicted the generous and good Sir James "full sorely." The account of this taking of the Castle of Douglas, given in 'the History of the Houses of Douglas and Angus, by Master David Hume of Godscroft,' is somewhat different from the above, and states that Sir James had drawn Sir John de Walton, by an ambuscade, out from the castle into the open country, where he fell on his band, killed their leader, and took the castle. The stronghold was more than once taken, retaken, burnt, and rebuilt, during the life of the Good Sir James, and the account of one of these successful assaults upon it, given by the same veracious chronicler—David Hume—is as follows: "The manner of his taking it is said to have beene thus—Sir James taking with him only two of his servants, went to Thomas Dickson of whom he was received with tears, after he had revealed himself to him, for the good old man knew him not at first, being in mean and homely apparel. There he kept him secretly in a quiet chamber, and brought unto him such as had been trusty servants to his father, not all at once, but apart by one and one, for fear of discoverie. Their advice was, that on Palm Sunday, when the English would come forth to the church, and his partners were conveened, that then he should give the word, and cry 'the Douglas slogan,' and presently set upon them that should happen to be there, who being despatched the castle might be taken easily. This being concluded, and they come, so soon as the English were entred into the church with palms in their hands, (according to the custom of that day,) little suspecting or fearing any such thing, Sir James, according to their appointment, cryed too soon, (a Douglas, a Douglas!) which being heard in the church, (this was St. Bride's church of Douglas,) Thomas Dickson, supposing he had beene hard at hand, drew out his sword and ran upon them, having none to second him but another man, so that, oppressed by the number of his enemies, he was beaten downe and slaine. In the meantime, Sir James being come, the English that were in the chancel kept off the Scots, and having the advantage of the strait and narrow entrie, defended themselves manfully. But Sir James, encouraging his men, not so much by words as by deeds and good example, and having slain the boldest resisters, prevailed at last, and entring the place, slew some twenty-six of their number, and tooke the rest, about ten or twelve persons, intending by them to get the castle upon composition, or to enter with them when the gates should be opened to let them in; but it needed not, for they of the castle were so secure that there was none left to keep it, save the porter and the cooke, who knowing nothing of what had hapned at the church, which stood a large quarter of a mile from thence, had left the gate wide open, the porter standing without, and the cooke dressing the dinner within. They entred without resistance, and meat being ready, and the cloth laid, they shut the gates and took their refection at good leasure. Now that he had gotten the castle into his hands, considering with himself (as he was a man no lesse advised than valiant) that it was hard for him to keep it, the English being as yet the stronger in that countrey, who if they should besiege him, he knewe of no reliefe, he thought it better to carry away such things as be most easily transported, gold, silver, and apparell, with ammunition and armour, whereof he had greatest use and need, and to destroy the rest of the provision, together with the castle itselfe, than to diminish the number of his followers there where it could do no good. And so he caused carry the meale and meat, and other cornes and grain into the cellar, and laid all together in one heape: then he took the prisoners and slew them, to revenge the death of his trustie and valiant servant, Thomas Dickson, mingling the victuals with their bloud, and burying their carkasses in the heap of corne: after that he struck out the heads of the barrells, and puncheons, and let the drink runn through all; and then he cast the carkasses of dead horses and other carrion amongst it, throwing the salt above all, so to make all together unuseful to the enemie; and this cellar is called yet the Douglas lairder. Last of all he set the house on fire, and burnt all the timber, and what else the fire could overcome, leaving nothing but the scorched walls behind him."—In 1312–13, Sir James took the castle of Roxburgh, and the following year commanded the centre of the Scottish army at the battle of Bannockburn. In 1317, the English were defeated by him, under the Earl of Arundel. In 1319, Sir James, in conjunction with Randolph, Earl of Murray, entered England by the west marches with 1,500 men, routed the English under the archbishop of York, eluded Edward II., and returned with honour to Scotland. When Robert the Bruce was on his deathbed, in 1329, he sent for his true friend and companion in arms the Good Sir James, and requested him, that so soon as his spirit had departed to Him who gave it, he should proceed with his heart and deposit it with humility and reverence, at the sepulchre of our Lord at Jerusalem. Douglas resolved to carry the request of the dying king into execution, and it appears that for this purpose he received a passport from Edward III., dated September 1, 1329. He set sail in the following year with the heart of his honoured master, accompanied by a splendid retinue. Having anchored off Sluys, he was informed that Alphonso XI., the king of Leon and Castile, was engaged in hostilities in Grenada with the Moorish commander Osmyn; and this determined him to pass into Spain, and assist the Christians to combat the Saracens, preparatory to completing his journey to Jerusalem. Douglas and his friends were warmly received by Alphonso, and having encountered the Saracens at Theba, on the frontiers of Andalusia, on August 25, 1330, they were routed. Douglas eagerly followed in the pursuit, and taking the casket which contained the heart of Bruce, he threw it before him, exclaiming, "Onward, brave heart, that never failed,

and Douglas will follow thee or die!" The Saracens rallied, however, and the Good Sir James was slain. His companions found his body upon the field along with the casket, and mournfully conveyed them to Scotland. The heart of the Bruce was deposited at Melrose, although his body was interred in the royal tomb at Dunfermline. The remains of Sir James were buried at Douglas, and a monument erected to him by his brother Archibald. The old poet Barbour, after reciting the circumstances of Sir James' fall in Spain, tells us—

"Quhen his men lang had mad murnyn,
Thai debowlyt him, and syne
Gert scher him swa, that mycht be tane
The flesch all haly fra the bane,
And the carioune thar in haly place
Erdyt, with rycht gret worschip, was.
"The banys have thai with them tane;
And syne ar to thair schippis gane;
Syne towart Scotland held thair way,
And thar ar cummyn in full gret hy.
And the banys honorabilly
In till the kirk off Douglas war
Erdyt, with dull and mekill car.
Schyr Archebald has sone gert syn
Off alabastre, baith fair and fyne,
Or save a tumbe sa richly
As it behowyt to swa worthy."

The family was raised to an earldom in 1357 by David II.; and during this reign and the two which succeeded, the house of Douglas rose to a degree of power scarcely inferior to that of royalty itself; and, as has been remarked by an old historian, it became a saying that "nae man was safe in the country, unless he were either a Douglas or a Douglas man." The Earl went abroad with a train of 2,000 men, kept a sort of court, and even created knights. In 1424, Archibald, the 5th Earl, became possessed of the duchy of Touraine in France, for services which he had rendered to Charles VII. the French king. William, the 6th Earl, raised the family power to a most formidable height; their estates in Galloway—where they possessed the stronghold of Thrieve—Annandale, and Douglas, afforded them an amount of revenue and enabled them to raise an army not inferior to that of their sovereign. It was at this time, however, the policy of Crichton—one of the ablest of those who had the direction of affairs during the minority of James II.—to humble the overgrown power of the nobles, and accordingly Earl William, having been decoyed into the castle of Edinburgh, was subjected to a mock trial for treason, and beheaded, Nov. 24, 1440, along with his brother David, and a faithful follower named Malcolm Fleming. The duchy of Touraine now reverted to the French king. After a brief period of depressed fortune, the family rose to a still greater degree of power than ever, in the person of William, the 8th Earl. He was at first a favourite of James II., but having fallen into partial disgrace he went abroad, and his castle of Douglas was demolished during his absence by orders of the king, on account of the insolence of his dependents. Upon the return of the Earl he came under obedience to the king, but this was not meant to be sincere. He attempted to assassinate Crichton the chancellor, and executed John Herries in despite of the king's mandate to the contrary. "By forming a league with the Earl of Crawford and other barons, he united against his sovereign almost one-half of his kingdom. But his credulity led him into the same snare which had been fatal to the former earl. Relying on the king's promises, who had now attained to the years of manhood, and having obtained a safe-conduct under the great seal, he ventured to meet him in Stirling castle. James urged him to dissolve that dangerous confederacy into which he had entered; the Earl obstinately refused:—'If you will not,' said the enraged monarch, drawing his dagger, 'this shall!' and stabbed him to the heart. An action so unworthy of a king filled the nation with astonishment and with horror. The earl's vassals ran to arms with the utmost fury, and dragging the safe-conduct, which the king had granted and violated, at a horse's tail, they marched towards Stirling, burnt the town, and threatened to besiege the castle. An accommodation, however, ensued; on what terms is not known. But the king's jealousy, and the new earl's power and resentment, prevented it from being of long continuance. Both took the field at the head of their armies, and met near Abercorn. That of the earl, composed chiefly of borderers, was far superior to the king's both in number and in valour; and a single battle must in all probability have decided whether the house of Stewart or the house of Douglas was henceforth to possess the throne of Scotland. But while his troops impatiently expected the signal to engage, the earl ordered them to retire to their camp; and Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, the person in whom he placed the greatest confidence, convinced of his want of genius to improve an opportunity, or of his want of courage to seize a crown, deserted him that very night. This example was followed by many, and the earl, despised or forsaken by all, was soon driven out of the kingdom, and obliged to depend for his subsistence on the king of England." [Robertson's History of Scotland.]—The overgrown strength of this family was destroyed in the year 1455, and the earl, after enduring many vicissitudes, retired in his old age to Lindores abbey in Fife, and died there in 1488. The title of Earl of Douglas, of this the first branch of the family, existed for 98 years, giving an average of 11 years to each possessor. The lands of the family reverted to the Crown; but they were shortly afterwards bestowed on the Earl of Angus, the head of a junior branch of the old family, and descended from George Douglas, the only son of William 1st Earl of Douglas by his third wife, Margaret countess of Angus, who, upon his mother's resignation of her right, received her title. This family assisted in the destruction of the parent-house, and it became a saying, in allusion to the complexion of the two races, that the *red* Douglas had put down the *black*. This family produced some men who have occupied a prominent position in Scottish story, such as Archibald, the 5th Earl, who was known by the soubriquet of Bell-the-cat; and Archibald, the 6th Earl, who, marrying Margaret of England, widow of James IV., who fell at Flodden, was the grandfather of the unfortunate Henry Lord Darnley, the husband of Queen Mary, and father of James VI. This Archibald, during the minority of his step-son James V., had all the authority of a regent. From the accession of the second Douglas line, after the forfeiture of the first, the possessions of the house were held by the family in uninterrupted succession till the death of the Duke of Douglas in 1761. William, the 11th Earl of Angus, was raised to the marquisate of Douglas, in 1633, by Charles I. This nobleman was a Catholic and a royalist, and inclined to hold out his castle against the covenanters, in favour of the king; but he was surprised by them, and the castle taken. He was one of the best of the family, and kept up to its fullest extent the olden princely Scottish hospitality. The king constituted him his lieutenant on the borders, and he joined Montrose after his victory at Kilsyth, escaped from the rout at the battle of Philliphaugh, and soon after made terms with the powers that be. The first Marquis of Douglas was the father of three peers of different titles, viz. Archibald, his eldest son, who succeeded him as second Marquis; William, his eldest son by a second marriage, who became 3d Duke of Hamilton; and George, his second son by the same mar-

riage, who was created Earl of Dumbarton. Archibald, the 3d Marquis, succeeded to the peerage in 1700, and was created Duke of Douglas in 1703. In the rebellion of 1715 he adhered to the ruling family of Hanover, and fought as a volunteer in the battle of Sheriff-muir. He died childless at Queensberry-house, Edinburgh, in 1761, when the ducal title became extinct. The Marquisate of Douglas devolved, through heirs-male, to the Duke of Hamilton, on account of his descent from the 1st Marquis; and the title of Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, is now conceded by courtesy to the eldest son of that ducal house. The real and personal estate of the Duke of Douglas was inherited by his nephew, Archibald Stewart, Esq., who was served his nearest lawful heir, September 3, 1761. This gentleman assumed the surname of Douglas, and was created Baron Douglas by George III. in 1796, and his titles and estates are now enjoyed by his son the present peer.*

DOUGLAS (The), a river which takes its rise at the foot of Cairntable; 9 miles above the village of Douglas; flows from west to north-east, and, receiving the waters of several small rivulets in its course, falls into the Clyde, about 7 miles below Douglas. See above article.

DOUGLAS (The), a small stream in Selkirkshire, which falls into the Yarrow near a rocky crag, called Douglas craig.

DOUGLASDALE, a name of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. Formerly it was almost entirely the property of the Earls of Douglas; and Lord Douglas, the representative of that family, is still the principal proprietor.

DOUNE, a small village in the parish of Kilmadock, Perthshire. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the Teith, 8 miles north-west from Stirling. It consists of one large street, and two smaller ones branching off from it. Doune was formerly distinguished for its manufacture of Highland pistols. Its inhabitants have, however, during the last 40 years, been occupied with pursuits of a more pacific ten-

* The death of the Duke of Douglas, and consequent assumption of the estates by his nephew, Archibald Stewart, mentioned in the context, led to one of the most extraordinary lawsuits ever known in the kingdom, and which has been termed *par excellence*, the 'Great Douglas Cause.' Lady Jane Douglas, sister to Archibald Duke of Douglas, was one of the handsomest and most accomplished women of her age; but her fortunes were clouded in early life by the interruption of a nuptial agreement which was all but concluded between her and the Earl of Dalkeith, afterwards Duke of Buccleuch. In August 1746, being then 48 years of age, she was secretly married to Mr. Stewart, afterwards Sir John Stewart of Grantully. They resided abroad, principally in France, from 1746 till the end of December 1749. At the latter date they returned to this country, and took up their residence in London, bringing with them two male children, of which they gave out that Lady Jane had been delivered in Paris, at a twin-birth, in the month of July 1748. The youngest of the twins, who was named Sholto Thomas Stewart, died on the 14th May, 1753; and, in November following, the unfortunate mother died at Edinburgh, after having repeatedly but in vain sought a reconciliation with her brother. In the year 1759, Mr. Stewart, succeeding by the death of his brother to the estate and title of Grantully, executed, as the first act of his administration, a bond of provision in favour of the surviving twin, Archibald, for upwards of £2,500, wherein he designed him as his son by Lady Jane Douglas. Meanwhile, the Duke of Douglas continued obstinate in his refusal to acknowledge him as his nephew; and in the year 1758, he entered into marriage-ties. On the 11th of July, 1761, the Duke, on his deathbed, executed an entail of his whole estate in favour of the heirs of the body of his father James Marquis of Douglas, with remainder to Lord Douglas Hamilton, brother to the Duke of Hamilton, &c. &c. And of the same date, he also executed another deed, setting forth, that as, in the event of his death without heirs of his body, Archibald Douglas, alias Stewart, a minor, and son of the deceased Lady Jane Douglas, his sister, would succeed to him in his dukedom of Douglas; he therefore, by that deed, appointed the Duchess of Douglas, the Duke of Queensberry, and several other noble and honourable persons, to be his tutors and guardians. The youth's guardians proceeded, immediately after the duke's death, to have him put in possession of the estate of Douglas. He was served heir before a jury to the late duke, after the examination of a great body of evidence, the examination or inquest having been attended by counsel on the part of the Duke of Hamilton, who claimed the Douglas estate as heir-male. The guardians of the Duke of Hamilton, however, were not convinced of the legitimacy of Douglas, and, with the view of expiscating the truth, despatched Mr. Andrew Stuart, one of their number, to Paris. Mr. Stuart's discoveries, in his own opinion, and that of his colleagues, amounted to no less than a demonstration that the whole story of the pretended delivery of Lady Jane while in Paris, as set forth in the service of Mr. Douglas, was a fiction. In these circumstances, three actions of reduction of that service were respectively raised at the instance of the Duke of Hamilton's guardians—Lord Douglas Hamilton and Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick—which actions were afterwards conjoined by the Court of Session. The effect of the conjoined action, if successful, would have been to declare that Mr. Douglas was not the son of Lady Jane, and, consequently, to set him aside from the estate.

The proofs adduced for Mr. Douglas consisted of:—1st, The depositions of several witnesses, that Lady Jane appeared to them to be with child while at Aix-la-Chapelle, and other places.—2dly, the direct and positive testimony of Mrs. Hewit, who accompanied Lady Jane to Paris, to the actual delivery at Paris upon the 10th July, 1748.—3dly, The depositions of other witnesses with regard to the claimant's being owned and acknowledged by Lady Jane and Sir John Stewart to be their child, and the habit and repute of the country.—4thly, A variety of letters which had passed betwixt Sir John Stewart, Lady Jane Douglas, Mrs. Hewit, and others, respecting the claimant's birth.—5thly, Four letters said to have been written by Pierre la Marre, who, according to the defendant's account, was the accoucheur to the delivery of Lady Jane, and which were presented as so many true and genuine letters. Add to these, that a few days before his death, which happened in June, 1764, Sir John Stewart emitted a solemn declaration in presence of two ministers and one justice-of-the peace, declaring and asserting, as stepping into eternity, that the defendant and his deceased twin-brother were both born of the body of Lady Jane Douglas, his lawful spouse, in the year 1748. Mrs. Hewit, who was charged with being an accomplice in the fraud, died during the law-plea of a lingering illness, but to the last persisted that all she had sworn about the birth of the defendant was truth, excepting some mistakes and errors as to names and dates, which she corrected in a letter to a reverend gentleman of the Episcopal communion. The pursuers maintained: 1st, That Lady Jane was not delivered upon the 10th of July, 1748, by the evidence of various letters written by Sir John Stewart and Mrs. Hewit upon the 10th, 11th, and 22d July, 1748.—2dly, That Lady Jane Douglas was not delivered in the house of a Madame la Brune, nor in the presence of a Madame la Brune and her daughter; under which head they brought various circumstances to show that no such persons as the Madame la Brune in question, or her daughter, ever existed.—3dly, That Lady Jane Douglas could not have been delivered either upon the 10th of July, or in the house of a Madame la Brune, because, upon that date, and during several days preceding and subsequent to the 10th of July, Lady Jane Douglas, with her husband and Mrs. Hewit, resided at the Hotel de Chalons, kept by Mons. Godofroi, where it is acknowledged she was not delivered; and this alibi the plaintiffs asserted to be clearly proved by the testimony of Mons. and Madame Godofroi, as well as by certain books kept by them.—4thly, The falsehood of the delivery in the house of a Madame la Brune upon the 10th July, the pursuers argued might be proved by Lady Jane's situation, upon her arrival at the house of Madame Michelle, and by incidents which happened during her continuance there.—5thly, They argued for the evidence of imposture in the studied concealment and mystery at Paris in July, 1748, when Sir John and Lady Jane, with their confidante Mrs. Hewit, carried with them from Paris to Rheims one child; and from their repetition of the same concealment and mystery, upon their return to Paris in November, 1749, when the same three persons brought from Paris to Rheims a second child.—Lastly, the plaintiffs brought proof, that at Paris, in the month of July, 1748, a male child, recently born, was carried off from his parents of the name of Mignion; that, in the month of November, 1749, another male child, born in the year 1748, was carried off from his parents, of the name of Sanry; that both these children were under false pretences carried off from their parents by certain persons then in Paris,—and that these British persons were Sir John Stewart, Lady Jane Douglas, and Mrs. Hewit.

To these arguments were added a most critical examination of the defendant's proof of Lady Jane's pregnancy, and a contrary proof brought to redargue it; and a proof of the non-existence of the Pierre la Marre, whom the defendant affirmed to have been the accoucheur, with a proof of the forgery of the letters attributed to him.

On the 7th July, 1767, the case came on for judgment in the Court of Session, and so important was the cause deemed, that the fifteen judges took no less than eight days to deliver their opinions. The result was, that seven of the judges voted to sustain the reasons of reduction, and other seven to assoilzie the defender; the Lord-president—who has no vote but in such a dilemma—voted for the reduction, by which Douglas, alias Stewart, lost both name and estate. An appeal from this decision having been taken to the House of Peers, the judgment of the Court of Session was reversed in the year 1769; and Archibald Douglas declared to be the son of Lady Jane, and heir of the Duke of Douglas. Archibald Douglas was created Lord Douglas by George III. in 1796. His son is the present peer of that name, and now enjoys the princely family-estates.

dency,—the large cotton-works at the neighbouring manufactory of Deanston giving employment to a great part of the population. [See KILMADOCK.] Large cattle-fairs are held here on the 2d Wednesday of February, the 2d Wednesday of May, the last Wednesday of July, the 1st Tuesday, 1st Wednesday and Thursday, and 4th Wednesday of November, and the last Wednesday of December.—The only object of much interest here is the ancient castle of Doune, which is situated close by the village, on a mound apparently artificial, and surrounded by beautiful wooded banks. The Teith flows immediately under its walls, and is joined a little below the castle by the water of Ardoch. The period of its erection has not been ascertained. Tradition ascribes its foundation to Murdoch, Duke of Albany, who, along with his two sons, fell beneath the axe of the executioner at Stirling in 1425, during the glorious but iron reign of James I. This account, however, is obviously quite false, for although it was undoubtedly possessed by Albany, it had been for nearly a century before his time the seat of the Earls of Menteith. The custody of Doune castle was granted by James V. to James Stewart, ancestor of the Moray family. It afterwards fell into the full possession of his son, who was created Lord Doune in 1581, and since that period it has continued in the possession of the Earls of Moray. This ancient stronghold is of prodigious size and strength. It forms a square pile, the sides of which are 96 feet in length, the walls being 40 feet high, and 10 in thickness. Considering its immense age, it presents wonderfully few marks of the injuries of time. The tower, which stands at the north-east corner, is massive and lofty, being 80 feet high. The great hall is 63 feet long, and 25 wide. There are several other spacious apartments in that portion of the building which appears to have constituted the family-residence, and the whole of them exhibit striking proofs of former grandeur. From the south-east corner of what seems to have been the dining-room, a narrow stair descends into a subterranean passage which leads into a small dark cell, obviously intended for the purposes of a dungeon. Its roof is vaulted, and contains a small hole,—probably for lowering scanty pittances of food to the unhappy captive. There are other vaults and prisons on the ground floor on each side of the entry, all of them of the same frightful description. The building has formerly been covered with stones or slates; but no part of the roof now remains. Doune castle was occupied for the last time as a place of defence in 1745, by the adherents of Prince Charles, who planted a twelve-pounder in one of the windows, and several swivels on the parapets. John Home, the author of 'Douglas,' and Dr. Witherspoon, afterwards distinguished as a presbyterian divine, were confined along with other prisoners taken by the Pretender's forces. Many of our readers will remember the graphic account of their escape, given by Home in his 'History of the Rebellion.' Grose has given a view of Doune castle. Several modern views of it have been painted by Stevenson and others.

DOUNIES. See BANCHORY-DAVINICK.

DOWALLY, formerly a chapelry in the parish of Caputh in Perthshire, but disjoined from it in 1500, and now annexed to the parish of Dunkeld, the minister of which preaches here one diet in the afternoon of every second Sabbath in summer, and every third Sabbath in winter. The old church of Dowally—which was built by Bishop Brown in 1500—was a long, narrow, inelegant structure. A new church was built in 1820; sittings 210. The population of this district, in 1801, was 672; in 1831, 596. It is 5 miles north by west of Dunkeld, and contains about 11,580 acres, stretching along the eastern bank of the Tay. At the upper extremity, the barony of Dalcapon, which extends along the north bank of the Tummel—here crossed by a ferry—for three-quarters of a mile, is separated from it by an intervening part of the parish of Logierait. The hills afford pasture to numerous flocks of sheep; some of them are covered with natural forests, well-stocked with red and roe deer, and game of various kinds. The rocky hills of CRAIGIE BARNS [which see] and Craigiebenean, on the lower boundary of Dowally, present a very precipitous and picturesque appearance towards the east. The King's pass, between Craigie Barns, and a large rocky, wooded hill, called the King's Seat, derives its name from the circumstance of its having been the place where the Scottish monarchs placed themselves, in order to direct their shafts with advantage at the flying deer, when driven that way for their amusement; and, according to a story told by William Barclay in his treatise 'Contra Monarchomachos,' a chase of this kind had very nearly prevented the future miseries of the unhappy Mary Stuart. The road, which passes through Dowally to Athole, has been cut with great labour and expense along the bottom of the King's Seat, which overhangs the river so closely, and at such a height, that the timid traveller, who looks over the wall that has been built to support it, is little disposed to linger on his way. The Gaelic language is commonly spoken here, though all the inhabitants understand the English more or less perfectly; and it is curious, that the hills of King's Seat and Craigie Barns, have been for centuries the separating barrier of these languages. In the first house below them, the English language is, and has been long spoken; while the Gaelic invariably prevails in the first house above them, and at not more than a mile distant. See DUNKELD.

DOWALTON (LOCH), a fine fresh-water lake on the north-west boundary of the parish of Sorbie, Wigtonshire. It has its name from the family of M'Dowall, the proprietor of the lands in which it is imbosomed; but is also sometimes called Longcastle Loch. On the north, it sends out a stream which, flowing eastward over a course of 4½ miles, and intersecting the parish of Sorbie, falls into the sea at Garlieston. The lake is about 3 miles in circumference, and from 5 to 20 feet deep. On its western side it has an island of about 30 acres in area, on which are traces of an old building called Longcastle.

DOWNE-HILL, in the parish of Edenkillie, in Morayshire, an apparently artificial elevation which appears to have been a fortress of great antiquity. It is of a conical shape, round a considerable part of which runs the rapid Divie, in a deep rocky channel; and, where not defended by the river, it is encircled by a deep ditch with a strong rampart, the stones of which bear marks of fusion.

DRAINY, a parish in Elginshire, bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east by the river Lossie, which divides it from the parishes of St. Andrews and Urquhart; on the south by the site of the once beautiful loch of Spynie, which divides it from the parish of Spynie, though it is now drained into a stagnant morass; and on the west by the parish of Duffus. Before Loch Spynie was drained, this parish consisted of a peninsula formed by it, the Lossie, and the Moray frith, stretching east and west, about 4 miles in length along the coast, and 2 to 3 in breadth. The name of the parish is supposed to have originated from the draining of swamps and marshes in the vicinity. This part of the country, in general, is low and flat. There are only two small eminences meriting the name of hills. The soil is partly a rich

loam or clay, and partly a light black sandy mould,—very fertile and well-cultivated. On the moor lands there is good pasturage. The soil of the old bed of Spynie loch, which partly belongs to this parish—and from the draining of which, about the year 1807, at an expense of £10,800, great profit was anticipated—has not yet been found to be of much value. It is deeply impregnated with sulphur and iron, and only affords some coarse pasturage, neither wholesome nor nutritious, and possessing, it is affirmed, the property of converting the colour of the black cattle which prevail here into grey! The draining, however, has redeemed some rich and valuable clay lands near its margin. This loch discharged itself into the Lossie, about a mile from the sea. A canal now runs a little from the north of Spynie castle, on the site of Spynie loch, through Drainy parish to the Lossie, a little above Lossiemouth. Through the low plains, on each side of the Lossie, as it runs from Elgin along the eastern border of this parish to the sea, large embankments of earth have been raised at great expense, in order to prevent a recurrence of the calamitous inundation which happened in 1829, of which a very interesting description is given in Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's 'Account of the Great Floods in Morayshire.' The two small eminences or hills in this parish abound with white and yellow freestone, which is in great request for building over all this quarter of the country. In the Coulart hill, between Lossiemouth and Stotfield, there are appearances of lead; but an English adventure entered into shortly previous to the publication of the Old Statistical Account, at an expense of £500, entirely failed. The hill of Causea, or Cave-sea, consists of one continuous mass of freestone, upwards of a mile in length, and forming a bold shore, cut and excavated by the surge into curious arches, caves, and pyramids. The scenery here is grand and picturesque. At Lossiemouth, also, a natural cave, about 10 feet square, called St. Gerardine's cave, was adorned with a handsome Gothic door and windows, and a medicinal spring issuing from the rock above the hermitage: but in the course of working the quarries, it has been totally destroyed.—Lossiemouth, at the efflux of the Lossie, is the principal village. It is situated near the point of Stotfield-head, in the north-east corner of the parish, and is a port for small shipping. It stands 5 miles north-east of the royal burgh of Elgin. There are fishing hamlets at Causea and Stotfield.—Population of Lossiemouth, in 1831, 635; of Stotfield, 168: of the parish, in 1801, 1,057; in 1831, 1,296. Houses 272. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,832.—This parish is in the synod of Moray, and presbytery of Elgin. It consists of the two ancient parishes of Kinnedder and Ogstown, which were united soon after the Restoration, and received the name of Drainy from the erection of a new central church on its lands at the annexation. Minister's stipend £242 7s. 5d. Patron, Cumming of Altyre. Church built about the end of the 17th century.—Salary of parochial schoolmaster £36 7s. 7½d., with about £7 fees, &c. There are 4 private schools in the parish.

DREGHORN,* a parish in the southern part of the district of Cunninghame, Ayrshire. It is an irregular stripe, about 8 miles long, and from ¾ of a mile to 2 miles broad, stretching from south-west to north-east. On three sides its boundary is marked by streams; on the east by Garrier or Gawrier burn, which divides it from Kilmaurs; on the south by Irvine water, which divides it from Dundonald; and on the west and north-west by Annock water, which divides it from Irvine and Stewarton; and on the north-east the parish is bounded by Fenwick. At the south-west end—which is distant only a mile from the coast—the surface is a dead flat very slightly above sea-level; but it thence rises, in gentle undulations, toward the east and north-east, and both in the interior, and especially along the banks of the Annock, wears a pleasing appearance. In the flat grounds, the soil is sandy and gravelly; but in the other districts, it is a fine deep loam, remarkably fertile. The whole parish, except a few acres of meadow-land, is under cultivation, well-enclosed, and judiciously interspersed with plantation. Coal and limestone are worked; and freestone is found. The parish is intersected eastward by the road from Irvine to Kilmarnock, and north-eastward by the road from Irvine, through Stewarton to Glasgow; and is provided with numerous cross or subordinate roads. The village of Dreghorn is situated in the south-west district of the parish, on the first gentle acclivity above the flat grounds, and commands a fine view of the frith of Clyde, and the coast of Ayrshire. The houses stand in irregular lines, and, being interspersed with trees, and whitewashed, make a fine rural grouping to the eye. The village is 2 miles from Irvine, on the highway between that town and Kilmarnock; and has about 300 inhabitants. Population of the parish, in 1801, 797; in 1831, 888. Houses 149. Assessed property, in 1815, £11,895.—Dreghorn is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend £176 13s. 10d.; glebe £3. Unappropriated teinds £826 14s. 10d. The church was built in 1780, and is situated in the village. Sittings 427. From a fourth to a third of the parishioners are Dissenters, most of whom are connected with congregations in Irvine.—Schoolmaster's salary £29 18s. 10½d., with £60 other emoluments. There are 2 schools nonparochial.—Dreghorn, in its present form, comprehends the ancient parishes of Dreghorn and Pierce-town, which were united in 1668. The churches of both parishes anciently belonged to the monks of Kilwinning, and were served by vicars. In 1603, the patronage of the church of Pierce-town, with the tithes and church-lands, were granted to Hugh, the Earl of Eglinton.

DREINICH, a small island in Loch Linnhè, near the island of Lismore.

DREM, a small farm-village, 4 miles north of Haddington, in the parish of ATHELSTANEFORD: which see. On the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, John Hamilton was paid £500 for the regality of Drem.

DRHUIM (THE), an exquisitely beautiful portion of the strath of the Beauly, on the grounds of Lord Lovat.

DRIMMITORMENT. See DUNNICHEN.

DRIMODUNE. See ARRAN.

DRON, a parish in the south-eastern part of Perthshire. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Dunbarnie; on the south by the parishes of Forgandenny and Arngask, and the water of Farg, which separates it from Fifeshire; on the west by Dunbarnie and Forgandenny; and on the east by the parish of Abernethy, from which it is partly separated by Farg water. It is 3½ miles in length, from east to west, and about 3 miles in breadth, being one of the smallest and most thinly peopled parishes in the county of Perth. The high road from Queensferry to Perth passes through the eastern part of the parish. The southern part of the parish is occupied by the Ochils, and from these eminences to near its northern boundary the parish forms a sort of sloping plain. The northern part of the parish forms a ridge of small elevation running from west

* In early charters, the name was written *Dregern;* and it probably derived from the British *Tre-quern*, which signifies a town or habitation by the swamp, or by the alder-trees.

to east. The soil in the low grounds is principally of clay, till, and loam. The Old Statistical Account gives the following account of an extraordinary occurrence which took place in this parish about the end of last century: "In that part of the Ochils which fronts the house of Ecclesiamagirdle, a very singular phenomenon took place about 7 years ago. After a long series of rainy weather, the hill, about 100 paces from the summit, burst open with a loud explosion like thunder, which was heard at the distance of two miles across the valley. A violent and rapid torrent, mixed with earth and stone and broken rock, issued from the opening, and rushed down with an impetuosity which swept all before it. The inhabitants of some houses which stood immediately below, alarmed at once with the noise and torrent, which directed its course full towards them, were preparing to flee for their safety, when happily the torrent deviated into a different tract, and after continuing to flow for 10 or 12 hours, it ceased, without having done any material injury, and has remained quiet ever since."—A portion of this parish, known by the name of Ecclesiamagirdle, is isolated from the rest, being surrounded by the parish of Dunbarnie on the north and east, and the parish of Forgandenny on the south and west. The etymology of the name has defied the ingenuity of antiquaries, but it probably bore some reference to a small chapel which formerly stood in this part of the parish, and of which some ruins, along with a burial-ground, still remain. The only other relic of antiquity in the parish is a remarkable rocking stone which stands on the south descent of the hill opposite to the church and manse of Dron. "It is," says the author of the Old Statistical Account, "a large mass of whinstone, of an irregular figure, about 10 feet in length, and 7 in breadth, and stands in a sloping direction. On gently pressing the higher end with the finger, it has a perceptible motion, vibrating in an arch of between one and two inches, and the vibration continues for some time after the pressure is removed."—Population, in 1801, 428; in 1831, 464. Assessed property £3,862.—The parish of Dron is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £166 19s. 6d.; glebe £9, with £4 10s. per annum in lieu of coals. The parochial school is the only place of elementary instruction in the parish. The salary of the master is £34. Average attendance, in 1836, 18.

DRON, a hill in the parish of Longforgan, Perthshire, elevated to the height of 667 feet above the level of the sea.

DRONGS, a stupendous rock near Hillswick in Northmaven. It is cleft in three places nearly to the bottom, and when seen obscurely through a fog, conveys the idea of a huge ship under sail.

DRONLAW. See AUCHTERHOUSE.

DROOTHY (THE). See THE CLUNIE.

DRUM (LOCH). See BANCHORY-TARNAN.

DRUMALBINN. See CALEDONIANS.

DRUMBLADE, a parish in the north-western part of Aberdeenshire. On the north and east it is bounded by the parish of Forgue; on the south and south-west by Insch, and part of Gartly parishes; and on the east and north-east by Huntly parish. It is principally divided from the surrounding parishes by rivulets. Its length, from north to south, is from 5 to 6, and its breadth, from east to west, 4 to 5 miles: its circumference is about 18 miles. Superficial area about 5,000 acres. Its form is triangular. According to the Old Statistical Account, it "somewhat resembles the body of a fiddle." Its ancient name was Drumblait, which signifies, in Gaelic, 'Hills covered with corn.' The surface is composed of small hills and valleys. The soil of the latter is deep loam; that of the higher ground is thin and gravelly, but fertile. Some of the hills are covered with firs, but most are arable. The valleys produce excellent crops. There is abundance of a very fine yellow-brown clay here, called clay-marl, and used as a compost for manure: very little sand appears in it. The district possesses large quantities of coarse limestone, freestone—here called paisy-whin—and moor-stone, with some slate. The fuel commonly used is peat, turf, heath, &c. English coal is procured from Banff or Portsoy. Population, in 1801, 821; in 1831, 978. Houses 169. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,058.—The principal seat or residence in the parish is Lessendrum. There are three tumuli here; at the largest of which, called Meet-hillock, near Slioch, Bruce encamped, after having defeated Cummyn at Inverury. A small hill above this tumulus is called Robin's height, and had on the top large stones with inscriptions on them.—Drumblade is in the synod of Aberdeen, and presbytery of Turriff. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Stipend £159 9s. 7d. glebe £16. Church built in 1778, and since enlarged chiefly subsequent to 1829–30; sittings 500. School master's salary £30 per annum, with about £26 10s fees, &c., exclusive of the bequest left to the parochial master of Aberdeen, Banff and Elgin shires, expected, in 1834, to amount to between £20 and £30

DRUMCLOG. See AVONDALE.

DRUMDERFIT, or DRUIMNADEUR, that is, 'the Ridge of Tears,' a rising ground in the parish of Wester Kilmuir, or Knockbain, in Ross-shire, on which are a great number of cairns, which are said to indicate the spot of an extraordinary massacre of the Isles men, about the year 1400.

DRUMGLOW. See CLEISH.

DRUMLANRIG CASTLE, a magnificent seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, in the parish of Durisdeer, Dumfries-shire. It stands on a knoll or rising-ground, on the right bank of the Nith, about 1 miles north-west of Dumfries, and 3½ north-north-west of Thornhill; and, for several miles, forms an arresting feature in a rich and remarkably varied landscape, to the eye of a traveller passing along the highway which traverses the picturesque vale of the Nith. The castle is a hollow square, four stories high surmounted with turrets at the angles, and presenting such an array of windows, that the peasantry of the vale fondly report them to be as numerous as the days of the year. From the inner court, staircases ascend at the angles in semicircular towers. On the architraves of the windows and doors is a profusion adorning of hearts and stars, the arms of the Douglasses. The castle fronts to the north, and has also a noble appearance on the east, combining, on each side, the aspects of strength and beauty,—the lineaments of a fortress and a mansion; and it is even night secured, not only by a thick door of oak, but by a ponderous gate of iron. Though more Gothic than Grecian, and marked with considerable architectural defects, it is a noble and imposing edifice and suggests ideas of a princely chieftain holding court among dependents and vassals. This grand pile occupied ten years in building, and was finished in 1689, the year after the Revolution. William first Duke of Queensberry—celebrated in civil history as a statesman, and in the annals of the Covenanters as an abettor of persecution—planned and completed it; and he expended upon it such enormous sums of money, and during the only night his residing within its walls, was so exacerbated the inaccessibility of medical advice to relieve him from a temporary fit of illness, that he abandoned in disgust, and afterwards, in the unpolished language of the period, wrote upon the artificers'

for erecting it,—"The deil pike out his een that looks herein!" A portrait in the gallery—that of William III.—is, in its wounds and defacement, a memorial of the Highlanders having occupied the castle on their march in 1745. Drumlanrig was the principal residence of the family of Queensberry. But on the death of Charles, the third Duke, in 1777, without male issue, it passed, along with the Queensberry titles, to William, Earl of March; and upon the death of the latter in 1810, it went by entail to the Duke of Buccleuch. During both these periods, and for years afterwards, it was little occupied, greatly neglected, and defaced. But the present noble proprietor has, since his majority in 1827, adopted it as his favourite residence, and has brought the house itself, and the beautiful grounds around it, into a smiling and polished condition. Pennant says: "The beauties of Drumlanrig are not confined to the highest part of the grounds; the walks, for a very considerable way by the sides of the Nith, abound with most picturesque and various scenery. Below the bridge the sides are prettily wooded, but not remarkably lofty; above, the views become wildly magnificent. The river runs through a deep and rocky channel, bounded by vast wooded cliffs, that rise suddenly from its margin; and the prospect down from the summit is of a terrific depth, increased by the rolling of the black waters beneath. Two views are particularly fine: one of quick repeated but extensive meanders amidst broken sharp-pointed rocks, which often divide the river into several channels, interrupted by short and foaming rapids coloured with a moory taint;—the other is of a strait, narrowed by the sides, precipitous and wooded, approaching each other equidistant, horrible from the blackness and fury of the river, and the fiery red and black colours of the rocks, that have all the appearance of having sustained a change by the rage of another element." Till a few years ago, there was preserved in the park of Drumlanrig a remnant of the aboriginal wild cattle of Scotland. [See article CUMBERNAULD.] "These animals," says Mr. Gilpin, who saw the objects he describes, "are milk-white, except their noses, ears, and orbits of their eyes, which are of a dark-brown, approaching to black. They are described by old writers as having manes; but these have none. They resemble the cow in many respects; but their form is more elegant, with a spirited wildness in their looks; and when they run, instead of the clumsy cow-gallop, they bound like deer." Pennant, who also saw these animals while here in June, 1772, has this memorandum: "In my walks about the park see the white breed of wild cattle, derived from the native race of the country, and still retain the primeval savageness and ferocity of their ancestors; were more shy than any deer; ran away on the appearance of any of the human species, and even set off at full gallop on the least noise; so that I was under the necessity of going very softly under the shelter of trees or bushes to get a near view of them. During summer they keep apart from all other cattle, but in severe weather hunger will compel them to visit the out-houses in search of food. The keepers are obliged to shoot them if any are wanted. If the beast is not killed on the spot, it runs at the person who gave the wound, and who is forced, in order to save himself, to fly for safety to the intervention of some tree. These cattle are of a middle size, have very long legs, and the cows are fine horned. The orbits of the eyes and the tips of the noses are black; but the bulls have lost the manes attributed to them by Boethius."

DRUMLITHIE, a considerable manufacturing village in the parish of Glenbervie, on the line of road from Laurencekirk to Stonehaven; distant from the former 7½ miles, and 6 from the latter.

DRUMMELZIER,* a parish in Peebleshire; bounded on the north-west by Stobo; on the north by Manor; on the east by Manor and Lyne; on the south by Tweedsmuir; and on the west by Lanarkshire and Glenholm. It is of a remarkable figure, not unlike the outline of a decapitated human body, in a sitting posture, the neck a little elongated. At one point, from Glenkerierig-hill on the west, to Black Dody hill on the east, it is 5 miles in breadth; but during one-fourth of its length, it is only 2½ miles broad, and during one-half of it, no more than from ¾ to 1¾. Yet, in extreme length, it extends from Catlercleugh on the south-west, to Mounthill on the north-east, 13¼ miles. It stretches from the mountain-ridge or water-line, which divides Peebleshire from Lanark, away north-eastward into the centre of the county. Kingledoors burn rises in the heights which divide the two counties, and intersects a limb of the parish over a distance of 4½ miles. There the Tweed, having entered the parish from the south, flows directly across, receiving the waters of this burn on its way; and it thence forms the north-western boundary-line over a distance of 9 miles. On the other hand, the eastern or south-eastern boundary-line is formed by a ridge of heights which separate the local waters of Drummelzier from those of Manor. The body of the parish is thus a slope or acclivity of hills looking down upon the Tweed, and terminating in the vale upon its banks. Its indigenous brooks, 7 in number, all rise toward the east, and run down westward or north-westward to pour their waters into the Tweed. But though a hilly district, and forming a part of the southern high-lands, the parish contains much arable land, and is finely variegated with plantations and cultivated fields. The vale along the river is in general narrow; yet, in some places, it expands into beautiful haughs; and, where the rivulets break down from the heights, it opens into fine cleughs or glens. This vale is the chief scene of culture, and the principal seat of the population. The soil in the haughs is rich alluvial loam; but elsewhere is, in general, sharp and very stony. Limestone and slate are found, but are not worked. Drummelzier castle—formerly a seat of the Tweedie family, and a link in a chain of fortresses, now all in ruin, along the banks of the Tweed—overlooks the river from a beautiful site environed with plantation. There are, in the parish, vestiges of a Roman road, and of two old castles,—one of the latter 6 feet thick in the walls, and held together by a cement as hard as stone, yet so old, that no tradition remains of even the period of its destruction. Upon a spot near the junction of the Powsail rivulet with the Tweed, is a tumulus, reported to be the grave of the famous wizard, Merlin. It is said that Merlin predicted the union between the two kingdoms, and the prophetic couplet was thought to have been of some use in conciliating the prejudices of the people. It runs nearly as follows:—

"When Tweed and Powsail meet at Merlin's grave,
Scotland and England one king shall have."

Except a road along the Tweed, which, during more than half the distance, traverses the western side of the river, and does not strictly belong to the parish, Drummelzier is quite unprovided with facilities of communication; and throughout its south-western limb—which, though narrow, is long—it has no proper road whatever. The village of Drummelzier is beautifully situated on the Powsail, one-fourth of a

* The name is popularly pronounced, and occasionally written, Drummellier. "The whole word," says the author of Caledonia, "is probably the British *Drym-meiliaur*, signifying 'the Dwelling on or at the ridge.'"

mile above its confluence with the Tweed, and contains something less than 100 inhabitants. Population of the parish, in 1801, 278; in 1831, 223. Houses 42. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,668.—Drummelzier, formerly a vicarage of the rectory of Stobo, is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Trotter of Ballendean. Stipend £192 5s. 7d.; glebe £10. Schoolmaster's salary £32, with £11 8s. 1½d. of other emoluments. The present parish consists of the original Drummelzier, and the southern and larger part of the old parish of Dawick. [See DAWICK.] At Kingledoors, in the south-eastern part of Drummelzier, formerly was a chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, the early evangelist of Tweedside; and, along with its appurtenances, and the lands of Hopcarshire, it was granted to the monks of Melrose.

DRUMMOND, a village in the parish of Kiltearn, near the river Skiack, on the post-road from Dingwall to Novar inn. It has two well-attended fairs,—one in June, and the other in December. The parish-school is here.

DRUMMOND CASTLE, in the parish of Muthil, 2 miles south of Crieff, was for many generations the residence of the noble family of Perth, and is now a seat of Lord and Lady Gwydyr. Behind the present castle are the ruins of one still more ancient, but of its history few authentic facts remain. Drummond castle, as it now appears, has undergone little or no exterior alteration for nearly a century. It forms two sides of a quadrangle, facing north and west. The front walls are ornamented with creeping woodbine, and a variety of evergreens. To the south of the castle, and in its immediate vicinity, under a steep bank, is an extensive flower-garden, laid out in the Dutch taste. Near a mile to the east is the fish-pond,—a large sheet of water, forming an agreeable feature in the landscape. At the termination of the last struggle for the Stuarts,—in which cause, James, Duke of Perth, acted a conspicuous part,—Government erected on the spot now covered by this lake, a kind of fortified village, which was occupied for some time after by the royal troops, as a post of observation, this being the centre of Strathearn, and the principal pass or key to the North Highlands. Not a vestige now remains of this once formidable military encampment. The family of Drummond was always ranked among the most ancient and illustrious names of the Scottish nation, and was distinguished by a long train of worthy ancestors not less remarkable for the noble alliances they made, and the dignities conferred on them, than for personal merit. Sir Malcolm Drummond flourished in the middle of the 12th century. From him descended Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, who made a great figure in the reigns of James III. and IV., and was concerned in most of the public transactions of the time. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Drummond, January 14, 1487. His grandson James, 4th peer, was created Earl of Perth, March 4, 1605. His great nephew, James, 4th Earl, was successively Lord-justice-general, and Lord-chancellor of Scotland. On the accession of James II. of England, he was in great favour with that monarch, and attempted to follow him abroad after his abdication, but was taken, and suffered four years' imprisonment. On his liberation he followed his master, who created him Duke of Perth, first lord of the bedchamber, knight of the garter, &c. He died at St. Germains in May, 1716, and was interred in the chapel of the Scottish college at Paris. His eldest son James—by Lady Jane Douglas—attached himself firmly to the House of Stuart. He opposed the Union, and was very active in the insurrection of 1715. His son James, called Duke of Perth, imbibed all the principles of his family, and joined the standard of the young Pretender. At the battle of Preston he acted as lieutenant-general; "and in spite of a very delicate constitution," says Douglas, "he underwent the greatest fatigues, and was the first on every occasion of duty, where his head or his hands could be of use; bold as a lion in the field, but ever merciful in the hour of victory." After the battle of Culloden had extirpated the hopes of the house of Stuart, he embarked for France, but died on the passage, May 13, 1746. Having died before the limited time appointed by parliament for the surrendering, he escaped the attainder, but it fell on his brother and heir John, who was embarked in the same cause, and whose estate and title were forfeited to the Crown.

DRUMOAK, sometimes called DALMAIK, a parish partly in Aberdeenshire, partly in Kincardine; its extent about 4 miles long and 2 broad. It is bounded on the north by Echt and Peterculter parishes; on the east and south by Maryculter; on the south by Maryculter and Durris; and on the west by Banchory Tarnan. The surface is hilly, a great part being only fit for sheep-pasture. The tower of Drum, in this parish, is a very ancient edifice. Population, in 1801, 648; in 1831, 804. Houses, in 1831, in Aberdeenshire, 128; in Kincardineshire, 35. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,405.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Irvine of Drum. Stipend £157 14s. 1d. glebe £21 16s. 8d.—Schoolmaster's salary £30, with £22 fees.

DRUMSTURDY-MUIR, a straggling hamlet in the parish of Monifieth, on the old road from Dundee to Arbroath, Forfarshire. Rising immediately on the south of it is the far-seeing Laws-hill, on the summit of which is a vitrified fort.

DRYBURGH ABBEY, a noble edifice, now in ruins, situated about 4 miles from Melrose, on the north bank of the Tweed, in the most delightful part of the vale of that river, famed as it is for beauty along its whole extent. The abbey, overgrown with ivy, and adorned with flowers, stands amidst the gloom of wood, on a verdant level, above high banks of red earth which confine the course of the river, whose rapid stream here makes a bold sweep around the park and mains-farm of Dryburgh, in its passage onwards. Mr. George Smith, architect, states that the ruins are so overgrown with the luxuriant foliage, that he found great difficulty in taking accurate measurements of them. "Everywhere you behold the usurpation of nature over art. In one roofless apartment a fine spruce and holly are to be seen flourishing in the rubbish; in others, the walls are completely covered with ivy, and, even on the top of some of the arches, trees have sprung up to a considerable growth, and these clustering with the aspiring pinnacles, add character to the Gothic pile. These aged trees on the summit of the walls are the surest records we have of the antiquity of its destruction." The structure was originally cruciform, divided in the breadth into three parts by two colonnaded arcades. The cross, transepts and choir have all been short; a part of the north transept which is still standing, called St Mary's aisle, is a beautiful specimen of early Gothic work. Perhaps the most striking feature in the remains is a fine Norman arch, which was originally the western doorway. Its enrichments are in the style of the 12th century, and little affected by time. The monastery is a complete ruin. Nothing is entire but the chapter-house, St. Modan's chapel, and the two joining passages. The chapter-house is 47 feet long, 23 broad, and 20 in height. At the east end there are five pointed windows; the western extremity

contains a circular-headed centre-window, with a smaller one on either side. The hall is adorned with a row of intersected arches. Mr. Smith concludes his description with the following remarks:—"From a minute inspection of the ruins we are led to believe that there are portions of the work of a much earlier date. The arch was the distinctive feature of all structures of the middle ages, as the column was of those of classic antiquity; and among these ruins we observed no fewer than four distinct styles of arches,—namely, the massive Roman arch with its square sides; the imposing deep-splayed Saxon; the pillared and intersected Norman; and last, the early English pointed arch. These differ not only in design, but in the quality of the materials and in the execution. The chapter-house and abbot's parlour, with the contiguous domestic dwellings of the monks, we consider of much greater antiquity than the church." [Monastic Annals of Teviotdale, p. 323.]—These structures were built of a hard pinkish-coloured sandstone, and exhibit a remarkable diversity in their levels. Near the ruins still flourishes a fine tree which there is good reason to suppose was planted seven centuries ago. The late Earl of Buchan was devotedly attached to this place. At a short distance from the abbey he constructed an elegant wire suspension-bridge over the Tweed, 260 feet in length, and 4 feet 7 inches between the rails, which was very recently blown down. His lordship also erected on his grounds here an Ionic temple, with a statue of Apollo in the inside, and a bust of the bard of 'The Seasons' surmounting the dome. He also raised a colossal statue of Sir William Wallace, on the summit of a steep and thickly planted hill; which was placed on its pedestal September 22, 1814, the anniversary of the victory at Stirling bridge, in 1297. "It occupies so eminent a situation," says Mr. Chambers, "that Wallace frowning towards England, is visible even from Berwick, a distance of more than 30 miles." The statue is 21½ feet high, and is formed of red sandstone, painted white. It was designed by Mr. John Smith, sculptor, from a supposed authentic portrait, which was purchased in France by the father of the late Sir Philip Ainslie of Pilton. The hero is represented in the ancient Scottish dress and armour, with a shield hanging from his left hand, and leaning lightly on his spear with his right. Upon a tablet below there is an appropriate inscription.

Sir Walter Scott, in the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' gives an interesting account of the Nun of Dryburgh,—an unfortunate female wanderer, who took up her abode, about eighty years ago, in a vault amongst the ruins of this abbey, which during the day she never quitted. It was supposed from an account she gave of a spirit who used to arrange her habitation, at night, during her absence in search of food or charity at the residences of gentlemen in the neighbourhood, that the vault was haunted; and it is still, on this account, regarded with terror by many among the lower orders. She never could be prevailed upon to relate to her friends the reason why she adopted so singular a course of life; "but it was believed," says Sir Walter, "that it was occasioned by a vow that during the absence of a man to whom she was attached, she would never look upon the sun. Her lover never returned. He fell during the civil war of 1745-6, and she never more beheld the light of day." Allan Cunningham tells us that the late Earl of Buchan waited upon Lady Scott in 1819, when the illustrious author of Waverley was brought nigh to the grave by a grievous illness, and begged her to intercede with her husband to do him the honour of being buried in Dryburgh. 'The place,' said the Earl, 'is very beautiful,—just such a place as the poet loves, and as he has a fine taste that way, he is sure of being gratified with my offer.' Scott, it is reported, good-humouredly promised to give Lord Buchan the refusal, since he seemed so solicitous; but the peer himself had made his tomb in these ruins before the illustrious bard. The last resting-place of Sir Walter Scott, is a small spot of ground in an area formed by four pillars, in one of the ruined isles which belonged to his family. The ground originally belonged to the Halyburtons of Merton,—an ancient and respectable baronial family, of which Sir Walter's paternal grandmother was a member, and of which Sir Walter himself was the lineal representative. On a side-wall is the following inscription:—"Sub hoc tumulo jacet Joannes Haliburtonus, Barro de Mertoun, vir religione et virtute clarus, qui obiit 17 die Augusti, 1640." Below this there is a coat-of-arms. On the back-wall the latter history of the spot is expressed on a small tablet, as follows:—"Hunc locum sepulturæ D. Seneschallus, Buchani comes, Gualtero, Thomæ et Roberto Scott, nepotibus Haliburtoni, concessit, 1791;"—that is to say, the Earl of Buchan granted this place of sepulture in 1791, to Walter, Thomas, and Robert Scott, descendants of the Laird of Halyburton. The persons indicated were the father and uncles of Sir Walter Scott; but, though all are dead, no other member of the family lies there, except his uncle Robert, and his deceased lady. "From the limited dimensions of the place," says Mr. Chambers, "the body of the author of Waverley has been placed in a direction north and south, instead of the usual fashion; and thus, in death at least, he has resembled the Cameronians, of whose character he was supposed to have given such an unfavourable picture in one of his tales." May no unhallowed hand ever violate the sepulchre, wherein—to use the language of lament which he himself penned over a brother-bard—"that mighty genius, which walked amongst men as something superior to ordinary mortality, is laid as soundly to rest as the poor peasant whose ideas never went beyond his daily task."

"He's gone! the glorious spirit's fled!
The Minstrel's strains are hush'd and o'er;
And lowly lies the mighty dead.
* * * *
Still as the harp o'er Babel's streams,
For ever hangs his tuneful lyre;
And he, with all his glowing dreams,
Quench'd like a meteor's fire!

So sleeps the great, the young, the brave,
Of all beneath the circling sun:
A muffled shroud—a dungeon grave—
To him—the Bard, remain alone!
So, Genius, ends thy blazing reign!
So mute the music of the tongue,
Which pour'd but late the loftiest strain
That ever mortal sung!"

It has been conjectured, that the name Dryburgh takes its derivation from the Celtic *Darach-bruach*,—'the Bank of the grove of oaks.' Some vestiges of Pagan worship have been found on the Bass hill,—an eminence in its vicinity,—among which was an instrument used for killing the victims in sacrifice. In the early part of the 6th century a monastery was founded here by St. Modan; but it is supposed that after his death the community was transferred to Melrose. Mr. Morton observes, that it "was probably destroyed by the ferocious Saxon invaders under Ida, the flame-bearer, who landed on the coast of Yorkshire, in 547, and after subduing Northumberland, added this part of Scotland to his dominions by his victory over the Scoto-Britons at Cattraeth." Part of the original monastery is supposed to remain in the sub-structure of the existing ruins. The present structure was founded by Hugh de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale, and Constable of Scotland,

about 1150. According to the Chronicle of Melros, Beatrix de Beauchamp, wife of De Morville, obtained a charter of confirmation for the new foundation, from David I.; and the cemetery was consecrated on St. Martin's day, 1150, "that no demons might haunt it;" but the community did not come to reside here until the 13th of December, 1152. The monks were Premonstratensians, from Alnwick. Tradition says, that the English, under Edward II., in their retreat in 1322, provoked by the imprudent triumph of the monks in ringing the church-bells at their departure, returned and burnt the abbey in revenge. King Robert the Bruce contributed liberally towards its repair, but it has been doubted whether it ever was fully restored to its original magnificence. Certain flagrant disorders, which occurred here in the 14th century, drew down the severe censure of Pope Gregory XI. upon the inmates. Many of the abbots of Dryburgh were persons of high rank and consequence. James Stewart, who was abbot in 1545, occasionally exchanged the cowl for the helmet. Having united his retainers with those of some neighbouring nobles, they boldly determined on making a raid on the English border, and crossing the Tweed, burned the village of Horncliffe in Northumberland; but the garrisons of Norham and Berwick attacked and drove them across the border with considerable loss, before they could effect much more damage. In the same year Dryburgh abbey was destined again to be laid in ruins; being plundered and burnt by an English force under the Earl of Hertford. The market-town of Dryburgh had been previously destroyed by the troops of Sir George Bowes. The last head of this house—the lands and revenues of which were annexed to the Crown in 1587—was David Erskine, natural son of Lord Erskine, who is described as "ane exceeding modest, honest, and shamefast man." The abbey and its demesnes were granted by James VI. of Scotland to Henry Erskine, Lord Cardross; second son of John, Earl of Mar, the Lord-treasurer, and Mary, daughter of Esme Stewart, Duke of Lennox,—the direct ancestor of David Stewart Erskine, Earl of Buchan. The estate of Dryburgh-proper lies in the parish of Mertoun, in Berwickshire. A small property called the Holmes, in the parishes of St. Boswell's and Melrose, in Roxburghshire, was added to it by the late earl. The yearly rental of the whole, in 1840, was £800, exclusive of the policy extending to 52 acres.

DRYFE (The), a river in Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It rises at the base of Loch Fell, on the northern point of the parish of Hutton and Corrie; flows due south down the centre of that parish for nearly 6 miles; then bends suddenly round and flows for about a mile eastward; and again debouching, takes permanently a south-western direction, over a distance of 9 miles, through the lower part of Hutton, the eastern wing of Applegarth, and the north-western wing of Dryfesdale, when it falls into the Annan. The stream has thus a course of about 16 miles. In the early part of its course it flows through a hilly country clothed with verdure and adorned with plantation; but afterwards it traverses a champaign country almost all under a rotation of crops. In fair weather the stream is a mere rivulet, clear and pure in its waters, and stored in its pools with abundance of trout and a few salmon; but in humid weather, it is subject to sudden and impetuous floods, which come furiously down from the uplands, lay waste cultivated fields, sweep away produce and stock, and occasionally plough up, over rich and loamy soil, a new channel for the river. The Dryfe's impetuosity, or its property of 'driving' all before it, is supposed to be alluded to in its name.

DRYFESDALE—popularly pronounced Drysdale*—a parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, occupying the centre of the large and beautiful valley called the How of Annandale. It is bounded on the north by Applegarth; on the east by Hutton, Tundergarth, and St. Mungo; on the south by Dalton; and on the west by Lochmaben. It has, in some degree, the figure of the outline of a sportsman's powder-horn, the neck lying to the south. It measures in extreme length, from a bend of the Annan, opposite Dormount, on the south, to the point where it is first touched by Corrielaw burn, on the north-east, 7½ miles; and, in extreme breadth, from a bend of the Annan, opposite Halleaths on the west, to the confluence of Corrie water with Milk water on the east, 5 miles. Its area is upwards of 11,000 acres. The north-eastern division is an agglomeration of verdant hills, partly cultivated and partly in pasturage. The highest elevation is White Woollen or White Wooen, so called from its having formerly fed with its fine pasturage large flocks of white sheep. Though rising 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and somewhat acclivitous in ascent, it now nearly all luxuriates beneath dresses of grain, and presents to the eye of a lover of scenic beauty connected with agricultural improvement, a picture which will live long in his remembrance; and, in its turn, it commands from its summit a view of other objects so beautiful, so various, so far-spreading before the eye, stretching away in a complete panorama of the picturesque, that the tourist will feel attracted to it as a kind of temple of taste. Standing on this hill, a spectator sees spread at his feet the richly-tinted carpeting of the How of Annandale; he looks across upon the brilliant landscape of Lower Nithsdale, foiled by the looming hills of Galloway; he admires the serried horizon, though limited view, toward the north; he sees along the diversified scenery, now frowning and highland, and now smiling and lowland, of Eskdale and the English border; and he looks away over the sandy waste, or the tumultuous and careering waters of the Solway frith, to the Isle of Man and the Irish sea. Many views are more magnificent and thrilling, but few live more soothingly and fondly in the imagination. The other hills of Dryfesdale, for the most part, are, like the chief one we have mentioned, cultivated and under a rotation of crops. The western and southern parts of the parish are in general flat and in a state of high cultivation. Along the banks of the Dryfe and the Annan, are tracts of rich holmland, the depositions of the streams from time immemorial, consisting of deep loam, easy of culture, and luxuriantly fertile. The other flat grounds are, in general, light and dry, lying on a slaty and ragged rock or gravel, and, when properly cultivated, are abundantly productive. The Annan forms the boundary-line for about 6½ miles on the west and south; the Milk, for about 2 miles on the south-east; and the Corrie, for about 1¼ mile on the east;—and they all diversify and enrich the landscape, and possess considerable attractions to the angler. The Dryfe—which was described in the preceding article—here terminates its course, after traversing the parish over a distance of 2½ miles. The depositions which it makes, and the stretch of level land which it occasionally desolates with its floods before entering the Annan, are called Dryfe-sands. This locality is memorable as the scene of a sanguinary contest, on 7th December, 1593, between the Maxwells and the Johnstones. The former, though much superior in numbers, were routed and pursued; and lost, on the field and in the retreat, about 700 men, including

* The name is derived from the river Dryfe, and was anciently applied to the entire district through which that stream flows.

Lord Maxwell, their commander. Many of those who perished or were wounded in the retreat, were cut down in the streets of Lockerby; and hence the phrase, currently used in Annandale to denote a severe wound,—"A Lockerby lick." On Dryfe-sands, or the holm of Dryfe, about ½ a mile below the old churchyard, are two very aged thorn-trees, called "Maxwell's Thorns," with a tumulus at their base, which mark the scene of the slaughterous onset. In 5 localities are vestiges of strong towers; and in 8 places—chiefly eminences—are remains of camps or forts, some square or Roman, and others circular or British. The British camp most in preservation is at Dryfesdale gate, and occupies about 2 acres of ground, and commands an extensive view. The counterpart of this, is a Roman one about ½ a mile to the east, where, about the end of the first century, the army of Julius Agricola, and the forces of Corbredus Galdus, king of the Scots, met in warlike encounter. There are plain traces of the great Roman road which traversed Dryfesdale, and which here branched-off into two great lines. [See DUMFRIESSHIRE.] The parish is intersected from north to south by the mail-road between Glasgow and London, and is traversed, at short intervals, and in various directions, by minor roads. Though there are several hamlets, Lockerby, a stirring and attractive town, centrally situated, absorbs all the local trade:—see LOCKERBY. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,893; in 1831, 2,283. Houses 409. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,285.—Dryfesdale is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £165 10s. 9d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £53 18s. 7d. The parish-church, situated in Lockerby, was built in 1757. Sittings 750. In Lockerby is also a place of worship belonging to the United Secession. Here are 7 schools, 6 of them unendowed. Parish schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £37 other emoluments. In Lockerby, are a subscription library, a circulating library, and a public reading-room. The church of Dryfesdale was anciently dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and belonged, as a mensal church, to the occupant of the see of Glasgow. The upper part of the parish—then called Little Hutton, to distinguish it from the conterminous parish of Hutton on the north—was a chapelry, having its own place of worship at an extinct hamlet called Little Hutton. There were also 2 other chapels,—one at Becktoun, and the other at Quaas. The former belonged to the Knights Templars, and may still be traced in the vestiges of ancient tombs in what formed its burying-ground. Quaas chapel likewise has left local memorials; and has likewise contributed its font to serve as the market-cross of Lockerby. The ancient parochial church of Dryfesdale stood on Kirkhill, on the south-east of the Dryfe. In 1670, both it and part of the cemetery around it, were swept away, and their site converted into a sand-bed, by one of the Dryfe's impetuous inundations. Next year, a new church was built near the former site, on what was thought a more secure spot; yet even this was, in a few years, so menaced by the encroachments of the river, which tore away piece after piece of the cemetery, that, along with its site, it was finally abandoned. These disasters were regarded as the verification of an old saying of Thomas the Rhymer, which a less astute observer of the furiously devastating power of the Dryfe than he might very safely have uttered:—

> "Let spades and shools do what they may,
> Dryfe will have Drysdale kirk away."

The church of 1670, and even greater part of the cemetery, have now wholly disappeared. A story has long been current in Annandale exhibiting an instance of the washing away of the bodies of the dead,—that a widower, after mourning for a reasonable time the spouse whom he had interred in Dryfesdale, wedded, on a wet and stormy day, a second helpmate, and crossing the bridge at the head of the bridal party, on their way homeward from the marriage-ceremony, saw the coffin of his deceased wife falling from "the scaur" into the torrent, and gliding toward the spot on which he stood. In what remains of the old cemetery, are two conspicuous tombs or enclosed burying-plots,—one of them that of the Johnstones, with their coat-of-arms sculptured over the entrance.

DRYHOPE, a fortalice in the parish of Yarrow, Selkirkshire; 15 miles west by south of Selkirk, near the lower extremity of St. Mary's lake. The celebrated Mary Scott, "the flower of Yarrow," was born here. She married Walter Scott, the laird of Harden, a freebooter as renowned for his roving propensities as his wife for her beauty.

DRYMEN, an extensive parish in the western district of Stirlingshire. Its form is nearly triangular. Its greatest length from north to south is about 14 miles, and its greatest breadth about 10. It is bounded on the north by Perthshire, from which it is separated at various points, by the waters of Duchray, Kelty, and Forth; on the south by the parish of Killearn and the shire of Dumbarton; on the west by the parish of Buchanan and by the Catter burn and the Endrick, which separate it from Dumbartonshire; and on the east by the parishes of Kippen, Balfron, and Killearn. The greater portion of this parish is composed of mountain and moor, and in no part is it distinguished for fertility. A large hilly tract in the north-western part of the parish is almost entirely covered with heath, and an immense moss occupies the north-eastern angle. Between these and also along the western part of the parish is a narrow stripe of light, dry, gravelly soil, being almost the only portion fit for the plough. The extensive mosses in this parish, which bear very unequivocal marks of a ligneous origin, seem to prove that this part of Stirlingshire was formerly almost entirely covered with wood. In 1795 an alder tree in this parish measured 19½ feet round the trunk, and an ash tree of immense age in the churchyard of Drymen measured, a few years ago, 15 feet. The greater part of the uncultivated grounds afford pasture to sheep and black cattle. By a return made in 1811 to Dr. Graham of Aberfoyle, the author of the Agricultural Report on Stirlingshire, there were 2,093 black cattle, and 3,700 sheep in the parish of Drymen. Fairs are held at Drymen on the 1st Tuesday of January, O. S.; the 3d Tuesday of February, O.S.; the 3d Wednesday of April, O. S.; the 10th of May, O. S.; the 9th of June, O. S.; the 3d Wednesday of July, O. S.; the 23d of August, O. S.; and the 1st Friday of November, N. S.—Sheriff's small debt circuit courts are held at Drymen on the 2d Tuesdays of January, April, July, and October. The parliamentary registration-court is also held at Drymen once a-year.—Population, in 1801, 1,607; in 1831, 1,690. Houses 283. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,399.—The parish of Drymen is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. The parish-school was attended, in 1833, by 154 children. Salary of the master £31; school-fees £25. There are also two other schools, which were attended at the same period by 58 children. There is a large sepulchral cairn, in the interior of which several stone-coffins have been found, on the farm of Finnich-Tenant in this parish; and near the hill of Gartmore, in the north-eastern part of the parish, is a Roman *castellum* in a fine state of preservation.

It measures 50 paces square within the trenches. The noble family of Drummond derives its name from this parish, having, it is said, obtained a grant of lands here so early as the time of Malcolm Canmore, and made Drymen their principal residence for 200 years before the time of David II., when they removed to Perthshire. A tradition exists that John Napier, the inventor of the logarithms, was born at the farm-house of Drumbeg in this parish. Of the truth of this there is some doubt. Part, however, of his patrimonial inheritance lay here, and the house of Gartness on the Endrick was a favourite residence of this illustrious person, and the scene of many of his profound investigations. This parish, like others in the western part of Stirlingshire, was down to a late period subject to the exaction of black-mail by the Macgregors of Glengyle. Sir Walter Scott mentions that on one occasion Rob Roy Macgregor summoned all the heritors and farmers of this part of the county to meet him at the kirk of Drymen to pay this tribute. Only one gentleman ventured to decline compliance, whose lands the freebooter and his ketterans instantly swept of all they could drive away.

DUART CASTLE, an ancient building, once the castle of the chief of the Macleans, occupying the brink of a high cliff which shoots out from the coast of Mull into the sound opposite Oban. It is 4½ miles from the ferry of Achnacraig, and consists chiefly of a large square tower, with walls of an immense thickness. Two additional buildings of more recent construction—one of which was occupied by a garrison towards the end of last century—connected by a high wall, form with the tower an oblong square of about 120 by 72 feet.

DUBBIESIDE, a village in the parish of Markinch, Fifeshire, at the mouth and on the south bank of the Leven. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarse linen. It is 7¾ miles north-east of Dysart.

DUCHRAY (The), a small river in the west of Stirlingshire. It rises on the northern declivity of Benlomond, and flowing eastward forms for several miles the boundary between the shires of Stirling and Perth. At Blairvach, in the midst of wild and singular scenery, it forms a fine cascade of 30 feet. It falls into the Forth a little below the lake of Menteith. On its banks, near the clachan of Aberfoyle, is Duchray castle, formerly the seat of one of the Graham family. It has been fitted up as a hunting-lodge.

DUDDINGSTON, a parish on the coast of Edinburghshire; bounded on the north by the parish of South Leith; on the south-east by the frith of Forth; on the east by Inveresk; on the south by Libberton; and on the west by St. Cuthbert's and Canongate. It is of very irregular outline; and might have been nearly a rectangle, but for a triangular elongation on its eastern side, and the attachment of a westward stripe to its south-west angle. On the north, from the east base of Arthur's seat to the sea, it is only 1½ mile long; but on the south, from Salisbury-green on the west to Magdalene-bridge on the shore, it is 3¾ miles. In its central part, over half its length, it is nearly 1½ mile in breadth; but in the western stripe it is only ¼ of a mile, and in the eastern angle diminishes from 1½ mile to a point. Nearly the whole of the parish is dressed in the richest garb of cultivation. A fertile soil, well-enclosed fields, a varied surface, the beautiful demesne of the Marquis of Abercorn, and a delightful intermixture of lawn and tillage, of water-scenery, rows of plantation, and fences of shrubbery, render it an attractive environ of the proud metropolis of Scotland. Pow burn and Braid burn enter it on the south-west, and, after forming a confluence, diagonally intersect it, and diffuse in their progress many beauties of mimic landscape. The united stream is conducted through the pleasure-grounds of the Marquis of Abercorn in an artificial canal, and afterwards traverses a romantic little dell, and passes on to pay its tiny tribute to the sea. Duddingston loch, spread out at the south-east base of Arthur's seat, and measuring about 1¼ mile in circumference, smiles joyously amid the opulent scenery around it, and in winter allures crowds of skaters from the neighbouring city to its glassy bosom. On the north-eastern bank of the lake rises the fine Grecian form of Duddingston-house, surrounded by gardens, plantations, mimic temples, and various adornings indicating united opulence and taste. A little eminence, surmounted by the venerable-looking parish-church, under the south cope of Arthur's seat and overlooking the lake, commands a wide expanse of beautiful and picturesque scenery. Overshadowed by the bold precipices of the neighbouring mountain, and shut out by it from every view of the magnificent and crowded city at its further base, a spectator feels himself sequestered from the busy scenes which he knows to be in his vicinity, or he hears their distant hum dying away on the breeze, and disposing him to enjoy the delights of solitude; and he looks south-east and north over a gorgeous panorama of elegant villas, towering castles, rich valleys, undulating hillocks, groves, ruins, and a plenteous variety of scenic tints and shading, till his vision is pent up by the Pentlands and Lammermoor, or glides away with the sinking sea into the distant horizon. Many of the scenes and objects within his view—such as Craigmillar castle—crowd his mind with historical recollections; and others—such as the peopled shores and the laden waters of the frith—portray to him the enterprise and refinements of a modern age. Whether in the seclusion and loveliness of its own immediate attractions, or in the exhibition it gives of the wide landscape around it, softened and ruralized by the intervention of the mountain-screen of Arthur's seat hiding Edinburgh from the view, the little eminence of Duddingston is captivating in its attractions, and draws to its soothing retirement many a tasteful or studious citizen of the metropolis to luxuriate in its pleasures. The pedestrian approach to it from the city possesses allurements of its own, to heighten the attractions of the resort; leading by a pleasant path through the king's park, and under the basaltic columns of Samson's ribs, overhanging the tunnel of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway. Though the parish, in its present state, is not excelled in the loveliness and exuberance of cultivation by any district in Scotland, and may compete with the finest spots in the rich champaign of England, it was, so late as 150 years ago, an unreclaimed moor, covered with sand, and variegated only by the rankest and most stunted shrubbery and weeds. About the year 1688, the proprietor of the estate of Prestonfield was Lord-provost of Edinburgh; and, better acquainted than his contemporaries with the value and fertilizing powers of city manure, he availed himself of ready and thankful permission, to carpet and enrich the sterile soil of his property with the accumulations of the yards and streets of the metropolis. So successful was his astute policy that, arid and worthless as his lands had been, they speedily became the first which were enclosed in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and are still esteemed the best grass pastures about the city, or perhaps any where else in Scotland. About the year 1751, the Earl of Abercorn, proprietor of the estate of Duddingston, compensated in vigour what had been lost by delay, in imitating the successful movements on the conterminous property;



*Duddingstone & Arthur Seat*

A Fullarton & Cº London & Edinburgh

and having subdivided his estate into commodious farms, and enclosed and beautified it with hedgerows and clumps of plantation, expended £30,000 in rearing the architectural pile, and spreading out the array of water-embellishments and landscape decorations, which preside in its centre. Coal of excellent quality abounds in the parish, and finds a ready market in the metropolis. The strata of limestone and ironstone which run north-eastward through Edinburghshire, traverse the parish, and dip into the sea near its eastern extremity, and are said to look up again from the surface on the opposite coast of Fife. Clay of so pure a kind has been found as to be material for stoneware, and for crucibles capable of sustaining without injury a very high degree of heat. On the coast, in the interstices of rocks and stones, have been found curious and rare vegetable petrifactions; some of them resembling the finest Marseilles quilting, and others formed of reeds and shrubs known to be indigenous only in tropical countries. Small pieces of chalcedony and porphyry, and large masses of agate, have been picked up on the beach; but may now, it is presumed, be vainly sought for, after the peering searches of numerous virtuosos of a former generation. Marl of different kinds, of great richness and in much plenty, has been found in Duddingston loch. Indigenous plants of upwards of 400 species, and exhibiting a curious and interesting variety, allure the botanist to gratify his taste, and admire the interminable displays of creative skill and beneficence, round the banks of the loch, and along the roots and skirts of Arthur's seat. The Fishwives' causeway, forming the north-east boundary of the parish, and once a part of the great post-road to London, bears marks of considerable antiquity, and is supposed to be a remnant of those regular roads, converging to Holyrood-house, which Mary, of debated memory, patronized as a means of soothing or of benefiting her turbulent subjects. At the mouth of Duddingston burn, have been found, buried in a deep stratum of clay, and from bark to core as black as ebony, the trunks of large oak trees,—remnants, it is supposed, of the King's forest, in which the inmates of the monastery of the Holy Cross had the privilege of nourishing their hogs. The Figgetwhins, formerly a forest, stretching over a considerable territory—sold in 1762 or 1763 for only £1,500—and now in part the opulent and beautiful tract around Portobello, and in part the site of that extensive and smiling suburb of the metropolis, are said to have been a place of shelter and of rendezvous to Sir William Wallace and his copatriots, when they were preparing to attack Berwick. Monteath, the secretary of Cardinal Richelieu of France, David Malcolm, an essayist, a celebrated linguist, and a member of the Antiquarian society about 1739, and Pollock, professor of divinity in Aberdeen, were all ministers of Duddingston. The parish is cut, through its western wing or stripe, by the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway, and is intersected from west to east near the shore by the Leith branch. It is traversed also by the great turnpike from Edinburgh to London, by way of Berwick. Population, in 1801, 1,003; in 1831, 3,862. Houses 633. Assessed property, in 1815, 14,194.

Duddingston contains the parliamentary burgh of Portobello, [See PORTOBELLO,] the villages of Joppa and Easter and Wester Duddingston, and the hamlets of Duddingston-mill and Duddingston Salt-pans. Joppa is a suburb of Portobello, with 389 inhabitants in 1831.—Easter Duddingston is situated in the eastern angle of the parish, on a rising ground near the sea, and consists of a few plain cottages inhabited by labourers. Population, in 1831, 171.—Wester Duddingston, situated on the north side of the loch, was once populous, and contained 30 looms; but now though neat in appearance, and beautiful in situation, surrounded by gardens and plantations, and so attractive as to draw to its villa-like cottages summer-residents from Edinburgh, is very small, and contained only 225 permanent inhabitants in 1831. At the east end of it a house still stands in which Prince Charles slept on the night before the action at Prestonpans.* Duddingston-mill is a joyous little hamlet, containing the parochial school, and delightfully situated near the centre of the parish, about ½ a mile east from Wester Duddingston. Near it is Cauvin's hospital, an edifice resembling a large elegant villa, built in 1833, and maintained, for the board and liberal education of 20 boys, by a munificent bequest of Louis Cauvin, a Duddingston farmer.—Duddingston Salt-pans consist of some straggling houses on the coast to the eastward of Joppa.

The parish of Duddingston is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Marquis of Abercorn. Stipend £248 19s. 5d.; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £118 4s. 11d. The parish-church is a building of considerable antiquity, and, from the structure of the arches and the peculiar character of the ornaments, has been supposed by some to have been of Saxon erection. A very beautiful semicircular arch divides the choir from the chancel. In the churchyard is an elegant marble obelisk, to the memory of Patrick Haldane, Esq. of Gleneagles. During the reign of William the Lion the monks of Kelso acquired the church and lands of Duddingston; and these being at an inconvenient distance from their abbey, they appointed baron-bailies, and on advantageous terms to tenants let the lands. In 1630, the estate of Prestonfield was disjoined from the parish of St. Cuthbert. In 1834, a district more than a mile in length, and nearly half-a-mile in its greatest breadth, was disjoined from Duddingston, and erected into the *quoad sacra* parish of Portobello. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34, with about £12 fees. There are 10 non-parochial schools attended by about 300 scholars.

DUFF HOUSE, a seat of the Earl of Fife, in the immediate neighbourhood of Banff, surrounded by a noble park, said to be 14 miles in circumference. It is a large quadrangular edifice, of massive proportions, decorated with Corinthian pillars in front, and a handsome balustrade on the top, terminated at each corner by a square turret. Externally it is sprinkled over with vases and statues; internally—to borrow a new-coined expression from a late lively tourist—it is perfectly Louvrized with pictures,—chiefly portraits. There are the two mistresses of Louis XIV., Madame de Montaspar, and the Duchess de Valliere, with the grand monarch himself; also Lady Castlemain, and Lady Carlisle, Jane Shore, and Nell Gwyn, with some others equally respectable, and forming

* At the east end of Wester Duddingston, and nearly opposite Lord Abercorn's gate, stood a memorable thorn-tree, known as Queen Mary's tree, perhaps one of the oldest thorn-trees in Scotland, and of the greatest dimensions, being about 9 feet in circumference. It formerly stood within the park, but on widening the carriage-road, it was brought outside, and then several fissures appeared in the trunk, through which the elements of air and water were fast consuming the venerable tree. The road-trustees had these fissures filled up with stone and lime, and had it otherwise protected, but the violence of the gale on the 25th of May, 1840, pulled it up by the roots, laying it along a shattered and withered trunk. A well-known and justly reputed artist, who resides in the neighbourhood, has ascertained that the Duddingston thorn existed so far back as the reign of Alexander the Fierce (1107), when it was one of the landmarks of the property on which it grew. It is mentioned in the title-deeds of the Abercorn property, and hence the desire on the part of his lordship's doers to preserve a precise knowledge of the spot on which it stood. The principal part of the wood was removed to a wood-yard in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of being made up into various fancy articles, furniture, rustic chairs, &c.

"a pretty set" in every sense of that equivocal term; also Queen Elizabeth and her beautiful victim Queen Mary, and the youthful and accomplished Lady Jane Grey; the Duchess of Richmond by Vandyke; Mrs. Abingdon by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the late Duchess of Gordon, "looking like majesty personified;" Sir Francis Knollys by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the Admirable Crichton; the Chevalier St. George when a boy; Colonel Gardiner; and a whole host beside of beauties, warriors, statesmen, nobles, and authors.—This splendid mansion is placed near the middle of an extensive plain, spreading on one side to the edge of the Doveron, which here fills its channel without cutting, and but rarely overflowing, its banks. The wall of the park, upon its north-east side, sweeps along the town of Banff; and the great gate, at the distance of about half-a-mile from the house, opens into the street. From the windows of two sides, the house commands an approach from another quarter, where the river quits the park, at the distance of half-a-mile from the house. This approach opens straight along a magnificent bridge of seven arches, upon the highway to Aberdeen; the road into the town making an easy sweep to the other hand, and passing by the gate which leads from the end of the bridge to the house. The town of Banff, with the shipping in its port, and a wide prospect of the ocean, form the verge of the landscape on the one side; upon the other are the winding river, the broad extended green vale, diversified by a variety of trees and shrubs in serpentine stripes, or grouped together in spreading groves; while the distant acclivities, on either side, are enriched to a great extent by cultivated fields and sheltering plantations. Where the river enters the park on the south side, it is contracted to the breadth of a brook between hanging rocks, over which is thrown a private bridge of one stately and elegantly formed arch, having in one of the abutments a chamber which commands a striking and romantic view to either hand. A large enclosure, stocked with a numerous herd of fallow-deer, is contained in a recess of the park. On that quarter of the park which divides it from the town of Banff, there is a considerable extent of garden, enclosed by a wall, well-covered with fruit-trees, and a long range of hot-houses.*

DUFFUS, a parish in Morayshire; bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east by Drainy and Spynie parishes; on the south by Alves parish; and on the west by the Moray frith. It extends 5 miles in length from east to west along the south coast of the frith, and averages 3 in breadth. Its form is nearly that of a parallelogram. Except where its tameness is varied by plantations, and relieved by the hill of Rose-isle, a small eminence in the middle of the parish, and by an artificial mount on which the ruins of Duffus castle stand, the country is a continued plain, everywhere arable. Along the coast extends a level tract of land, about ½ mile in breadth, which was at one time richly cultivated, but for many years it was covered with sand from the western shore. The sand at length ceased to be blown thither, and the land has been almost all restored to its former condition. The soil in the eastern quarter of the parish is a deep rich clay, capable of producing any sort of crop. It resembles the carse of Gowrie. The western consists of a rich black earth, mixed here and there with sand, but in general so excellent that the crops for quality and increase cannot be surpassed in Scotland. The plain of Duffus, together with the adjoining land, has been called, perhaps more from richness than from situation, 'The Heart of Morayshire.' The mildness and geniality of the climate is well-known; but in so northern a latitude is very surprising. There is little rain; and as there may be said to be no hills, neither are there rivulets or rivers in the parish. The loch of Spynie, which, when full, extended into it for upwards of a mile, has been drained out of the bounds of this parish altogether; and though the benefits anticipated from this expensive work [see DRAINY] have not in general been realized, yet, so far as Duffus is concerned, the project has been successful.—Duffus castle stood on the north-west shore of this lake. A deep moat surrounded it with a parapet-wall and drawbridge; and from the low-lying marshy state of the ground and the vicinity of Loch Spynie, it must have been almost encompassed with water. This castle must have been of great antiquity. The walls are formed of rude workmanship, being composed of rough stones run together with lime, the whole forming a mass 5 feet thick. The ruin, as it now appears, surrounded with its clumps of aged trees, and standing in the midst of a pleasant plain, presents, at every point of view, a picturesque and interesting landscape. In the distance from the castle is the palace of Spynie, now also dilapidated. Formerly the walls of both these places must even have been washed by the waters of the loch; but now, since these have been drained away, corn-fields and green pastures intervene. The old castle is thought to have formed a place of strength for the protection of the palace. One of its earliest possessors, and perhaps its founder, was Freskinus de Moravia, whose family became conspicuous in Moray in the reign of David I. It is not certain when this castle was dilapidated.—The coast of Duffus at the eastern end is rather bold, rocky, and cavernous. There are freestone quarries on the coast; while, inland, there is limestone which is now burnt for manure, &c. At the western end, the land is only elevated about 4 feet above sea-level. At this extremity a small but rather conspicuous promontory runs into the sea, forming the north-western extremity of Brough-head bay. Here stands the thriving sea-port and fishing-village of BROUGH-HEAD: which see.†

* In the age, it is supposed, of Alexander III., a convent of Carmelite friars had obtained possession of the beautiful and fertile vale in which Duff-house is now placed. A grant by Robert Bruce, dated at Scone, August 1st, 1324, confirms this possession of nearly 500 acres, for procuring bread, wine, and wax, for the exercises of divine worship. The same charter bestows a "chapel of the Virgin Mary near the town of Banff," the situation, it is believed, of the former church—where they had also several cells—"with the benefice thereto appertaining, for building a chapel and the other houses of their order." The ruins of this establishment have been entirely removed. In forming the modern arrangement of the ground about Duff-house, a very large urn of stone, on a suitable pedestal, decorates a hillock in the park, and preserves all the bones which were turned up in the cemetery of these monks. The situation also of their chapel is now occupied by the vaulted sepulchre of the family of Fife, on a green mount overhanging the meadow upon the bank of the river. A plain undecorated fabric rises over the vault, which contains the monuments of the ancestors of the family; and considerable ingenuity has been exerted, and proportional cost expended, in providing for its long duration. The roof—into which, on this account, no timber has been admitted—is not lofty, and forms outwardly two sides of a prism. It is framed into an arch of cut stone, so closely jointed by the accurate smoothing of the chisel, as to ward off the pelting of the heaviest storm from another solid circular arch underneath, which is raised over the walls of the dome, and forms the ceiling of this simple though costly sepulchre.

† Notwithstanding the general opinion there given as to the ancient fortifications at Brough-head, it is observed by Mr. Rhind, in his elegant and illustrated 'Sketches of the Past and Present State of Moray,' published in 1839, that "it does not appear at all probable that the Romans ever had any permanent footing in Moray. Severus, it is true, penetrated into some parts of the north; but after the loss of a great part of his men from cold, fatigue, and famine, he was soon compelled to retreat. Agricola sailed round the island on a voyage of discovery; but certainly did not stop at any one place a sufficient time to build a fort, or construct a well. It was from this voyage that Ptolemy the geographer drew his materials for his rude map of the country. The Ptoroton of Ptolemy appears to correspond to Burgh-head, at that time probably nothing more than

Near a place called Kaim, at this end of the parish, stood an obelisk, conjectured to have been that erected near the village of Camus, in commemoration of the victory obtained by Malcolm in Moray, over the Danes, under their memorable leader Camus. At the picturesque village of Duffus there is a square, in the centre of which the church is placed. It is surrounded by four streets regularly paved, the workmanship, it is said, of Oliver Cromwell's soldiers. The villagers were noted for their devotion to the house of Stuart. Port-Cumming and Hopeman, where there is a harbour, are the other principal villages in the parish. Population, in 1801, 1,339–1,623; in 1831, 2,308. Houses 480. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,611.—This parish is in the synod of Moray, and presbytery of Elgin. Patron, Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart. Stipend £232 8s. 10d.; glebe £18. Unappropriated teinds £245 15s. 11d. In 1823 a portion of the parish, including the three villages,—Brough-head, Cummingstoun, and Hopeman,—was attached to the chapel-of-ease at Brough-head by authority of the presbytery; and in 1833, the country district, called Rose-isle, was also added. The financial affairs of the chapel-congregation are under the control of certain managers and a committee of presbytery. Chapel built in 1832; cost £300. —There is a United Secession congregation at Brough-head. Chapel built in 1821; cost £367 9s. 11½d.—At Kaim there is a small Episcopalian chapel. Schoolmaster's salary £36 per annum; fees, &c. £15, besides a portion of the Dick bequest. There are 7 private schools.

DUILLISH, a place on the cattle-road from Caithness and Strathnaver, in the parish of Kildonan, Sutherlandshire. A fair is held here on the 14th of August, and another on the 12th of September, both in connexion with the Kyle and the Falkirk markets.

DUIRNISH, or Durinish, a parish in Inverness-shire, in the isle of Skye; about 19 miles long, and 15 broad; containing from 50,000 to 55,000 Scottish acres. The extent of sea-coast is about 80 miles. The ground about the lochs, or arms of the sea—which run far into the country—descends in some places with a quick, and in others with an easy slope towards the shore. The promontories or headlands are usually rocks of immense height, with a great depth of water near them. The moors are, in most places, deep and wet; the soil is partly a light black loam, and partly of a reddish gravelly appearance; and, though mostly thin and stony, it is on the whole fertile and productive. The most remarkable mountains are the two Hallivails. The ruins of several Danish forts are yet traceable in this district. Some indications of coal have been discovered. In the churchyard, according to Boswell, is a pyramid of freestone, about 30 feet high, with a pompous inscription to the memory of Thomas, Lord Lovat, by his son, Lord Simon, who suffered on Tower-hill. Population, in 1801, 3,327; in 1831, 4,765. Houses 790.—This parish is in the presbytery of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, M'Leod of M'Leod. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £22 10s. Church built in 1823–4; sittings 550. This parish may be considered as divided into three districts:—1st, Glendale, extending westwards from Skinnieden, near the head of Dunvegan loch. Population, in 1831, 1,538. There is a preaching-station here. —2d, Kilmuir, being the district in which the parish-church is situated, including the country between Dunvegan loch and Loch Bay, extending southward. Population, in 1831, 1,489.—3d, Arnizort, extending to the eastward of Kilmuir, and to the boundaries of the parishes of Halen, Snizort, and Bracadale. Population, in 1831, 929. There is a preaching-station here, and an itinerating Gaelic school.—Schoolmaster's salary £30, with £5 fees. There were 5 nonparochial schools in 1834.

DULL, an extensive parish in Perthshire. It is about 20 miles in length from north to south, and 12 miles in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Blair-Athole; on the south by the parish of Kenmore, an isolated portion of that of Fortingall, and the parishes of Weem, Logierait, and Little Dunkeld; on the east by the parishes of Moulin and Logierait; and on the west by the parishes of Fortingall and Kenmore. The parish of Dull is divided into five districts;—the district of Appin, in which the parish-church stands; the district of Grandtully, a peninsulated portion in the south-east; the district of Amulrie, which is situated south from the rest of the parish, and is completely isolated from it, being bounded on the north by Weem and Logierait, on the west by Logierait, part of Fortingall, Kenmore, and Comrie, on the south by Monzie, and on the east by Little Dunkeld and Weem; the district of Foss in the north-western part of the parish; and the district of Fincastle in the north-eastern: See articles Grandtully, Amulrie, Foss, and Tennandry. The boundaries, however, of the parish of Dull *quoad sacra* and *quoad civilia* are not the same; the district of Amulrie is annexed *quoad sacra* to the mission of Amulrie; the district of Grandtully is annexed to the mission of Grandtully; the district of Fincastle has now been annexed to the new parish of Tennandry; and the district of Foss to the government church of Foss. A large portion of this parish is wild and mountainous. The soil is very various. "The division of Appin," says the Old Statistical Account, "is flat; part of the soil is thick, but by much the greater part is thin and gravelly. It seems that the river Tay had occasionally altered its bed, and consequently carried away the earth and left much sand and gravel. There is a great deal of hill, but the greater part of the parish is a corn country. In the higher tracts the arable ground is exceedingly good, and yields great crops, although they are seldom fertile, being very late in ripening. In the district of Appin the grain is of an excellent quality; and, in general, the harvest is as early as it is in Mid-Lothian." In 1792 there were 1,500 horses, 5,000 cows, and 24,000 sheep, in this parish The Tay and the Tummel are the only considerable rivers in the parish, but it is intersected by numerous smaller streams. There are not less than 15 lakes, most of which afford excellent fishing. Population, in 1801, 4,055; in 1831, 4,590. Houses 843. The population is principally scattered over the parish; and only in a few instances collected into small villages. Fincastle and the places adjacent to it have a population of 221. The lands of Clunie and Derculich are inhabited by 302 persons. The village of Aberfeldie and its neighbourhood have a population of 800, and Croftmoraig and Tullychuil of 70. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,980. The valued rent is £4,898 3s. Scots.—The parish of Dull is in the presbytery of Weem, and synod of Stirling and Perth.

a headland. The Varar is the river Beauly; Strathfarar being still the Gaelic name for the valley west of the Aird. Varris may have been Forres,—Tuesis the Spey. Not only from these circumstances, but also from the simple and rude construction of the well itself, the probability is, that the Picts were the founders of the fort and the artificers of the well. Nor on this account is it the less interesting as a relic of ancient art. We have abundant examples of the Roman art in other situations; but very few specimens, indeed, of the ingenuity of the Scandinavians. That the Picts, in times subsequent to the Roman visit to Scotland, held this stronghold of Burgh-head, there can be no doubt. The very name, and the traditions of battles which they fought in the vicinity, indicate this. In cleaning out the well, a number of Spanish coins were found amongst the rubbish, and a slab with a bull rudely carved on it. Perhaps the Buccaneers may have paid the place a visit in more modern times."

It is said to have been at some former period united to the parish of Pitcairn or Grandtully. Patron the Crown. Stipend £257 18s. 10d. Unappropriated tends £70 18s. The minister, besides a manse and glebe, has also a privilege of casting peats, of feal and divot, and of foggage for 12 soums of cattle on the hill. The church — the period of the erection of which is not known, — was repaired about 18 years ago. Sittings 650. — An Independent congregation has been established for nearly 43 years at Aberfeldie. The chapel and a house for the minister were built in 1817 at an expense of £650. Sittings 500. Stipend £40 from the congregation, and £10 from the general funds of the Congregational Union of Scotland: See ABERFELDIE. Salary of the parish-schoolmaster £34 4s. 4½d., with £14 school-fees and £7 of other emoluments. The instruction given consists of English and Gaelic reading, writing, and arithmetic; with Latin and Greek occasionally. Average attendance 75. There are 10 private schools in the parish, the average attendance at which is 480. Three of the latter schools are supported by charitable societies.

DULNAN (THE), a river on the east side of Inverness-shire, rising in the heights of Badenoch, and joining the Spey below Tullochgorum, nearly opposite Abernethy church.

DULSIE BRIDGE, a romantic bridge spanning a narrow chasm through which the Findhorn rushes, in an arch of 46 feet, with a smaller subsidiary one, at a point of the river 12 miles from Freeburn, and 2 from Furness inn. It is on the line of the old Military road from Fort-George, through Strathspey and Braemar. See ARDCLACH.

DUMBARNIE. See DUNBARNIE.

DUMBARTON, a parish and royal burgh in Dumbartonshire; bounded on the north by the parishes of Bonhill and Kilmaronock in Dumbartonshire, and those of Drymen and Killearn in Stirlingshire; on the south by the parish of West Kilpatrick and the frith of Clyde; on the west by the Leven, which separates it from the parish of Cardross, and by the parish of Bonhill; and on the east by the parish of West Kilpatrick and the shire of Stirling. The southern part of the parish near the Clyde is—with the exception of the singular rock on which the castle stands—nearly a dead level; but as we recede from the coast it becomes quickly more hilly, and towards the northern extremity it is almost entirely composed of hill and moor, with scarcely any inhabitants. It is about 7½ miles in length, and about 3½ in breadth; and its superficial extent, according to a survey made in 1818, is 6,522 Scots, or 8,155 English acres. The soil near the banks of the Clyde is principally a rich black loam of great fertility; but the northern, and by much the larger part of the parish, is almost entirely moorland and incapable of cultivation. Limestone is found at Murroch glen, between 2 and 3 miles to the north-east of the town of Dumbarton; and a red sandstone on the northern slope of Dumbarton moor. There are several printfields and bleachfields on the banks of the Leven, and in the town of DUMBARTON: which see. Glass-making, tanning, and ship-building are carried on to some extent.—The parish of Dumbarton is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. It is in the patronage of the town-council of Dumbarton. Stipend £233 6s. 2d., with 6 stone of salmon. Church built in 1810; sittings 1,265.—There is a United Secession church, built in 1826; sittings 489. Stipend £130.—A handsome Roman Catholic chapel was erected in 1830, at an expense of £1,400; sittings 218. Stipend £90.—There is also a small Baptist congregation in the town. — The parochial school has two teachers, each of whom has a salary of £40. Number of scholars, in 1834, 198. Population, in 1801, 2,541; in 1831, 3,623.

DUMBARTON,* a royal burgh and the capital of Dumbartonshire, is situated on a low flat piece of ground on the coast of the frith of Clyde, at the mouth of the small river Leven; 15 miles north-west of Glasgow, and 57 west of Edinburgh; in N. lat. 55° 57′, and W. long. 4° 35′. The original name of Dumbarton appears to have been Alcluid or Alcluyth, that is, 'the Rock upon the Clyde;' and under this appellation it was in the time of the Venerable Bede the capital of the kingdom of Strathclyde. Before this time, however, the site was occupied as a Roman naval station, under the name of Theodosia; and it appears not improbable that the rock was occupied by a Roman fort, and that the wall of Antoninus terminated at this point. Dumbarton was at a much later period the chief town of the Earldom of Lennox. About the beginning of the 13th century, it was resigned by Earl Maldwyn into the hands of Alexander II., who, in 1222, erected it into a free royal burgh with extensive privileges. Additional charters were granted by succeeding monarchs, all of which were confirmed by James VI., in 1609, and ratified by parliament in 1612. This charter grants or confirms to the burgh considerable property in land and extensive fishings in the Leven and Clyde. It gives the town right to a free port, in the same manner as Edinburgh has in Leith; and conveys a right to levy customs and dues on all ships navigating the Clyde between the mouth of the Kelvin water, 3 miles below Glasgow, and the head of Loch Long. The rights and privileges of the burgh were ratified by subsequent acts of parliament, in 1641 and 1661. The right granted by the charter of King James to levy customs and duties in the Clyde appears to have been of the most valuable kind. According to a statement published by a committee of the burgesses of Dumbarton, in 1829, although the space limited excluded Glasgow, it comprehended Greenock, and the ground in the vicinity of Greenock on which the town and harbour of Port-Glasgow were subsequently formed. The valuable privilege thus conferred on Dumbarton by this charter was, that every vessel, whether foreign or belonging to native born subjects, coming within these limits, was bound to go to, pay duties at, and take clearances from Dumbarton; and that no merchants could carry their effects to any other harbour—either then existing or to be afterwards made within these limits—in defraud or evasion of the lucrative right thus vested in the burgh of Dumbarton. Besides, the clause by which all vessels were bound to break bulk and make market with free burgesses, gave rise to a claim of the greatest value to Dumbarton. This was styled the "offers dues," and was levied without opposition from all foreign vessels coming into Clyde. It is described in a contract entered into between Glasgow and Dumbarton, in 1700, "as obliging strangers to make the first offer of the goods and merchandize imported by them into the Clyde, to the burghs of Glasgow and Dumbarton, at such expense and rate as the strangers, offerers, shall not have power or liberty to undersell the same to others." These extensive privileges, which were respectively claimed by Dumbarton and Glasgow, produced perpetual

* The origin of the name is involved in some uncertainty, partly, perhaps, in consequence of the various etymologies which it has assumed. Dumbarton, according to Chalmers, signifies 'the town of the Castle' on the summit; but it so happens that the more common orthography of the name at an early period seems to have been *Dunbriton*, which would signify 'the fort or castle of the Britons.' Both names are correctly descriptive, the one of the physical features, the other of the historical character of the place. In writing *Dumbarton*, we have given way to the prevailing though probably incorrect orthography.

disputes between the two burghs during the 17th century. These were finally terminated in 1700 by a contract, by which the town-council of Dumbarton sold and disposed to the town-council and community of Glasgow, the dues payable to the burgh of Dumbarton by all ships coming into the Clyde, of which the freemen of Dumbarton were not owners; and also their share of the "offers dues." For these rights the town of Glasgow paid to Dumbarton the sum of 4,500 merks, (about £260 sterling,) and the burghs mutually agreed that the vessels belonging to the burgesses, inhabitants of Glasgow and Port-Glasgow, should not pay duties in the harbour of Dumbarton; and, on the other hand, the vessels of Dumbarton burgesses should be exempted from duties in the harbours of Glasgow and Port-Glasgow. This contract was ratified by the convention of burghs and the Scottish parliament, in 1701.* Though the castle of Dumbarton—to which we shall immediately allude—has borne its share in the vicissitudes of the Scottish story, we do not find that the town itself occupies any considerable place in history. It has undoubtedly existed from a very remote period; but its inconsiderable size and importance, and its position being somewhat removed from the castle-rock, have probably saved it in a great measure from those disasters of siege and stratagem and arms, of which its near neighbour has often borne the brunt. It was, however, several times burnt during the sieges which the castle underwent. In the time of James IV. and James V., Dumbarton was made a naval station; and the former monarch made several of his expeditions from this port to Tarbert in Kintyre, to the Western islands, and elsewhere. From Dumbarton also, without doubt, the small Scottish navy sailed—under the wretched conduct of the Earl of Arran—against England, shortly before the battle of Flodden.

The town of Dumbarton is built principally on a sort of peninsula, or promontory, on the east bank of the river Leven, a little above the point where the latter joins the Clyde. The principal street, called Main-street, forms a kind of semicircle, nearly concentric with the course of the river, and situated at a short distance from the water edge. This street is intersected by the Cross-vennel and various other smaller streets. A suburb, called Renton, is situated on the west side of the river, being united with the town by a good stone bridge of five arches, built about the middle of last century. The church and public offices are situated in the outer part of the town, near the suburb of Bridgend, toward the Glasgow road. The principal manufacture in Dumbarton is that of glass, which, however, has considerably fallen off within the last few years, though it is understood to be again reviving. This manufacture commenced about 1776, and the Old Statistical Account mentions that, in 1792, it employed 130 hands, and that the manufacturers paid £3,800 of duties. At a later period the business of the company was greatly extended. Not less than 300 people were employed at it, and upwards of 16,000 tons of coal were consumed annually. The New Statistical Account states that, in 1818, the duties paid to government amounted to the enormous sum of £119,000 a-year. The other branches of industry carried on in the town are rope-making, tanning, and ship-building: the last, in particular, is carried on to a very considerable extent. The fishings on the Leven and Clyde produce a revenue of about £385 a-year to the town. The trade of Dumbarton, however, is very inconsiderable. The shipping belonging to the port does not exceed 40 vessels with about 1,212 tons burden; and the harbour-dues have produced, on an average of the last five years, only about £70 per annum. By act 3° and 4° William IV., the number of the council is fixed at 15, and consists of a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 11 councillors. The magistrates exercise the usual civil and criminal jurisdiction belonging to royal burghs. The town-clerk acts as their assessor. Two burgh-courts are held weekly. The magistrates take cognizance of certain trifling cases familiarly known in the burgh by the name of "Causeway complaints." There is also a dean-of-guild court, which exercises the usual jurisdiction of such courts, such as lining marches, judging of the sufficiency of buildings, and checking weights and measures. The magistrates and council appoint the town-clerk, collector of town's revenues, collector of assessed taxes, master of public works, gaoler, town-officer, and town-drummer. The magistrates alone appoint the burgh-fiscal. The old corporations were six in number,—the guild y, the hammermen, shoemakers, tailors, coopers, and weavers. There is no distinct police-establishment in the town. It is not watched. The cleansing and lighting of the streets, and supplying water, are under the direction of the magistrates. Before the passing of the Municipal reform act, the abuses arising from the mismanagement of the burgh-funds were very considerable. The debt of the town amounted to £19,108 10s. 1½d. The total property of the burgh was stated, in 1832, at £17,910; but this was suspected to be an over-estimate, as, in 1819, it had been valued at only £10,658. This property consists principally of the town's muir, the waulk-mill lands, the broad meadow, the Leven and Clyde fishings, and the harbour. The moor consists of about 4,000 acres, upon which all the burgesses have the free right of pasture. Its possession has been the source of a tedious litigation for about fifty years between the town and some neighbouring proprietors. The lawsuit was only terminated within the last few months in favour of the burgh, and it is supposed that the law-proceedings will cost about the entire price of the land, or £10,000! Dumbarton formerly joined with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen in sending a member to parliament. It now joins with Kilmarnock, Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen. The parliamentary constituency is 170.

The castle of Dumbarton is situated to the south of the town, from which it is separated by a bend of the Leven, at the point of junction between that river and the Clyde. The rock on which the old fortress stands projects considerably into the channel of the Clyde, and is a prominent as well as a picturesque object in the beautiful scenery of that river. It shoots up abruptly from a flat level, and stands completely isolated from any other elevations. Its form is somewhat like that of a mitre, the rock dividing about the middle, and forming two summits, on which the batteries and other parts of the castle are erected. The entrance to the castle is by a gate at the foot of the rock, and fronting the south-east. It is defended by a rampart, immediately within which the guard-house and apartments for the officers are situated.

* The navigation of the Clyde having since, by various acts of parliament, been put under the management of trustees, the rights thus transferred to Glasgow are now vested in this parliamentary trust. These trustees made an attempt, in 1825, to abrogate the right of exemption from river-dues belonging to Dumbarton—an exemption which had now become of considerable value, owing to the high rates levied by the trustees, and the improvement in the navigation of the river. They were, however, defeated in parliament, and the rights of Dumbarton formally recognised, under a slight modification intended merely to guard against frauds. A similar attempt was again made in 1830, but a committee of appeal threw the bill out, as in breach of a solemn bargain between the parties. The trustees proposed in committee to give a sum of £16,000 to Dumbarton as the price of its exemption, besides saving the rights, for their own lives of persons then burgesses of Dumbarton. There seems to be no doubt, however, that the exemption is worth a considerably larger sum.

A flight of stone steps conducts to the point at which the rock is parted, where there is a well, together with barracks and a battery. The other batteries are situated on the two summits of the rock, and afford an extensive and delightful prospect,—of which the vale of the Leven, the immense form of Benlomond, the hills of Arrochar, and the expanse of the Clyde, are the most attractive objects. The geological character of the rock is basaltic; and it is remarkable for possessing, in particular parts, a strong magnetic property. Dumbarton rock—as we have already mentioned—was, in all probability, occupied as a stronghold in the time of the Romans, and was, at all events, chosen for the site of a fortress by the aboriginal inhabitants of Scotland, shortly after those invaders had evacuated the country. It is particularly mentioned by Bede, at the beginning of the 8th century, as one of the strongest fortifications possessed by the Britons. Hoveden refers to it as having been reduced by famine by Egbert, King of Northumberland, in 756, but Chalmers is disposed to doubt the accuracy of this statement. Its importance as a fortress has all along been considered so great that it has—from the time of Bede at least, down to the present hour—been zealously retained by the Crown as one of the royal castles. When Maldwyn obtained the Earldom of Lennox from Alexander II., the castle of Dumbarton, and a portion of the land in its neighbourhood, was specially excepted from the grant. Along with the other royal fortresses of Scotland, it was delivered up to Edward I. during the competition between Bruce and Baliol for the Crown; and was afterwards made over to Baliol in 1292, when the dispute was settled in his favour. In 1296, it again fell into the hands of the English, and Alexander de Ledes was appointed governor of the castle by Edward. From 1305 to 1309, it was held for the same monarch by Sir John Menteith, the betrayer of Wallace. After the fatal battle of Halidon hill, in 1333, Sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld secured Dumbarton castle for the King. Towards the end of the same century it was held first by Sir Robert Erskine, and afterwards by Sir Robert Danielston. After the death of the latter, in 1399, Walter Danielston, parson of Kincardine O'Neil, forcibly took possession of it, and held it till 1402, when he surrendered it to the Crown. In 1425, James Stewart, son of the Regent Albany, assaulted and burnt the town of Dumbarton, and murdered Sir John Stewart, the King's uncle, who held the castle with 32 men. Dumbarton was besieged in 1481 by the fleet of Edward IV., and was bravely and successfully defended by Andrew Wood of Largs. In 1489, the Earl of Lennox, keeper of the castle, having engaged in an insurrection against the government of James IV., Dumbarton was besieged—though without success—by the Earl of Argyle. Shortly after, however, the king himself appeared before the castle, and compelled the sons of Lennox, who then held it, to surrender, after a siege of six weeks. In 1514, the Earls of Lennox and Glencairn, during a tempestuous night, broke open the lower gate of the castle; and, having thus obtained access, turned out the governor, Lord Erskine. Lennox appears to have retained possession till 1516, when he was compelled to deliver it up to Allan Stewart. Shortly after the battle of Pinkie, Queen Mary took up her residence in the castle of Dumbarton; and, on leaving it, embarked for France, at this place, in 1548. Queen Mary again visited the castle, in 1563, when on a progress into Argyle; and during the troubles which followed on her dethronement, this fortress was held for her by Lord Fleming. This lord appears to have kept possession of it till May 1571, when it was taken by stratagem, under the conduct of Captain Thomas Crawford, who scaled the rock during the night,* and made prisoners of the garrison, and of several persons of consideration—among the rest Archbishop Hamilton of St. Andrews—who had taken refuge here. The governor, however, succeeded in making his escape in a boat to Argyleshire. During the civ wars of Charles the First's time, the castle changed hands on several occasions, and continued through out the whole of that period to be regarded as an object of great importance by the contending parties. It is unnecessary to follow out the history of this fortress during later times; suffice it to mention that, about the beginning of the 18th century, the

* "This exploit has been graphically described by Mr. Tytler, ['History of Scotland,' Vol. VII. p. 350] "The capture of Dumbarton castle by the Regent," says Mr. T. "which occurred at this time, gave a severe shock to the fortunes of the Queen's friends. This exploit, for its extraordinary gallantry and success, deserves notice. The castle, as is well known, is strongly situated on a precipitous rock, which rises abruptly from the Clyde, at the confluence of the little river Leven with this noble estuary. It was commanded by Lord Fleming, who, from the beginning of the war, had kept it for the Queen, and its importance was great, not only from its strength, which made many pronounce it impregnable, but because its situation on the Clyde rendered it at all times accessible to foreign ships, which brought supplies. Captain Crawford of Jordanhill, to whom the attack was intrusted, had been long attached to the house of Lennox. He was the same person whose evidence was so important regarding the death of Darnley, and who afterwards accused Lethington of participation in the murder, since which time he appears to have followed the profession of arms. In the enterprise he was assisted by Cunningham, commonly called the Laird of Drumwhassel, one of the bravest and most skilful officers of his time, and he had been fortunate in securing the assistance of a man named Robertson, who, having once been warden in the castle, knew every step upon the rock familiarly, and for a bribe consented to betray it. With this man Crawford and his company marched from Glasgow after sunset. He had sent before him a few light horse, who prevented intelligence by stopping all passengers, and arrived about midnight at Dumbich [Dumbuck], within a mile of the castle, where he was joined by Druimwhassel and Captain Hume, with a hundred men. Here he explained to the soldiers the hazardous service on which they were to be employed, provided them with ropes and scaling ladders, and advancing with silence and celerity, reached the rock, the summit of which was fortunately involved in a heavy fog, whilst the bottom was clear. But, on the first attempt, all was likely to be lost. The ladders lost their hold while the soldiers were upon them; and had the garrison been on the alert, the noise must inevitably have betrayed them. They listened, however, and all was still; again their ladders were fixed, and their steel hooks this time catching firmly in the crevices, they gained a small jutting-out ledge, where an ash tree had struck its roots, which assisted them, as they fixed their ropes to its branches, and thus speedily towed up both the ladders and the rest of their companions. They were still, however, far from their object. They had reached but the middle of the rock, day was breaking, and when, for the second time, they placed their ladders, an extraordinary impediment occurred. One of the soldiers in ascending was seized with a fit, in which he convulsively grasped the steps so firmly, that no one could either pass him, or unloose his hold. But Crawford's presence of mind suggested a ready expedient; he tied him to the ladder, turned it, and easily ascended with the rest of his men. They were now at the bottom of the wall, where the footing was narrow and precarious, but once more fixing their ladders in the copestone, Alexander Ramsay, Crawford's ensign, with two other soldiers, stole up, and though instantly discovered on the summit by the sentinel who gave the alarm, leapt down and slew him, sustaining the attack of three of the guard till he was joined by Crawford and his soldiers. Their weight and struggles to surmount it, now brought down the old wall and afforded an open breach, through which they rushed in shouting, "a Darnley, a Darnley!" Crawford's watchword, given evidently from affection to his unfortunate master, the late king. The garrison were panic-struck, and did not attempt resistance. Fleming, the governor, from long familiarity with the place, managed to escape down the face of an almost perpendicular cleft or gully in the rock, and passing through a postern which opened upon the Clyde, threw himself into a fishing-boat, and passed over to Argyleshire. In this exploit the assailants did not lose a man, and of the garrison only four soldiers were slain. In the castle were taken prisoners, Hamilton the Bishop of St. Andrews, who was found with his mail shirt and steel cap on; Verac, the French ambassador, Fleming of Boghail, and John Hall, an English gentleman, who had fled to Scotland after Dacre's rebellion. Lady Fleming, the wife of the governor, was also taken, and treated by the Regent with great courtesy, permitted to go free, and to carry off with her her plate and furniture; but Hamilton, the primate, was instantly brought to trial for the murder of the King, and the late Regent, condemned, hanged, and quartered without delay."

offices of hereditary keeper and constable of the castle having fallen into the hands of the Marquis of Montrose, the government of Queen Anne insisted on his resigning these offices into the hands of the Crown, which he accordingly did, and the castle has accordingly, ever since, remained a royal fortress, and been occupied by a small garrison.

DUMBARTONSHIRE—or more properly Dunbartonshire—a small county in the west of Scotland; forming what was anciently known as the Lennox. It is bounded on the west by Loch Long and Argyleshire; on the north by Perthshire; on the east by Stirlingshire and Lanark; and by the river Clyde on the south. The length of the shire, from Kelvin river on the south-east, to Aldernan rivulet in Arrochar on the north, is about 36 miles; its breadth varies from 2 to 13 miles. Its general outline is that of a crescent; the convex line being determined by the eastern coast of Loch Long, and the northern coast of the frith of Clyde, from the junction of Loch Long, up to within a few miles of Glasgow. The greatest breadth of the shire is between the junction of Loch Long with the frith, or the south-west point of the peninsula of Roseneath, and the centre of the broadest part of Loch Lomond. These boundaries and admeasurements, however, are exclusive of a detached portion of the shire, on the south-east, consisting of the parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch, which detached portion is nearly 12 miles long, and from 2 to 4½ broad. The shire contains in whole, according to one admeasurement, 147,300, and, according to another, about 167,040 English acres, of which about a third part is under cultivation. About 20,000 acres are occupied with lakes.—Population, in 1801, 20,710; in 1831, 33,200. Houses, in 1831, 3,785. Population, in 1841, 44,295; being an increase of 33.3 per cent. on that of 1831; and the largest increase, within the period, of any county in Scotland, with the exception of Lanarkshire, which amounted to 34.8 per cent. Houses, in 1841, 7,986.—Assessed property £71,587. Valued rent £35,382 7s. 8d. Scots. Supposed rental, in 1820, £56,000.

For beautiful and varied scenery, this county is scarcely surpassed in Scotland. It is, indeed, mountainous and uneven, but enriched with many fruitful valleys, and watered by numerous streams, among which the LEVEN glides calmly along until it falls into the Clyde at Dumbarton: see that article. The other streams are the Falloch, the water of Luss, the Finlass, and the Fruin, all flowing into Loch Lomond, with numerous smaller rivulets. The Endrick skirts the northern borders of Kilmaronock parish; and the Kelvin runs along the eastern boundary of East Kilpatrick. The three large lochs, LOCH LONG, the GAIRLOCH, and LOCH LOMOND, are described under their respective heads. The lofty mountain of Benvoirlich [see ARROQUHAR] is in this shire. The climate has a considerable share of moisture.* The prevalent winds blow from the west and south-west,—if we except the months of March, April, and May, at which period of the year the cold east wind is a too frequent visitant. Before its influence the spring—a season in which congeniality would at all times be preferred—often partakes more of the bitterness of winter than even winter itself.

The soil and surface of Dumbartonshire may be classified as follows:—Deep black loam, clay on a subsoil of till; gravel or gravelly loam; green hill-pasture; mountain, moor, and bog. In the parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld, till soil predominates. A very large portion of the shire is comprehended in Loch Lomond, and the many islands interspersed on its expansive and varied surface. Throughout the whole of Dumbartonshire, there are very few extensive estates—a circumstance in a great measure favourable to their improvement, as a stimulus is thus given here to proprietors themselves to engage with more spirit in advancing the general interests of agriculture. A great deal has been done of late years, and is still doing, to enhance the value of land. Draining—one of the most important items of modern improvement—has been practised successfully and to much advantage, and attention has also been given to the proper management of fences. For many years the operation of ploughing was performed—according to ancient Highland usage—with four horses abreast; the driver marching in front of his teem, with a long stick in his hand, attached to which were the halters of each horse. This method, which required the close attendance of two persons, was superseded in time by the use of three horses; but since the introduction of the Lanarkshire breed of horses, the modern system of ploughing by two horses has been in almost universal use. Lime is the manure in most general use, and large quantities of it are imported from the north of Ireland and the island of Arran, independently of what is manufactured in the county. There is also a considerable mart for common manure supplied from Glasgow, Greenock, and other adjacent towns. Seaweed, gathered on the southern and western coast, is convertible into the same commodity, but this description of manure is here accounted very inferior. Marl can be obtained, though not in great quantities, and it is scarcely ever made use of.

Oats are raised in greater quantities than any other species of grain, and also a considerable quantity of wheat, which has, of late years, been much increased; barley has, however, decreased in proportion. Pease are little sown; but the culture of beans is becoming more general, and in stiff clayey soils they are found to be an excellent preparative for wheat. Turnips, as in Renfrewshire, are not raised to any extent. Potatoes are cultivated in great quantities; their quality is excellent, and in Glasgow and the surrounding towns there is always a ready market for them. In the detached parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld, a good deal of flax is grown. Copsewood is at once highly ornamental, and a considerable branch of revenue here; and no small degree of care is taken in its management. The land on which it is produced is unfit either for cultivation or pasture; the gain derivable from the wood, therefore, may be considered, after the deduction of labour, as almost altogether gratuitous; yet from pretty accurate calculation, it was, in 1821, little short of that produced from the whole arable and pasture land of the county. Since the breeding of sheep became more common, it has been found necessary to resort to the practice of muir-burning, so

* The following is a register of rain-gauges kept at four different places in this county in the year 1833. The gauges were all constructed on Mr. Thom of Rothesay's model:—

| | *Keppoch.* | *Camis-Esk* | *Ardincaple.* | *Bellretiro.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January.... | 0.4 | 0.50 | 0.80 | 0 9 |
| February... | 6 6 | 7. | 6 67 | 7 4 |
| March..... | 1.6 | 1.80 | 1 51 | 1 2 |
| April ..... | 2 2 | 2 20 | 3 10 | 3 4 |
| May..... | 2 6 | 2.50 | 30 | 2.6 |
| June..... | 5 2 | 5. | 5 56 | 6.2 |
| July..... | 1.8 | 2 50 | 2 60 | 2 4 |
| August..... | 1 5 | 1.50 | 1.65 | 2.2 |
| September.. | 3 75 | 4.55 | 5 15 | 4 2 |
| October..... | 3 6 | 4. | 4 35 | 4 7 |
| November.. | 4 6 | 5.20 | 5 88 | 5.8 |
| December.. | 9.3 | 8.75 | 11. | 11.5 |
| | 43.15 | 45.50 | 50.57 | 52.5 |

A rain-gauge, on the same model, at Garnethill, Glasgow, gave 32.00, during the same year, and another at Edgecombe cottage, in Devonshire, 35.27

that the upland division of the shire—which could once boast of little else than heath and moor—is now covered with verdure, and has, on the whole, a widely different, though much more agreeable aspect from what it presented at the close of last century.

The native horses are very inferior, and, with very few exceptions, are scarcely ever used in field-labour. The farmers generally supply themselves at the Lanarkshire markets, with the celebrated breed of that county. Most of the black cattle with which the farms are stocked are brought from the West Highlands; very few are bred in the county. A number of the principal farmers have furnished themselves with milk-cows from Ayrshire, and the concerns of the dairy are daily rising in importance. The sheep fed in the county yield annually from £5,000 to £6,000. The breed is said to have been first introduced from Moffat-dale, and the higher districts of Dumfries-shire and Lanarkshire. Their wool is coarse, but their natural hardiness well-qualifies them for enduring exposure. Swine are kept by almost every farmer, mostly for domestic use. On Inchmurrin and Inchlonaig, two islands of Loch Lomond, there are extensive herds of fallow-deer. Red deer—once plenteous in the mountainous districts of the county—have long since been extirpated, and but very few roes remain among the rugged and woody spots on the banks of Loch Lomond and Loch Long. In consequence of the practice of burning the heath, already alluded to, the hum of the bee is seldom heard in this district now; and honey—once produced in considerable quantities—is now scarcely to be obtained in the moory districts.

Dumbartonshire now possesses excellent means of land-communication. Of this, in former times, there was a great deficiency. Previous to the year 1790, the only turnpike road was that from Dumbarton to Glasgow, while the country roads were also few, and of the very worst description. The improvements in roads and bridges which has taken place since the above date has been almost incalculable, and has proved of the utmost advantage to the agriculture and local commerce of the shire. From the number of rivers and small streams, it was found essential to have proper bridges constructed. The largest of those bridges was built, at the expense of Government, across the Leven, at Dumbarton, about 70 years ago, and cost £2,500. It is upwards of 300 feet in length, and consists of 5 arches, the largest of which is 62 feet in span. The Forth and Clyde canal was begun in 1768, and finished in 1790; and it has, as a water-communication, been of the greatest service to the commercial and manufacturing interests of Dumbartonshire. By the improvements of the Clyde, about 600 acres of rich land have been added to this county, in consequence of the space formed between the jetties, to confine the current of the river, having been gradually filled up with mud and silt, the surface of which has become covered with a sward of fine pasture grass, a great portion of which has recently been cultivated. The vicinity of Glasgow has created a considerable extent of manufacturing industry in this county. The banks of the Leven, in particular, are covered with numerous bleachfields, printfields, and cotton-works, giving employment to thousands. Among the various manufactures of the county, the printing of cottons is still the most important. Next to this is cotton-spinning. There are several paper-mills, a large iron-work, two or three chemical works, two or three distilleries, and an extensive glass-work. The salmon-fisheries are at present worth about £800 per annum. The herring-fishery produces about £4,000. In the western division of the county are extensive coal-pits.

The county is ecclesiastically divided into 12 parishes: and contains one royal burgh, four burghs-of-barony, and four villages. The number of parochial schools, in 1834, was 13, attended by 895 scholars; of non-parochial schools, 54, attended by 2,994 scholars. Justice-of-peace courts are held at Drumfork and at the Baths inn, both near Helensburgh; at Old and New Kilpatrick; at Dumbarton, Kirkintilloch, and Cumbernauld. Sheriff circuit-courts are held at Kirkintilloch and at Helensburgh; the general small debt court is held at Dumbarton, the county-town. The county sends one representative to parliament. Parliamentary constituency, in 1839, 1,218.

The weights of this county, previous to the equalization act, were: Avoirdupois for English goods and groceries; Dutch for meal; and Tron of 23 ounces avoirdupois, for butter, cheese, butcher-meat, fish, and home flax. The Dumbarton pint is 2·9 cubic inches less than the standard pint. For wheat, pease, and beans, the firlot contained 2562·75 cubic inches, and is 1 firlot, 3 pints, 1 chopin, 3½ cubic inches of the old standard-measure. For oats, barley, and malt, the firlot contained 3,417 cubic inches, which is 1 firlot, 2 pints, 4·668 cubic inches standard-measure, or 6·597 per cent. above the Linlithgow measure. The water-peck of potatoes is nearly 42 lbs. The chalder of lime is 64 bushels; of lime-shells, 32 bushels. The rood of land is 6 yards square. The score of sheep sometimes 21; and the stone of wool sometimes 17 lbs.

DUMFRIES,* a parish in the south of Nithsdale, at the middle of the south-west border of Dumfries-shire. Having the outline of a cone, with its apex toward the north, it is bounded on the north-west by Kirkmahoe; on the north-east by Tinwald; on the east by Torthorwald; on the south by Caerlaverock; and on the west by the river Nith, which divides it from Kirkcudbrightshire and the parish of Holywood. It is 8 miles in extreme length, and about 2½ in average breadth; and contains an area of 15 square miles. About 8 miles north of the burgh, or of the centre of the parish, a range of hills is cloven by the Nith, and they thence diverge and sweep down, in a well-wooded and picturesque amphitheatre, toward the Solway frith, terminating, on the east side, in the heights of Mousewald, and, on the west, in the towering summit of Criffel, and enclosing, in their progress, a beautiful and nearly level plain, of almost a regular oval figure. The centre of this plain, at the place where it is broadest, and where the two lines of hill are from 6 to 8 miles asunder, constitutes the parish of Dumfries. Its surface, for the most part, is a perfect level. But it rises in a brief but beautiful acclivity, from the edge of the Nith a little to the northward of the burgh, undulates along the arena occupied by the streets, and then rises into a low ridge of hills, which intersect the southern division of the parish, stretching away at half-a-mile's distance from the river toward Caerlaverock. On their north-west face, where they look down upon the Nith, these hills are sloping, and wear the gentlest forms of beauty; but on the north-east they break down in abrupt declivities, and have a bold front and commanding outline. In one place, about 1¼ mile from the burgh, they present a precipitous front, and rise to a considerable height in two perpendicular rocks, known as the 'Maiden Bower craigs,' one of which has near its summit a remarkable cavity, said to have been the scene of Druidical

* The original name was Dunfres, and is supposed to have been derived from the Gaelic *Dun* and *phreas*, signifying 'a Mound covered with brushwood,' or 'a Castle among shrubs.' The lightness of the soil, which was unlikely, in the forest period of Scotland, to bear indigenous trees of a size greater than copsewood, seems to indicate that the appellation was appropriate.

rites for the testing of virginity. About 2 miles to the north-east of the burgh, is also a picturesque height, called Clumpton, which, at an early period, was, most probably, a mountain-grove and a haunt of the Druids, and, in a later age, was used as a beacon-post for commanding the considerable expanse of country which it overlooks. A beautiful eminence, called Corbelly hill, though not in the parish, but rising from the opposite bank of the Nith in the suburb of Maxwelltown, bears aloft an observatory, and mingles with the grouping of heights and lawns and groves on the Dumfries side, to form, if not a brilliant, at least an exquisitely fascinating landscape. Along the whole western border, the Nith sweeps gracefully under wooded and richly variegated banks; and along the eastern border the sluggish and almost stagnant Lochar flows listlessly on through the brown wastes of Lochar moss. All the eastern section or stripe of the parish forms part of this remarkable morass [see LOCHAR MOSS]; but is, to a considerable extent, reclaimed, and, in some spots, even smiles in beauty. The north and north-western sections are a reddish earth upon a freestone bottom; and the south-western is a strong clay, and, in the flat lands, a clay upon gravel. Plantations of oak, elm, and other trees, are of frequent occurrence. Around the town, in every direction, are enclosures surrounded with trees, gardens, and nursery-grounds, neat lawns and pleasant mansions, which impress a stranger with ideas of refined and opulent comfort. Several small lakes, particularly the Black and the Sand lochs, enrich the scenery of the parish, and, when pavemented with ice, are trodden by numerous groupes of curlers. In Lochar moss is Ferguson's well, a mineral spring strongly impregnated with steel; and on the farm of Fountainbleau is a powerful chalybeate spring, which is numerously visited by invalids, and held in much repute for its medicinal properties.—Antiquities within the limits of the burgh will occur to be noticed in the next article; but a few exist in other parts of the parish. A short way south of the town, on a romantic spot called Castledykes, overlooking a beautiful bend of the Nith, stood formerly the fortified residence of the Comyns. Near Castledykes is a field called Kingholm, which either may have received its present name from Bruce, in connexion with his having slaughtered Comyn, or may have originally been called Comyngs-holm, contracted gradually into Kingholm. At the opposite end of the town, and upon the banks of the river, is another field still called Nunholm, which lies adjacent to the site of a nunnery formerly established at Lincluden. Toward the south end of the parish is an eminence called Trohoughton, which has been noticed by Pennant as a Roman station. In the eastern part of the parish, an antique, supposed to be a Roman sandal, was, many years ago, found; and in the Nith, nearly opposite to the town-mills, was found, about half a century ago, a small gold coin, thinner than a sixpence, but as broad as a half-crown, bearing, round the impression of a Roman head, the inscription 'Augustus.' There are in the parish several small villages, but all of inconsiderable importance. Dr. Wight, professor of divinity in Glasgow, Dr. Ebenezer Gilchrist, and Mr. Andrew Crossbie, advocate, were natives of Dumfries; and the Rev. William Veitch—of whose life Dr. M'Crie has given an account—was, for some time after the Revolution, its minister. Population of the parish, including the burgh, in 1801, 7,288; in 1831, 11,606. Houses 1,509. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,086.

Dumfries gives name to a presbytery and a synod, and is within the jurisdiction of both. At the Reformation it was bereft of several chapels which formerly belonged to it, and of endowments connected with particular altars, and left in possession of only its principal church, dedicated to St. Michael. In 1658, a second minister was appointed; and in 1727 a second church, called the New church, was built. In 1745, the old church of St. Michael was pulled down, and the existing structure erected. The patron of both this church and the New is the Crown. In 1838, a third church was built, and called St. Mary's. All the places of worship in the parish, both established and dissenting, are situated in the burgh. Sittings in St. Michael's 1,250; in the New church 1,185; in St. Mary's 1,034. Stipend of the minister of St. Michael's £332 1s. 11d., with a glebe of about £25 annual value; of the minister of the New church £231 13s. 4d.—The Episcopalian congregation dates at least from January 1762. The present chapel was built in 1817, and cost £2,200. Sittings 300. Stipend, on the average, £250.—The First United Secession congregation was established about 1760. The present church was built in 1829, and cost upwards of £900. Stipend, in 1836, £120; but the charge has since then become collegiate.—The Second United Secession congregation was established in 1807. The church was built in 1809, and cost £1,350. Stipend £164 4s., including an allowance of £20 for a house.—The Roman Catholic congregation is local to one-third of its amount; and, as to the remaining two-thirds, is scattered through the conterminous parish of Maxwelltown, and over the whole of Dumfries-shire and Kirkcudbrightshire. Previous to the erection of their chapel in 1813, they met in a private house in the burgh, and in the domestic chapel of Terregles-house. The chapel cost £2,659 4s. 9d., and has 750 sittings. Stipend of the minister and his assistant variable, and in 1836, £121 1s. 1½d. The minister has also a house, rated at £15.—The Relief congregation was established in 1788. Sittings in the church 812. Stipend from £60 to £120, with a manse valued at £12. In July 1835, the Rev. Andrew Fyfe, who had been 27 years minister, left the Relief body and joined the Establishment, and was followed, in his movement, by about three-fourths of the congregation. A litigation as to the right to the property of the chapel and manse terminated in favour of the adherents to the Relief body.—The chapel of the Wesleyan Methodist congregation was built in 1782, and cost £500. Sittings 300. Stipend £81, with a house valued at £8.—The Independent congregation was established in 1801. Their present chapel was built in 1835, and cost about £700. Sittings 300. Stipend £80.—The Reformed Presbyterian congregation are of more recent establishment than any other of the dissenting congregations, and they have a commodious chapel.—According to a survey made by the elders of the parish, in 1835 there were belonging to the Establishment 5,118, belonging to other denominations 2,042, not known to belong to any religious denomination 3,886. Of the last class—so disproportionately and startlingly numerous—only 1,285 were above 12 years of age, all persons having been included who were too young to attend public worship. There are 3 parochial schools recently erected, and 36 non-parochial, most for the ordinary branches, and some for the higher and most polite departments of education. Probably in no place in Scotland are there greater or more numerous facilities for informing and polishing the minds of the young. Dumfries academy, the chief of the schools, has four masters; the salary of the classical master, the interest of £660 6s. 3d., with fees from each scholar of 7s. 6d. per quarter; and the salary of each of the other masters, the interest of £204 8s. 10d., with fees from each scholar of 5s. per quarter.

Dumfries, a royal burgh, the county-town of Dumfries-shire, the seat of a circuit-court, and of a presbytery and a synod, and the metropolis of the south-west quarter of Scotland, is a place of elegance, importance, and great antiquity. It is situated in N. lat. 55° 2′ 45″, and W. long. from Greenwich 3° 36′, on a slight undulating elevation on the east bank of the Nith, about 9 miles above the entrance of that river into the Solway frith. It stands 72 miles south from Edinburgh; 74 miles to the east of south from Glasgow; 60 miles south-east from Ayr; 30 miles to the south of west from Langholm; 8 miles south-west from Lochmaben; 33 miles round the eastern extremity of the Solway frith from Carlisle; and 341 miles by way of Manchester from London. Dumfries exults in the elegancies and attractions of a minor capital, in the snugness and pomp of a numerously opulent and aristocratical population, and in the bustle and productiveness of a crowded agricultural market. As a town, it is, as to both situation and structure, one of the most beautiful in Scotland. Built of a dark-coloured freestone, it, in some spots, has the sombre aspect of a town of brick; but many of its edifices being gauzed in a white paint, and others so decorated with the brush as to resemble structures of Portland stone, it presents a tout-ensemble of variegated tints and mingled gaiety and sadness which suggests ideas of the picturesque. Entering the town from the north, a stranger passes along a street of the beautiful and populous suburb of Maxwelltown; then turning round a right angle, he crosses the Nith on a handsome bridge, erected in 1794, whence he commands a view of the burgh and its suburb, stretching partly to the northward but chiefly to the southward, along the sloping banks of the river; he now traverses Buccleuch-street, light and airy in the aspect of its buildings, and the site of the county-buildings and two elegant places of worship; he here passes to the right a street which intersects the lower part of the town in a line parallel to the river, and, at the top of Buccleuch-street, he glances, through an opening on the left, on a cluster of new streets which reminds him of some snug but airy nook in the new town of Edinburgh; he next wends round an irregular but wide opening on the left, and finds himself in a spacious area, whence narrow but romantic-looking streets diverge, the one parallel to Buccleuch-street away to the Nith, and the other in the opposite direction curving round northward to meet the river above a graceful bend which it makes before approaching the bridge; and standing in the centre of the area, with his face to the south, he is overshadowed from behind with the facade and spire of the New church, and looks down the broad far-stretching High-street, sweeping away southward parallel to the Nith. This street is nearly a mile in length, but, like a brook in a romantic glen, it deviates so from the straight line as, while disclosing part of its beauties, to allure a spectator onward to behold more; and it is of very unequal width, averaging probably about 60 feet, but expanding at three points into at least 100. At several places in its progress it sends off branch-streets at right angles toward the Nith; about half-way along it is joined from the south-east, at an angle of 50 or 60 degrees, by English street, the spacious thoroughfare to the south; and all along the east it is winged by lanes and clusters of buildings which, together with the streets lying between it and the Nith, make the average breadth of the town ¼ of a mile. All the streets are well-paved, clean, and lighted up at night with gas; some of the smaller ones are remarkably elegant; and the great thoroughfares present an array of large and brilliant shops which may almost bear comparison with those of the proud metropolis. The Nith adds much both to the beauty and salubrity of the town, approaching it under an acclivity richly covered with wood,—breaking over a caul built diagonally across it for the supplying of a cluster of grain-mills with water,—alternately leaping along in a shallow current, and swelling backward upon the caul by the pressure of the flowing tide,—and both above and below the town, diffusing verdure and beauty over banks which are rich in promenading retreats for the citizens. Dumfries still wants a luxury for a long time desiderated, and the absence of which excited surprise in a stranger,—a supply, by means of pipes, of good spring water.

A little below the bridge which communicates with Buccleuch-street, is the old bridge, built in the 13th century. This was originally a structure of 13 arches, and was esteemed the best bridge in Great Britain next to that of London; but it now consists of only 6 arches, and is mounted by a rapid ascent on the Dumfries side to what was formerly its centre, and affords accommodation only to foot-passengers. On the south side of Buccleuch-street are the county jail and bridewell, the latter originally used as the court-house, and both built in 1807. They are surrounded by a high wall, bridewell in front and the jail in the rear; but are heavy-looking buildings, and inconvenient places of confinement. Directly opposite, on the north side of Buccleuch-street, and communicating with the jail by a vaulted subterranean passage, is the county court-house. This was originally the spacious chapel, or "tabernacle," erected by the Haldanes during the briefly triumphant march of their missionary operations in Scotland; and, after having for years stood unoccupied, it was converted into a court-room and other judiciary offices, and architecturally renovated and adorned, so as to combine interior commodiousness with exterior elegance of appearance. In the middle of the High-street, cleaving it, for a brief space, into two narrow thoroughfares, is a cluster of buildings surmounted by the Mid steeple, and including the chambers in which the meetings of the town-council are held. Opposite to it, in the eastern thoroughfare, is the Trades' hall, erected in 1804, for the meetings of the seven incorporated trades. Overshadowed by the Mid steeple is a sudden expansion of the High-street called Queensberry square, the centre of traffic for the south-west of Scotland, and, in common with all the adjacent thoroughfares and opens, the theatre of dense crowds of actors on the day of the weekly market; and in this square a Doric column of handsome architecture, erected in 1780 by the gentlemen of the county, in memory of Charles, Duke of Queensberry, rears aloft its fine pinnacle, and superintends the busy scenes around. In George-street, the assembly-rooms, of recent erection, display much beauty of architectural design. At the townhead, or on the elevated bank of the Nith, before it sweeps round toward the New bridge, stands, in a spacious area, and commanding a fascinating view, the High school or academy. This institution has a rector and four masters, and has, for a quarter of a century, been celebrated as a place of liberal education. The buildings are elegant, the class-rooms capacious, and the masters well-qualified for their duties. The Crichton Royal institution was originally designed to be an university, but is a large and handsome asylum provided by the bequest of upwards of £100,000 by the late Dr. Crichton of Friars carse. At the south-east extremity of the town is the Dumfries and Galloway Royal infirmary, founded in 1776, and maintained chiefly by legacies, private contributions, parochial allowances, and annual grants from the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton. It is commodiously fitted up in the interior, but is a

large and somewhat gloomy building, suggesting, by its appearance, sympathy for its suffering inmates. This institution is the only one of its class in the south of Scotland, and has been of incalculable benefit to the surrounding district. The poor's hospital, erected in 1733, by the bequest of two relations of the name of Muirhead, supports, as inmates, poor orphans and aged paupers of both sexes, and affords pensions to upwards of forty widows at their own homes; and it is maintained partly by its own funds, and partly by subscriptions and donations. At the west end of the town is the public dispensary. In various localities are the offices of six banks; four of which are recently erected, and beautiful edifices. The town has two large and commodious inns, besides a number of secondary ones proportioned to its bulk and importance. The Commercial inn is an object of curiosity, from its having been, in his retreat from England, in December 1745, the head-quarters of Prince Charles Stuart. The theatre of Dumfries, though small, is of handsome structure and under spirited management.

Of the ecclesiastical edifices by far the most interesting is the old parish-church, situated at the south-east end of the town, and dedicated to St. Michael, the patron saint of Dumfries. The present edifice was built in 1745, and is surmounted by a lofty and handsome spire. The cemetery around it is famous for the vast multitude, and the singular variety of its monuments,—its splendid mausoleums rising like mimic temples over the ashes of the gifted and the wealthy,—its forest of obelisks, columns, and elevated urns, robed in white painting, and appearing in the dim moonlight like an assembly of spectres,—and its crowds of simple head-stones rearing their humble forms over the remains of the worthy but unknown to fame. Exclusive of such as are in a ruinous condition, the monuments, according to a calculation of Mr. M'Diarmid—whose genius has thrown so much lustre on the burgh—could not be reared at a much less expense than £100,000. There are 120 monuments of the first class of architecture; considerably upwards of 700 tomb-stones on pillars, and in good repair; about 220 head-stones or erect slabs; and about 1,000 other monumental structures or stones which are more or less dilapidated. Among the monuments is one erected over the ashes of three witnesses to the truth, who were martyred during the persecutions of the Stewarts. But the structure which, more than any other, attracts the gaze of strangers, is a splendid mausoleum over the mortal remains of the poet Burns. The body of the bard, who spent at Dumfries the latter unhappy years of his life, and who, after his death, gave name to the small street in which he died, was originally interred in the northern corner of the cemetery, and honoured with only a plain monumental stone erected by his widow. But a subscription, sanctioned by a contribution of fifty guineas from George IV., having been raised to express admiration of the poet's genius, his body, or as much of it as could be collected, was, on the 19th of September, 1815, exhumed from its obscure resting-place, and transferred to an arched vault in the present mausoleum. This beautiful edifice,

> "The homage of earth's proudest isle,
> To that bard-peasant given,"—

was constructed according to a design furnished by Thomas F. Hunt, Esq. of London, at a cost of £1,450; and it contains, in the interior, a fine emblematic marble structure, designed by Peter Turnerelli, which represents the genius of Scotland investing Burns, in his rustic dress and employment, with her poetic mantle. So great is the concourse of visiters to the mausoleum, that the beadle who attends the visiters is supposed to realize £40 or £50 a-year from their donations. The New church—as it is still called—looks down the High-street from its north-west end, and is a fine edifice, surmounted by a spire. It was built partly of materials from the dilapidated old castle of Dumfries, on the site of which it stands; and was first opened for public worship in 1727. The parish-church of St. Mary's, an erection of 1838, looks down English-street, the great thoroughfare to England; and is a conspicuous and arresting object to strangers entering the town from the south. It was built according to a design furnished by John Henderson, Esq. of Edinburgh; and is a beautiful light Gothic structure, with an ornamental spire supported by flying buttresses. The Episcopalian chapel, and the Second United Secession meeting-house, are both—especially the former—neat and agreeable edifices, and contribute, with the county-buildings, to present an attractive picture to a traveller entering the town from the north. The Roman Catholic, the Independent, and the Reformed Presbyterian chapels all likewise do credit to the ecclesiastical architecture of the burgh.

Dumfries is rich in its religious, educational, literary, and social institutions. It has Bible and missionary societies, both general and congregational, for aiding the diffusion of Christianity; a Liberian society for assisting the free negroes on the African coast; a Samaritan society for watching over the well-being of the poor; a friendly society for the support of widows; an association for resisting the encroachments of infidelity; 4 endowed, and upwards of 30 unendowed schools; an astronomical association; a horticultural society; a mechanics' institution; an annual exhibition of works of art; four public reading-rooms; a public library, established in 1792; a society library, established at an earlier period; two other public libraries, and three circulating libraries maintained by the trade speculation of booksellers; and three weekly newspapers, the Courier, the Herald, and the Times,—the first long known beyond the usual limits of provincial newspaper circulation, for the high literary character impressed upon it by its editor Mr. M'Diarmid. Dumfries has altogether an intellectual and polished tone, which invests it with an importance far paramount to the bulkiness of its population. In keeping, also, with the aristocratic character of a portion of its inhabitants, it has a character—an evangelical moralist would say, not an enviable one—for gaiety and fashionable dissipation. Besides its successful demand for select and celebrated actors in its theatre, it has a regatta club, a share in the meetings of the royal Caledonian hunt, and annual races in autumn on the crowded racing-ground of Tinwald downs. It was, till very recently, remarkable likewise for its frequent public processions, and its periodical shooting, in the field called Kingholm, for 'the siller gun,'—a bauble presented to the town by James VI., when returning from his visit to Scotland, as an expression of his satisfaction with the loyalty of the burghers.

The navigation of the Nith has at a great expense been materially improved. Embankments have been thrown up, and various devices practised to counteract the devastating effect of the deep and impetuous tide which rushes up from the Solway; so that many vessels, which were formerly obliged to unload at Glencaple or Kelton, can approach close to the burgh. Quays also are provided against whatever emergencies may occur, or for the accommodation of vessels of larger size, at brief intervals along the river. Besides those at the town and at Glencaple and Kelton, there is one, called the new quay, at the bend of the Nith near Castledyke; so that there are altogether 4 quays within a distance of 5 miles. In the year 1811, the harbour stood greatly in need of

repair, and an act of parliament was obtained for the purposes of repairing it, and of improving the navigation of the river Nith. Obstructions had been formed in the channel, and it was necessary for the purposes of trade to cleanse, deepen, and straighten it. By this act commissioners were appointed for these purposes, with ample powers to carry them into execution. Under this act £18,930 9s. 11d. had been expended up to 1834 in attempting to improve the channel of the river, and in repairing the harbour. From the varying currents, the navigation is still very dangerous; but a rock which ran across the bed of the river, visible at low water, and prevented large vessels from passing Glencaple, has recently been cut away. The amount of the debt affecting the harbour in 1834, was as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On bond, | 5,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance due the treasurer, on last settlement of his account, at 28th September, 1833, | 909 | 7 | 3 |
| | £5,909 | 7 | 3 |

The debt is yearly decreasing, in consequence of £250 yearly being provided for its liquidation.

The duties leviable from vessels arriving at the port are the following: From coasting vessels 2d. per ton register; from foreign vessels 6d.; from goods ½d.; from coal 6d.; from lime 6d. And from outward-bound vessels: coasting vessels 2d.; goods ½d. These dues are moderate, and the revenue arising from them during the five years from 1828 to 1832 averaged £1,083 5s. per annum. A part of the expenditure incurred has arisen from improvements upon the light-house at Southerness, and upon the landing-places at the mouth of the river. From 12 to 14 foreign vessels belong to the Nith, and trade chiefly with America. But the port is regarded as extending from the creek of Annan, or the head of the Solway frith to Glenluce bay on the coast of Galloway; and, in 1835, it claimed 192 registered vessels, 11,798 tonnage; and in 1836 yielded £4,218 of revenue to the custom-house. The number of vessels belonging properly to Dumfries is about 80. A steam-vessel also plies weekly between it and Whitehaven, holding communication thence with Liverpool, and conveys a large quantity of goods and live stock, especially sheep, to the English market. The principal imports are timber, slate, iron, coal, wine, hemp, and tallow; and the principal exports wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, wool, freestone, and live stock. Dumfries, however, figures more as a mart than as a port. Its markets have long been famous for the transfer of stock from Scottish to English dealers, and for their bulky, unfluctuating importance. On every Saturday is a market of little value; and on every Wednesday is a great market, more resembling an annual fair than a matter of hebdomadal occurrence. On the sands, an open space along the side of the river, the cattle-dealers dispose weekly of an immense number of cattle and pigs; and, from the end of December till the beginning of May, they there dispose of many thousand carcases of pork, usually selling upwards of 700 in one day, and sometimes, in a few hours pocketing £4,000 or £5,000. There are also great annual fairs at Whitsunday and Martinmas for black cattle, and, in October and February, for horses. But the chief market is an annual fair in September, when about 6,000 head of cattle are exposed for sale. During the droving season, too, a vast number of transactions are effected privately throughout the surrounding country; no fewer than 20,000 head of cattle, which had not been exposed in market, having been known, in a period of ten days, to pass the toll on the thoroughfare to England. So many pass through Dumfries, that the custom levied at the bridge has frequently amounted to £700 a-year. At each of the horse fairs about 500 horses are disposed of; and at that in February an immense number of hare-skins are sold, probably not fewer than 30,000 or 35,000. Manufactures are considerable in hats, which employ 200 workmen; in hosiery, principally of lamb's wool, which engage nearly 300 stocking-frames; and in shoes and clogs, or wooden-soled shoes, which employ upwards of 300 individuals. There are also several breweries, several tanneries, and an extensive basket-making establishment.

The municipal government of Dumfries is vested in a provost, 3 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 19 merchant-councillors, constituted according to the Reform act; and the town is divided into four wards, who elect the council and the commissioners of police. The report of the convention of royal burghs in 1709 stated the sett of Dumfries, or the constitution of its council, to be what it still is under the act of municipal reform. The 7 incorporated trades of the town are hammermen, squaremen, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, skinners, and butchers; and these formerly wielded a paramount influence in the council. Dumfries unites with Annan, Lochmaben, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency, in 1839, 592; municipal, 485. A large part of the heritable property formerly belonging to the town has been sold during the present century. The debts with which the town was burdened, as well as the extensive improvements which have been carried into effect during that period, are assigned as the cause of these sales. All of these alienations are stated to have been made by "public roup for full value," and no undue preference appears to have been shown to existing councillors. The property, thus disposed of, amounted to £15,305 1s. 7d. Corporation revenue, in 1838–9, £1,596 6s. 11d. The present property of the town consists principally of mills and granaries, which, in the year ending 15th October, 1833, yielded a rental of £357 19s. 8d. sterling. The burgh is also possessed of some shops and houses in the suburbs, with small portions of land attached to them, which yielded a rental last year of £179 10s.; and it has feu-duties, which yield annually £114 4s. 5d. This was stated to comprehend the whole of the real property of the burgh, with the exception of a sum of £1,125 9s. 9d. of arrears, which have accumulated since 1815, and a great part of which is represented as desperate.

*Ordinary Revenue.*

The revenue of the burgh for the year ending 15th October, 1833, stood as under:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Feu-duties, | 144 | 4 | 5 |
| 2. Rents of Lands, | 179 | 10 | 0 |
| 3. Rents of mills and granaries, | 357 | 19 | 8 |
| 4. Customs, | 589 | 17 | 10 |
| 5. Teinds, | 81 | 1 | 6 |
| 6. Impost on ale, | 66 | 15 | 0 |
| 7. Rents of church seats, | 236 | 18 | 8 |
| 8. Burgess composition, | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| | £1,650 | 11 | 1 |
| *Casual Revenue.* | | | |
| Miscellaneous articles, | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| | £1,651 | 7 | 1 |

The expenditure of the burgh for the year, from 1832 to 1833, stood thus:

*Ordinary Expenditure.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Interest on debts, | 276 | 8 | 0 |
| 2. Repairs on public buildings, &c., | 310 | 3 | 10 |
| 3. Public burdens, | 69 | 1 | 3 |
| 4. Entertainments, | 45 | 7 | 6 |
| 5. Salaries, | 449 | 13 | 5 |
| 6. Miscellaneous articles, | 50 | 14 | 1 |
| *Casual Expenditure.* | | | |
| 1. Miscellaneous articles (subscription and advances on occasion of cholera, and aliment of prisoners), | 386 | 16 | 8 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Law expenses (partly to account of old balances), | 164 | 6 | 3 |
| | £1,743 | 11 | 0 |
| During this year the magistrates paid off debts to the extent of | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| And contracted debts to the extent of | 525 | 14 | 1 |
| Difference, | 274 | 5 | 11 |

The burgh, from time immemorial, has possessed a right to levy tolls and customs for cattle and various descriptions of commodities passing across the river Nith. At what time this right was first constituted is uncertain; but the burgh is in possession of documents showing that this tax was levied in 1425. In 1681 this right was confirmed by an act of the Scottish parliament; and it was then declared that the burgh should possess, in all time coming, a right to levy customs from "Portractford exclusive, downwards to the mouth of the water of Nith," for the purpose of upholding the bridge of Dumfries. The amount of the dues leviable is not defined under the act, but they were fixed by a minute of council in 1772. The burgh has also the right to levy sundry small customs within burgh, and these, together with the bridge-custom, in the year ending 15th October, 1833, yielded £589 17s. 10d. The amount of police assessment for 1832 was £815 6s. 9d., and the annual revenue was further increased by a sum of £212 7s. 2d., arising from the sale of manure, and police fines. This sum is amply sufficient to defray all the ordinary charges. The parliamentary boundaries of Dumfries, under the reform act, include Maxwelltown and its suburbs on the west side of the Nith. Being the metropolis of an important county, it has a large number of resident lawyers; and, in addition to its quarter-sessions, it has twice-a-year the circuit justiciary court for the southern districts of Scotland, and the sheriff and small debt courts.

Its ancient arms was a chevron and three fleurs de lis; but that used for many years past is a figure of St. Michael, winged, trampling on a serpent, and bearing a pastoral staff. The motto is "Alorburn," a word which, during many centuries of warfare when the burgh was constantly exposed to danger, was used as a war-cry to assemble the townsmen. The side toward the English border being that whence danger usually approached, a place of rendezvous was appointed to the east, an area intersected by a rill called the Lowerburn or Lorburn; and when the townsmen were summoned to the gathering, the cry was raised, "All at the Lowerburn,"—a phrase which was rapidly elided into the word "Alorburn." A street in the vicinity of the original course of Lowerburn, bears the name of Lorburn-street. The populous suburb of Maxwelltown, formerly called Bridgend, agglomerates with Dumfries, and properly forms part of the town; but it is under separate jurisdiction, both civil and ecclesiastical, and will be noticed in a separate article. See MAXWELLTOWN. In consequence of a considerable part of it being colonized with Irish, and in other respects out of keeping with the flaunting character of the aristocratic burgh, it is treated with some contempt by the Dumfriesians, and, though contributing some fine features to the scenic grouping of their town, figures in their conversation chiefly as an object of sport. Including this suburb, the population of Dumfries amounted, in 1831, to 16,271.

Dumfries appears to have originally grown up around a strong castle or border-fortress, which was of great importance during the 12th century, and—especially in the times of Wallace and Bruce—was often a subject of contention between the Scotch and English. So early as the reign of William I., who died in 1214, it was of such importance as to be the seat of the judges of Galloway; and it appears to have received its charter either immediately after the accession of that monarch, or during the preceding reign, that of David I. From several remains of antiquity, it even appears to have been a place of some consequence before the end of the 8th century. So great and almost paramount a public work as the old bridge could have been thought of only in connection with a town and thoroughfare quite as important to Scotland, in the middle ages, as modern Dumfries is to the country at present; and this erection was constructed before the middle of the 13th century, by the Lady Devorgilla, third daughter of Allen, Earl of Galloway, and mother of King John Baliol. The same lady founded at Dumfries a monastery of Grey Friars. This edifice stood on a mound at the margin of the Nith, and, though long since untraceable, continues to give name to Friars Vennel, one of the considerable streets of the town. In 1305, Robert Bruce had, in the chapel of this monastery, an angry altercation with the Red Comyn, a relation of its foundress. Hesitating about asserting his title to the crown, and irritated by opposition from Comyn, he poniarded the latter before the altar, and, rushing out to his friends who waited at the gate, hurriedly expressed a doubt that he had slain him. "You doubt!" cried one of his friends; "I mak siccar;" and he immediately ran to the wounded rival of his master, and despatched him. Bruce, by this event, was committed to open warfare; and, unfurling his standard against the opponents of his claims, he led them on to Bannockburn, and there trod over their bodies to the throne. After the assassination of Comyn, the frequenters of the Grey Friars' chapel deserted it, and began to resort to the chapel of St. Michael, which stood on the site of the present St. Michael's church. Edward I. of England, in the course of his inroads into Scotland, occasionally halted at Dumfries; and here he ignominiously put to death the brave patriot and brother-in-law of Robert Bruce, Christopher Seton. The scene of Seton's execution was a mound or slight eminence to the east of the town, at the entrance of the town, then and previously the gallows-hill or common place of public execution, but now known as Kirsty's (Christopher's) mount. Christian Bruce, the widow of Seton, erected on the spot a chapel to his memory; and her brother, King Robert, granted, in 1324, a hundred shillings yearly out of the barony of Caerlaverock, for the support of a chaplain who should offer masses for the soul of the deceased. All vestiges of the building, which was called St. Christopher's chapel, have disappeared.

Dumfries castle was seized and garrisoned by Edward I., after he had dethroned John Baliol; but was retaken by Bruce after he had slain Comyn; and before 1312, it was once more seized by the English, and was again, in that year, retaken by Bruce. In 1307 Edward II. marched upon Dumfries, and received the homage of several Scottish nobles. In 1396 the burgh obtained some important immunities from Robert III.; in 1485 it received from James II. a charter, confirming its privileges and possessions; and in 1469 it obtained from the Crown all the houses, gardens, revenues, and other possessions, which had been the property of the Grey Friars.* During the

* Infeftment was recently given on a royal charter in favour of the magistrates of Dumfries, confirmatory of all their former rights, privileges, and corporate immunities, the records of many of which had been lost or destroyed in 1715 and 1745, and other troublesome times. This new grant also confers on the town a right of guildry, of which it was not formerly possessed. James VI. had granted to the corporation a signature to that effect, about the year 1621; yet it did not appear that infeftment had ever passed upon it. This document was only lately, and by accident, brought to light.

troubles which so long harassed and devastated the borders. Dumfries was frequently, in spite of the brave resistance of its citizens, plundered and burned. In 1536, one such disaster was signally retaliated by Lord Maxwell, who made an incursion into England, and reduced Penrith to ashes; and about the same period, either that nobleman, or some member of his family, built a strong castle for the defence of the town. In 1565, this castle was surrendered to Queen Mary, when, at the head of a portion of her troops, she visited the town to reduce and castigate some of her disaffected nobility. In April, 1570, Lord Scroop, acting under the Earl of Essex, made a devastating inroad upon Dumfries-shire, and, in spite of a brave resistance on the part of the townsmen of the burgh, who marched under the leading of Lord Maxwell to oppose him, he took and plundered the recently erected castle, and set fire to the town. The citizens, harassed by frequent and heavy calamity from invasion and rapine, felt aroused to attempt the rearing of some strong rampart for their protection. In 1583, they erected a strong building called the New Wark, which served the double purpose of a fortress, and of a retreat for the people, and a repository for their goods when they were beaten back by invaders. No vestiges, however, either of this erection, or of the old castle, or of the castle built by the Maxwell family, can now be traced. About the time, too, when the New Wark was erected, or possibly at an earlier period, a rude fortification or extended rampart, called the Warder's Dike, was thrown up on the south-east side of the town, between the Nith and Lochar moss.

Dumfries was visited in 1617 by James VI., when he was on his return to England; and it then received from him 'the siller gun,' to be shot for every seventh year by the incorporated trades. During the reign of Charles I. it shared largely in the disasters which overspread the country; and it shared still more largely in those of the dark reign of Charles II. On the 20th of November, 1706, 200 Cameronians entered the burgh, published a manifesto against the impending union of the two kingdoms, and burnt the articles of union at the cross. The Covenanters were indignant that the articles of union made no recognition of their solemn league and covenant, and that they, on the other hand, recognised the constitution of the church of England, which they had sworn to overthrow and exterminate; but notwithstanding the intemperance and tumultuousness of their well-meant proceedings, they happily did not succeed in precipitating the town into any serious disaster. During the insurrection of 1715, when Viscount Kenmure encamped on the heights of Tinwald, and menaced the burgh with his army, the war-cry of 'Loreburn' arose for the last time in the streets of Dumfries; and so loud was its sound, and startling its reverberations, that the Viscount, without attempting to execute his menaces, broke up his camp, and marched away to Annan. During the insurrection of 1745, a part of the citizens cut off at Lockerby a detachment of the Highlanders' baggage, and, in consequence, drew upon their town a severer treatment from the Pretender than was inflicted on any other burgh of the size. Prince Charles, on his return from England, let loose his mountaineers to live at free quarters in Dumfries; and he levied the excise of the town, and demanded of the citizens a contribution of 1,000 pairs of shoes, and £2,000 sterling. An alarm having reached him that the Duke of Cumberland had expelled his partizans from Carlisle, and was marching rapidly on Dumfries, he hastily broke away northward, accepting for the present £1,100 of his required exaction, and carrying with him Provost Crosby, and Mr. Riddell of Glenriddell, as hostages for the payment of the remainder. The town suffered considerably from the plunderings of his troops; and is supposed to have sustained, by his visit, damage to the amount of £4,000 sterling. The king—to whom, in opposition to the Stuarts, the town was steadfastly attached—afterwards granted, from the forfeited estate of Lord Elcho, the sum of £2,800, to compensate in part for the losses of the citizens, and express his approbation of their loyalty. Since 1746, the burgh has plenteously participated in the blessings of peace and increasing enlightenment, and though moving more slowly than some other towns in the race of aggrandizement, has been excelled by none in the gracefulness of its progress, and the steadiness and substantial character of its improvement.

Dumfries gives the title of Earl in the Scottish peerage, to the ancient family of Crichton of Sanquhar. In 1633, William, 7th Lord Crichton, was created Earl of Dumfries, enjoying, at the same time, the titles of Viscount of Ayr, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar and Cumnock, and other honorary distinctions. In 1696 the earldom, owing to a want of male heirs, passed to a female branch of the Crichton family, who married a member of the family of Dalrymple, and son of the 1st Earl of Stair. William Dalrymple, her eldest son, and 4th Earl of Dumfries, afterwards succeeded to the Stair peerage. On his death the earldoms were again separated,—that of Dumfries passing to his nephew, Patrick Macdowall of Feugh. This last Earl's heir or inheritrix was a daughter, who married John Stuart, eldest son of the Marquis of Bute. By a royal licence the Bute family, the present proprietors of the earldom, have assumed the name of Crichton.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, a large, important, and beautiful county in the south of Scotland, deriving its name from the town just described. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh; on the east by Cumberland; on the south by the Solway frith; on the south-west by Kirkcudbrightshire; on the west by Kirkcudbrightshire and Ayrshire; and on the north-west by Ayrshire. In latitude it extends from 55° 2′, to 55° 31′; and in longitude from 2° 39′, to 3° 53′, west from London. Its figure is irregularly ellipsoidal: the greater diameter from the mountain of Corsoncone on the border of Ayrshire, to Liddel mount on the border of Roxburghshire, in a direction nearly south-east by east, measures about 50 miles; and the lesser diameter, from Loch Craig on the confines of Peebleshire, to the Solway frith at Caerlaverock-castle, in a direction west of south, measures about 32 miles. Its ellipsoidal form, besides undulating in every part of the circumference, is indented to the depth of 10 miles by the southern point of Lanarkshire, to the depth of 5 miles by Ettrick Head in Selkirkshire, and to the depth of 3 miles by the point of Kirkcudbrightshire, which forms the parish of Terregles. Its circumference, drawing the line across the waters at the mouth of the estuaries of Nith and Annan, is about 174 miles, extending round a mountain-line of 120 miles, a champaign line on the east of 18, a line of sea-shore from the Sark to the Nith of 21, and a champaign line along the Nith and the Cluden on the south-west of 15. The surface of the county contains an area of 1,006 square miles, or 644,385 English acres. These are the measurements of Dr. Singer, in his General View of the Agriculture of Dumfries-shire, derived, at a large cost to the landholders, from the labours of a ten years' survey. Other measurements, however, assign to the county 1,228 square miles, or 785,920 acres, and 1,800 square miles, or 1,820,000 acres. Dr. Singer's measurements are probably within the truth,

yet seem to have been made with caution. For several miles on the south-west, the county is divided from Kirkcudbrightshire by Cairn water. From the point where that stream ceases to touch it, all the way round its western, northern, north-eastern, and eastern border, it is—with the deduction of Liddesdale, or the parish of Castletown, which, though sloping toward the south, is included in Roxburghshire—marked off by the highest elevations of the mountain-range which breaks away westward from Cumberland and traverses the south of Scotland. Falling in now with Liddel water, the boundary-line follows that stream till its confluence with the Esk; it thence, for about a mile, follows the united rivers, and then, for upwards of 3 miles, breaks due westward through an open country, till it strikes the Sark; and, following that stream to the sea, it afterwards runs along the margin of the Solway frith and the estuary of the Nith. The county is thus, with some unimportant exceptions, shut in by natural geographical limits.

All the northern part of Dumfries-shire is very mountainous, not only the summits of the water-dividing line which bounds it, but the elevations of the spurs which that range sends down toward its lowlands, rising, in many instances, to a great height above the level of the sea. Along the boundary from west to east are Black Larg, 2,890 feet above sea-level; Lowther, 3,130; Queensberry, 2,140; Hartfell, 3,300, the highest mountain in the south of Scotland; Whitecoomb, nearly of equal altitude; Ettrick Pen, 2,220; Wisp-hill, 1,836; and Tinnis-hill, 1,846. Radiating from the boundary mountain range are spurs, which, in some instances, run far down the county, decreasing, in their progress, into hills, but which, in most instances, are short, and allow the multitudinous head-waters, or mountain-rivulets of the border, to find confluences with one or other of three rivers which traverse the lowlands of the county. Of the interior mountains, the most remarkable are Cairnkinna and Glenquhargen in Penpont, the former 2,080, and the latter 1,000 feet above sea-level; Langholm-hill, between the Esk and the Tarras, 1,204; and Brunswark-hill, in the parish of Hoddam, 740. [See separate articles in the present work on most of these mountains.] Almost all the mountains, whether on the boundary or in the interior, have an inconsiderable basis, a rapid acclivity, and summits, in some instances, round-backed or flattened; in others, conical; and, in a few, tabular or flat. The peaked and towering summits, or summits of rugged and craggy outline, so common in the Highland counties, are here unknown. Yet the Dumfries alps are scarcely less grand or picturesque, and at intervals but a degree less savage than those of Argyle or Perth; and they abound in sylvan ravines, and fairy nooks, and retreats of scenic beauty to which the Highland alps are strangers. The central or midland part of the county is exquisitely diversified in scenery, and exhibits an attractive blending of hill and valley,—the elevations possessing every variety of character, and often rising to considerable altitude, and the lower grounds consisting of slope, undulation, moorland, dell, and holm; so that a tourist traversing the district, no matter in what direction, is continually stimulated by novelty of view, and rapidly surveys the most heterogeneous classes of attraction in landscape. Down to the southern line of the midland district, the county, after ceasing near the boundary to be sectioned off into fragments by mountain-spurs, is divided into three great valleys or basins, traversed by the rivers Nith, Annan, and Esk. But that part of the county which lies south of a line drawn from Whinnyrig by Ecclefechan, Craigshaws, Solway bank, and Broomholm to Moorburnhead, is comparatively low and flat, being only occasionally marked by low hills, either round-backed or obtusely conical. At this line, the basins of the Annan and the Esk cease to be valleys, and are spread out or flattened into plains. The valley of the Nith, too, for 10 miles before it touches the Solway, is in all respects a plain, with the exception of a short range of low hills in the parish of Dumfries, a few unimportant isolated eminences, and an amphitheatre of beautiful but not high hills, one side of which divides the plain from the basin of the Annan, while the other trends away into Galloway. A section of this plain of the Nith is the dead level of Lochar moss. Dumfries-shire, sloping down from the alpine heights of its cincturing boundary, and subsiding eventually into a plain, is Lombardy in miniature,—differing from its beautiful Italian type, chiefly in having a larger proportion of upland compared to its champaign country.

From the configuration of the county, no streams might be expected to flow into it from adjacent districts, and none to flow out except to the sea. The original waters of the Nith, however, as well as one or two of the unimportant and remote tributaries of that river, pass into the county through gorges or openings on the west. All other waters, which any where traverse it, well up within its own limits, and expend all their resources in enriching its own soil. The Nith, from the very point of entering it, and the Annan and the Esk, from a short distance south of their source, begin to draw toward them nearly all the other streams, so as to form the county into three great valleys or basins. All these three rivers pursue a course to the eastward of south, the Nith on the west, the Annan in the middle, and the Esk on the east; and, with the exception of some small curvings, they flow parallel to one another, at an average distance of about 12 miles, imposing upon their own and their tributaries' basins the names respectively of Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale. The streams which flow into them, though very numerous, are, for the most part, of short course, of small body of water, and remarkable only for the beauty or picturesqueness of the ravines or dells through which they pass. The chief of those which enter the Nith are, from the west, the Kello, the Euchan, the Scaur, the Cavern, and the Cluden; and, from the east, the Crawick, the Minnick, the Enterkin, the Carron, the Cample, and the Duncow. The chief which enter the Annan are, from the west, the Evan, and the Ae; and, from the east, the Moffat, the Wamphray, the Dryfe, and the Milk. The chief which enter the Esk are, on the west, the Black Esk; and, on the east, the Stennis, the Ewis, the Tarras, and the Liddel. In addition to these streams —which are all described in separate articles in our work—and multitudinous smaller ones, but independent of the three great rivers of the county, four rivulets, each 10 miles or more in length, flow southward, and fall into the Solway,—the Lochar and the Pow in the space between the Nith and the Annan, and the Kirtle and the Sark in the space between the Annan and the Esk. Several of the upland and tributary streams, like the parent rivers to whose embrace they run, form, for a brief way, considerable basins of their own, and impose upon them their names. Ancient documents, and even the rustic natives of the present day, talk frequently of Moffat-dale, Dryfesdale, Ewisdale, and 'the lads of Ae.'—Dumfries-shire possesses very few lakes, and these of but small extent. The most remarkable are those in the vicinity of Lochmaben, nine in number, the largest fully 3 miles in circumference. Loch Skene, too, at the source of Moffat water, is notable in con-

nection with its furnishing the stream which forms the magnificent cataract called the 'Grey Mare's Tail.' Salmon, herlings, parr or samlet, and sea-trout, are found in the larger rivers; and pike, perch, trout, and eels, in the smaller. Fish in great abundance, and, in one instance, of a strictly peculiar species, are found also in the lakes. In the Nith and the Annan, fishing for salmon, grilse, and whiting or herling, commences on the 10th of March, and closes on the 25th of September; but as to the period both of commencing and of closing, is generally considered to be a month too early. The fisheries of all the rivers are greatly injured by the killing of salmon in the spawning season, and by the use of stake-nets in the Solway.—Springs of the purest water exist in great numbers in the gravel beds and fissured rocks of the mountain district of Dumfries-shire. Of mineral waters in the county, the chalybeate are most frequent, and are always discovered by the oxide of iron which they deposit round their bed. The most celebrated are a chalybeate near Annan; another at the Brow, in the parish of Ruthwell; a sulphur-spring at Closeburn-house; a chalybeate in a ravine of Hartfell mountain; and particularly the two springs, one sulphureous, and the other chalybeate, near the village of Moffat.

Most of Dumfries-shire basks, with a southern exposure, under the genial rays of the meridian sun. The high mountain-range which, over so considerable a distance, environs it, softens the acerbity of blasts from the north-west, north, and north-east. Its southern or perfectly lowland division, is warmed by the vicinity of the Solway, and hardly ever, in any spot or in any intensity of frost, retains snow for a week. Most of the rain which falls in the county is accompanied with mild winds from the south or west, and differs widely from the chilling distillations which annoy the eastern coasts of the kingdom. Snow, though capping the alpine summits on the boundary, does not remain very long on even the mountain faces of Dumfries-shire. Moisture, however, is somewhat abundant, coming more freely from the Atlantic than, on the eastern coast, it does from the German ocean. Rains prevail most towards the beginning of August and the end of September, and are then well-known under the names of the Lammas and the equinoctial floods; and they also, not infrequently, fall long and heavily during the months of winter. The prevailing winds blow, in summer and autumn, from the west and the south; and, in spring and winter, from the east and the north. The heat often rises, in summer, above 70° Fahrenheit, and has been known to raise the thermometer to 92° in the shade; but in the average of the year, it is believed to be about 45°. The climate, as regards salubrity, is in general thought good.

Hares, in many districts, are very abundant. Rabbits also are found; but they are few in number, and have not any regular warren. Foxes have here retreats, whence they occasionally sally to plunder the poultry-yard; and they afford considerable employment to hounds, and sport to huntsmen. The red deer and the capercailie, which formerly were met with in Dumfries-shire, are now extinct. Two or three forest-deer were recently discovered at Rae-hills, and have been protected and propagated; but they are believed to have strayed from the hills of Lanarkshire. At a former period, indeed, the forest-deer, though for a time extinct, was very abundant; and it is frequently found inhumed in the morasses. Pheasants, grouse, black game, partridges, and other game birds, and also the woodcock, the curlew, the plover, the snipe, and the lapwing, are very plentiful.

A brown or reddish coloured sandstone, dipping generally toward the Solway, and supposed to be a continuation of the red marl formation of Cumberland, stretches athwart the southern part of Dumfries-shire; and proceeding northward, merges in a reddish coloured limestone, succeeded first by blue limestone and coarse white sandstone, and next by mandlestone rock and primitive formations containing metallic ores. Near Dumfries and Lochmaben the sandstone is red; near Langholm and Sanquhar, it is grey; and at Cove, near Kirtle water, it is of light colour and solid texture, affording a fine material for pillars. The sandstone, where it crops out, is frequently incohesive, and is called tillband; but by being followed in its dip, it is usually found sufficiently compact to be used for ridge-stones. In each of the three great divisions of the county, limestone is worked in large quantities for sale. In Annandale the quarries are most numerous, but are each greatly inferior to the quarry of Closeburn in Nithsdale. At Kelhead the lime rock, which is of the first quality, is from 12 to 24 feet thick, and is said to yield 95 parts out of 100 of carbonate of lime. Ironstone has been found in spheroidal masses, associated with limestone, and exists also in detached masses in wet bogs; but it has not hitherto been worked. Marble has been worked at Springkell, Kelhead, and other places, and employed for some useful and ornamental purposes. Veins of slate are found in Evandale and the parish of Moffat; but, in the former case, are too schistous, and in the latter too inconveniently situated to be of practical value. Coal, though supposed, in continuation of the coal-field of Cumberland, to stretch at a great depth under the red strata of the shores and valleys of Nithsdale and Annandale, and though seemingly, in some parts, forced up near the surface, and often laboriously searched for by boring, is found in a workable state only in the parishes of Sanquhar and Canobie, at the extremities of the county. The coal of Sanquhar is probably connected with the coal-field of Ayrshire; that of Cannobie affords a supply of about 25,000 tons per annum; yet Dumfries-shire is, for the most part, obliged to supply itself with coal from Cumberland, or to find a succedaneum for it in the produce of Lochar moss and other bogs. Extensive lead-mines, the most productive in Britain, are worked at Wanlockhead on the north-east boundary of the parish of Sanquhar. The galena or ore yields from 74 to 80 per cent.; is contained in veins of from a few inches to 15 feet thick; and, during a period of 50 years, yielded 47,420 tons. Silver is extracted from this ore in the proportion of from 6 to 12 ounces in the ton. Lead ore has been found also, but not worked, in the parishes of Penpont, Johnstone, St. Mungo, and Langholm. Gold occurs in the mountains around Wanlockhead, either in veins of quartz, or in the sand washed down by the rivulets. In the reign of James V. 300 men are said to have been employed there during several summers, and to have collected gold to the value of £100,000 sterling; and either they or subsequent searchers have left monuments of their diligence, in the artificial mounds of sand which overlook the gold-bearing streams. The largest piece of gold ever found at Wanlockhead, is in the British museum, and weighs 4 or 5 ounces. Very recently two pieces were picked up which weighed respectively 60 and 90 grains. An antimony mine, the only one in Great Britain, was discovered in 1760 at Glendinning, in the parish of Westkirk; and, from 1793 till 1798, produced 100 tons of the regulus of antimony, worth £8,400 sterling. The ore is a sulphuret, and yields about 50 per cent., and forms a vein seldom exceeding 20 inches in thickness, and combining blende, calcareous spar, and quartz. Copper-ore is said to have been found, but

not in considerable quantity, in the toadstone in the parish of Middlebie. Manganese occurs in small quantities in nests or heaps. Gypsum is found in thin veins. Loose blocks of sienite are found all over the low part of the county. Greenstone, grey wacke, and greywacke slate, compose the rocks of many of the hills. Floetz-trap is found, generally in the shape of mountain-caps, on the summits of the mountains. Basaltic or whinstone rocks occur in various localities, and exhibit some fine specimens in the mountains near Moffat.

The soil, in the lower parts of Dumfries-shire, is in general light, and underlaid with rock, gravel, or sand. In some places, where it has a subsoil retentive of water, it is cold, and occasions rankness of vegetation. In Nithsdale and Annandale it is for the most part dry, but in Eskdale it is in general wet. A gravelly or sandy soil prevails on the ridges or knolls of the valleys and even of the bogs. Muir soil abounds in the mountain-districts, and wherever there is white-stone land; but when its subsoil is dry, it is capable of gradual transmutation into loam. A loamy soil, rich in vegetable mould, covers considerable tracts in the lower southern district, and is interspersed with other soils on the gentle slopes of the midland district. Alluvial soils—called in other parts of Scotland haugh-land, but here called holm-land—abound along the margins of the streams; and in general are shallow and poor in the upland dells, and deep and rich in the lowlands. Clay, as a soil, seldom occurs, except as mixed with other substances; but, as a subsoil, is extensively found, either white, blue, or red, under the green sward of ridges, and beneath soft bogs. Peat-moss exists, in great fields, both on the hills and in the vales; and, wherever drainage can be practised, is such as may be converted into soil. Sleech, or the saline and muddy deposition of the waters of the Solway, spreads extensively out from the estuary of the Lochar, and is not only productive in itself, but affords an effective top-dressing for the adjacent peat-moss.

Estates are held either of the Crown, or of a subject superior, who may or may not have property in the county; and, in either case, they may be laid under entail for an unlimited period, and in favour of heirs yet unborn. Kindly tenures, or possessions of land as the king's kindly tenants, subject to the annual payment of a small fixed sum to an officer of royal appointment, exist in the vicinity of the castle of Lochmaben, and present an anomaly any resemblance to which in Scotland is found only in Orkney. Feu-holding, which involves perpetuity of right and full power of alienation, but is subject to an annual payment quite or nearly equal to the fair rent of the soil, is confined chiefly to the burghs. Burgage-holding extends over considerable tracts of land around Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar. Long leases of small portions or plots of land—provincially but inaccurately called feus—are everywhere common; and, being granted with a view to building, imbody in a degree the idea of property. Farms of arable land are generally let on leases of 15, 19, or 21 years; and those of sheep-pasture, on leases of 9 or 13. A stipulation is made, in most instances, that not more than one-third of the arable land shall, at one period, be under white crops; and, in other instances, that the four-field or six-field course of husbandry shall be practised. But leases are of various forms, and not very rigidly observed in their conditions. Pasture-farms are usually entered at Whitsunday, and arable-farms in autumn after the removal of the crop. Rents are paid, one-half at Whitsunday, and the other at Martinmas. Sheep-farms vary in size from 300 to 3,000 acres, and pay, on the average, about 4s. per acre of rent Arable farms vary from 50 to 600 acres, a large proportion of them being from 100 to 150; and they pay from £1 to £5 per acre,—the average for good land being about £3 10s. Some farms—though only an inconsiderable proportion, and chiefly in the midland district—are both pastoral and arable, and are regarded as particularly convenient and remunerating.

The agricultural capacities of Dumfries-shire were long under-estimated and neglected, and did not begin to be fairly developed till the year 1760. Charles, Duke of Queensberry, who died in 1778, greatly improved his property in Nithsdale and Annandale,—the largest property in the county. The Earl of Hopetoun laid the basis of extensive prosperity in the pastoral uplands of Annandale; and by abolishing thirlage to his mills, and giving advantageous leases to the farmers, spread a new and rich carpeting over the lowlands of his property. The Duke of Buccleuch, grandfather to the present duke, succeeded, by skill and liberality, and by bearing the chief expense of the great road leading from England along the Esk, in diffusing agricultural energy over his extensive possessions in Eskdale. Sir John Heron Maxwell and Mr. Pulteney Malcolm introduced new and effective methods of husbandry into considerable districts on the southern plain. J. J. Hope Johnstone of Annandale, Esq., drew excited and profitable attention to improvements in the breed of cattle, and set a high example to landlords in a liberal treatment of his tenants. Menteath of Closeburn, however, on an estate of 10 miles by 8, achieved improvements which have provoked the emulation and aroused the energies of the whole county. By drainage, by the free but judicious use of lime, by irrigation, and by a wise and handsome treatment of servants, he has converted mimic wildernesses into gardens, and raised the value of some land from 5 shillings to £4 10s., and £5.

Crops are cultivated of various kinds, and in various orders of rotation. In the uplands, and recently reclaimed grounds, wheat is not an object of attention. Farmers, in the best districts, differ considerably in their modes of culture; some skilfully endeavouring to suit a permanent course of cropping and of management to the peculiarities of the soil; and others labouring, by ingenious or experimental changes in the genera of the crops, and in the order of their rotation, to extract from the soil, its maximum of productiveness, without, at the same time, doing damage to its energies. A rotation of frequent occurrence is, first, oats,—next, potatoes or turnips, the latter fed off by sheep,—next, wheat or barley, sown with grass-seeds,—next, hay,—and finally, for three years, pasture. Both for home-consumption and for exportation, oats and potatoes are more plentifully cultivated than any other crop. The culture both of potatoes and of turnips—particularly the latter—has of late years very greatly increased, and is found to be a valuable improvement. Potatoes are in much request for the fattening of pigs and cattle. On ground of difficult access, and generally on upland farms, bone-dust is advantageously used in enriching the soil; and in fact this manure has throughout entire districts come into general use, and is an object of considerable mercantile or productive speculation. Implements of husbandry, and all the appliances of the farm-yard, are the same as those in other agricultural counties. The Dumfries-shire farmers, however, have very generally thrown away the sickle, in the reaping of their crops, and adopted in its stead a small scythe. Most of the farm-houses, including all of recent erection, are built of stone and lime, roofed over with slate, and

are commodious and well-arranged. Plantations and pleasure-grounds abound in the lower parts of the county, and are everywhere remarkable for their beauty and opulence.

The mountainous division of Dumfries-shire is employed in pasturage; and is stocked, partly with black cattle, but principally with sheep. The cattle of Eskdale are, in general, larger than any others in the county. All farmers, however, who purchase cattle for breeding, endeavour to introduce the beautiful and much-valued form of the true Galloway cattle. Their prevailing colour is black, and their weight from 32 to 55 stone. The mountain-flocks of sheep consist either of Cheviots, or of black faces with short wool. But most of the sheep are of mixed breed,—the Cheviots having been crossed with the Leicester sheep, the South Downs, and the Negretto and Paular breeds of Spain.—A peculiarity in the store-farming of Dumfries-shire, is its rearing an enormous number of pigs. In the year 1770 not more than £500 value was received in the produce of pork; but so far back as 1812 it had risen to about £50,000 a-year; and since then, it has very greatly increased. The pork is excellently cured, and sent off in bacon to most of the leading markets of England.

Dumfries-shire, though conducting an extensive export trade in oxen, sheep, pigs, corn, wool, and skins, is not strictly a commercial, much less a manufacturing county. Its sea-ports are the scenes of a sea-ward traffic exceedingly small in proportion to its intrinsic importance and productive capacities: See articles ANNAN and DUMFRIES. Woollen and linen manufactures, though frequently tried in the county, have but recently been naturalized, and are still very limitedly successful. At Sanquhar, and the vicinity, ginghams, Thibets, and tartans are woven. At Dumfries and at Annan, coarse ginghams are largely manufactured, chiefly for the Carlisle market. Wages have greatly declined for the last two or three years. The average amount of a weaver's work, per week, will not exceed one out, or 60 yards of coarse gingham, for which he only receives 6s. 6d., with 1s. extra, if approved, making 7s. 6d. But out of this he has to pay 2d. per shilling for winding, and at least 1s. for loom-rent, wear and tear, fire and light, &c., leaving not above 5s. 3d. clear, on 6 days' work of 11 hours per day. Females employed in hand-sewing muslin collars, and seaming stockings, earn about 2s. per week; and in winding, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. About 35 years ago, weavers in this county might have made 35s. per week; though they in fact —such were their habits of dissipation—seldom made above 10s. Such energies as in other localities would be directed to manufacturing and mercantile enterprise, are here almost all employed in subordination to the direct and accessory pursuits of agriculture; but great improvements, from a concurrence of agencies, and a co-operation of favourable influences, have taken place, since the commencement of the present century, upon the condition and habits of the population. Smiling cottages, neater and cleaner than anywhere else in Scotland,—moorlands, richly cultivated to the base, and even up the acclivities, of mountains,—a soil, arrayed in the gayest dress, and laden with luxuriance,—roads, churches, school-houses, fences, rural clothing and popular manners, convenient, beautiful or refined in character,—all attest the high though tranquil prosperity which Dumfries-shire has attained.

The county is intersected in every direction with excellent roads. The two Carlisle and Glasgow turnpikes traverse it from Sarkbridge respectively through Annan, Dumfries, Thornhill, and Sanquhar, —and through Ecclefechan, Lockerby, Dinwoodie-Green, and Beatock; the Dumfries and Edinburgh turnpike, northward by way of Moffat; the Carlisle and Edinburgh turnpike, along the vales of the Esk and the Ewes; and the Dumfries and Ayr turnpike, north-westward through Dunscore and Glencairn. Cross-roads wend along every valley, or stretch outward on the straight line, from village to village; and, in general, they have been much improved, and are kept in good repair. Safe and easy communications have been opened also through several parts of the alpine districts.—Two distinct lines of railway from the great line along the west of England have been projected, and either doubtless, if executed, would add incalculably to the facilities of communication, and the relative value of produce in this county.*

Besides the fairs and cattle-markets of the town of Dumfries, [see DUMFRIES,] there are fairs for lambs, at Langholm, 26th July; and at Lockerby, 16th August and 16th October, excepting when the date falls on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, and then on the Tuesday following;—for sheep, at Langholm, 18th September;—for tups, sheep, lambs, and wool, at Sanquhar, 17th July, if Friday, and if not, on Friday following;—for tups, at Moffat, in the latter end of June; at Annan, in May and October; at Moffat, in March and October; and at Lockerby, in April,

* Of these two projected lines, that called the Nithsdale line commences at the Carlisle terminus of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. After crossing the Eden, it takes a northerly direction towards the Esk, which it crosses below the iron bridge; it then bends round to the westward, keeping parallel to the Solway frith, and passes Annan water a little to the south of the present bridge; thence, it approaches Comlangen castle, and, skirting the north side of Lochar moss, reaches Dumfries. In this distance the gradients are of a very easy character. From Dumfries the line keeps the valley of the Nith up to New-Cumnock. Shortly after leaving Dumfries it crosses the river, which it recrosses at Aldgirth bridge; it then skirts the north side of the village of Thornhill, and keeps along the east side of the Nith to half-way between that place and Sanquhar, where the ravine widens, and it will become necessary to cross the river in two or three places. From Sanquhar to Kirkconnel the line still keeps on the east side of the Nith; but, a little beyond the latter town, it may be again requisite twice to cross the river. The line is on the east side of the stream up to New-Cumnock, where it leaves the valley of the Nith. Between Old and New-Cumnock it keeps parallel to the turnpike-road, and here crosses the summit of the pass through this part of the country. At the village of Auchinleck, a little beyond Old-Cumnock, the line crosses the turnpike-road, which it recrosses near Borgour, and it then keeps on the east side till it intersects Cessnock water. The line passes the Irvine water a little below Hurleford bridge; is afterwards carried over the turnpike-road; and enters the northern suburb of Kilmarnock, crossing, by a viaduct, Kilmarnock water. It here curves to the west to join the intended Kilmarnock branch of the Glasgow and Ayr railway. Hence the line passes by Dairy, Beith, Lochwinnoch, Johnstone and Paisley to Glasgow. To the distance of 92 miles 18 chains, are to be added 10 miles 18 chains of the Kilmarnock branch, not yet begun, and 22 miles 53 chains of the Ayrshire railway; making the total distance from Carlisle to Glasgow 125 miles 9 chains, and to Edinburgh 171 miles 9 chains; whereas by the Clydesdale line the latter distance is only 97 miles 44 chains, and the former only 100 miles 74 chains. This latter line enters Dumfries-shire near the pass of the Clyde's Nap, where a cutting of 2 miles 56 chains in length, and 50 feet in depth, will be required. From hence the line keeps on the south side of the turnpike-road and on the right bank of Elvan water, which runs into the Annan to the southward of Beatock bridge. At Middle-Gill a viaduct will be required of 30 chains in length and 110 feet in extreme height. The line passes within about a mile of Moffat, and to the west side of Beatock-bridge inn, crossing the Dumfries and Edinburgh road near Kirkpatrick manse; it continues nearly in the same direct course and approaches the Annan, which, as well as the turnpike-road from Glasgow to Carlisle, it crosses near Johnstone bridge. From this point the line towards Lochmaben and Annan, as projected by Mr. Locke, commences, but a shorter line preferred by the parliamentary commissioners, takes a course towards Lockerby, crossing the turnpike-road twice, and the Dryfe water. From Lockerby the line proceeds to Gretna by Ecclefechan, thrice crossing the turnpike-road, and the Milk, the Mein, and the Kirtle. It then proceeds by the west side of Gretna, and just after crossing the Sark joins the Lochmaben and Annan route, and passing Moss-bank, crosses the river Esk by a bridge of 17 feet in height and 132 yards in length. From hence the line proceeds direct towards the eastern side of Caldew church, where it takes a short curve to the eastward, and joins the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, crossing in its course the river Eden by a bridge 38 feet high and 100 yards in length.

A line of Roman road, proceeding northward, anciently entered Dumfries-shire across the Liddel, and wended along the east side of the Esk to Castle O'er and Raeburn-foot in Eskdale-muir. Another and more important line entered the county across the Sark at Borrowslacks, advanced to the westward of Brunswark-hill, crossed the river Milk at the drove ford, between Scroggs and the bridge, proceeded by Lockerby and Torwood-muir, across the Dryfe a little way above its confluence with the Annan, and here divided into two branches, the one stretching northward through Annandale, and the other westward into Nithsdale. Of these two branches, the former, or the main line, wended along the east side of the Annan, passed Dinwoodie green and Girthhead, crossed the Wamphray water, and northward at Burnfoot, crossed the Annan to the Roman intrenchments at Tassie's holm; it then crossed the Evan, advanced by the farm of Dyke, ascended the ridge of Loch-house, and passed on to the top of Errickstane-brae, advancing to Newton in Lanarkshire. The second or westward line of the main road, proceeded, from the point of its divergence in Dryfesdale across the Annan, by Amisfield house, Duncow, and Dalswinton, advanced up the east side of the Nith by Thornhill, crossed Carron water, turned then away northward, entered and traversed the defile called the Wellpath, in the mountains above Durrisdeer, and there passed into the basin or vale of the Powtrail in Lanarkshire, afterwards to rejoin at Crawford castle, the line which had traversed Annandale. Some inferior side-branches struck off from these central lines. One diverged from the westward branch, through Kirkmichael, to what is now the glebe of that parish, and where there seems to have been a Roman station; and another turned off to the west from the Nithsdale road, crossed the Nith, and passed through Tynron by Scaur water. The most remarkable stations connected with the roads, are those of Brunswark, Castle O'er, and Raeburnfoot, together with Agricola's camp on Torwood-moor near Lockerby. In many places are Roman encampments, circular and square fortifications, cairns or burians, vestiges of towers, and moats or artificial mounts, which are supposed to have been the seats of popular judicial assemblies. The most remarkable towers are at Amisfield, Lag, Achincass, Robgill, and Lochwood; and the largest and most beautiful moat is at Rockhall, near Lochmaben. Remains or vestiges of druidical temples exist in the parishes of Gretna, Esdalemuir, Holywood, Wamphray, and Moffat. A remarkable antiquity, supposed to be of Anglo-Saxon origin, is the cross of Markland, found in the churchyard of Ruthwell. The principal ancient castles, are those of Caerlaverock, Tortherwald, Closeburn, Morton, and Sanquhar, in Nithsdale; Achincass, Hoddam, Comlongan, and Lochwood, in Annandale; and Wauchope and Langholm, in Eskdale. In various places, are vestiges of ancient monasteries. Throughout the country, vast quantities of ancient coins and medals and pieces of armour have been found.

Dumfries-shire originally comprehended, in addition to its own ample territory, the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; and, in the reign of William I., was placed under a sheriff. But, during a considerable period, its sheriffs had only a nominal authority beyond the limits of Nithsdale. From the reign of David I. till that of Robert Bruce, both Annandale and Eskdale were under independent baronial jurisdiction,—the latter on the part of various proprietors, and the former on the part of Robert Bruce's ancestors. The county consisted then strictly of the sheriffship of Nithsdale, the stewartry of Annandale and the regality of Eskdale; and was partitioned off very nearly, according to the water-lines of the three principal rivers by which it is traversed. Bruce, on receiving the Scottish crown, made great alterations in the civil polity of his kingdom, and paved the way for hereditary sheriffships and local jurisdictions. By an act passed 20th of George II., Dumfries-shire assumed the status and the jurisdiction which it has since maintained.—This county sends one member to parliament: constituency, in 1839, 1,927. Its four royal burghs, Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, also unite with Kirkcudbright to send a member. The county contains six burghs-of-barony, Moffat, Lockerby, Langholm, Ecclefechan, Thornhill, and Minnyhive; the villages of Springfield or Gretna green, Glencaple, Tortherwald, Tinwald, Penpont, and Kirkconnel; and a swarm of hamlets. The county and burgh prison is in the town of Dumfries. It was built about 30 years ago, and contains 52 ill-arranged apartments for criminals, and 2 for civil prisoners. It is in contemplation [1842] to erect a new prison.—Population, in 1801, 54,597; in 1831, 73,770. Houses, in 1831, 12,365. Population, in 1841, 72,825; being a decrease of 1.3 per cent. within ten years. Houses, in 1841, 14,375. Assessed property, in 1815, £295,621. The valued rental, in 1808, was £219,037 10s. 8d.; or nearly sixteen-fold that of the land-rent in 1656.

Till the epoch of the Reformation, Dumfries-shire formed part of the extensive diocese of Glasgow, and was divided into the two deaneries of Nithsdale and Annandale. The synod of Dumfries not only embraces the whole county, but extends its jurisdiction considerably into coterminous districts; and consists of five presbyteries, Dumfries, Lochmaben, Annan, Penpont, and Langholm. The presbytery of Annan has 8 parishes, and that of Penpont 9, all within the county; the presbytery of Langholm, 6, one of which is in Roxburghshire; the presbytery of Lochmaben, 13, small parts of two of which are in Lanarkshire; and the presbytery of Dumfries, 17, ten of which are in Kirkcudbrightshire. The total number of parishes in Dumfries-shire is thus 42.—The number of parochial schools, in 1834, was 65, under 69 teachers; of schools not parochial 129, under 143 teachers. The total number of scholars 11,437.—The total number of convicted criminal offenders, in 1841, was 63: of these, 22 were for assaults, and 28 for simple thefts.

Dumfries-shire, in common with a large part of Galloway, was, at the period of the Roman invasion, A. D. 80, inhabited by the tribe called the Selgovæ. The Romans included it in what they termed the province of Valentia. After they withdrew, it remained for a season, in a state of independence; but subsequently was overrun by Ida and the Angles; and, during two centuries, formed a part of the new kingdom which they founded. Vast multitudes of immigrants poured into it, in the meantime, from among the Cruithne of Ireland and the Scoto-Irish of Kintyre, and raised up with the natives the mongrel breed of Picts. This hardy, though heterogeneous race, burst the yoke of foreign domination, and restored the district to a condition of rude independence. Edgar, after his accession, in 1097, abolished the system of local governments, and established the Anglo-Norman dynasty, dividing Scotland into lordships. At his death, Dumfries-shire, in common with Cambria, in which it had become included, passed, by his bequest, to his youngest brother, David. Having become the adopted home of many opulent Anglo-Norman barons, whom David invited hither as settlers, Cambria was now partitioned into extensive baronies, and enjoyed the luxury of an apparently fair administration of justice. Nithsdale was possessed by a powerful chief, called Donegal, of Celtic ancestry, whose descendants assumed the name of

Edgar; Eskdale was subdivided among Asenals, Sonlises, Rossedalls, and others, who figured briefly and obscurely in their country's annals; and Annandale was possessed by Robert de Bruce, a chief of skill and valour, whose descendants afterwards wore the Scottish crown. The Bruces had many lands and castles in the county; but during the 12th and 13th centuries, resided chiefly in the castle of Lochmaben. Lesser proprietors in Annandale held of the Bruces as retainers, such as the Kirkpatricks of Kirkpatrick, the Johnstons of Johnston, the Carlyles of Tortherwald, and the Carnocs of Trailflat and Drumgrey. But, independently of any of the great barons, the ancestors of the present house of Maxwell held the castle and lands of Caerlaverock; and, in the same way, Sir John Comyn held lands which, including the estate of Duncow, stretched round Dumfries to the south-east till they touched the Nith at Castledykes. In 1264, Alexander III. advanced to Dumfries with a large army, and thence despatched John Comyn and Alexander Stewart to the isle of Man to subjugate it to Scotland. In the wars of Bruce and Baliol, Dumfries-shire was placed between two fires; or, to use a different figure, it nursed at its breasts both of the competitors for royalty; and from the nature of its position, bearing aloft the Bruce in its right arm and the Comyn in its left, it was peculiarly exposed to suffering. Located as the baronial possessions of Bruce were in Annandale, and those of Baliol in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire was necessarily the scene, if not of the most decisive, at least of the earliest and the most harassing struggles of the belligerents. Bruce, after the victory of Bannockburn had put him into undisputed possession of the kingdom, gave the Comyns' manor of Duncow to Robert Boyd, and their manor of Dalswinton to Walter Stewart; he bestowed on Sir Thomas Randolph, his own lordship of Annandale and castle of Lochmaben, and created him Earl of Moray; and he conferred on Sir James Douglas, in addition to the gift of all Douglasdale, the greater part of Eskdale and other extensive possessions in Dumfries-shire. In the troubles and warfare which occurred under David II., between the Brucians and the Baliols, this county was again the chief seat of strife and disaster. Nor did it suffer less in degree, while it suffered longer in duration under the proceedings of the rebellious Douglasses, who, after being introduced to it by Robert Bruce, grew, by various ramifications of descent and acquisition, to be its most potent barons. On the attainder of this family in 1455, their authority and possessions reverted to the Crown, and were in part bestowed on the Earl of March. In 1484, the county was invaded by the exiled Earl of Douglas and the Duke of Albany; and thence, during a century and a half, it appears never to have enjoyed a few years of continuous repose. So late as 1607, the private forces of Lord Maxwell and the Earl of Morton were led out to battle on its soil, and were with difficulty prevented from tracking it with blood. During, in fact, the entire period from its assuming an organized form till the union of the Scottish and the English crowns, Dumfries-shire, from being situated on the border, was peculiarly exposed to hostile incursions and predatory warfare. Some of its children distinguished themselves by deeds of patriotic bravery; and others, for many generations, subsisted entirely on spoil and pillage. Under James VI., the county sat down in quietude, and began to wear a dress of social comeliness; but again, during the reign of the Charleses, was agitated with broils and insurrections. In the rebellions of 1715 and 1745—especially in the latter—it was the scene of numerous disasters,—disquiet and consternation spreading here, more perhaps than in any other district of Scotland, among the middle and lower classes of the population. Of the aristocrats, a large proportion were imbued with the spirit, and a considerable number shared the ruin, of Jacobitism. The Maxwells, in particular, were utterly destroyed by the attainder of the Earl of Nithsdale in 1715; and, at the eras of both rebellions, several other families of note became, as to their possessions and influences, extinct. In more recent times, the Douglasses of Queensberry, and the Johnstons of Annandale, have merged into other families. At present, the noble house of Buccleuch is by far the ascendant family of the county, and possesses property, ecclesiastical patronage, and other appurtenances of rank and social grandeur, almost too great to be employed, except in very judicious hands, benignly for the well-being of the community.

The principal seats in the county are, Drumlanrig castle, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry; Kenmount, Marquis of Queensberry; Comlongan castle, Earl of Mansfield; Rachill's, Hope Johnstone of Annandale; Springkell, Sir Patrick Maxwell; Jardinehall, Sir William Jardine; Maxwelltown, Admiral Sir Robert Lawrie, Bart.; Amisfield, Charteris, Esq.; Closeburn hall, C. G. S. Menteath, Esq.; Craigdarroch, R. Cutlar Fergusson, Esq., M. P.; Westerhall, Johnston, Bart.; Drumcrieff, Rogerson, Esq.; Hoddam castle, General Sharpe; Dalswinton, M'Alpine Leny, Esq., formerly the seat of the celebrated Mr. Miller; Murraythwaite, Murray; Barjarg tower, Hunter; Blackwood-house, Copland of Collieston; Langholm lodge, a hunting-seat of the Duke of Buccleuch; Broomholm, Maxwell; Terregles-house, Maxwell of Nithsdale; Mossknow, Graham.

DUMGLOW. See CLEISH.

DUN,* a parish in the north-east of Forfarshire; bounded on the north by Strickathrow and Logieport; on the east by the parish of Montrose, and Montrose basin; on the south by the river South Esk, which divides it from Marytown and Farnell; and on the west by Brechin. It is of nearly a square figure, with points running off at two of its angles; and measures in extreme length and breadth about 4 miles, and in superficial area about 12 square miles. Along the banks of the South Esk and the shore of Montrose basin the surface is low, flat, protected by embankments, and of a clayey fertile loam. A little northward, and up to the centre of the parish, the surface gently and gradually rises, carpeted with a fine productive soil of blackish mould. From the centre to the northern boundary the surface ceases to rise, and, excepting a considerable tract which is covered with plantation, is, in general, wet and miry. Two brooks of local origin flow eastward respectively to the Esk and the basin. A third is collected into an artificial lake on the west, called Dun's dish, covering about 40 acres, and used to drive a mill. The bed of Montrose basin along the base of the parish, has a black, slimy, and very dreary appearance at low water; and is then frequented by considerable numbers of athletic females, from the neighbouring fishing-village of Ferryden, searching for bait. Over the South Esk is a finely ornamented bridge of 3 arches, built in 1787. The river abounds with salmon, sea-trout, a fish called the finneck, which appears only during August and September, and several other trouts of passage. Dun, at the Reformation, was the property of a gentleman of the name of Erskine, who figures in a manner most patriotic and religious in the history of the period. The parish is traversed, at its greatest breadth, by the highway

* The name is Gaelic, and signifies a hill, or rising ground.

between Montrose and Brechin, and is abundantly intersected by minor roads. Population, in 1801, 680; in 1831, 514. Houses 114. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,735.—Dun is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patroness, the Marchioness of Ailsa. Stipend £159 3s. 2d.; glebe £15. A new church has recently been built. School-master's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £19 19s. of other emoluments. There is an unendowed school.

DUNAVERTY CASTLE, a stronghold—of which scarcely a vestige now remains—on the summit of a rock considered to be the point in Kintyre nearest to the Irish coast. In 1647 this castle sustained a severe siege by General Leslie with a body of 3,000 men. The garrison consisted of about 300 Irish and Highlanders, under the command of a brother of Sir Alexander M'Donald. They were "put to the sword every mother's son, except one young man," says Sir James Turner.

DUNBAR,* a parish in Haddingtonshire, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, along which its coast extends, in a very sinuous line, upwards of 10 miles; but in a direct line somewhat less than 8 miles. Its average breadth is 2 miles. It is bounded by the frith of Forth on the north; by Innerwick parish, from which it is separated by Dryburn water, on the east and south; by Innerwick, Spott, and Stenton parishes on the south; and by Prestonkirk and Whitekirk parishes on the west. A detached portion of the portion—called Dunbar outer common—consisting of about 7 square miles, is separated from the parish by the intervention of the parishes of Spott and Stenton, being bounded by these parishes on the north; by Spott and Innerwick on the east; by two detached portions of Spott and Stenton parishes on the south; and by Whittingham parish on the south and west. This detached portion is quite a moorland district, lying upon the Lammermoors, and having its waters flowing to the south-east and drained by the Berwickshire Whitadder. Of the main part of the parish, amounting to 87¼ ploughgates, or nearly 7,200 acres, all arable, the general appearance is gently undulating and pleasing. The western part of the coast, including Tynningham and Belhaven bays, presents a fine clean sandy beach; on approaching Dunbar, from the west, the coast becomes bold and rocky; to the eastward of Dunbar it presents a series of low rocky ledges, generally of red sandstone formation, and dipping gently to the south-east. As we advance towards the east, however, these rocks assume a more vertical slope, and here and there shoot up in sharp peaks. The red sandstone is succeeded by a grayish sandstone, further to the east. Limestone rocks prevail in the eastern district of the parish. The rocks in the immediate neighbourhood of the port of Dunbar are of a reddish-coloured trap-tufa, and exhibit in many places a very regular columnar structure. The highest ground is Brunthill, which forms the extreme south-east point of this part of the parish, and rises to an altitude of about 700 feet above sea-level. A little to the north of it, on the march with Spott parish, is Doon hill or Down hill, which is about 120 feet lower. The only streams in this parish are the water of Beil and the water of Spott—two rivulets more remarkable for the beautiful scenery through which they glide, than for their volume of water or length of course. The soil is partly a rich loam, partly clay, and partly a light mould well-adapted for the production of grain and green crops of every description. Both the old and the new Statistical reporters on this parish claim for it the high pre-eminence of being the most fertile tract of the most fertile district of Scotland. When the Old Statistical Report was written [1792] the rental of the parish was £8,000; lands near the town yielding a rent of from £4 to £5 5s. per acre; and several considerable farms, from 30s. to 42s. In 1823 the rental was £23,405; the highest rent being £6 per imperial acre; and the average rent £3 10s. per Scots acre. The valued rent is £16,953. Assessed property, in 1815, £24,570. Houses, in 1831, 698. Population, in 1801, 3,951; in 1831, 4,735. In 1821 it was 5,272, an increase to be accounted for chiefly from the establishment, in 1815, of a large cotton manufactory at Belhaven, with which above 500 people were connected, but which stopped working in 1823.—The principal villages in the parish are BELHAVEN and WEST BARNS, both which are situated on the great post-road from Edinburgh to Berwick, which runs through the whole length of this parish: See these articles. East Barns, now little more than a farm-village, is celebrated in the annals of necromancy as having been the residence of a very famous witch, Isabel Young, who was convicted and burnt in 1629. The ancient villages of Belton, Hetherwick, and Pinkerton, with their respective chapels, have long since disappeared. The principal seats are Belton, Lochend, and Broxmouth. There is good fishing of white-fish, lobsters, and herrings off the coast.—This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburghe. A Secession church was established here in 1766; church built in 1814; sittings 700.—In 1820, an Antiburgher Secession congregation, which had been established at East Barns in 1763, transferred their place of meeting to Dunbar.—A Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built here so early as 1764.—The principal schools in the parish are the two burgh-schools,—the grammar and the mathematical school. The master of the first has a salary of £42; of the second, £36. There are 2 parochial schools; the salary of the 1st master being £34 4s. 4½d.; of the other, the interest of a mortification of £150, and half-a-chalder. Besides these there are 2 private schools within the burgh, and a Mechanics' institution.

The royal burgh and seaport of DUNBAR, in the above parish, is situated at the mouth of the frith of Forth, on the great post-road from Edinburgh to Berwick; 28 miles from Edinburgh, 11 from Haddington, and 30 from Berwick. It chiefly consists of one spacious street called the High-street, of which Dunbar-house, the residence of the Earl of Lauderdale, forms the northern termination. Parallel to this street, and between it and the shore, run two smaller streets; while the harbour projects a little into the bay, on the south-east; and the bold rocks which are crowned by the ruins of its far-famed castle rise directly north of Dunbar-house, and within 300 yards of it. The houses are mostly modern. The most ancient part of the town is in the vicinity of the harbour and the castle. The town-house is an old edifice. In 1822 handsome assembly-rooms were built by subscription. There are a few neat villas in the neighbourhood. The church, a very handsome edifice—to be afterwards noticed—is on the south-east outskirts of the town.

* The parish of Dunbar, says Chalmers in his 'Caledonia,' [vol. ii. p. 538 and 406,] took its Celtic name from the town; and the town obtained its designation from the fortlet on the rock, which at this place projects into the sea. *Dun-bar*, in the British, and the Gaelic, signifies 'the Fort on the height,' or 'Strength upon the summit;' but ought not to be rendered—as Lord Hailes has done—into the English 'top-cliff.' Buchanan and Boece inform us that Kenneth I. having defeated the Picts in a pitched battle at Scone, conferred the fortress here upon one of his most valiant soldiers, whose name was Bar; and hence the name Dunbar, or 'the castle of Bar.' In 961 we find the men of Lothian, under two leaders of the name of Dunbar and Græme, doing battle against the Danish invaders at Cullen.

The harbour is small, and incapable of receiving ships of above 300 tons burthen. "In the earlier periods of the history of Scotland, the collection of the customs or duties upon merchandise due to the Crown was generally intrusted to the royal burghs, who enjoyed the exclusive privilege of foreign trade. Through the distance of Haddington from the English border, the collection of the king's customs seems to have been neglected in the Merse during the reign of David II., and an opportunity afforded to the English when in possession of Berwick and Roxburgh, to purchase and carry off from that district wool, hides, and other merchandise, without paying custom. To remedy the evil, that monarch, by a charter dated the 40th year of his reign (1369), granted to the Earl of March the right of having a free burgh at Dunbar, and free burgesses dwelling in the same, who should have the privilege of buying and selling skins, wool, hides, and other merchandise, together with a free port at Belhaven, and all the liberties and advantages which belonged to a free burgh and harbour. The burgesses of Dunbar were also appointed collectors of the king's customs within the bounds of the burgh and harbour; and the boundary of the burgh was declared to be the same as the earldom of March. It was further declared by this charter that the burgesses of Haddington should have the privilege of trading within the burgh of Dunbar; but that they should pay the customs due upon the articles of their trade there to the collector of Dunbar; and that the burgesses of Dunbar should have the privilege of trading within the bounds of the burgh of Haddington, but should pay the custom due upon the trade there to the collector of Haddington. We have not ascertained when Dunbar was first erected into a royal burgh. In the year 1469 a commissioner from Dunbar first appears in the rolls of parliament; but the liability of the burgh to general taxations, in consequence of its admission to the privileges of trade under the charter above referred to, had probably entitled them to be represented in parliament at a much earlier period. By a charter of confirmation and *de novo damus*, granted to the town by James VI., dated 23d October, 1618, it is declared 'That the ancient old bounds of the said burgh have been, now are, and in all time coming shall be the haill earldom of March and lordship of Dunbar; as also the bounds of the baronies of Coldingham, Mordingtown, Buncle, Langtown, Innerwick, and Stenton; together with all and sundry tolls, customs, impositions, anchorages, or other duties, casualties, liberties, rents, commodities, privileges, and just pertinents whatsoever due, used, and wont, as well by sea as by land, and in the peaceable possession of which they have been for these sundry years bypast, and at present are.' No part of these lands, however, appear to be conveyed to the burgh, and the boundary here described must be that of their exclusive privilege to trade." [Parliamentary Report on Municipal Corporations.]—In 1577, Dunbar was the rendezvous of the Dutch as well as of the Scottish fishery. Tucker, in his Report, of November, 1656, says: "The towne of Dunbarre, or village rather, is a fisher towne, famous for the herring-fishing, who are caught thereabout, and brought thither, and afterwards made, cured, and barrelled up either for merchandise, or sold and vended to the country-people, who come thither farre and nearre at that season, which is frome about the middle of August to the latter end of September, and buy great quantities of fish, which they carry away, and either spend them presently, or else salt and lay up for the winter provision of their families. The trade here is little except salt, which is brought hither and laid up, and after sold for the fishing; the people of these parts, which are not fishermen, employing themselves in tillage and in affairs of husbandry." In 1661 Ray observes in his 'Itinerary:' "There is a great confluence of people at Dunbar to the herring-fishery; and they told us, sometimes to the number of 20,000 persons."* About the period of Tucker's visit, the port of Dunbar was greatly damaged by a violent storm, and during the Protectorate, £300 were granted towards defraying the expense of erecting a new pier towards the east. In 1774 the harbour was enlarged and improved; and in 1785, a new pier was built, and various improvements executed upon the harbour. In 1710, a custom-house was established here, which has jurisdiction from Berwick bounds to Gulane point. In 1752, a whale-fishery company was established at Dunbar, which, not succeeding, was dissolved in 1804. In 1792, there were 16 vessels belonging to the port, of a total burthen of 1,505 tons, and 2 Greenland ships of 675 tons. In 1830, there were 6 vessels belonging to Dunbar engaged in the wood and grain trade with the Baltic, and 39 in the coasting-trade. The registered vessels belonging to this port, in 1839, was 30, of 1,495 tons burden in whole. Ship-building, the manufacture of sail-cloth and cordage, and the curing of herrings both by salt and smoke, afford employment to a considerable number of hands. There are also a soap-work, an iron-foundry, a steam-engine manufactory, and several breweries and distilleries, in the neighbourhood. A weekly corn-market is held here on Tuesday; and fairs, chiefly for hiring single farm and domestic servants, immediately after the terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas. The stoppage of the East Lothian bank in 1822, proved a heavy discouragement to trade in this quarter; but the engagements of the company have been all honourably liquidated. The first printing-press in the county of East Lothian was set up at Dunbar by Mr. G. Miller, in 1795; and we believe that the Dunbar press has the high merit of having been the first in Scotland, from which issued a cheap periodical miscellany, in which the instruction and entertainment of the lower classes was professedly the principal object aimed at.†

* "The herring-fishery in the Forth commences annually about the beginning of August, and continues nearly two months. About the beginning of the present century the herrings were taken in such plenty, that they were sold at a half-penny per dozen; and as there was a greater quantity caught than could be immediately cured, the refuse was absolutely driven to manure the fields. In 1819, there were employed at Dunbar alone, about 280 boats, and in them nearly 2,000 men. The following year the fishery, though not so well-attended, employed upwards of 200 boats, which brought daily from 30 to 60 crans each,—price from 4s. to 5s. per cran. It is computed that nearly 35,000 barrels of herrings were cured here in a season. The manner in which this fishery was carried on, is similar to the plan of the old Dutch fishery, which renders it extremely beneficial to the country. The boats belong partly to fishermen, who employ the rest of the year in catching white fish, and partly to landsmen, who build and equip them in the way of adventurers. An adventure of this kind is called a *drave*, and is thus managed:—two or three fishermen associate with five or six landsmen,—for there are commonly eight or nine men to a boat. Each fisherman has at least two nets of his own; one is appointed as skipper, who lays in provisions and other necessaries, and receives the money for what is sold. When the season terminates, the accounts are made up, and after discharging the expenses, what remains is divided into eight or nine shares, or as they call them, *deals*. The proprietor of the boat draws one deal, every fisherman half-a-deal, every two nets half-a-deal, every landsman, who is capable of working two nets, half-a-deal. Thus all parties are interested in profit and loss. In ancient times a certain quantity of herrings were taken for the king's kitchen, which was afterwards commuted into a tax of 10s. upon every sizeable boat. There was also a duty paid to the high-admiral's deputy, who presided over the fishery. This has fallen into desuetude; but the town exacts the 1-15th fish as vicarage teind. The fishers still appoint one of their number, whom they style admiral, to arrange the order of sailing, &c., and two chancellors, to whom all disputes are referred."—*Miller's 'History of Dunbar,'* 1830, 12mo.

† Mr. Robert Chambers, in his 'Gazetteer of Scotland,' published in 1830, notices the Dunbar cheap miscellany in these terms: "One of them was a periodical styled 'The Cheap Magazine,' which, though conducted on an unambitious plan, was certainly an undertaking in some respects in advance of the

The municipal council of Dunbar consists of 20 members, including a provost, 3 bailies, and a treasurer. Prior to the 3° and 4° William IV., the magistrates and old council, out of a leet of 8 made by themselves, chose 4 new councillors; the old and new council chose the 5 magistrates out of leets made by themselves; and then the old and new magistrates put off such 4 of the old councillors as they thought proper. There was no provision for any change in the council, except the 4 annually put off; so a majority of the council continued without election, and there was no restriction upon re-election. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole royalty, which is ill defined. There is no dean-of-guild in Dunbar. The magistrates discharge the duties incumbent on that officer in other burghs. The magistrates and council have the appointment of the town-clerk, chamberlain, superintendent of police, procurator-fiscal, burgh-schoolmasters, clerk to the corn-market, and burgh-officers. They have no other patronage. There is no guildry, and there are no incorporated crafts possessing exclusive privileges. The number of municipal electors, in 1839, was 130 The property of the burgh consists of the town's common, upon which the burgesses have a right of pasturage, and from which no revenue is derived; of lands, mills, and houses, fishing, sea-ware, teinds of fish, church-seat rents, and stone-quarries. The value put upon this property, including £5,000 on the common, is £14,500. The debt due by the town was £8,376 4s. 4d. at Michaelmas, 1832, and it remains about that amount still. The whole revenue of the town, of every kind, including arrears recovered, received during the year ending at Michaelmas, 1832, was £1,293 14s. 6d.; but it appears that this sum included the assessment for the poor and the king's cess, neither of which form any part of the revenue of the burgh; these together amount to £119 19s. 4½d., leaving the revenue of the burgh £1,173 15s. 1½d. The income of the burgh for the year 1788, as appears from returns made to parliament, was £668 17s. The total expenditure for the year 1831–2 was £1,385 2s. 6½d.; but this includes £132 3s. 7d. paid for poor-rates and land-tax, a very small part of which can have been paid on account of the common property. This sum may therefore be deducted from the total of £1,385 2s. 6½d., which will leave the expenditure of the year about £1,253. The revenue, in 1838–9, was £1,282 11s. 7d. The burgh of Dunbar joins with those of Haddington, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh, in returning a member to parliament. The boundaries of the parliamentary borough include the village of Belhaven. The population, within the parliamentary boundaries, in 1841, was 2,987; inhabited houses 719. Parliamentary electors, in 1839, 131; in 1841, 149.

The church of Dunbar is noticed in the 'Taxatio' of Lothian in 1176, wherein, with the chapel of Whittingbam, it is assessed in 180 merks. It was not a collegiate charge originally, but was converted into a collegiate form in 1342, by Patrick, 10th Earl of Dunbar, for a dean, an arch-priest, and 18 canons. For their support were assigned, together with the revenues of the church at Dunbar, those of the chapels of Whittingham, Spot, Stenton, Penshiel, and Hetherwick; and in addition to these, were annexed the chapels of Linton in East Lothian, and Dunse and Chirnside in Berwickshire: the founder reserving to himself and his heirs the patronage of the whole. In 1492, the chapels of Dunbar, Pinkerton, Spot, Belton, Pitcox, Linton, Dunse, and Chirnside, were appointed as prebends to the collegiate church. Soon after this arrangement, the chapels of Spot, Stenton, and Hetherwick, were converted into parish-churches, yet still remained dependant as prebends of the college. On the forfeiture of the earldom of March in 1434–5, the patronage of the church fell to the Crown. During the reign of James III. it was enjoyed with the earldom of Dunbar, by the Duke of Albany. It again reverted to the king, on the forfeiture of his traitorous brother, in 1483, and now belongs to the Duke of Roxburghe, as principal heritor of the parish. The church of Dunbar ceased to be collegiate at the Reformation in 1560. This venerable fabric was built in the form of a cross, measuring 123 feet in length, while it was only from 20 to 25 feet broad. The transept or cross aisle measured 83 feet. The west end of the church, beyond the transept, was probably the ancient chapel of Dunbar. The entry lay through a Saxon arch,—

> "On ponderous columns, short and low,
> Built ere the art was known,
> By pointed aisle and shafted stalk,
> The arcades of an alley'd walk,
> To emulate in stone;"

while the east end of the church, including the south aisle of the transept, was a species of the Norman or Gothic style. In 1779, the old church underwent a thorough repair. It was ceiled in the roof, new floored, part of the long body cut-off by a partition, and regularly seated. The foundation-stone of a new church, occupying the site of the old one, was laid on the 17th April, 1819. The work was contracted for at £4,990; but it cost about £1,000 more before the burial-vaults and other additions were completed. One-fifth of the expense was paid by the town of Dunbar, and the rest by the heritors. It is a handsome building in the Gothic style, built with a red stone brought from a quarry near Bowerhouses, and is capable of containing 1,800 hearers. From the steeple, which is about 90 feet high, five counties may be distinguished. The first object which arrests the stranger's attention on entering Dunbar church, is a superb monument immediately behind the pulpit, erected to the memory of George Home, Earl of Dunbar, 3d son of Alexander Home of Manderston. This nobleman was in great favour with James VI., and successively held the offices of high-treasurer of Scotland, and chancellor of the exchequer in England; and, while in the latter capacity, he was created a peer of his native land. It was on him that 'the British Solomon' chiefly depended for the restoration of prelacy in Scotland; and at the parliament held at Perth in 1606, he had the skill to carry through the act for the restoration of the estate of bishops. His death took place suddenly at Whitehall, on the 29th January, 1611, when he was about to solemnize his daughter's marriage with Lord Walden in a magnificent manner. A writer in the 'Biographia Scoticana, or Scots Worthies,' imputes this circumstance to the judgment of heaven, while Sir John Scott, in his political epitome of slander, ascribes it to some poisoned sugar tablets which were given him by Secretary Cecil for expelling the cold. "His body," says Crawfurd, "being embalmed, and put into a coffin of lead, was sent down to Scotland, and with great solemnity interred in the collegiate church of Dunbar, where his executors erected a very noble and magnificent monument of various coloured marble, with a statue as large as life." The monument is 12 feet broad at the

age. It appeared in the year 1814: afforded a considerable mass of plain paper and print, once a-month, at fourpence; and was filled with matter calculated in general to instruct (as well as amuse) the two great classes who mostly require instruction,—the young and the poor. Such a work, as it was rather like a design of the present time than of that when it appeared, might surely be tried again, with better hopes of success than at first. The work at present existing, which approaches nearest to it in character, is the 'Gaelic Messenger' of Dr. Macleod." Mr. Chambers, it seems not unfair to conclude from the evidence thus before us, was indebted to Mr. Miller's miscellany for the idea of his own very excellent and useful weekly sheet.

base, and 26 feet in height. Above the pedestal, Lord Dunbar is represented, kneeling on a cushion, in the attitude of prayer, with a Bible open before him. He is clad in armour, which is seen under his knight's robes, and on his left arm is the badge of the order of the garter. Two knights in armour stand on each side as supporters. Above the knights in armour are two female figures,—the one representing Justice, and the other Wisdom. Betwixt these figures, and immediately above the cupola, Fame sounds her trumpet; while, on the opposite side, Peace, with her olive wand, sheds a laurel wreath on his lordship. Immediately beneath the monument is the vault, wherein the body is deposited in a leaden coffin.

The great object of attraction to tourists in this neighbourhood is the magnificent ruin of Dunbar castle, of which the following description is abridged from Mr. Miller's carefully compiled 'History:'—It is founded upon a reef of trap rocks, which project into the sea, and, in many places, rise like bastions thrown up by nature to guard these stern remains of feudal grandeur against the power of the waves, which yet force their way through rugged caverns and fissures in the stone, and, with a thundering noise, wash its dark foundations. These rocks are in some places composed of red basaltic greenstone, and in others of tufa; and in some places masses of indurated sandstone appear entangled in the trap rock. [See Cunningham's 'Geology of the Lothians,' page 97.] The body of the buildings measures about 165 feet from east to west; and, in some places, 207 feet from north to south. The south battery—which Grose supposes to have been the citadel or keep—is situated on a detached perpendicular rock, accessible only on one side, 72 feet high, and is connected to the main part of the castle by a passage of masonry measuring 69 feet. The interior of the citadel measures 54 feet by 60, within the walls. Its shape is octagonal. Five of the gun-ports remain, which are called 'the arrow-holes.' They measure 4 feet at the mouth, and only 16 inches at the other end. The buildings are arched, and extend 8 feet from the outer walls, and look into an open court, whence they derive their light. About the middle of the fortress part of a wall remains, through which there is a gateway surmounted with armorial bearings. This gate seems to have led to the principal apartments. In the centre are the arms of George, 11th Earl of Dunbar, who succeeded his father in 1369; and who, besides the earldom of Dunbar and March, inherited the lordship of Annandale and the isle of Man from his heroic mother. The towers had communication with the sea, and dip low in many places. North-east from the front of the castle is a large natural cavern of black stone, supposed to have formed part of the dungeon,* which, Pennant observes, "the assistance of a little art had rendered a secure but infernal prison." But as it has a communication with a rocky inlet from the sea on the west, it is more likely that it is the dark postern through which Sir Alexander Ramsay and his brave followers entered with a supply of provisions to the besieged in 1338. It was a place also well suited for securing the boats belonging to the garrison. The castle is built with a red stone similar to what is found in the quarries of the neighbourhood. Part of the foundation of a fort, which was begun in 1559, for the purpose of accommodating a French garrison, may be traced, extending 136 feet in front of the castle. This building was, however, interrupted in its progress, and demolished by act of parliament. In the north-west part of the ruins is an apartment about 12 feet square, and nearly inaccessible, which tradition denominates the apartment of Queen Mary.

The time of the erection of Dunbar castle cannot be precisely ascertained, but it was evidently built at a very early period of the Christian era. Cospatrick, the father of the noble family of Dunbar, was the son of Maldred, the son of Crinan by Algatha, daughter and heiress of Uthred, prince of Northumberland. After the conquest of England by William the Norman in 1066, Cospatrick and Merleswain, with other nobles of the north of England, fled to Scotland, carrying with them Edgar Atheling, the heir of the Saxon line, and his mother Algatha, with his sisters Margaret and Christina. Malcolm Canmore, who married the Princess Margaret [see article DUNFERMLINE], bestowed on Cospatrick the manor of Dunbar, and many fair lands in the Merse and Lothian. Cospatrick having signalized himself in an expedition against a formidable banditti which infested the south-east borders of Scotland, was created Earl of the Merse, or March; and the lands of Cockburnspath were bestowed on him by the singular tenure of clearing East Lothian and the Merse of robbers.—Cospatrick, 2d son to the foregoing, succeeded his father in his Scottish property, and died in 1147, leaving four sons.—Cospatrick, 3d Earl of Dunbar, had two sons,—Waldeve, his successor, and Patrick, who inherited the manor of Greenlaw, and was ancestor of the Earls of Home.—Waldeve, 4th Earl of Dunbar, succeeded his father in 1166, and died in 1182.—To him succeeded Patrick, 5th Earl of Dunbar, on whom William I., in 1184, bestowed Ada, one of his natural daughters, in marriage. About the end of the 12th century, he held the offices of justiciary of Lothian and keeper of Berwick. In 1214, to retaliate the inroads made by Alexander into England, Henry III. invaded Scotland with a powerful army, and took the town and castle of Berwick. His next attempt was on the fortress of Dunbar; but finding it impregnable, he laid waste the country to the walls of Haddington, and returned homewards. In 1218, Earl Patrick founded a monastery of Red Friars in Dunbar. In 1231, when this munificent nobleman was stricken in years, with a view to part with the world in good fellowship, he invited his children, relations, and neighbours, to spend the festivities of Christmas at his castle of Dunbar. On the expiry of four days, he sent for his relation the abbot of Melrose; and, having bade his guests and the world a last adieu, received extreme unction agreeably to the forms of the Romish church, after which he assumed the monastic habit. This venerable person died in 1232, and was buried in the convent church of Eccles, which his grandfather had founded.—Patrick, 6th Earl of Dunbar, succeeded his father at the age of 46. In 1242, at a royal tournament held at Haddington, the young Earl of Athol overthrew Walter, the chief of the family of the Bissets. To revenge this affront, the lodgings of the Earl were set on fire the same night, and Athol, with several of his friends, was either slain or burnt to death. The king endeavoured in vain to bring the perpetrators of this atrocious assault to trial but the combination of the Cummyns and other

* Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, probably conceived his description of the allegorical poem of King Hart's Castle, when a prisoner in this dreary place in 1515:—

"So strong this king him thocht his castel stude,
With mony toure and turrat crounit hie;
About the wall there ran ane water voud,
Blak, stinkand, sour, and salt as is the sey:
That on the wallis wiskit, gre by gre,
Rolding to rvis the castell to confound:
Bot thai within maid sa grit melodie,
That for thair reird thai micht not heir the sound."
*Note by Mr. Miller.*

Mr. J. Mason has lately published a very exact plan of Dunbar castle and the rocks in the bay.

nobles against the Bissets was so strong that the latter were obliged to abandon their country. On this occasion, the Earl of Dunbar—whom Lord Hailes calls the most powerful baron of the southern districts—put himself at the head of the nobles who demanded retribution. The Earl of Dunbar held the first rank among the 24 barons who guaranteed the treaty of peace with England in 1244. He died in 1248, at the siege of Damietta in Egypt.—Patrick, 7th Earl of Dunbar, during the turbulent minority of Alexander III., was one of the chiefs of the English faction. Thomas Lermont of Ersildoun, commonly called the Rhymer, visited Dunbar in 1285, and foretold to the Earl the sudden death of Alexander III., who was killed by a fall from his horse on the sands of Kinghorn. We are circumstantially informed by Bower—who was born at Haddington 100 years after—that, on the night preceding the king's death, Thomas, having arrived at the castle of Dunbar, was interrogated by the Earl, in the jocular manner he was wont to assume with the prophet, if to-morrow should produce any remarkable event; to which the bard replied, in the mystical language of prophecy: "Alas for to-morrow, a day of calamity and misery! Before the 12th hour, shall be heard a blast so vehement that it shall exceed those of every former period,—a blast which shall strike the nations with amazement,—shall humble what is proud, and what is fierce shall level with the ground! The sorest wind and tempest that ever was heard of in Scotland!" After this prediction, which was left to be fulfilled either by accident or the weather, Thomas retired. Next day, the Earl and his companions having continued in watch till the ninth hour, without discovering any unusual appearance in the elements, began to doubt the present powers of the soothsayer, to whom "the sunset of life had given mystical lore," and having ordered him into their presence, upbraided him as an impostor, and hastened to enjoy their wonted repast. But his lordship had scarcely placed himself at table, and the shadow of the dial fallen on the hour of noon, when an express, covered with foam, appeared at the castle-gate, demanding an audience. On being interrogated, he exclaimed: "I do indeed bring news, but of a lamentable kind, to be deplored by the whole realm of Scotland! Alas, our renowned king has ended his fair life at Kinghorn!" "This," cried the prophet, gathering himself up in the spirit of conscious veracity, "this is the scaithful wind and dreadful tempest which shall blow such a calamity and trouble to the whole state of the whole realm of Scotland!"

Patrick, 8th Earl of Dunbar and March—surnamed Black Beard—succeeded to the honours and possessions of his father in 1289. He appeared at the parliament at Brigham in 1289, where he is called Comes de Marchia, being the first of the Earls of Dunbar designated by that title. When, in 1296, Edward, with a powerful army, entered Scotland, the Earl of Dunbar, with the Bruces and their adherents, took part against their country; but Dunbar's heroic Countess got possession of the castle of Dunbar, and delivered it to the leaders of the Scottish army. Edward despatched the Earl of Warrenne with 12,000 men to lay siege to Dunbar, which was defended by the flower of the Scottish nobility. The Scots, sensible of the importance of this fortress, which, if taken, laid their country open to the enemy, hastened with their main army of 40,000 men, under the command of the Earls of Buchan, Lennox, and Mar, to its relief. Warrenne, undaunted by the superior numbers of the Scots, left part of his army to blockade the castle, while he advanced to meet them. The English had to descend into a valley—probably Oswaldean, a glen near Spot—before they could reach the Scots; and as they descended, the Scots observing or imagining they saw some confusion in their ranks, set up a loud shout of exultation, and causing their horns to be sounded, rushed down from their well-chosen position. But when Warrenne emerged from the glen, and advanced undismayed against their formidable front, the undisciplined troops, after a very brief resistance, fled before him, and were pursued with great slaughter as far as Selkirk forest. Next day, Edward, with the main body of the English army, reached Dunbar, and compelled the garrison to surrender. When the heroic Wallace first undertook to deliver his country from her abject bondage, the Earl of Dunbar refused to attend a meeting of the estates at St. Johnston:

"Lichtly he leuch, in scorn as it had been,
And said he had sic message seldom seen,
That Wallace now as governor sall ryng,
Here is gret faute of a gude prince or king
That king of Kyll I can nocht understand,
Of him I held never a fur of land;
That Bachiller Trowis, for fortoun schawis her quhell,
Tharwith to lest, it sall nocht lang be weill:
Bot to you lords, and ye will understand,
I make you wyss, I aw to mak na band,
Als fre, I am in this regioun to ryng
Lord of mine awne, as ever was prince or king;
In Ingland als gret part of land I haif,
Ma rent thairof thair will no man me craif,
What will you mair, I warn you I am free,
For your summounds ye get na mair of me"
*Henry's Wallace*, Book VII.

The patriot-hero, with 200 men, went in pursuit of the haughty baron. Wallace was joined by Robert Lauder at Musselburgh, and afterwards by Crystal of Seton. They were met at Linton by Squire Lyle, who informed them that the Earl had made his gathering at Cockburnspath, and was on his march to Dunbar. Lauder upon this would have pressed forward; but Wallace is represented by the old 'Makhar,' already quoted, as calmly replying to the remonstrances of his comrade,

"We may at layser ride,
With yone power he thinkis bargane to bide:
And of a thing ye sall weill under-tand
A hardier lord is nocht into Scotland;
Micht he be made trew stedfast till a king,
Be wit and force he can do meikill thing;
Bot wilfully he likis to tyne himsell."

Wallace encountered Patrick in a field near Innerwick, where the latter had assembled 900 of his vassals, and with half that number compelled the Earl, after a terrible conflict, to retreat to Cockburnspath, while he fell back on Dunbar; but finding the castle without provisions, and the garrison wede away with their lord, he gave it in charge to Crystal of Seton. In the meantime the Earl of Dunbar had gone to Northumberland to solicit the aid of the bishop of Durham; but his ostensible reason, says 'The Minstrel,' was "to bring the Bruce free till his land." Vessels were immediately sent from the Northumbrian Tyne to blockade Dunbar, and cut off supplies, while the Earl, with 20,000 men, hastened to retake his fortress. In the interim the champion of Scotland had repaired to the west in quest of succour, and returning by Yester, was joined by Hay and a chosen body of cavalry. With 5,000 men he marched to the support of Seton, while the Bishop of Durham, who had remained at Norham with Bruce, came to the assistance of Dunbar, and riding through Lammermoor, threw himself into an ambush near Spott-moor. By this unexpected movement, Wallace was completely hemmed in, when Seton fortunately came to his relief. The two armies closed in mortal strife. The Scots pushed on so furiously against the Southrons, that they were just about to fly, but Patrick was

"Sa cruell of intent,
That all his host tuk of him hardiment;
Throuch his awne hand he put mony to pain."

The desperate valour of the Wallaces, the Ramsays, and the Grahams, was of little avail against the superior force of the English; so that when the ambuscade of Bishop Beck appeared, they were on the point of retiring. Dunbar singled out Wallace amidst the throng, and

> "Hereat the plait with his scharp groundyn claiff
> Throuch all the stuff, and woundit him sum deill."

The hero returning the blow with sevenfold vengeance, clove down Maitland, who had thrown himself betwixt the two adversaries. Wallace's horse was killed beneath him, and he was now on foot dealing destruction to his enemies, when

> "Erle Patrick than, that had gret craft in war,
> With spears ord and guid Wallace doun to bear;"

but 500 resolute warriors rescued their champion, and the war-worn armies were glad to retire. The same night Wallace traversed Lammermoor in quest of the retreating host, while Bishop Beck, Earl Patrick, and Bruce, fled to Norham. On his return, the champion, still mindful of the odium attached to his name by the Earl of Dunbar,—

> "Passit, with mony awfull men,
> On Patrickis land, and waistit wonder fast,
> Tuk out guids, and places doun thai cast;
> His steads, sevin, that Mete Hamys was call'd,
> Wallace gert break the burly biggings bauld,
> Baith in the Merse, and als in Lothiane,
> Except Dunbar, standand he leavit nane."

In 1309 this wavering Earl died, leaving by his wife, Marjory Cumyn, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Buchan, one son. Edward, after seeing his army annihilated at Bannockburn, fled with a body of horse towards Berwick; but Sir James Douglas, with 80 chosen horsemen, so pressed on the royal fugitive, that he was glad to shelter himself in the castle of Dunbar. Here he was received by Patrick, 9th Earl, 'full gently;' after which, by means of a fishing-boat, he coasted along the shore till he reached the towers of Bambrough. "This was honourable," observes a distinguished writer, "because Patrick must have had in his thoughts at that time the making his peace with his native monarch, and could not be ignorant how easily and advantageously he might have done so, by detaining in custody the person of the King of England." After this, the Earl of Dunbar made peace with his cousin, Robert I., and was present at Ayr on the 26th April, 1315, when the succession to the Crown of Scotland was settled on Bruce. After the defeat at Halidon-hill, however, and before Edward left Berwick, he received the fealty of the Earl of Dunbar with several others of the nobility; and the castle of Dunbar, which had been dismantled and razed to the ground on the approach of the English, was now rebuilt at the Earl's own expense, for the purpose of maintaining an English garrison. The Earl attended the parliament held at Edinburgh in February, 1334, when Baliol ceded Berwick, Dunbar, Roxburgh, and Edinburgh, and all the south-east counties of Scotland, to be annexed for ever to the English domains; but thereafter retired into the Highlands to join the friends of Bruce. In January, 1337, William Montague, Earl of Salisbury, together with the Earl of Arundel, to whom the King had left the chief command of the forces in Scotland, attempted to take the castle of Dunbar with a large army. At this important crisis the Earl was in the North; so that the defence of his stronghold devolved upon his Countess, a lady who, from the darkness of her complexion, was commonly called Black Agnes. She was daughter to the celebrated Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray. During the siege, Agnes performed all the duties of a bold and vigilant commander. When the battering engines of the English hurled stones or leaden balls against the battlements, she, in scorn, ordered one of her maids to wipe off with a clean white handkerchief the marks of the stroke; and when the Earl of Salisbury, with vast labour, brought his sow close to the walls, the Countess exclaimed:

> "Beware, Montagow,
> For farrow shall thy sow!"

Whereupon a large fragment of the rock was hurled from the battlements, and crushed the sow to pieces, with all the poor little pigs—as Major calls them—who were lurking under it. We shall here present our readers with Winton's rhyming account of this memorable siege:—

*Of the assiege of Dunbare,*
*Where the Countess was wise and ware.*

Schyre William Montague, that sua
Had tane the siege, in hy gret ma
A mekil and richt stalwart engine,
And up smertly gert dress it; syne
They warpit at the wall great stanes
Baith hard and heavy for the nanys,
But that nane merrying to them made,
And alsua when they castyne had,
With a towel, a damiselle
Arrayed jollily and well,
Wippit the wall, that they micht see
To gere them mair annoyed be;
There at the siege well lang they lay,
But there little vantage got they;
For when they bykkyne wald, or assail,
They tint the maist of their travaile.
And as they bykeryd there a' day,
Of a great shot I shall you say,
For that they had of it ferly,
It here to you rehearse will I.
William of Spens percit a Blasowne,
And thro' three faulds of Awbyrchowne,
And the Actowne through the third ply
And the arrow in the bodie,
While of that dynt there dead he lay;
And then the Montagu gan say;
"This is ane of my Lady's pinnis,
Her amouris thus, till my heart rinnis."
While that the siege was there on this wise
Men sayis there fell sair juperdyis.
For Lawrence of Prestoun, that then
Haldin ane of the wichtest men,
That was in all Scotland that tide,
A rout of Inglismen saw ride,
That seemed gude men and worthy,
And were arrayed right richly;
He, with als few folk, as they were,
On them assembled he there;
But at the assembling, he was there
Intil the mouth stricken with a spear,
While it up in the harnys ran;
Till a dike he withdrew him than,
And died, for nae mair live he might.
His men his death perceived noucht,
And with their foes faucht stoutly,
While they them vanquish'd utterly.
Thus was this guid man brought till end,
That was richt greatly to commend.
Of gret wirschipe and gret bowute
His saul be aye in saftie.
Sir William als of Galstown
Of Keith, that was of gude renown,
Met Richard Talbot by the way
And set him to sa hard assay,
That to a kirk he gert him gae,
And close there defence to ma;
But he assailed there sa fast,
That him be-hov'd treat at the last,
And twa thousand pound to pay,
And left hostage and went his way.
The Montagu was yet lyand,
Sieging Dunbare with stalwart hand;
And twa gallies of Genoa had he,
For till assiege it by the sea.
And as he thus assiegend lay,
He was set intil hard assay;
For he had purchased him covyn
Of ane of them, that were therein,
That he should leave open the yete,
And certain term till him then set
To come; but they therein halily
Were warnit of it privily.
He came, and the yete open fand,
And wald have gane in foot steppand;
But John of Cowpland, that was then
But a right poor simple man,
Shut him off back, and in is gane,
The portcullis came down on ane;
And spared Montagu, thereout
They cryed with a sturdy shout,
"A Montagu for ever mair!"
Then with the folk that he had there,

He turned to his Herbery,
And let him japyt fullyly.
Syne Alexander, the Ramsay,
That trowed and thought, that they
That were assieged in Dunbar,
At great distress or mischief were;
That in an evening frae the Bass,
With a few folk, that with him was,
Toward Dunbar, intil a boat,
He held all privily his gate;
And by the gallies all slyly
He gat with his company;
The lady, and all, that were there,
Of his coming well comfort were,
He issued in the morning in by,
And with the wachis sturdily,
Made ane apart and stout melle,
And but tynsel entered he.
While Montagu was there lyand,
The King Edward of England
Purchased him help and alyawns.
For he wald amowe were in France;
And for the Montagu he sends;
For he cowth nae thing till end
For owtyn him, for that time he
Was maist of his counsel privie
When he had heard the king's bidding
He removed, but mair dwelling,
When he, I trow, had lying there
A quarter of a year and mair.
Of this assiege in their hethyng
The English oyld to make karping
"I vow to God, she makes gret stere
The Scottish wenche ploddere,
Come I aire, come I late,
I fand Annot at the yate."

WYNTOWNIS CRONYKILL, Book viii. cap. 33.

Amongst the nobles who fell in the field of Durham, in 1346, was Thomas, Earl of Moray, brother to the heroic Countess of Dunbar. As he had no male issue, Agnes became sole possessor of his vast estates; and her husband assumed the additional title of Earl of Moray. Besides the earldom of Moray, the Earl of Dunbar and his Countess obtained the isle of Man, the lordship of Annandale, the baronies of Morton and Tibbers in Nithsdale, of Morthingtoun and Longformacus, and the manor of Dunse in Berwickshire; with Mochrum in Galloway, Cumnock in Ayrshire, and Blantyre in Clydesdale.—George, the 1st of that name, and 10th Earl of Dunbar and March, succeeded his father in 1369. From the vast possessions he inherited, he became one of the most powerful nobles of Southern Scotland, and the rival of the Douglasses. His daughter, Elisabeth, was betrothed to David, son and heir to Robert III., and on the faith of the prince, who had given a bond to perform the espousals, the earl had advanced a considerable portion of his daughter's matrimonial settlement; but Archibald, Earl of Douglas—surnamed the Grim—jealous of the advantages which this marriage promised to bestow on a family whose preeminence in the state already rivalled his own, protested against the alliance, and by his intrigues at court, through the influence of the Duke of Albany, had the contract between the Duke of Rothesay and Lady Elizabeth Dunbar cancelled, and his own daughter substituted in her place. Stung by this gross insult, Earl George retired into England, where Henry IV. granted him a pension of £400 during the continuance of the war with Scotland, on condition that he provided 12 men-at-arms, and 20 archers with horses, to serve against Robert. In 1398, in conjunction with Hotspur, and Lord Talbot, March entered Scotland and fearfully devastated the lands, which he could no longer call his own, as far as Hailes castle on the Tyne. After the battle of Halidon in 1402, Henry addressed congratulary letters to the Earl of Dunbar, the Percies, and others. At last, through the mediation of Walter Halyburton of Dirleton, a reconciliation with the Douglasses was effected in 1408; Douglas consenting to Dunbar's restoration, on condition that he obtained the castle of Lochmaben, and the lordship of Annandale, in lieu of the castle of Dunbar and earldom of March, which he then possessed. A contagious fever closed the life of George, Earl of Dunbar, at the advanced age of 82. By Christian, daughter of Sir William Seton of Seton, he had six sons and two daughters.

George, 11th Earl of Dunbar and March, succeeded his father, at the mature age of 50. In 1435, the Earl, and his son Patrick, visited England. The motive of this visit to the English court is not known; but the slumbering jealousies of James I.—who had already struck a blow at the power of the barons—were easily awakened; and he formed the bold plan of seizing the estates and fortresses of a family which for ages had been the most powerful and opulent on the Scottish borders. The Earl of Dunbar was arrested and imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh, while the Earl of Angus, Chancellor Crichton, and Adam Hepburn of Hailes, were despatched with letters to the keeper of the castle of Dunbar, who immediately surrendered it to the King's authority, and Hepburn was left constable of this important fortress. In a parliament assembled at Perth, on the 10th January, 1434–5, George was accused of holding his earldom and estates, which had been forfeited by his father's tergiversation. "In vain did he plead," says Robert Douglas, "that his father had been pardoned and restored by Albany;" it was answered, "that a forfeiture incurred for treason could not be pardoned by a regent;" and the parliament, in compliance with this reasoning, having heard Sir George Dunbar, on his part, adjudged, "that, in consequence of the attainder of George de Dunbar, formerly Earl of March and Lord of Dunbar, every right both of property and possession in all and each of those estates in the earldom of March and lordship of Dunbar, and all other lands which he held of our said lord the King, with all and each of their appurtenances, did and does exclusively belong and appertain to our lord the King." Thus the earldom and estates of Dunbar were vested in the Crown. The lordship of Dunbar was bestowed by James II. on his 2d son, Alexander, Duke of Albany, then in his infancy. "Against this measure," says Mr. Tytler, "which in a moment reduced one of the most powerful subjects in the realm to the condition of a landless dependent upon the charity of the Crown, it does not appear that the Earl, or his friends, dared to offer any remonstrance or resistance. They probably knew it would be ineffectual, and might bring upon them still more fatal consequences; and James proceeded to complete his plan for the security of the kingdom, by taking possession of the forfeited estate, and delivering the keeping of the castle of Dunbar, which he had seized in the preceding year, to Sir Walter Halliburton of Dirlton. He then, to soften in some degree the severity of his conduct, conferred upon March the title of Earl of Buchan, and assigned to him, out of the revenues of that northern principality, an annual pension of four hundred marks. That noble person, however, full of resentment for the cruelty with which he had been treated, disdained to assume a title which he regarded as only a mark of his degragation, and almost immediately after the judgment bade adieu to his country, and, in company with his eldest son, retired to England. Although this extraordinary proceeding appears not to have occasioned any open symptoms of dissatisfaction at the moment, it is impossible to conceive that it should not have roused the jealousy and alarmed the minds of the great body of the feudal nobility. It cannot perhaps be pronounced strictly unjust, yet there was a harshness, it may almost be said, a tyranny, in the manner in which such princely estates were torn from the family, after they had been possessed for twenty-six years, without challenge or remonstrance."

In 1484, the castle of Dunbar was in the hands of the English. On the marriage of Margaret of England with the King of Scotland in 1502, the earldom of Dunbar and lordship of Cockburnspath, with their dependencies, were assigned as the jointure of the young Queen; but the castle of Dunbar is expressly mentioned as being reserved by the King to himself. In 1515, Dunbar was garrisoned with French soldiers. In December 1527, when James V. laid siege to the neighbouring castle of Tantallon, then the stronghold of Douglas, he "gart send to the castle of Dunbar," says Lindsay of Pitscottie, "to Captain Morrice, to borrow some artillery, and laid great pledges for the same; because the castle was then in the Duke of Albany's hand, and the artillery thereof his own." The English, in the inroad under the Earl of Hertford, in 1544, after their return from the siege of Leith, and after burning Haddington, encamped the second night—26th May—near Dunbar. "The same day," says Patten, "we burnt a fine town of the Earl Bothwell's, called Haddington, with a great nunnery and a house of friars. The next night after, we encamped besides Dunbar; and there the Scots gave a small alarm to our camp. But our watches were in such readiness that they had no vantage there, but were fain to recoil without doing of any harm. That night they looked for us to have burnt the town of Dunbar, which we deferred till the morning at the dislodging of our camp, which we executed by V. C. of our hakbutters, being backed with V. C. horsemen. And by reason we took them in the morning, who having watched all night for our coming, and perceiving our army to dislodge and depart, thought themselves safe of us, were newly gone to their beds; and in their first sleeps closed in with fire, men, women, and children, were suffocated and burnt. That morning being very misty and foggy, we had perfect knowledge by our espials, that the Scots had assembled a great power at a strait called the Pease." [Expedicion under the Erle of Hertford.]—In 1547, the Duke of Somerset invaded Scotland with an army of 14,000 men: and, having crossed the pass of Pease, with "puffying and payne," as Patten says, demolished the castles of Dunglass, Innerwick, and Thornton. "This done, about noon, we marched on, passing soon after within the gunshot of Dunbar, a town standing longwise upon the sea-side, whereat is a castle—which the Scots count very strong—that sent us divers shots as we passed, but all in vain: their horsemen shewed themselves in their fields beside us, towards whom Bartevil with his viii. [c.] men, all hakbutters on horseback—whom he had right well appointed—and John de Rybaud, with divers others, did make; but no hurt on either side, saving that a man of Bartevile's slew one of them with his piece, the skirmish was soon ended. We went a iiii. mile farther, and having travelled that day a x. mile, we camped nigh Tentallon, and had at night a blind alarm. Here had we first advertisement certain, that the Scots were assembled in camp at the place where we found them. Marching this morning a ii. mile, we came to a fair river called Lyn, (Tyne,) running all straight eastward toward the sea; over this river is there a stone bridge that they name Linton bridge, of a town thereby on our right hand, and eastward as we went, that stands upon the same river. Our horsemen and carriages passed through the water—for it was not very deep—our footmen over the bridge. The passage was very strait for an army, and therefore the longer in setting over. Beyond this bridge about a mile westward—for so methought as then we turned—upon the same river on the southside, stands a proper house, and of some strength, belike, they call it Hayles castle, and pertaineth to the Earl of Bothwell, but kept as then by the governor's appointment, who held the Earl in prison."—After the defeat at Pinkey in 1548, Dunbar was burnt by the German mercenaries under the Earl of Shrewsbury, on his return to England from the attack on Haddington.

On the assassination of Rizzio, Mary left Edinburgh, at midnight, in company with Darnley, and proceeded to the palace of Seton, whence she pursued her journey to the safer retreat of the castle of Dunbar. Having thus seduced the king to abandon his party, the queen's next step was to avenge the murder of her favourite. A proclamation was accordingly issued from Dunbar, on the 16th March, 1565, calling on the inhabitants of the sheriffdom of Edinburgh in the constabulary of Haddington, Linlithgow, Stirling, Lanark, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Berwick, Lauder, &c. to meet her at Haddington, on Sunday the 17th current, with eight days provisions. Sir James Melville, one of the gentlemen of her chamber at Haddington, says that she complained bitterly of Darnley's conduct in the late assassination; and from that day forward never met him with a smile. "On the 19th of April, in parliament, the queen taking regard and consideration of the great and manifold good service done and performed, not only to her Highness's honour, weill, and estimation, but also to the commonweill of her realm and lieges thereof, by James, Earl Bothwell; and that, through his great service foresaid, he not only frequently put his person in peril and danger of his life, but also super-expended himself, alienated and mortgaged his livings, lands, and heritage, in exorbitant sums, whereof he is not hastily able to recover the same, and that he, his friends and kinsmen, for the most part, dwell next adjacent to her Highness's castle of Dunbar, and that he is most habile to have the captaincy and keeping thereof, and that it is necessarily required that the same should be well entertained, maintained, and furnished, which cannot be done without some yearly rent, and profit given to him for that effect, and also for reward of his said service: Therefore, her Majesty infefted him and his heirs-male in the office of the captaincy keeping of the castle of Dunbar, and also in the crown lands of Easter and Wester Barns, the lands of Newtonleyes, Waldane, Rig, and Fluris, Myreside, with the links and coning-yairs, (warrens,) &c. the mill, called Brand's-smyth, West Barnes mill, with their lands, and £10 of annual rent from the lands of Lochend, with all the lands, privileges, and fees belonging to the government of the castle, lying in the constabulary of Haddington, and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, holding of her Highness and her successors." On the 21st April, Mary went to Stirling, to visit her son; and, on her return on the 24th, Bothwell, with an armed party of 800 men, met her at Cramond bridge, and taking her horse by the bridle, he conveyed her "full gently" to the castle of Dunbar. The Earl of Huntly, Secretary Maitland, and Sir James Melville, were taken captives with the queen, while the rest of her servants were allowed to depart. Sir James Melville informs us, that next day, when in Dunbar, he obtained permission to go home. "There," continues he, "the Earl of Bothwell boasted he would marry the queen who would or who would not; yea, whether she would herself or not." Captain Blackater, who had taken him, alleged, that it was with the queen's own consent. Crawford justly observes: "The friendly love was so highly contrasted betwixt this great princess and her enormous subject, that there was no end thereof, so that she suffered patiently to be led where the lover list, and neither made obstacle, impediment, clamour, or resistance, as in such acci-

dent used to be, which she might have done by her princely authority." "They had scarcely remained ten days in the castle of Dunbar," says Buchanan, "with no great distance between the queen's chamber and Bothwell's, when they thought it expedient to return to the castle of Edinburgh."

The nuptials of Mary and Bothwell, which were celebrated on the 15th of May, 1567, excited the indignation both of the nation and of foreign courts, and a confederacy of nobles met at Stirling, levied troops, and prepared to march against the murderer of their king. The regicide fled with Mary to Borthwick castle, and when Lord Home environed the castle, effected his escape, while the queen, disguised as a page, followed him to Dunbar. [See article BORTHWICK.] In a few days after the queen's arrival at Dunbar, 4,000 men had flocked to her standard. Confiding in her numbers, Mary left Dunbar with Bothwell on the 14th June, with 200 hakbutters, the flower of her forces, and some field-pieces from the castle; and lodged the first night at Seton. This news having reached the associated lords, they left Edinburgh early next morning, (Sunday,) and met the queen's forces at Carberry-hill, near Musselburgh. Here Bothwell a second time threw the gauntlet down to his accusers; but after the challenge had been for the second time accepted, he refused to fight. The confederates "conquered, ere a sword was drawn;" and the poor queen surrendered herself to the laird of Grange, whilst the guilty Bothwell retraced his steps to Dunbar. On the 26th June, the lords of council ordained "letters to be directed in the queen's name, to heralds, &c. to pass and charge the keeper of the castle of Dunbar, to surrender the same to the executor of the said letters in six hours; because the Earl of Bothwell was reset and received within the said castle. Bothwell, afraid that he might be environed in Dunbar, fled by sea to Orkney. On the 21st September, 1567, four companies of soldiers, under Captains Cunyngham, Murry, Melvil, and Haliburton, were sent to take Dunbar, which surrendered to the regent on the 1st of October. On the meeting of parliament, December 1567, the castle of Dunbar, which had been so often the asylum of the unfortunate and the guilty, was ordered to be destroyed. In act 35. parl. 1. James VI. we find the following item: "Forsamekle as thair hes bene of befoir divers large and sumpteous expensis maid be our soverane lordis predecessouris and himself, in keiping, fortifying, and reparatioun of the castell of Dunbar and forth of Inchekeith, quhilkis ar baith unprofitabill to the realme, and not abill to defend the enemeis thairof, in cais the samin were assaultit: and now seeing that the said castell and forth ar baith becumin sa ruinous, that the samin sall allutterlie decay, except thair be sic expensis maid thairupon as is unhabill to be performit without greit inconvemiencis; and alswa havand consideration of ane act of parliament maid in umquhile our soverane lordis grandschiris tyme, King James the Feird, of maist worthie memorie, ordinand the said castell of Dunbar to be demolischit and cassin downe, as in the act maid thairupon at mair lenth is contenit, quhilk act as zit is not abrogat. Therefore our soverane lord, with avise and consent of my lord regent, and the estatis of this present parliament, hes ordainit, and ordainis, That the castell of Dunbar and forth of Inchekeith be demolischit and cassin down utterlie to the ground, and distroyit in sic wyse that na foundment thairof be occasioun to big thairupon in tyme cumming." In 1581, among several grants excepted by James VI. from the general revocation of his deeds of gift made through importunity, mention is made of the "forthe of Dunbar granted to William Boncle, burgess of Dunbar." This, probably, referred to the site of the fortress, and perhaps some ground adjacent.

In 1650, Cromwell, at the head of 16,000 men, entered Scotland; and, after some marching and countermarching, engaged the Scotch army under General Leslie, in the neighbourhood of Dunbar. Leslie's position on Doon-hill was admirable, and his force was nearly double that of his opponent; but rashly quitting his position, and descending into the plain, they exposed themselves to a fatal charge from Cromwell's van-brigade, which threw them into confusion, and decided the fortune of the day in a brief space. There is extant a letter from Cromwell himself to Lenthal, the speaker, giving a very fair though enthusiastic account of this memorable engagement. He says: "We having tryed what we could to engage the enemy 3 or 4 miles west of Edinburgh; that proving ineffectual, and our victual failing, we marched towards our ships for a recruit of our wants. The enemy did not at all trouble us in our rear, but marched the direct way towards Edinburgh, and partly in the night and morning, slips through his whole army, and quarters himself in a posture easie to enterpose between us and our victual; but the Lord made him lose the opportunity; and the morning proving exceeding wet and dark, we recovered, by that time it was light, into a ground where they could not hinder us from our victual; which was a high act of the Lord's providence to us. We being come into the said ground, the enemy marched into the ground we were last upon; having no mind either to strive or to interpose between us and our victual, or to fight; being indeed upon this lock, hoping that the sickness of your army would render their work more easie by the gaining of time; whereupon we marched to Muscleburgh to victual and to ship away our sick men, where we sent aboard near 500 sick and wounded soldiers: and upon serious consideration, finding our weakness so to increase, and the enemy lying upon his advantages, at a general councel it was thought fit to march to Dunbar, and there to fortifie the town, which, we thought, if any thing, would provoke them to engage; as also, the having a garrison there, would furnish us with accommodation for our sick men; would be a place for a good magazin, (which we exceedingly wanted), being put to depend upon the uncertainty of weather for landing provisions, which many times cannot be done, though the being of the whole army lay upon it; all the coasts from Leith to Berwick not having one good harbour; as also to lie more conveniently to receive our recruits of horse and foot from Berwick. Having these considerations, upon Saturday, the 30th of August, we marched from Muscleburgh to Haddington, where, by that time, we had got the van-brigade of our horse, and our foot and train, into their quarters; the enemy was marched with that exceeding expedition, that they fell upon the rear-forlorn of our horse, and put it in some disorder; and indeed had like to have engaged our rear-brigade of horse with their whole army, had not the Lord, by his providence, put a cloud over the moon, thereby giving us opportunity to draw off those horse to the rest of the army, which accordingly was done without any loss, save of three or four of our afore-mentioned forlorn, wherein the enemy—as we believe—received more loss. The army being put into a reasonable secure posture, towards midnight the enemy attempted our quarters on the west end of Heddington, but—through the goodness of God—we repulsed them. The next morning we drew into an open field, on the south side of Heddington; we not

judging it safe for us to draw to the enemy upon his own ground, he being prepossessed thereof, but rather drew back to give him way to come to us, if he had so thought fit; and having waited about the space of four or five hours, to see if he would come to us, and not finding any inclination of the enemy so to do, we resolved to go, according to our first intendment, to Dunbar. By that time we had marched three or four miles, we saw some bodies of of the enemies horse draw out of their quarters; and by that time our carriages were gotten neer Dunbar, their whole army was upon their march after us; and, indeed, our drawing back in this maner, with the addition of three new regiments added to them, did much highten their confidence, if not presumption and arrogancy. The enemy that night, we perceived, gathered towards the hills, laboring to make a perfect interposition between us and Berwick; and having, in this posture, a great advantage, through his better knowledg of the country, which he effected, by sending a considerable party to the strait pass at Copperspeth, [Cockburnspath] where ten men to hinder, are better than forty to make their way: and truly this was an exigent to us; wherewith the enemy reproached us with that condition the parliament's army was in, when it made its hard conditions with the king in Cornwal. By some reports that have come to us, they had disposed of us, and of their business, in sufficient revenge and wrath towards our persons, and had swallowed up the poor interest of England, believing that their army and their king would have marched to London without any interruption; it being told us, we know not how truly, by a prisoner we took the night betore the fight, that their king was very suddenly to come amongst them with those English they allowed to be about him; but in what they were thus lifted up, the Lord was above them. The enemy lying in the posture before-mentioned, having those advantages, we lay very neer him, being sensible of our disadvantage, having some weakness of flesh, but yet consolation and support from the Lord himself, to our weak faith, wherein, I believe, not a few amongst us shared, that, because of their numbers, because of their advantages, because of their confidence, because of our weakness, because of our strait, we were in the mount, and in the mount the Lord would be seen, and that he would finde out a way of deliverance and salvation for us; and indeed we had our consolations and our hopes. Upon Monday evening, the enemy, whose numbers were very great, as we heard, about 6,000 horse, and 16,000 foot, at least, ours drawn down, as to sound men, to about 7,500 foot, and 3,500 horse; the enemy drew down to their right wing about two-thirds of their left wing of horse, to the right wing shogging also their foot and train much to the right, causing their right wing of horse to edge down towards the sea. We could not well imagine, but that the enemy intended to attempt upon us, or to place themselves into a more exact position of interposition. Major-general and myself coming to the Earl of Roxburgh's house, [Broxmouth] and observing this posture, I told him, I thought it did give us an opportunity and advantage to attempt upon the enemy; to which he immediately replyed, that he had thought to have said the same thing to me: so that it pleased the Lord to set this apprehension upon both of our hearts at the same instant. We called for Colonel Monk, and shewed him the thing; and coming to our quarter at night, and demonstrating our apprehensions to some of the colonels, they also chearfully concurred; we resolved, therefore, to put our business into this posture, that six regiments of horse, and three regiments and a half of foot should march in the van; and that the major-general, the lieutenant-general of the horse, and the commissary-general, and Colonel Monk, to command the brigade of foot, should lead on the business; and that Colonel Pride's brigade, Colonel Overton's brigade, and the remaining two regiments of horse, should bring up the cannon and rere; the time of falling on to be by break of day; but, through some delays, it proved not to be so till six o'clock in the morning: The enemies word was 'The Covenant;' which it had been for divers days; ours, 'The Lord of Hosts.' The major-general, lieutenant-general Fleetwood, and commissary-general Whaley, and Colonel Twisletons, gave the onset; the enemy being in very good posture to receive them, having the advantage of their cannon and foot against our horse. Before our foot could come up, the enemy made a gallant resistance, and there was a very hot dispute at swords point between our horse and theirs. Our first foot, after they had discharged their duty, being over-powered with the enemy, received some repulse, which they soon recovered; but my own regiment, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Goff, and my major White, did come seasonably in; and at the push of pike, did repel the stoutest regiment the enemy had there, meerly with the courage the Lord was pleased to give; which proved a great amazement to the residue of their foot. This being the first action between the foot, the horse in the meantime, did, with a great deal of courage and spirit, beat back all opposition, charging through the bodies of the enemies horse and their foot, who were, after the first repulse, given, made, by the Lord of Hosts, as stubble to their swords. Indeed, I believe, I may speak it without partiality, both your chief commanders, and others, in their several places, and soldiers also, were acted with as much courage as ever hath been seen in any action since this war. I know they look on to be named; and therefore I forbear particulars. The best of the enemies horse and foot being broken through and through in less than an hour's dispute, their whole army being put into confusion, it became a total rout; our men having the chase and execution of them near eight miles. We believe, that upon the place and near about it, were about three thousand slain. Prisoners taken of their officers, you have this enclosed list; of private soldiers, near 10,000. The whole baggage and train taken; wherein was good store of match, powder, and bullet; all their artillery, great and small, thirty guns. We are confident they have left behind them not less than fifteen thousand arms. I have already brought into me near two hundred colours, which I herewith send you. What officers of quality of theirs are killed, we yet cannot learn; but yet surely divers are, and many men of quality are mortally wounded, as Colonel Lumsdel, the Lord Liberton, and others: and that, which is no small addition, I do not believe we have lost 20 men; not one commissioned officer slain that I hear of, save one coronet, and Major Rooksby, since dead of his wounds; and not many mortally wounded. Coloney Whaley only cut in the hand-wrist, and his horse twice shot and killed under him, but he well, recovered another horse, and went on in the chase. Thus you have the prospect of one of the most signal mercies God hath done for England and his people this war." The subsequent history of Dunbar presents nothing very memorable. It partook of the alarm and confusion consequent on the approach of the Highland army in 1745. In 1779 Paul Jones's squadron hovered a brief space in front of the town; and, in 1781, Captain Fall, another maritime adventurer, threatened a descent, but sheered off on perceiving preparations making for giving him a warm reception.

DUNBARNIE, a parish in the south-east of Perthshire, about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the Earn, which separates it from Forteviot, and by the parishes of Perth and Rhynd; on the south by the parishes of Dron and Abernethy; on the west by the parish of Forgandenny; and on the east by the parishes of Rhynd and Abernethy. It is intersected by the gently flowing Earn, and its scenery is of very uncommon beauty. The "softly swelling" Ochil hills approach its southern border, and appear almost to enclose it; the west is occupied by gentle rising grounds adorned with plantations, avenues, and hedgerows; on the north is the beautiful Hill of Moncrieff, the view from which, Pennant called "the glory of Scotland," and the description of which in 'The Fair Maid of Perth,' cannot fail to be in the recollection of most of our readers. The soil of the parish consists principally of clay, till, and loam, and has been cultivated with great success. Several mineral springs occur in this district, of which those of PITCAITHLY are much celebrated: see that article. The principal village in the parish is the BRIDGE-OF-EARN [which see], in the immediate vicinity of which the church and manse are situated. Population, in 1801, 1,066; in 1831, 1,162. Houses 190. Assessed property £8,182.—The parish of Dunbarnie is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Stirling and Perth. Patron, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart. Stipend £178 17s. 7d.; glebe £29 8s. The church and manse were originally in the western extremity of the parish, but were removed to their present situation in 1689. There was also, anciently, a chapel at Moncrieff, and a church at Kirkpottie, both appendages of the church at Dunbarnie. The former of these still continues to be the burying-place of the family of Moncrieffe, the latter has been long in ruins.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with an average of from £20 to £25 school-fees, with about £8 of other emoluments. Average number of pupils, 76. There is also a private school, the average attendance at which is 78.

DUNBEATH, an ancient parish now comprehended in the parish of Latheron, Caithness. The village is 7½ miles north of Berriedale, on the banks of the river Dunbeath, which here discharges itself into the German ocean. It is an excellent fishing-station. The "bluff old castle" of Dunbeath, on a narrow neck of land, impending on one side over the sea, and on the other over a deep chasm into which the tide flows, was taken and garrisoned by the Marquis of Montrose, in 1650. See LATHERON.

DUNBLANE, a parish in the south of Perthshire, comprehending the principal part of Strathallan. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Muthill and Blackford, being separated partly from the former, and entirely from the latter, by the river Allan; on the south by the parishes of Lecropt and Logie, from the latter of which it is separated partly by the Allan, and partly by a small burn which rises in Blairdevon-hill and falls into the Allan a little below the house of Kippenross; on the east by the parish of Blackford; and on the west by Kilmadock and Lecropt. Its figure is nearly triangular, and it is about 9 miles in length and 6 in breadth. The most interesting physical feature of the parish is the Water-of-Allan, which, below the town of Dunblane, flows through a deep and finely wooded glen, and is in many places overhung by considerable precipices. Its channel is rocky, and the stream rapid and turbulent but beautifully clear. The walk along the eastern bank, from the Bridge-of-Allan to Dunblane, is delightfully sequestered, winding, with alternate ascent and descent, through a thickly-wooded dell, full of sweet glimpses. That part of the parish which lies on the eastern bank of the Allan forms the western terminating declivity of the Ochil range. The surface of the parish towards the north-west rises to a considerable height, forming the commencement of a dark heathy ridge which runs in a north-westerly direction, and makes a conspicuous object in the scenery of this part of the country. Its general aspect to the north of the town of Dunblane is bleak and dreary; and towards the east and north-west, it is composed of heaths, moors, and swamps. The hills afford good pasture to sheep and black cattle. The soil, where at all capable of cultivation, is light and sandy. Good crops, however, are grown, especially to the south of the town of Dunblane. There are three large wool mills in this parish, upon the Allan; one at Kimback, about 3 miles above Dunblane; another, on the open haugh-ground, a little above the bridge of Dunblane; and the other below the town, on the western bank of the Allan, and nearly opposite the house of Kippenross. The value of assessed property, in 1815, was £14,423. Population, in 1801, 2,619; in 1831, 3,228. Houses 504.—Dunblane is the seat of a presbytery. It is in the synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £289 1s. 9d. Unappropriated teinds £44 13s. 6d.—There are two United Secession congregations in the town of Dunblane. One of these occupies a very handsome chapel, in the vicinity of the Cathedral, built in 1835. Another United Secession congregation has existed for about 70 years at Greenloaning, a hamlet, and stage on the Perth road, in this parish. The church at this place has 200 sittings. Minister's stipend £60, with a manse, erected in 1826 at an expense of £200, and a piece of ground worth about £2 6s. per annum.—The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34 3s., with £10 10s. additional from an endowment. The school-fees produce about £45; other emoluments, £4 11s. 9d. The average number of scholars is about 100. There are 9 other schools in the parish, total average attendance 230.

DUNBLANE, the chief town in the above parish, having formerly been the seat of a bishopric, sometimes lays claim to the designation of city. Its external appearance, however, is very far indeed from supporting its right to any such title. Richard Franck, who travelled in Scotland about 1658, calls it "dirty Dumblane," and adds, "Let us pass by it, and not cumber our discourse with so inconsiderable a corporation." Dunblane has in all probability considerably improved in appearance since it was visited by the old English tourist, but we are constrained to confess that its aspect still in some degree proves the justice of his alliterative reproach. The principal street is narrow and inconvenient; many of the houses are old and mean; and the use of thatch as a covering is more frequent than in any other town of the size which we remember. Its situation, however, is pleasing, a great part of it being built on the sloping banks of the Allan, and close by the side of the river; while the venerable Cathedral, with its high square tower, and its long line of arched windows, relieves at least, if not redeems, the paltriness and poverty which surround it. The town is built principally on the left or eastern bank of the river, though a few straggling houses occupy the opposite side, and in one quarter arrange themselves into the form of a village-street, on the sides of the high road from Bridge-of-Allan, which, sweeping down between them, crosses the Allan and enters the town by an old narrow bridge of a single arch, built about the beginning of the 15th century by Finlay Dermock, Bishop of Dunblane. The principal street—the direction of which is nearly parallel to the stream—ascends from the bridge up towards the Cathedral, which is almost screened

from the view, however, by some old buildings at the entrance to the grave-yard. The Cathedral is said—though apparently with little evidence—to have been founded by David I., in 1142. It is certain, however, that it was restored or rather rebuilt by Clemens, Bishop of Dunblane, about 1240. The greater part of it has been unroofed, and is otherwise in a ruinous state; the choir, however, is still used as the parish-church, and is tolerably entire. The eastern window, and a few of the entrances, have been partially renewed, and this part of the building is kept in a good state of repair. Some of the choristers' seats, and those of the bishop and dean, all of them of oak quaintly carved, still remain; and two ancient sarcophagi, and the monument of a warrior and his lady, are preserved in this part of the building. There are also here three blue marble grave-stones which cover the bones of Lady Margaret Drummond, mistress of James IV., and her sisters Euphemia and Sybilla, who were poisoned at Drummond-castle in 1502. In the nave, most of the prebendal stalls are entire; and the entrance and the fine west window have suffered little injury, but the roof has fallen in, and the building is otherwise much decayed. In 1840 workmen were employed in securing it against further dilapidation. New mortar has been carefully applied to all the interstices, and cramp-irons have been introduced where necessary. The length of the Cathedral is 216 feet, its breadth 56, and the height of the wall to the battlements 50 feet. The tower is placed alongside the building. Its height to the top of the little wooden spire, is 128 feet. The Bishop's Palace stood to the south of the Cathedral, on the edge of the declivity toward the river, and a few vestiges of its lower apartments and retaining wall may yet be traced.

Dunblane is a burgh-of-barony. It is situated within the barony of Cromlix, the superior of which, Lord Kinnoul, formerly named a bailie who had a court-house within the town. The court-house is now occupied by the sheriff-substitute of this district of Perthshire, who resides and holds his court at Dunblane. Both the sheriff-court and the commissary-court are held here every Wednesday during session. A new gaol was built in 1842, on the site of an old mansion known as Strathallan-house or castle. The town has no charter nor constitution of any kind, nor any property or common good. A market is held on Thursdays; and fairs, principally for cattle, on the 1st Wednesday of March, O. S.; Tuesday after the 26th of May, the 10th of August, O. S.; and the 1st Tuesday of November, O. S. The Commercial bank of Scotland, and the Glasgow Union bank, have branches here. The town was lighted with gas in 1841. Dunblane contains about 1,800 inhabitants.—At Cromlix, the property of the Earl of Kinnoul, 1½ mile north of Dunblane, and 7 from Stirling, are two mineral springs which came into notice about 34 years ago, and of which the following is an analysis by Dr. Murray. In a pint of the water of

| | North Spring. | South Spring. |
|---|---|---|
| Muriate of soda, | 24 grains. | 22.5 |
| Muriate of lime, | 18. | 16. |
| Sulphate of lime, | 3 5 | 2.3 |
| Carbonate of lime, | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Oxide of iron, | 0.17 | 0.15 |
| | 46.17 | 41.25 |

These springs are still visited, but their popularity has waned before that of the Airthrie wells at the Bridge-of-Allan, which are at once more powerful, and much more pleasantly situated.

Dunblane is supposed to have been originally a cell of the Culdees. The period of its erection into a see has not been ascertained, but the first Bishop is said to have been appointed by David I. The see comprehended portions of Perth and Stirling shires. Maurice, who was appointed Bishop by Robert Bruce in 1319, had, while abbot of Inchaffray, distinguished himself on the field of Bannockburn. At a later period the see was held by a man eminent in a far other field, Robert Leighton, afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow. This gentle and heavenly-minded man of genius was Bishop of Dunblane from 1662 to 1670, when he was raised to the dignity of Archbishop. He was long remembered in Dunblane by the name of "the Good bishop;" and a retired, shady path near the river, which he used to frequent, is to this day fondly pointed out as "the Bishop's walk." His library, which he bequeathed for the use of the clergy of this diocese, is still preserved in a small building erected for the purpose in the main street, near the Cathedral. A marble stone with the Bishop's arms, and the inscription 'Bibliotheca Leightoniana,' tastefully carved upon it, is inserted in the wall on the outside. The library consisted originally of about 1,400 volumes, but has since received considerable additions.—The only historical event of importance with which Dunblane is connected is the battle of Sheriff-muir, or, as it is sometimes called, of Dunblane, in 1715. Sheriff-muir lies a little to the north-east of the town. It is a boggy, uncultivated tract, on the lower part of the declivity of the Ochils, and is entirely in the parish of Dunblane. This battle was fought on the same day on which the Pretender's forces surrendered at Preston in England. The commander of the king's troops was the Duke of Argyle; those of the Pretender were led by the Earl of Mar. The latter had just taken up his quarters at Perth when he was informed that the Duke had returned from Lothian to Stirling; and having been joined by the northern clans under the Earl of Seaforth, and those of the west under General Gordon, he conceived himself in a condition to force the passage of the Forth, and to form a junction with the Pretender's friends in the south, and thus advance along with them in one body into England. He commenced his march on the 11th of November, and proceeded on that day as far as Auchterarder, where he reviewed his troops, and allowed them to rest over the night. Argyle having been informed of these movements of the enemy, immediately determined to give battle. He accordingly passed the Forth at Stirling on the 12th, and encamped in the immediate neighbourhood of Dunblane: his left being posted close by the village, and his right toward Sheriff-muir. The Earl of Mar having arrived towards the evening of the same day within 2 miles of the royal camp, remained all night under arms and in order of battle. His troops amounted to about 9,000, while the royal army did not exceed 3,500. In the morning, the Duke drew up his forces on the rising ground of Sheriff-muir. He himself commanded the right, and General Whetham the left. Glengary and Clanronald, who commanded the centre and right wing of the rebel army, commenced the battle with a furious attack on General Whetham. The Highlanders [illegible] and came up with such impetuosity, that the left wing of the King's troops immediately gave way, and a complete rout and prodigious slaughter took place. General Whetham fled at full gallop to Stirling, and there declared that the royal army was totally defeated. While this was going on on the left, the Duke of Argyle, at the head of a party of dragoons, attacked the other flank of the enemy, whom he drove back as far as to the Allan, about 2 miles behind them. In that space, however, they had at-



London from Greenwich Park

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tempted to rally no less than ten times, so that he was compelled to press them hard in order to prevent them from recovering their ranks. Brigadier Wightman, with 3 battalions of infantry, was in the act of advancing to support him, when the right wing of the rebel army suddenly returning from the pursuit of Whetham, hastily formed in the rear of the king's troops, and prepared to renew the attack with about 5,000 men. Argyle and Wightman then faced about and drew up behind some enclosures. Neither party, however, seemed disposed to renew the engagement, and after remaining in this position till the evening, Argyle quietly retired to Dunblane, and the Earl of Mar to the village of Ardoch. Next day the Duke, after removing the wounded from the field, and carrying off some pieces of artillery which had been left by the enemy, retreated to Stirling. The number of slain is supposed to have amounted to about 500 on each side. Both armies laid claim to the victory.—The following verse from the well-known ballad on the fight at Sheriff-muir, though sufficiently rough, appears to be truly descriptive:

"There's some say that we wan,
And some say that they wan,
And some say that nane wan at a', man;
But ae thing I'm sure,
That at Sheriff-muir
A battle there was that I saw, man
And we ran and they ran, and they ran and we ran,
And we ran and they ran awa, man!"

DUNBOG, a small and entirely agricultural parish in Fifeshire; bounded on the north by the Tay; on the east by the parishes of Flisk, a detached portion of Abdie, and Criech; on the south by Monemail; and on the west by Abdie. Superficial area about 1,900 acres, of which about 300 are waste land. The whole is divided at present into five farms. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,957; present real rental about £3,000. The principal mansion in the parish is Dunbog, a seat of the Earl of Zetland. To the south-east of it is Collairnie, which for five centuries was the seat of a family of the name of Barclay.—This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £204 4s. 8d.; glebe £8 15s. Unappropriated teinds £160 5s. 1d. Church built in 1803; sittings 200.—Salary of parochial schoolmaster £34.

DUNCANSBY, or DUNCANS-BAY, a promontory in the shire of Caithness, and parish of CANISBAY [which see] in N. lat. 58° 38′; and W. long. 3° 2′. This beautiful promontory is of a circular shape, and about 2 miles in circumference. The Head is covered with green sward to the very brink of the surrounding rock, with an intermixture of short heath. Towards the sea—which encompasses two-thirds of the Head—it is one continued precipice; and, during the season of incubation, is frequented by innumerable flocks of sea-fowls. Near the top of the rock, and on that side which faces the Orkneys, is a vast cavern called by the neighbouring inhabitants, the Glupe. On the highest part of the Head are the remains of an ancient watch-tower. The prospect from hence is the most noble and extensive that can be imagined.

DUNCOW, a small village 5 miles north of Dumfries, in the parish of Kirkmahoe, Dumfries-shire. It stands on Duncow-burn, a rivulet which rises in the south of Closeburn, traverses Kirkmahoe from north to south, dividing it into two nearly equal parts, and, a little below Kirkmahoe village, falls into the Nith. The course of this stream is about 7 miles. At the village of Duncow is a round hill or doon, whence it derives its name, and which formerly gave name to the barony of the Comyns, the opponents of Robert Bruce. In this village James V. left his attendants before he paid his angry visit to Sir John Charteris of Amisfield. Till recently a large stone marked the site of the cottage in which the king slept.

DUNDALAV, a rude fortress on the summit of a hill in the farm of Dalchully in Badenoch, Inverness-shire. The hill is conical, and has an elevation of about 600 feet above the contiguous ground. The ascent is uncommonly steep and rocky, precluding all access except on the south side, where a narrow path seems to have been cleared for a road. The top is a beautiful horizontal plot of ground, commanding a very extensive prospect of the valley in all directions. Around this green there has been built a very strong wall of flat stones or flags, without mortar of any kind, whose thickness is 18 feet, and circumference 1,500; the height 8 feet perpendicular where it is most entire. Upon the north-east side there has been a turret, or citadel, constructed with the same materials, whose wall is also circular, and contains a reservoir for holding water. The wall of the citadel seems to have been extremely massy, from the quantity of stones that have fallen from it, which is much greater than from any other part of the building. The labour of collecting and carrying up-hill such an immense heap of stones as these buildings required, must have been great beyond conception, when we reflect, that very likely it was performed by mere bodily strength, without the aid of any mechanical powers. On both sides of this hill there are two other rocky eminences, but much inferior in size and altitude, which might, however, have been the cause of the name given to the principal one, *Dun-da-lav*, that is, 'the Two-handed hill.' At the distance of a few miles down the valley of Badenoch, there is another fortress, similar to this one, at Dalchully, but not so entire, which probably communicated with Craig-ellachie, still farther down. See DUN-DORNADIL.

DUNDAS. See DALMENY.

DUNDEE,* a parish in the south of Forfarshire, having the main body lying along the Tay, and a detached portion to the north-east. The principal part is bounded on the north by Liff, Mains, and Murroes; on the east by Monifieth; on the south by the frith of Tay; and on the west by Liff. It is of an elongated form, stretching from east to west, broadest at the east end, and narrowest at the middle; and it measures diagonally, from Ninewells on the south-west to Saltside on the north-east, 6¼ miles, and has an average breadth of 1½ to 1¾. The detached part is bounded on the west by Tealing, and on all other sides by Murroes, and has nearly the figure of a square, 1½ mile deep. The whole parish is supposed to contain 3,700 Scotch acres. The surface rises with an easy ascent from the Tay; behind the burgh it swells somewhat suddenly up, and forms the conspicuous hill called Dundee Law, whose summit is 525 feet above the level of the Tay; and toward the west it again swells considerably and forms the lesser

* The name, in former times, was generally spelt *Donde* or *Dondie*; and in Queen Mary's charter *Dondei*; in law-Latin it is *Deidonum*; and it has been affirmed by various Highlanders, that they consider it as signifying, what this Latin imports, 'the gift,' or otherwise, 'the hill of God.' These circumstances give probability to the tradition, that it obtained the name, about the middle of the 12th century, from David Earl of Huntingdon, who landing here, after a dreadful storm in his return from the holy wars, designed by it to express his gratitude for his deliverance; and, in consequence of a vow, built the present parish-church. Had the signification been the hill of Tay, as *Taodunum*, according to Buchanan, it would in Gaelic have been pronounced *Duntaw*. The ancient name was *Alec*, in Boece's Latin, *Alectum*, and by this it is distinguished in the Highlands. The signification of *Alec* is said to be, 'pleasant' or 'beautiful.' The language spoken by the inhabitants, has, from time immemorial, been the broad Scotch; that is, English or Saxon with a peculiar provincial accent. The names of places in the parish are partly in this language, and partly Gaelic. Of the former kind are Blackness, Coldside, Clepington, and Claypots. Balgay, Dudhope, Drumgeith, Duntroon, Baldovie, and various others are examples of the latter.

elevation of Balgay-hill. The appearance of the whole slope toward the Tay, as seen from the river or the opposite shore, is beautiful. Balgay-hill, in addition to its own fine form, possesses the attraction of a sylvan dress; and Dundee-law is cultivated up its whole ascent, till it shoots into a round, green, and unusually pleasing summit. Most of the parish is in a state of good cultivation, and is sufficiently planted to be adorned without being incumbered. The soil, to the west of the town, is thin and dry; in the north-west of the parish, and behind Dundee-law, is poor, upon a bottom of till; and, in the eastern division, in general, good, being partly alluvial and partly mixed with clay. A part of the eastern division is intersected by the Dichty and the Frithy, which form a confluence just before leaving it. The united streams form the southern boundary of the parish for about 600 yards. Tods-burn and Wallace-burn will be afterwards noticed. The Tay, along the parish, varies in width from 1 mile to 2½; and is marred by a shifting sand-bank, upwards of a mile in length, parallel with the channel of the river. On the lands of Balgay are large rocks of porphyry; and the greater part of the parish is incumbent on rocks of igneous origin. The detached portion of the parish abounds with excellent freestone; at one quarry it is extensively wrought, and pavement and slate are also raised in small quantity. The town is chiefly supplied with building-stone from Lochee, Kingoodie, and by railway from the parishes of Strathmartine and Auchterhouse. The supply of pavement, often exported, and of slate, now little used, is chiefly from the immediate neighbourhood of the Sidlaw ridge. Of late years the true sandstone of the carboniferous group has been brought from Fifeshire, and used in some of the principal buildings. In the sulphureous atmosphere of Dundee it soon acquires a bloated and unseemly appearance, and it is presumed that its future use is proscribed in any work of consequence. —Along the coast stretches the great northern railroad from Edinburgh to Aberdeen by way of Perth; and, at remarkably brief intervals, roads intersect one another, both westward and northward. A railway, recently completed, leaves Dundee on the north, passes through a side of the law, in a tunnel 340 yards in length, and stretches away toward Newtyle, opening a communication between Strathmore and the navigation of the Tay. On the summit of Dundee-law are vestiges of a fortification, traditionally ascribed to Edward I. According to tradition, a Pictish force having encamped on Tothel-brow in the parish of Strathmartine, the Scottish army, under Alpine, occupied the law, rushed to battle on the intervening plain, and having been defeated, suffered the mortification of seeing their king captured and beheaded. This event occurred in 834. Assessed property, in 1815, £27,288. Of this, £22,878 was within the burgh.—Dundee gives name to a presbytery, and is in the synod of Angus and Mearns. By act of Assembly the parish has been constituted, *quoad sacra*, into 8 separate parishes. These shall be described in the article on the burgh.

DUNDEE, a royal burgh, an extensive sea-port, the fifth town of Scotland in point of population, and the first in the rapidity of recent increase in prosperity, is pleasantly situated on the north side of the estuary of the Tay, about 10 miles above Buddonness at the embouchure of the river. It stands in 56° 27′ 33″ north latitude, and 3° 2′ 55″ longitude west from the meridian of Greenwich, and is distant 22 miles east from Perth, 14 south from Forfar, 17 south-west from Arbroath, and 42 miles, by way of Cupar, from Edinburgh. It occupies chiefly a stripe of ground along the base of an acclivity, and seems pent up by Dundee-law and Balgay-hill as if they were a pursuing foe urging it into the sea; but though it has at both ends crept along the Tay and sought to escape the pressure from behind, it has also begun to tread, in spacious streets, upon the lower acclivities in its rear.—The population, within the royalty, in 1841, was 59,135; inhabited houses 13,204. Within the parliamentary boundaries, the population was 63,825; houses 14,078.

Till recently the royalty was confined within narrow limits. From the south side of Balgay-hill a rill called Tod's-burn flows eastward, and, having been joined by another on the west side of the law, pursues a south-east course, till, after intersecting the modern town nearly in the middle, it falls into the Tay. These two streams are, perhaps, the most valuable in Scotland in proportion to their volume of water. They supply the greater part of the steam-engines in the town; and from their upper sources water is carted to town, and sold at the rate of 6 gallons a penny. Little of the united stream now appears above ground. Another rill, called Wallace-burn, rises on the north of the law, runs first eastward and next southward, and then falls into the Tay ¼ of a mile east of the mouth of the former. Between these rills, on low flat ground along the shore, stood ancient Dundee; consisting of only two principal streets, —the Seagate next the Tay, and the Cowgate on a somewhat parallel line to the north. West from the mouth of the first stream, rocks of from 50 to 90 feet above the level of the Tay swell up from the low grounds; and these, before being assailed by the levelling operations of modern improvement, were of considerably greater elevation, and must have formed a fine feature of the burghal landscape. On these rocks, at the point where they were highest, stood for centuries the ancient castle of Dundee. This important stronghold probably resembled, in its architectural features, the fortified edifices of the 11th century; but has long since disappeared.

The modern town of Dundee has bounded far beyond the limits of the ancient burgh. In one great line of street—somewhat sinuous, but over most of the distance not much off the straight line—it stretches from west to east, near and along the shore, under the names of Perth-road, Nethergate, High-street, Seagate, and the Crofts, nearly 1¾ mile. In another great line, first north-west, next north, and again north-west, it stretches from the shore, through Castle-street, Murray-gate, Wellgate, and Bonnet-hill, upwards of ¾ of a mile; and even there straggles onward through the incipient appearances of farther extension. A third line of street,—commencing on the east at the same point as Perth-road, but diverging from it till it is nearly ¼ of a mile distant, and called over this space Hawkhill; then, under the name of Overgate, converging toward it, till both merge into the High-street; then at the latter street diverging northward through that part of the second line which consists of Murray-gate, and at the end of that street, debouching away eastward, under the name of the Cowgate, nearly parallel to Seagate,—extends about 1½ mile. But while thus covering an extensive area, Dundee possesses little regularity of plan. Excepting the numerous new, but in general short streets, on the north, and most of the brief communications between the two great lines along the low ground, not even the trivial grace of straightness of street-line is displayed. Most of the old streets, too, are of irregular and varying width; and many of the alleys, are inconveniently and orientally narrow. Yet the town makes up by a dash of the picturesque, by its displays of opulence, and by the romance of its crowded quays, full apparently of plots which issue in the startling but delightful de-

nouement, what it wants in the neat forms and elegant attractions of simple beauty. Its exterior, also, and its general grouping, and its richness of situation in the core of a brilliant landscape, eminently render it, as seen from the Fife side of the Tay, or from Broughty ferry-road, the justly lauded "Bonny Dundee" of song, and *Ail-lee*, "the pleasant" or "the beautiful" of Highland predilection. In a military point of view it is accessible on all sides, and is entirely commanded by the neighbouring heights, so as to be quite indefensible; but as regards commerce, comfort, and beauty, it is enriched by its singularly advantageous position on the Tay, and sheltered and adorned by the eminences among which it is cradled.

The most bustling and important part of the town is the High-street, called also the market-place, and the Cross. This is an oblong square, or rectangle, 360 feet long, and 100 feet broad, wearing much of that opulent and commercially great and dignified appearance which characterises the Trongate or Argyle-street of Glasgow, or even the less crowded parts of the great thoroughfares of London. The houses are of freestone, four stories high, rich and gaudy in their shops, and generally regular and modern in their structure, though in two or three instances, surmounted on the front by the gable-end construction. On the south side, projecting several feet from the line of the other buildings, stands the Town hall. This is a fine Roman structure, erected in 1734; but, being built of a mouldering, dark-coloured stone, it has a dingy and somewhat defaced appearance. Beneath, it lies open in piazzas, and above, it towers up in a spire of about 140 feet in height. At each end of the High-street, is a building which closes up the wide and stirring area of the rectangle, but allows, on both sides, sufficient space for thoroughfares into the adjoining streets. That which occupies the east end, is the Trades' hall, dividing the commencement of the Seagate from that of Murray-gate. It is a neat though plain building, adorned in the front with Ionic pillars, and surmounted by an elegant cupola. The Seagate, one of the streets of the ancient town, and formerly the abode of the Guthries, the Afflecks, the Brigtons, the Burnsides, and other principal families, is a long, sinuous, and very narrow street, extending away to Wallace burn. The line of street is then continued to the eastward, through the Crofts and Carolina port, till it merges in the road to Broughty ferry. South of the Seagate are the Gas works, and the East and the Tay foundries. Murray-gate, opening on the northern end of the trades' hall, is narrow and incommodious at its entrance, but soon expands in width, and assumes a pleasing appearance of well-built and somewhat regular lines of houses. In this street are banking-houses and several other public offices, and also the quarters of the carriers to the east and the north. At Wellgate-port, the eastern termination of Murray-gate, the street forks into two,—the Cowgate, which runs eastward, and the Wellgate, which runs northward, forming a straight line with Bonnet hill. The Cowgate, more remarkable for business than any of the other thoroughfares, and virtually the exchange of the town, has some handsome buildings, most of which are devoted to commerce, and is adorned at its east end with a venerable archway, originally one of the town gates, where the reformer Wishart preached during the prevalence of the plague in 1544, the archway or gate serving to keep the infected and the uninfected in separate crowds. From the Cowgate, Queen's-street, St. Roque's-lane, and the Sugar-house wynd, lead off to the Seagate. King-street subdivides and contracts the Cowgate, and breaks off at an acute angle from its north side, running north-eastward to Wallace burn, and there merges in the great north road, by way of Arbroath and Montrose, to Aberdeen. In King-street stands the royal infirmary, built in 1798, on an elevated situation sloping to the south, well-detached from other buildings, and having a promenade for convalescents. The Wellgate rises gently from the Murray-gate, and, on market-days, is a scene of bustling and tumultuous business. At the head of the Wellgate is the Lady well, whence the street has its name, and which draws ample supplies of excellent water from various springs on the high grounds. From this point Buckle-maker wynd—formerly the seat of a craft whence it derived its name, but which is now extinct—goes off at right angles and extends to Wallace burn. An extensive rising ground lying northward of this wynd, and called Forebank, is adorned with numerous elegant villas and gardens. On a line with Wellgate, and mounting up the ascent, Bonnet hill rejoices in the additional names of the Rottenrow and the Hill-town of Dundee, and stretches away over the acclivity on to the lands of Clepington; but it has a motley and grotesque appearance, and, though the seat of very extensive manufactures, consists generally of ill-built houses, confusedly interspersed with cloth factories. Maxwelltown, a suburb of recent origin, occupies the grounds which lie between Hill-town and the villa of Hillbank, to the northward of Forebank. Opposite to Buckle-maker wynd, Dudhope wynd, which forms the northern boundary of the Chapelshade, breaks off to the west, and runs along nearly half-a-mile, terminating at the barracks.

From the High-street, to which we now return, Castle-street goes off at right angles with the commencement of the Seagate, and leads down to the harbour. This street contains several fine buildings; and is the site of the theatre and an Episcopalian chapel, the lower part of the latter edifice containing the office of the Dundee bank. At the south-east corner of Castle-street stands the exchange coffee-room,—a commodious and beautiful building, having a spacious opening to the west, and erected by a body of subscribers at an expense of £9,000. Its western front, on the basement story, has Doric pillars, boldly relieved by deep recesses of the doors and windows; and, on the second story, is in a style of the Ionic order, more ornate than what usually occurs. The reading-room is 73 feet by 38, and is 30 feet in height. From the south-west corner of the High-street, and parallel with Castle-street, Crichton-street leads down to the green-market, and on to Earl Grey's dock. Opposite to the town-hall, and in a direction the reverse of Castle and Crichton streets, a splendid street has recently been built, combining uniformity with elegance, and rivalling, in the beauty of its buildings, some of the admired parts of the Scottish metropolis. The splendour of Reform-street—the name imposed on this public-spirited and tasteful addition to the thoroughfares of the burgh—is greatly enhanced by the magnificent appearance of the new public seminaries, which close it up on the north, and look down along its area. This edifice is in the Doric style of architecture, and has its portico or central part copied from the exquisite model of the Parthenon of Athens. A double-columned gateway, closed in by an iron-palisadoed wall which encircles a beautiful shrubbery, leads to the principal entrance. The building contains a room 42 feet by 40 for classes studying the higher departments of science, another of the same dimensions fitted up as a museum, one 37 feet by 30 for the junior classes, a

well as a large provision of other apartments; and it was erected at an expense of about £10,000.

At the west end of the High-street, closing up the area, is an ancient building, long called the Luckenbooths, on the corner of which is still a turret indicative of its former character. This venerable pile was the adopted residence of General Monk, when he entered Dundee and consigned it to the pillage of his soldiery; and it was the birthplace of the celebrated Anne Scott, daughter of the Earl of Buccleuch, and afterwards Duchess of Monmouth, whose parents had sought a refuge in the town from the effects of Cromwell's usurpation; and it was also, in 1715, the adopted home of the Pretender, during the period of his stay in Dundee. The lower part of the building was originally divided into arched sections; but is now modernized. An edifice connected with the Luckenbooths, and originally called the tolbooth, is also very ancient, and had before it, in old times, the Tron in which the public weights were kept. In its vicinity is an alley still called Old Tolbooth lane. Within St. Margaret's close, at the High-street, were formerly a royal residence and a mint. The palace, after ceasing to be a home or a possession of royalty, was inhabited by the Earls of Angus, by the Scrymseours of Dudhope, and afterwards by John Graname of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee. Robert III. was the first sovereign who struck coin in the mint. An alley leading from the High-street is still called Mint-close.

Passing out of the High-street, on the north side of the Luckenbooths, the Overgate runs away westward for upwards of ¼ of a mile to the West-port, and there forks into lines of street called Hawkhill and Scouringburn, which pass on to the limits of the town. The Overgate was originally called Argyle-gate, from the connexion it had with the family of Argyle; and, opposite the Windmill, it still has a house to which tradition points as that family's quondam property. As the street proceeds, it sends off several branch-streets to the north which run up toward the base of the Law. This district, though containing many good houses, exhibits utter recklessness of architectural taste or uniformity, and is the site of the larger portion of the great manufactories. But Tay-street, the principal communication with the lower part of the town, is elegant and possesses a beautiful square. The streets, or rather alleys, parallel with it, breaking off on the south side of Overgate and Hawkhill—Tally-street, Thorter-row, School-wynd, Long-wynd, and Small's-wynd—are narrow and cheerless communications. From the west end of Overgate, but chiefly from Scouringburn or Witch-know, Lindsay-street, leading to the new jail and bridewell, Barrack-street and other openings break off northward, and present fine lines of new and pleasingly constructed buildings. The barracks occupy a commanding eminence at the foot of the Law, and enclose the remains of Dudhope castle, formerly the residence of the constables of Dundee; and, for advantageous and healthful situation, they excel all other buildings of their class in the north of Scotland.

Returning again to the High-street, we find a wide opening from its western end, on the south side of the Luckenbooths. Most of this opening is closed up, at the distance of a few yards, by an Episcopalian chapel, of very neat appearance, which has its lower story fitted up and occupied as shops. On the south side of this chapel, leading out from the High-street, and forming the main line of communication with Perth and Glasgow, opens the Nethergate, which stretches away, through the direct continuation of Perth-road, into the carse of Gowrie, and, through a forking continuation sea-ward, into the delightful promenade of Magdalene-yard. The Nethergate is a well-built and somewhat spacious street of nearly ½ a mile in length; and leaves behind the bustle and confusion of the business parts of the town, and puts on appearances of architectural neatness and modern improvement. As it advances westward, it becomes the site of the elegant or the flaunting homes of the elite of the town; and, along with its branch-streets, has quite as aristocratic an air as comports with its propinquity to manufacture and commercial stir The houses, instead of forming continuous lines, now stand apart, environed with lawn and flower-plots; and eventually they announce their inmates to be parties who know quite as well to luxuriate in the results which affluence produces, as to ply the arts by which it is obtained. To render the Nethergate somewhat straight, and achieve a considerable degree of order and neatness in the collocation of modern buildings, many edifices of antique character and historical interest, shared a common demolition with the gaunt and ungainly houses which at one time jostled one another along the line. Among others, a short way after the debouch of the street from the cross, stood Whitehall, the residence, at various periods, of the kings of Scotland, the scene of frequent conventions of estates and burghs, and the meeting-place of several general assemblies of the Church of Scotland. A memorial of the building still exists in the name of an alley, called Whitehall close, which leads down to the shore; in a sculpture of the royal arms of Charles I. over the entrance to this alley, with the inscription in decayed letters, "God save the King, C. R. 1660;" and in the insertion of some sculptured stones which belonged to it in several of the buildings which stand on or near its site. All that remains of it is a portion of the west wall. On the lintel of a door, leading to three low vaults, which communicate with one another, and are hemmed in by an outer wall of great strength, is inscribed, "Tendit acerrima virtus." Opposite this lintel is a niche with several ornamental figures; two of which, though much decayed, appear to have been statues. Whitehall was the home of Charles immediately before his ill-fated expedition to Worcester; and it seems to have been strictly a court-residence, surrounded by numerous houses belonging to the nobility. A little to the westward of Whitehall close stood one of the most ancient and spacious mansions in Dundee, the town-residence of the powerful Earls of Crawford, said to have been built in the 13th century, and, along with its grounds, stretching downward from the Nethergate quite to the river. Sixty or seventy years ago, vestiges of the mansion were still in existence, having the word "Lindsay" embossed in a sort of battlement. The lords of Crawford resided here in feudal splendour; and, in the beginning of the 15th century, Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus and Lord of Liddesdale, commonly called Bell-the-Cat, visited the mansion, and was married within its walls, amid a pomp and magnificence of ceremony which were remarkable even in those days of excessive pageantry, to Maud Lindsay, daughter of the contemporaneous Earl of Crawford.

Passing off from the Nethergate, near the site of the mansion of the Crawfords, Union-street leads down to the shore. This is a spacious and beautiful thoroughfare, traced along the sites of many unseemly and frail houses which formerly disfigured and menaced the locality. From its west side branches Yeaman shore, having in its southern line of buildings a plain and indifferently situated public edifice, the Sailors' hall. Merging from Union-street on the south we find ourselves near the western point of the quays and docks of Dundee. Hence to the Trades'

lane. Dock-street, consisting of new and elegant erections, runs parallel to the Tay, and forms a fine background to its series of docks, with their marine forest of masts. Going off from an open area at the foot of Castle-street is Exchange-street, running nearly parallel with Dock-street; and crossing the further end of this at right angles, and coming down to Dock-street, from the Seagate near the High-street, is Commercial-street. Both of these are new thoroughfares, and in keeping with the neatness and taste of the modern improvement-spirit of the town. In Green-market square, foot of Crichton-street, is the old custom-house, one of the most antiquated buildings in Dundee. The lower part was formerly arched, and seems also to have been surrounded with a kind of piazza, now converted into shops and cellars. At the top it originally terminated in fine circular turrets; in each story it has circular turreted rooms, as well as other apartments bearing vestiges of ancient comfort and magnificence; and altogether it appears to have been one of those baronial residences which, in feudal times, abounded in the town, and which either have bequeathed their names to streets or left some scanty physical memorials to stimulate the curiosity of the antiquarian. The old Fish-market beside this edifice is now abandoned; a clean area, well-supplied with water, and placed under suitable regulations, having been provided between the end of Castle-street and the Green-market. At the extreme west of the harbour, and nearly opposite Union-street, is Craig-pier, exclusively used by the large steam-vessels which ply at brief intervals on the ferry to the Fife coast, and constitute nearly a complete succedaneum for a bridge across the estuary. From this pier on the west, to the ship-building-yards opposite Trades' lane on the east, stretch the proud and opulent series of docks which are at once the boast of Dundee, the chief means of its wealth, and the best evidence of its enterprise and taste. Previous to 1815—when commissioners were appointed by act of parliament to extend and improve the harbour—the only accommodations for shipping were a small pier and a few ill-constructed erections which could not be reached by vessels of any considerable draught of water. But between 1815 and 1830, a wet-dock, with a graving-dock attached to it, was constructed,—the tide-harbour deepened and extended,—sea-walls and additional quays built,—and various other improvements made, at the munificent cost of £162,800. The wet-dock, then constructed, and called William the Fourth's, covers an area of nearly 8 acres, and has its adjoining graving-dock in corresponding proportion. Since 1830 a large part of the tide-harbour has been converted into another wet-dock, called Earl Grey's dock. Still further improvements, on a magnificent scale, have been made or are in progress; and include an extent of space eastward equal to nearly double the area of the docks and harbours which have been noticed. All of these improvements are considerably within the range of high-water mark, leaving an important space of ground skirting along the town to be occupied as the site of buildings, and the area of a continuation of Dock-street; and part of the improvements are also within low-water mark, leaving, even there, between the new wet-docks and the sea, a space to be occupied by warehouses and building-yards. Two additional wet-docks, a tide-harbour with a very deep water draught and greatly improved accommodation for shipping, are the principal elements. The great outer sea-wall is extended considerably to the eastward, and does great credit to Mr. Leslie the engineer, for the skill and science he has displayed. When the improvements are completed, they will render the harbour of Dundee one of the finest, safest, and most convenient in Britain. One valuable advantage is that, like the harbours of Liverpool and of Greenock, it is situated almost all within the line of low-water mark, and offers commodious ingress in very reduced states of the tide. The estuary of the Tay, where it washes the town, is about 2 miles broad, and is pent up by banks which, in general, have a sufficiently rapid declination to leave little of the beach bare at low water. Most vessels, especially steam-boats, can, in consequence, enter the harbour at even the unfavourable epochs of the tide. Various sand-banks, indeed, at the mouth of the estuary, opposite the town, offer obstructions to the navigation; but they are now, by the appliances of lighthouses, beacons, and accurate charts, rendered nearly harmless, and fail to impede the rapidly increasing progress of the commerce of the river. Mr. Leslie has erected on the quay of Earl Grey's dock a stupendous crane, by which eight men easily lift a weight of 30 tons. The height of the sheave above the level of the quay is 40 feet; the total weight of the castings, bars, chain, and brasses, 59 tons.

Several public buildings and places of interest require more detailed mention than could be made of them in a general sketch of the town; and others—including all the ecclesiastical edifices—remain yet to be noticed. The Trades' hall was built by the nine incorporated trades, and was originally fitted up with separate apartments for their respective use. Besides being a considerable ornament to the High-street, it occasioned the removal of shambles formerly on its site, which were a great public nuisance. The ground-floor is fitted up in commodious and elegant shops; and the second floor contains an elegant hall, 50 feet long, 30 broad, and 25 high, which, previous to the erection of the theatre, was occasionally used for histrionic exhibitions, and is now occupied by the Eastern bank of Scotland. The Town-hall was built on the site of St. Clement's church, from a design of the celebrated William Adam. The ground-floor, behind the piazzas, is fitted up in apartments for business,—the west end being a long-established apothecary's shop, and the east end affording accommodation for the town-chamberlain and the treasurer of police. The west end of the second floor contains a very handsome hall, profusely embellished, in which the town-council hold their sederunts; and the east end contains a hall equally spacious, though less ornate, in which the guildry incorporation and the sheriff and justices hold their courts. On the same floor are four rooms with strongly arched roofs, for the use of the town clerks and the conservation of the public records; and though threatening, from their peculiar structure, to wear a heavy appearance, are airy, well-lighted, and cheerful. The third floor—in ludicrous inconsistency with the importance and public-spirit of the town, and in painful incongruousness with the suitable lodgment or the effective moral reclamation of the miserable inmates—continued, in 1836, to be the jail, ill-aired, wretchedly planned, and utterly too limited. The apartments are five, three of which, in the front, are lighted by small oval windows, and were appropriated to debtors; while the two in the rear were strong rooms for male felons. Of the attic rooms, part was occupied by the turnkey, and part by female prisoners, debtors, and felons, without classification. Even the tower of the spire surmounting the town-hall was partly fitted up and used as a prison. New public buildings, however creditable to the character of the burgh, adapted to the multiplied exigencies of its social condition, and consisting of jail, bridewell, and police-office, have recently been completed, at the south-west corner of

the town's gardens, from a design of Mr. Angus, and at a cost of £26,000. The first jail in Dundee stood in the Seagate; and near its site is still pointed out a spot where a woman, named Grizel Jeffrey, was ignominiously burned to death under an imputation of witchcraft.—The lunatic asylum was opened for patients in 1820, and is a well-arranged edifice, and well-conducted institution; situated about ½ a mile north of the town, upon an inclined plane considerably higher than the vale of the burgh, commanding a fine view of the Tay and the country along its shores, and encircled with spacious airing-grounds and delightful garden-walks.—The theatre—it may be remarked, as an instance additional to several which have occurred, of an economical disposition of public buildings, peculiarly characteristic of Dundee—has its ground-floor fitted up and occupied as shops.—The Watt institution is an elegant Grecian structure, consisting of a front building and an attached back-building of two floors, and commodiously distributed in the interior, into a library 29 feet by 21, on the ground-floor, a laboratory, 21 feet by 14½, and an apparatus-room 21 feet by 14; on the second-floor, into a lecture-hall 50 feet by 35; and in the back-building, into a museum, lighted below by 10 windows, and above by 2 cupolas. —At the head of a lane, between Castle-street and the old fish-market, is the hall of the Caledonian lodge of free-masons.—At the part of the Nethergate, opposite the foot of Tay-street, stand the dilapitated remains of the hospital. The date of its foundation is unknown. On the 15th of April, 1567, Queen Mary granted to the magistrates, council, and community of Dundee, for behoof of the ministry and hospital, all lands, &c. which had belonged to any chaplainries, altars, or prebendaries, within the liberty of the town, with the lands which belonged to the Dominican and Franciscan friars, and the Grey sisters, which were incorporated into one estate, to be called the foundation of the ministry and hospital of Dundee. This charter was confirmed by James VI., in 1601. The property of the hospital, though under charge, nominally, of an hospital master, is, in fact, under the administration of the magistrates of Dundee. The house has been allowed to fall down, and the funds belonging to it are now applied to the aid of poor burgesses.—The Howff, or burying-ground of the town and parish, is situated in Barrack-street, formerly called Burial-wynd. It has been greatly improved in appearance of late. But a new cemetery has been laid out on ground sloping gently to the south, in the lower Chapelshade gardens, and is so decorated in incipient imitation of the celebrated Pere la Chaise of Paris as to have become a favourite promenade of the burghers.—The new bleaching-green, lying north of the new cemetery, is an oblong of nearly 4 acres in area, surrounded with wall and hedge, and tastefully intersected with decorated paths.

The most prominent object in Dundee—that which most visibly connects it with antiquity, and bulks most largely among its public edifices, and constitutes the most distinctive feature in its burghal landscape—is the agglomeration of buildings called the churches and the tower. Whether looking up from the area before the Trades' hall, or peering through any vista or opening among the sinuous streets, the tower looms largely in the view, and looks like the impersonation of fleeting Time casting a dark shadow upon the bustling scenes of the hour; and, look upon Dundee from what point or visible distance we may, whether from the east or from the west or from the south, the tower lifts its gaunt length high above the undulating surface of a sea of roofs, and suggests thoughts of many generations who have fluttered away their ephemeral life, and passed to their long home, beneath its shadow. The churches are situated west of the Luckenbooths, between the Overgate and the Nethergate. A chapel, it is supposed, originally occupied that part of their site on which now stands the East church, and was founded by Prince David, Earl of Huntingdon. Around this as a nucleus, other portions of the structure were raised to complete the form of a cathedral; and the whole must, for a considerable period, have been a church in the fields, the town having its boundary at the west end of the High-street. The edifice, in its present form, is irregularly cruciform, and is divided into 4 sections, called the West or Steeple church, the South or New church, the North or Cross church, and the East or Old church. The choir is 95 feet long, 54 high, and 29 broad; and has 2 aisles, each 14½ feet broad. The cross part has no aisles; and is 174 feet long, and 44 broad. The roofs of the four sections were originally of one height, and presented an uniform appearance of architectural beauty. But the West or Steeple church having been destroyed by the English before the national union, a new one was erected in 1789, of such niggard and inharmonious proportions, as utterly to mar the symmetry of the interesting pile. In fact, so many additions and vast alterations have, in the course of ages, been made, that, with the exception of the tower, probably no part whatever of the strictly original structure remains. The tower stands at the extreme west of the churches, and is most advantageously seen, with its elegant gable windows, from an alley leading out opposite to it from the Nethergate. Its height is 156 feet. At the corners, it is adorned with lofty abutments, terminating in carved pinnacles; half-way up, it has a bartizan or gallery; and, at the top, which is flat, and apparently unfinished, it is battlemented with a stone rail, and surmounted by a cape-house resembling a cottage with a double slanting roof. The cape-house, in the estimation of competent judges, is much more modern than the tower, and probably was erected as a watch-post to accommodate a warder in the age of forays and predatory incursions; it could never, at all events, except by the most grotesque of blunderers, have been constructed with a view to architectural decoration; for it sits, in vile deformity, as a disfiguring excrescence upon the fine, care-worn brow of architectural beauty which it surmounts. The tower, so far from having had destined for it so tiny and unseemly a termination, appears, from the abrupt flat formation of its second bartizan, to have had designated for its summit, either a tapering spire, or more probably an imperial crown, similar to what adorns the towers of St. Giles' of Edinburgh, and the Cross or the tolbooth of Glasgow.*

All the other ancient ecclesiastical edifices of Dundee—which were numerous, well-endowed, and quite in keeping with the spirit of ostentatious display and prodigal expenditure which characterized the bastard and superstitious spirit of the dark ages —have disappeared. The oldest, St. Paul's, was situated between Murraygate and Seagate. St. Clements occupied the site of the present Town-hall. A mile-and-a-half west of the town, a burying-ground, still in use, marks the site of the

* Since the first edition of this Work issued from the press a few weeks ago, Dundee has been nearly despoiled of her venerable groupe of ecclesiastical edifices by a fire which broke out in the pile of buildings above described early on the morning of Sunday the 3d of January, 1841, and by which the South and Cross churches have been entirely gutted, and the Old church, with its fine Gothic arches, nearly reduced to a ruin. The total damage sustained cannot be under £15,000, and it is at present questionable whether any attempt should be made to repair the old structures.

church of Logie;—a mensal or table-furnishing church of the Bishop of Brechin. On a rocky rising ground, north of the High-street, stood the chapel of St. Salvator, probably an appendage of the royal palace situated in the adjoining close of St. Margaret, or Maut close. Outside of the Cowgate-port, between the Den-bridge and the east end of the Seagate, stood the chapel of St. Roque; commemorated in the name of a lane, which runs from King-street to the Seagate, and is called St. Roque's lane, or vulgarly, Semirookie. On a rock, a little eastward from Carolina-point, stood the chapel of Kilcraig, meaning, in the language of the Culdees, the church upon the rock, but afterwards called by the Roman Catholics, the church of the Holy Rood. This chapel is commemorated in the name of Rood-yard, still applied to the locality. At the foot of Hilltown, stood the chapel of Our Lady, commemorated in the name of the adjoining Lady well. On a rock at the western part of the harbour, originally called Nicholas rock, and afterwards Chapel-craig, stood the chapel of St. Nicholas. On the east side of Couttie's wynd, still stands a vestige of the basement part of the wall of the chapel of St. Mary. A large cluster of houses called Pleasance, near the western approach to the barracks, probably indicates the site of a forgotten chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Placentia. There appear to have been 4 or 5 other chapels; and there were also, in the churches, particularly in the cathedral one which still survives, various well-endowed altars, dedicated to particular saints, and served by separate officials. There were likewise 5 convents;—a Franciscan friary on the Howff; a Dominican friary to the west of the Franciscan, and separated from it by the Friar's Vennel, afterwards called the Burial-wynd, and now called Barrack-street; a monastery of Red or Trinity friars, on or near the site of the hospital, possibly the hospital itself, at the foot of South Tay-street; a convent of the Nuns of St. Clare, still in existence at the head of the Methodist close, Overgate, and containing now a large hall which is occasionally used by the incorporation of hammermen, by the preacher, by the scientific lecturer, by the itinerant salesman, and even by the histrionic actor; and a cloister of Magdalenes at the west end of the town, commemorated in the name of the large irregular field or promenade, called Magdalene-yard.

In modern ecclesiastical edifices, as to both number and architectural beauty, Dundee will bear comparison, if Edinburgh and Glasgow be excepted, with any town in Scotland. St. Andrew's church, built in 1772, occupies a slightly rising ground on the north side of the Cowgate; and is much and justly admired for its uniform and simple elegance. An exquisitely formed spire rises, from its west end, to the height of 139 feet, and contains a set of fine music-bells. Adjacent to it stands the Glassite chapel, a neat octagonal edifice, built, in 1732, for Mr. Glass, the founder of his sect. An Independent chapel, on the west side of Constitution-street, directly west from the public seminaries, has its east or principal front of Gothic architecture, with two buttresses on each side, the transverse ribs springing from ornamental corbels, and crossed by smaller ribs running longitudinally on the ceiling. The new chapel of the second United Secession congregation, situated in the same street, and opened on the last day of May, 1840, is both a spacious and a very splendid edifice. The Episcopalian chapels, already incidentally noticed, are finely ornamental of the localities in which they stand. The Roman Catholic chapel in Nethergate is a beautiful Gothic structure; and forms a fine feature of the rich agglomeration of architecture seen eastward from the High-street. St. David's church, in North Tay-street, though a plain edifice, is spacious, and of pleasing exterior. Two United Secession chapels, respectively in School-wynd and Tay-square; the Gaelic church, in South Tay-street; the parish-churches of St. Peter, and Chapelshade; an Independent chapel in Princes-street; an Independent Methodist chapel, in Lindsay-street; an Original Burgher chapel, now called Willison church, the minister and congregation having joined the Establishment; a United Christian chapel, and other places of worship belonging to various denominations, are elegant or comfortable erections.

Dundee is rich in charitable, literary, and public institutions. Besides the royal infirmary, the royal lunatic asylum, and the ancient hospital fund, it has a medical and surgical dispensary and vaccine institution,—a royal orphan institution,—an indigent sick society,—a clothing society,—a medical institution for the lame,—an eye institution,—18 endowments for various philanthropic purposes,—the charitable funds of the guildry, the nine trades, the seamen fraternity, and numerous voluntary associations,—funds for the poor, raised partly from collections at church doors, and partly by assessments on the inhabitants in the burgh;—a seaman's friend society,—a florist's and horticultural society,—the Watt institution,—a mechanics' institution,—a phrenological society,—a Highland society,—numerous public libraries,—and religious and school societies, general and congregational, for promoting almost every variety of enlightening and Christianizing effort at home and abroad.—The banks in Dundee are,—the Dundee banking company, established in 1763, and located in Castle-street,—the Dundee Union bank, established in 1809, and located in Murraygate,—the Eastern bank of Scotland, established in 1838, and located in Seagate,—the National Security savings bank, established in 1838, and located in Reform-street; and branch offices of the bank of Scotland, in High-street,—of the royal bank of Scotland, in Seagate,—of the British Linen company, in Murraygate,—and of the National bank of Scotland, in Cowgate.—Dundee has 3 newspapers:—the Advertiser, the Courier, and the Chronicle.* Oftener than once, periodicals of a literary character have been commenced; but uniformly, after a brief and hopeless career, they have been discontinued.

Dundee is remarkable for failure, perseverance, and eventual success in attempts at manufacture. Coarse woollens, under the name of 'plaiding,' dyed in Holland, and exported throughout Europe,—bonnets, so extensively manufactured as to employ a large proportion of the population,—coloured sewing thread, made by seven different companies, maintaining 66 twisting-mills, and employing 1,340 spinners,—the tanning of leather, in at least 9 tan-yards, and to the annual value of £14,200,—glass in two factories, one for window and the other for bottle-glass,—the spinning of cotton undertaken, and, for a time, spiritedly conducted by 7 different companies;—these, and the making of buckles and other minor manufactures, all flourished for a season, and, in the end, went utterly to ruin; bequeathing, in some in-

* In October 1840, the 'Dundee Chronicle,' which had, for some time, been under the management of trustees, was exposed for sale in the office of Messrs. Shiell and Small. The Non-intrusionists had given out that they intended to purchase the copyright, but on the day of sale they did not make their appearance: and the only bidder was Mr. Peter Brown, for the Chartists. The paper and printing materials in the printing-office were put up at £700, and, after a spirited competition, were knocked down to Mr. Brown at £820. The Non-intrusionists have since started a journal for the advocacy of their views in Dundee, under the name of 'The Warder.'

stances, their names to streets, and in others the vestiges of their factory walls to the inspection of the commercial antiquary, as memorials of the instability of trade. The making of soap, the brewing of ale, and the manufacture of cordage, are ancient, but the first is extinct, and the second in a declining state, while the third is in an increasingly prosperous condition. Linen of various kinds is at present the most extensive and prosperous manufacture, and gives an impulse to all other departments of trade. Brown linen, since the period, considerably remote, when the manufacture was introduced, has always been the largest article; and while of various sorts, consists largely of Osnaburghs, for clothing to the West Indian negroes. Bleached linen, in imitation of the sheeting and duck of Russia, and made from yarn which is bleached by a skilful chemical process before being woven, is also a large article. Another fabric is sailcloth, exported in considerable quantity to America and the East Indies. Another is bagging for packing cotton, made indifferently of hemp or of flax, and sent to the West Indies and America. Coarse linens for household purposes, though formerly manufactured, are now nearly superseded by the cheaper linens of Ireland. All these goods, till a recent date, were manufactured by the hand, and employed vast numbers of persons in the towns and villages of Forfarshire. Machinery, however, has been introduced to a vast extent, and has not only increased to a prodigious extent the quantity of the manufacture, but so considerably improved its quality, and lessened the cost of its production, as to enable it successfully to hold its way in the face of the menacing competition of Germany and Russia. In the town and its immediate vicinity, there were, in 1832, 36 flax spinning-mills, employing a steam-power equal to that of 600 horses, and annually consuming 15,600 tons of flax, and producing 7,488,000 spindles of yarn. The mills are in general large buildings, from 4 to 6 stories high, having on each flat a vast number of spindles or carding machines, and attended by about 3,000 individuals, considerably the larger proportion of whom are children and youths. According to the census of 1831, the number of linen manufacturers was 363; and the number of persons employed in the linen manufacture, 6,828.* So greatly has this manufacture increased, that while Dundee imported, in 1745, only 74 tons of flax, it imported, in 1791, 2,444 tons of flax, and 299 of hemp; and in 1833, 15,010 tons of flax, and 3,082 of hemp; and exported proportionally of manufactured fabrics. Causes of its prosperity are found in the advantageous position of the port, with reference to the Baltic, whence the raw material is obtained,—in its being the grand emporium of Forfarshire, the Carse of Gowrie, and the northern parts of Fifeshire, which all depend upon it for the supply of their material and the sale of their productions,—and in a bounty granted by Government on all home-linen exported, and the impost of a heavy duty on all foreign linen imported. But flourishing as the linen manufacture of Dundee has been, dark clouds have passed over it, and let down drenching rains upon not a few houses connected with it during four years preceding October, 1840; and at that date continued still to have such a lowering aspect, as to occasion doubt whether a return of sunshine were near.

An interesting view of the commercial condition of the town will be afforded by an extract from 'An Account of the Trade of the Port of Dundee, during the three years ended 31st May, 1838. By John Sturrock, Esq., Banker and Convener of the Finance Committee of the Harbour Trustees, Dundee:'—"The commercial crisis, which commenced in October, 1836, and which extended over Great Britain, Ireland, and the continents of Europe and America, was severely felt in Dundee. Its injurious effects were aggravated by the circumstance, that during the year from 1st June, 1836, to 31st May, 1837, an excessive importation of flax and flax codilla, the raw materials from which the greater part of our exports is manufactured, took place. The flax imported in that year was 22,461 tons, while the average of the four preceding years ended 31st May, 1836, was 15,726 tons, showing an excess of 6,735 tons. In the same manner, the importation of flax codillā being 8,279 tons, exceeded by 3,405 tons the average of the four preceding years, which was 4,874 tons. The consequence was —a great part being held by persons who were dependent upon credit—that the prices fell in a double ratio: first, from the check given to credit,—and, secondly, from the importations being greater than the trade of the place required. Hence D. C. flax—of which a greater quantity is consumed than any other—which in June, 1836, was worth £42 15s., had fallen to £33 in July, 1837; and flax codilla fell, during the same period, from £21 15s., to £17 per ton. Therefore, although the average quantity of flax imported during the three years ended 31st May, 1838, only exceeds the average of the four years ended 31st May, 1836, by 1,845 tons; the former being 17,571, the latter 15,726; and the average of the flax codilla, for the same period, only exceeds by 944 tons, the average for the three years being 5,818, and of the four years, 4,874 tons; yet we see the injurious results arising from the excessive importations from the 1st June, 1836, to 31st May, 1837, amounting to 30,740 tons; the price of the whole being affected according as the excess bears a greater or less ratio to the actual quantities required for consumption.

"On an inspection of the exports, the most gratifying conclusions are to be drawn from the returns of the sheetings, dowlas, sacking, and sailcloth exported. The quantities of the three first-mentioned articles have regularly increased; and though the last year of the latter article falls short of the first year by 4,492 pieces, yet it exceeds the year 1836 by 21,199 pieces. The most important and valuable article of our trade are sheetings. Their value, during the three years, amounts to a third of the whole exports; and, as half of the quantity is said to be used in home consumption, the trade is of the best and surest kind, and the most likely to continue to increase. The next is dowlas, of which 3-4ths are reported to be exported; then follows sailcloth, half of which is exported; and thereafter sacking, of which 2-3ds are supposed to be used for home consumption. The article of Osnaburghs forms a considerable part of our exports, but seems liable to great fluctuations, as the average number of pieces exported during the last three years is only 81,967; while that of the three years ended 31st May, 1835, was 120,784. This probably arises from 9-10ths of

* "The number of weavers in Dundee," says the Report of the Assistant Hand-Loom Weavers' Commissioner, dated 27th March, 1839, "is from 4,000 to 5,000, all engaged on linen fabrics. This was ascertained about the year 1834, from the number of signatures attached to a petition in favour of payment by the yard. The number that signed this petition was 4,673, about 700 of whom resided in Lochee. The account which the witnesses gave," respecting the amount of wages, "rather varied; but they agreed that the average was about 8s. per week, clear of deductions, which might amount to about 1s. 1½d. per week to those working in factories, and 1s. 8½d. to those working in their own premises. The difference of wages made at different fabrics was from 1s. to 2s. per week. Mr. Easson stated, that, taking the average of 10 men's work (100 pieces) for eight weeks in May and June, 1837, and deducting the charge for winding the weft, the average to each per week was 8s. 1½d. For February and March, 1838 (202 pieces), the average was 9s. 3½d. This he considered a fair average of the earnings of the factory weavers."

the article being exported, and, from the difficulties which the exporters experience, from imperfect information, in regulating the supply to the demand. Whether the great change which has taken place in our colonies by the complete emancipation of the negroes, whose clothing was generally made of this article, will influence this manufacture, can only be ascertained by time. Conjecturing that free labour will not only improve the state of the proprietors but of the labourer, we may anticipate an increase.

| Years ended. | Cotton Bagging exported. | Aggregate of each 3 Years. | Yearly average of the 3 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Pieces. | | |
| May 31, 1827 | 44,777 | | |
| .. 1828 | 64,865 | 168,611 | 56,203 |
| .. 1829 | 59,969 | | |
| .. 1830 | 64,383 | | |
| .. 1831 | 65,592 | 178,011 | 59,337 |
| .. 1832 | 49,036 | | |
| .. 1833 | 27,179 | | |
| .. 1834 | 30,521 | 137,858 | 45,952 |
| .. 1835 | 80,158 | | |
| .. 1836 | 159,494 | | |
| .. 1837 | 79,949 | 262,359 | 87,453 |
| .. 1838 | 23,216 | | |
| Total, | 746,839 | 746,839 | 62,236 |

"The value of cotton-bagging, of which 19-20ths are reckoned to be exported, exceeds that of several of the articles enumerated; but the remarkable circumstances attending the exportation of this commodity during the last 12 years, require to be particularly considered. On reference to the return of cotton-bagging, it will be found that the number of pieces exported in the 12 years from 1st June, 1826, to 31st May, 1838, is 746,839, making an annual average of 62,236. The average of the three years ended the 31st May, 1829, is 56,203; of the three years ended the 31st May, 1832, is 59,337; of the three years ended the 31st May, 1835, is 45,952; and of the three years ended the 31st May, 1838, is 87,453. During the first six years of this period, the difference of the annual number of pieces exported was not very great, and the profits of the trade were fair. During the next three years the exportation, as a whole, was moderate, particularly in the two first years, when great profits were realized. This led to an excessive and foolish exportation in the year ended 31st May, 1836, when no less than 159,494 pieces were sent from this port, exceeding the exportation of the whole three years, ended 31st May, 1835, by no less than 21,636 pieces. The crop of American cotton this year, one of the greatest they have ever had, is estimated at 1,700,000 bales, which, allowing a piece of bagging to pack 11 bales, will consume 154,500 pieces. As the Americans themselves furnish one-half of this quantity, the exportation of 1836 was equal to two years' consumption. Hence, although a part of that year's exportation may have been sold at a profit, its ultimate effects, followed by the commercial crisis which took place in the same year, were to depress the prices, and to render the speculations ruinous. The same results which followed the excessive importation of flax have therefore taken place, and before the trade will furnish profits, it will be necessary that more attention be paid to proportion the supply to the demand.

"On taking a general view of the trade during the three years ended 31st May, 1838, it appears that the value of the articles imported, and principally used in our manufactures, amounts to £3,284,585, and that the value of the articles exported in the same period is £4,108,970. This leaves a surplus of £824,385, being a little more than 25 per cent. on the imported value. But as, taking one manufacture with another, the expense of the labour added to the value of the raw material may be 30 per cent., it follows, that during these three years, the loss sustained by the community, on the whole trade, has been nearly 5 per cent. If each particular year be examined, we find that the value of the imports, in the year ended 31st May, 1836, is £1,253,296. The value of the exports is £1,651,439, being a surplus of about 32 per cent., to meet the 30 per cent. paid for labour, added to the prime cost of the raw material. In the year ended 31st May, 1837, the cost of the imports amounts to £1,248,776, whilst the exports are only valued at £1,284,862, showing a surplus of nearly 3 per cent. to meet 30 per cent., the cost of the labour of converting the raw material into manufactured articles. In the year ended 31st May, 1838, the value of the imports amounts to £782,513, while the amount of the exports reaches £1,172,669, showing an increase of nearly 50 per cent. to meet the additional cost of labour of about 30 per cent., added to the value of the raw materials of which the manufactured articles are composed. This would leave a profit of 20 per cent."

During the year ending April, 1840, the export of manufactured goods was as under:—

| | 1839. | 1840. | *Inc.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pieces.* | *Pieces.* | *Pieces.* | *Pieces* |
| Osnaburghs, | 6,3 5 | 6,049 | .. | 306 |
| Sheetings, | 17,062 | 16,116 | .. | 946 |
| Cotton Bagging, | 4,313 | 4 828 | 515 | .. |
| Canvas, | 12,555 | 12,063 | .. | 49 |
| Dowlas, | 5,275 | 6,868 | 1,593 | .. |
| Sacking, | 7,420 | 8,613 | 1,193 | 24 |
| Sundries Bagging, | 1,520 | 1,273 | .. | .. |
| Sundries, | 2,285 | 2,533 | 248 | .. |
| Total, | 56,785 | 58,343 | 1,558 | .. |

Other manufactures than those already mentioned, are the making of 'Dundee kid gloves,' famed over the whole country, chiefly on account of the superior manner in which they are sewed, and made of a fine leather principally imported from England;—sugar-refining, conducted in one sugar-house,—the making of candles and snuff,—the working of iron,—the constructing of machinery,—and the making of hand-cards, and cards for cotton, wool, silk, and tow.

In 1731, the entire shipping belonging to Dundee, Perth, Broughty-ferry, Ferry-Port-on-Craig, and St. Andrews, amounted to 70 vessels, 2,300 tonnage. In 1792, the number of vessels belonging to Dundee alone was 116; tonnage, 8,550. In 1815, a grand impulse began to be given to commerce by the vast improvements which were commenced upon the harbour. In the years 1824, 1829, 1833, 1836, and 1840, the vessels and tonnage were as follows:—

In 1824, 165 vessels, . . . 17,945 tonnage.
In 1829, 225 vessels, . . . 27,150 tonnage.
In 1833, 284 vessels, . . . 35,473 tonnage.
In 1836, 302 vessels, . . . 39,531 tonnage.
In 1840, 324 vessels, . . . 51,135 tonnage.

Several of the larger vessels belonging to companies are employed in whale-fishing. The amount of produce brought home by these vessels in 1833, was 2,020 tons of oil, and 100 tons of whalebone; jointly about £54,000 in value. The vessels next in size trade to the Baltic, the West Indies, North and South America, and other foreign markets, for the manufactures of the town. Many vessels are employed by various shipping companies, in maintaining regular and frequent communication with London, Hull, Newcastle, Leith, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. Numerous small vessels also are employed in the coasting trade, carrying lime and coals, and other bulky cargoes. But the most brilliant and stirring movements in the port are those of steam navigation. With the coast of Fife a communication is maintained hourly during a large portion of the day. The ves-

sel employed on this ferry performs the trip in 20 minutes, allowing 10 minutes at each side for disembarkation and embarkation. The length on the deck is 92 feet, and the breadth about 34. One end, for 32 feet, is 2 feet lower than the rest of the deck, and railed in for carriages and cattle, and has its side doors fitted with a drawbridge by which easy egress is afforded to the quay. The vessel consists of 2 hulls, with a canal between, and is worked by 2 engines of 15 horse-power each, driving a paddle in the intervening canal. The machinery is so constructed that either end may be the stern; allowing the vessel to land and start again without turning. About 100,000 persons are annually conveyed across the estuary by it, besides carriages, horses, and vast numbers of cattle. Steamboat communication is maintained daily with Newburgh and Perth; and in summer this communication is extended to Broughty-ferry, and Ferry-Port-on-Craig. An excellent steam navigation is maintained between Dundee and Leith; and three splendid steam-ships maintain communication with London. The actual and comparative prosperity of the port from the commencement of the improvements on the harbour in 1815, till May 1828, will be shown by the following table of the nett amount of harbour-revenue derived from the shore-dues:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From July, 1815, to July, 1816, . . | £4,096 |
| From May, 1820, to May, 1821, . . . | 5,910 |
| From May, 1825, to May, 1826, . . | 8,055 |
| From May, 1827, to May, 1828, . . . | 9,236 |

The amount of customs duties received at the port in 1833, were £48,608; in 1838, £78,028; in 1840, £63,346; and in 1843, £40,471. The number of sailing vessels under 50 tons, registered at the port on 31st Dec., 1841, was 64; above 50 tons, 273; total tonnage, 50,666 tons. The aggregate tonnage of sailing vessels as on 31st Dec., 1843, was 48,920 tons. The number of steam-vessels in 1843, was 1 of 23 tons; and 8 of the aggregate burthen of 1,727 tons.

Two railways leading from Dundee have been constructed respectively to Newtyle, and to Arbroath and Forfar.—The Newtyle railway—for which the first act passed in May 1826, and which was opened in 1831—opens a communication with Strathmore, and was projected under an apprehension that the commerce of that far-extending and populous and fertile valley, as well as that of Perth, might be diverted to Arbroath. This railroad is a single truck line, 11 miles in length; runs for two-thirds of its length through the lands of Lord Airlie and Lord Wharncliffe; and cost upwards of £100,000. Starting from the north side of Dundee, it ascends an inclined plain over a distance of 800 yards, rising 1 yard in 10; it then, proceeding in a northerly course, passes through a shoulder of Dundee-law, in a tunnel of 340 yards in length; and it afterwards passes along two other inclined planes before reaching Newtyle. The waggons employed to carry goods on this line are assisted up five inclined planes by stationary steam-engines. This railway has literally perforated the obstruction which the heights behind the town placed in the way of communication with Strathmore, and has already prodigiously increased the traffic between that district and the town. The number of passengers by this line during the year ending April 30, 1840, was 71,004; amount of goods carried 43,192 tons; revenue £8,260. There are branch lines from Newtyle to Cupar-Angus, 5¾ miles in length; and to Glammis, 7½ miles in length.

Dundee is connected with Arbroath and Forfar by two distinct lines, the Dundee and Arbroath, and the Arbroath and Forfar line. The former of these lines is described in a subsequent article: see DUNDEE and ARBROATH RAILWAY. The distance from Dundee harbour to Arbroath is 16¾ miles, and is nearly level throughout; from Arbroath to Forfar the distance is 15¼ miles, with a rise of 220 feet. This line will probably continue to be the most advantageous line of communication between Dundee and Forfar, though it is twice the length of the turnpike road between these towns. This is owing to the difficulty of crossing the Sidlaw-hills, which intersect the direct line nearly at right angles, the undulations of the intermediate country being also in a great measure parallel to their direction. The summit-level of the Dundee and Newtyle railway, is 544 feet above the level of the sea, though it crosses the Sidlaw ridge at the lowest point to be found for 10 miles eastward; whereas the summit-level of the Arbroath and Forfar railway is 280 feet lower, and this height is attained without expense and delay of stationary engines. The total expenditure on the Arbroath and Forfar line up to April 1844, was £140,782. The receipts for the year ending April 15, 1844, were £8,360, of which £2,945 were for passengers, and £4,858 for goods.

In addition to these actually executed lines, an extensive series of projected railways are connected with this important town. Among these the Scottish Midland Junction line, running from Perth to Forfar, with a total length of 38 miles, 22 chains through the vale of Strathmore, along the right bank of the Tay, and the left bank of the Islay, it is proposed will employ about 4 miles of the present Cupar-Angus branch of the Newtyle railway; and after a short deviation, about 4½ miles of the branch to Glammis; and at Forfar will effect a junction with the Dundee, Arbroath, and Forfar lines. From this line before it reaches Cupar-Angus, the projected and competing Perth and Inverness, the Direct Northern, and the Great Northern lines all branch off; while from the line betwixt Arbroath and Forfar, the Aberdeen coast-line will branch off at Friockheim. The length of the line from Friockheim to Aberdeen will be 49 miles 930 yards.—Another approved line of railway, known as the Dundee and Perth, runs direct from Perth to Dundee, by the valley of the Tay, or the Carse of Gowrie, a distance of 23¾ miles, joining the terminus of the Dundee and Arbroath railway at the docks of Dundee; and besides these lines, it is proposed to connect Dundee with the Edinburgh and Northern line running from Burntisland, through Fife, to Perth, by a branch from Cupar, by Guard-bridge, to Ferry-Port-on-Craig opposite to Dundee.

Dundee is excellently accommodated with flesh and fish markets. Its fuel consists of coal, brought chiefly from England. The town, in its streets, shops, and public buildings, is lighted with gas. Altogether, Dundee is behind no town of Scotland in the race of social and civic improvement; and, for a considerable series of years, it has outstripped most in the careerings of commercial enterprise. "In population,"—says the writer in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, under date December 1833,—"In population, manufactures, and trade, in the luxury and comfort which prevail, Dundee has perhaps advanced faster than any similar town in the kingdom. There are men alive in it who remember when its population was only one-fifth of what it is now,—when its harbour was a crooked wall, often enclosing but a few fishing or smuggling craft,—when its spinning-mills were unknown and unthought of, and its trade hardly worthy of the name. And curious would it be could we anticipate the future, and tell what will be its state when another generation shall have passed away, and other hands shall

perhaps be called to prepare a record of its progress or decline." We were much amused with the following account of Dundee, written in 1678, and now present it to our readers as a curiosity in its way. It is taken from a Description of the County of Angus, originally written in Latin, by Robert Edward, minister of Murroes, and published in the year 1678, along with a pretty large map of the county, executed by the same hand. A copy of this "Description" was found among some loose papers in the House of Panmure about 60 years ago, and being the only copy that could be traced, a translation was made from it and published in 1793, inscribed to the Honourable William Ramsay Maule, now Lord Panmure. After stating that there are five royal burghs in Angus, and specifying four of them, viz., Forfar, Brechin, Montrose, and Arbroath, the following description is given of Dundee, as the fifth:—"But at Dundee, the harbour, by great labour and expense, has been rendered a very safe and agreeable station for vessels; and from this circumstance the town has become the chief emporium, not only of Angus, but of Perthshire. The citizens here (whose houses resemble palaces) are so eminent in regard to their skill and industry, that they have got more rivals than equals in the kingdom. The town is divided into four principal streets, which we may suppose to represent a human body, stretched on its back, with its arms towards the west, and its thighs and legs towards the east. The steeple represents the head, with an enormous neck, rising upwards of eighteen stories into the clouds, and surrounded with two battlements or galleries, one in the middle, and another at the top, like a crown adorning the head, whose loud-sounding tongue daily calls the people to worship. The right hand is stretched forth to the poor, for there is a large and well-furnished hospital on that side; but the left hand, because nearer the heart, is more elevated towards heaven than the right, indicating a devout mind panting after celestial enjoyments. In the inmost recesses of the breast stand the sacred temples of God. So remarkable were the people of this place for their adherence to true religion, that, at the Reformation, it was honoured with the appellation of a second Geneva. On the left breast is a Christian burying-place, richly and piously ornamented, that the pious dead may be long held in veneration and esteem. In the belly is the market-place, at the middle of which is the cross, like the navel in the body. Below the loins stand the shambles, which, as they are in a proper place, so are they very neat and convenient, having a hidden stream of fresh water, which, after wandering through the pleasant meadows on the left, runs under them; and having thus, as it were, scoured the veins and intestines of the town, is afterwards discharged into the river. Here the thighs and legs are separated. The sea approaching the right invites to the trade and commerce of foreign countries; and the left limb, separated for the right a full step, points to home trade in the northern parts of the county." Such is the account given of Dundee in 1678; and if the writer of the above were now to view the human body which he so minutely describes, we doubt not that, owing to the huge corpulency and great stature it has attained in the course of eightscore years, he would be much puzzled to trace out the features of the child in the full-grown man.

By act of 3° and 4° William IV. the town-council of Dundee is fixed at 20, exclusive of the dean-of-guild, who has a seat ex officio. All the councillors retire in a cycle of 3 years, 6 the first year, and 7 the second and the third; and, the burgh being divided into 3 districts, 2 are returned each year by each district, and 3 the second and the third year by the first district. The magistrates are a provost and four bailies,—the provost being chief magistrate. They exercise jurisdiction over the whole ancient and extended royalty, including all the suburbs and urban population. They try questions of debt to any amount; and all criminal cases within burgh. There is a sheriff-substitute in Dundee, whose jurisdiction is cumulative with that of the magistrates within the royalty, and at the same time extends over a portion of the county of Forfar, forming the parishes of Dundee. The magistrates have the appointment of the town-clerks, procurator-fiscal, chamberlain, collector of cess, jailer, and other city-officers. The town-clerk and procurator-fiscal are appointed *ad vitam aut culpam;* the other officers hold their appointments during the pleasure of the council. There are five churches of the Establishment within the burgh of Dundee, of which the magistrates and council are patrons. The guild-burgesses—about 750 in number—enjoy the exclusive privilege of carrying on trade within the burgh; and are possessed of funds, secured upon heritable bonds, amounting at Michaelmas, 1832, to about £2,000. There are nine incorporated trades and three united trades of Dundee, all enjoying the exclusive privilege of exercising their crafts within the burgh, and possessing funds which are employed chiefly in giving assistance to decayed members and widows. The police of Dundee is now regulated by statute passed in 1837 [7° Will. IV. c. 109], by which the town is divided into eleven wards, and the provost, four bailies, dean-of-guild, the sheriff of the county, and his substitute for the Dundee district, together with two general commissioners for each ward, are appointed general commissioners for the purposes of the act. There are also two resident commissioners chosen for each ward; both the general and resident commissioners are chosen by the persons occupying houses or other premises within their respective wards, valued at £2 and upwards of yearly rent. The general commissioners for each ward are head constables.—The public property of the town consists of lands, houses, churches, and salmon-fishings; and in 1833, was estimated at £123,447 10s. 10d. The revenue of the burgh in 1692, was £279 4s. 6d. In 1788, it was £2,820 8s. $8\frac{5}{12}$d. The present ordinary revenue, arising from lands, houses, fishings, &c., feu-duties, ground annuals, vicarage-duties, multure-malt, interest of money from petty customs, burgesses' entries, duty of 2d. Scots on the pint of ale, rent of shops, rent of kirk-roods, and duty on coals paid to kirk-fund, and church seat-rents, is £7,011 11s. $3\frac{1}{2}$d. There was also a casual revenue, in 1833, of £528 4s. 11d., making the total revenue of the year £7,539 16s. $2\frac{1}{2}$d.* The revenue, in 1838–9, was £7,936 7s. 7d.

* At a meeting of the Town-council held at the close of 1837, Mr. Moyes produced and read an abstract of the income and expenditure of the town from 26th September, 1831, to 6th November, 1837. He then read the following resolutions, and moved their adoption.

"1. That from an abstract of the revenue and expenditure of the burgh from 26th September, 1831, to 30th September, 1840, made up by the Town-chamberlain, it appears, that, during the six years ending 6th November, 1837, the expenditure of the burgh exceeded the income to the extent of £12,840 0s. 6d., or £2,140 0s. 1d. per annum.

"2. That, notwithstanding this great and continued deficiency in the revenue, the Town-council, in the year 1834, engaged in attempts to introduce water into the town by means of compulsory assessment, contrary to the wishes of a large number of their constituents, as well as of the owners of property in Dundee; and during that and the three following years debts were incurred, or are alleged to have been incurred, relative to the matter of the water, to the extent of £15,031 2s. 11d.

"3. That it thus appears, that from September, 1831, to November, 1837, the expenditure of the burgh exceeded the income to the extent of £27,871 3s. 5d.

"4. That by the act 3 George IV., cap. 91, § 11, it is enacted, 'that it shall not be lawful for the magistrates or the Town-council of any burgh to contract any debt, grant any obligation,

Dundee formerly united with Perth, Cupar-Fife, St. Andrews, and Forfar, in sending one member to parliament; but under the reform act it returns a member for itself and suburbs. In 1839, the parliamentary constituency was 2,740; the municipal 2,693. Pop. of burgh and parish, in 1801, 26,084; in 1831, 45,355; in 1841, 63,825. Houses, in 1841, 14,078.

Previous to the act of assembly in 1834, the whole burgh of Dundee, with a considerable landward territory, formed only one parish. This, for convenience, was divided into several districts, over each of which a minister and his elders presided. Since then the original parish has been divided *quoad sacra* into 12 separate parishes.

1st, St. Mary's, comprehends the rural district of the original parish, together with a portion of the suburbs of the town. Population, in 1837, 5,395; of whom 3,384 belonged to the Establishment. Two places of worship, the Old church, with 1,094 sittings, and the South, with 1,354, both supposed to have been built in the 10th or 11th century, and of late thoroughly repaired, were used, previous to the late fire, in common by the congregation of St. Mary's, and by those of the second and the third parishes. Stipend £286 10s. 7d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £48 13s. 11d.

2d, St. Paul's. This is wholly a town-parish, about ½ a-mile square. Population, in 1837, 3,969 of whom 2,335 belonged to the Establishment, Stipend of the minister £274 17s. 2d.; of the assistant and successor, who is also parochial missionary, £95.—The fourth United Secession congregation was established in February 1837. The church is rented for £44 a-year, and has 420 sittings.—The Original Seceder congregation was established in 1818. The church was purchased from a Relief congregation for £650, and repaired at an expense of £100. Sittings 900. Stipend £120.—The Baptist congregation of the Meadows was established in 1810. The chapel is the upper flat of an edifice, built in 1835, at a cost of £1,400. Sittings 300. No stipend.—The Society of Friends' congregation was organized about 1833, and meets in a dwelling-house. No stipend.—The Pædobaptist Berean congregation was established about 1778, and assembles in a school-room rented at £5. Sittings 125. No stipend.—The Baptist Berean congregation, formerly one with the preceding, meets in the Wrights' hall, Nethergate, rented at £5. Sittings 125. No stipend.—The congregation in Ranken's close has no particular denomination, was established in 1832, and meets in a large flat rented at £9. Sittings 80. No stipend.

3d, Greyfriars. This parish includes about one-eighth of the town and suburbs. Population, in 1837, 4,991; of whom 3,398 belonged to the Establishment. Stipend £275 1s. 8d.—The Established church Gaelic chapel had not, in 1837, any parish attached to it; but was designed for the whole Gaelic population, estimated at from 600 to 700. Sittings 391. Stipend about £110.—The first United Secession congregation was established in 1745. The church, situated in School-wynd, was built in 1825, and cost upwards of £2,000. Sittings 1,010. Stipend £200, with an allowance of £20 for sacramental expenses.—The second United Secession congregation was established in 1747. The church used in 1837 was built in 1764, and had 750 sittings. But a new and very commodious church was opened in Constitution-street in 1840. Stipend of senior minister £120, with a house; of junior minister £120.—The Original Burgher congregation is supposed to have been established about the year 1745. The church, situated in Barrack-street, was built in 1814, and subsequently enlarged, at an entire expense of £1,769 16s. 4d. Sittings 756. Stipend £175.—The Congregational church assembling in Constitution-street was established in 1800. The chapel was built in 1833, and cost £3,000. Sittings 1,250. Stipend £300.—The Old Scotch Independent congregation was established in 1771, and meets in the upper flat of an edifice, built in 1826, and fitted up as a chapel. Sittings 160. No stipend.—The New Jerusalem congregation was established in 1817, and assembles in a hall rented at £4. Sittings 250. No stipend.—The Wesleyan Methodist congregation was established in 1764. The chapel was purchased in 1788 for £300. Sittings 522. Stipend £120.—The United Methodist congregation was established in 1835. The chapel, situated in Lindsay-street, was built in 1838, and cost about £2,000. Sittings 1,035. Stipend £104.—The United Christian congregation was established in 1830, and, in 1837, assembled in the Scotch Episcopal chapel, rented at £7, and containing 600 sittings. But a new and commodious chapel has since been built at a cost of about £1,800. Sittings 1,150

make any agreement, or enter into any engagement, which shall have the effect of binding them or their successors in office, unless an act of council shall have been previously made in that behalf.' And as a doubt has recently been started whether the predecessors in office of this council did, by act or acts of council, authorize the various accounts as to the water bills (payment of which is now sought from the council) to be incurred, so as to render it incumbent on this or any succeeding council to discharge them, the council now recommends to their successors in office to make inquiry how far the provisions of the foresaid act in relation to the several water accounts were complied with, and thereafter to proceed as they shall be advised.

"5. That, from the abstract of the income and expenditure before referred to, it appears that the expenditure of the burgh during the period from 7th November, 1837, to 30th September, 1840, exceeded the income by £7,187 13s. 1 4-12d. or £2,395 17s. 8½d. per annum.

"6. That the additional interest chargeable against the burgh, in consequence of the extra expenditure during the six years ending 7th November, 1837, exceeds £1,000 per annum.

"7. That, besides this yearly interest, the foresaid sum of £7,187 includes £999 4s. 3d. paid to the managers of the burgh, and other accounts, amounting to £1,144 11s. 10½d.—all which sums were incurred previous to November, 1837; and deducting them and the said interest (in all £3,143 16s. 1d.) from the total extra expenditure for the three years since November, 1837, the actual extra expenditure beyond the income from that time to 30th September last, amounts to £2,043 16s. 11½d., or £681 5s. 7d. per annum.

"8. That, under all these circumstances, it is the opinion of this council that the resolution of the Committee on the Funds of the Town, dated 13th October current, and approved of by the council, should be strictly adhered to for the future."

Mr. Easson then seconded the resolutions, which were adopted—the dean-of-guild dissenting. Very little discussion took place on these resolutions; but Mr. Moyes read the following abstract of the chamberlain's report:—

*Income and Expenditure of the Town, from 26th September, 1831, to 6th November, 1837,—abridged by Mr. Moyes.*

| | Yearly Expenditure and Income. | | Deficiency. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary expenditure for the above period, | £18,760 | £9,126 | |
| Ordinary income for the same period, | 15,015 | 7,507 | |
| | | | £619 |
| | £3,717 | | |
| Extraordinary expenditure, | £10,344 | £1,724 | |
| Extraordinary income, | 1,221 | 203 | 1,520 |
| | £9,122 | | £62,140 |
| *From November 6th, 1837, to September 30th, 1840.* | | | |
| Ordinary expenditure, | £25,684 | £8,561 | |
| Ordinary income, | 23,917 | 7,972 | |
| | | | £589 |
| | £1,767 | | |
| Extraordinary expenditure, | £5,455 | £1,818 | |
| Extraordinary income, | 35 | 11 | £1,806 |
| | £5,420 | | £2,395 |
| Deficiency on ordinary expenditure from 1831 to 1837, | £3,717 | | |
| Do. Extraordinary, do. do. | 9,122 | £12,840 | |
| Do. on Ordinary do. from 1837 to 1840, | 1,767 | | |
| Do. Extraordinary do. do. | 5,420 | £7,187 | £20,027 |
| Paid on account of Water Bills, | £11,976 | | |
| Claimed as due for Water Bills, | 3,054 | | |
| | | | 15,031 |
| | | | £35,058 |

Stipend £100.—The congregation of the Holy Apostolic Catholic church was established in 1836, and assembles in a hall rented at £35. Stipend variable. —The Unitarian congregation was established in 1834. Sittings 300. Salary £74.

4th, St. John's. The greatest length of this parish is about half-a-mile. Population, in 1837, upwards of 5,000. The parish-church, usually called the Cross church, has been used as a place of worship during the last 100 years, and was altered and enlarged in 1830. Sittings 1,037. Stipend £275. —The third United Secession congregation was established in 1832. The church was built in 1834, and cost £2,300. Sittings 1,014. Stipend £200.— The Relief congregation was established in 1820. The chapel, built in 1792, was purchased in 1833 for £1,000. Sittings 870. Stipend £100.—The Roman Catholic congregation was established about 1790. The chapel was built in 1836, and cost about £6,000. Sittings 1,182.

5th, St. Clement's. This is wholly a town-parish; ¾ of a mile in extreme length, and ¼ of a mile in extreme breadth. Population, in 1837, 6,446; of whom 3,917 belonged to the Establishment. The parish-church, usually called the Steeple-church, was rebuilt about 1782. Sittings 1,463. Stipend £300. —The Episcopalian congregation of St. Paul's was established at a remote period. The church was built in 1812, and cost £3,686 14s. Sittings 504. Stipend £200.—The Baptist congregation, north side of Seagate, was organized in 1769. The chapel was built in 1789, and cost £420. Sittings 300. Stipend £20.—The Baptist congregation, south side of Seagate, was established about 1790. The chapel cost upwards of £500. Sittings 250. No stipend. —The Reformed Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1831. The chapel was built in 1838, and cost about £800. Sittings 650. Stipend £100.

6th, St. Andrews. This parish is partly landward but chiefly town. It measures in extreme length, 1 mile; in extreme breadth, ¾ of a mile. Population, in 1837, including that of Hillton parish [see below], 8,723; of whom 4,360 belonged to the Establishment. The church was built in 1774, and cost £3,000. Sittings 1,486. Stipend of the incumbent £70; of the assistant and successor £100.— The Primitive Methodist congregation was established in 1835; and meets in a building fitted up as a chapel, rented at £15. Sittings 170. Stipend £44. —The Glassite chapel was built in 1732.

7th, St. David's. This parish is chiefly town, but includes a small landward district, and also comprises a small part of the *quoad civilia* parish of Liff. Its greatest length is about 2 miles; greatest breadth about ¾ of a mile. Population, in 1837, including that of Dudhope [see below], 8,384. The parish-church was built in 1800 by the Haldanites; and, in 1822, was bought and fitted up by the town-council at an expense of £2,221 6s. Sittings 1,608. Stipend £275.

8th, Chapelshade. This parish is partly landward and partly town: greatest length, 1¾ mile; greatest breadth 1 mile. Population, in 1837, 7,320; of whom 3,538 belonged to the Establishment. The church was built as a Relief chapel in 1789, and was united to the Establishment as a chapel-of-ease in 1791. In 1830 it was enlarged to the extent of 500 additional sittings, at a cost of £880. Sittings 1,280. Stipend £150.

9th, St. Peter's. This is a suburban parish, extending about a mile into the country. It measures, in extreme length, 1½ mile; in extreme breadth, about ¼ of a mile; and in area, about 240 acres. Population, in 1837, estimated at 4,000. Stipend £220, with £12 for communion expenses.

10th, Hillton. This is a newly erected *quoad sacra* parish, having been cut off from St. Andrews parish in 1838. It includes nearly all the suburban and all the landward part of that parish. The population is about 4,000. The stipend averages £170. There are a private school, and an infant school, in this parish, and a commodious parish-school is about to be erected beside the church.

11th, Dudhope. This *quoad sacra* parish is chiefly composed of the western portion of the former parish of St. David's. Its population is about 2,200. The church is elegant and commodious, and contains about 1,050 sittings. Stipend £150.

12th, Wallacetown. This *quoad sacra* parish embraces a suburban district of about half-a-mile in length, and a quarter-of-a-mile in breadth, containing a population of about 3,000. Its church cost £2,700, and seats 1,075. Stipend £150. There are a school attached to the church, and an efficient infant-school, and school-of-industry, in this parish.

The parliamentary documents on the state of education in Dundee, follow the ecclesiastical division which existed in 1834, and exhibit the town and original parish, not in 12 districts, but in 7.—1st, Cowgate district. There were 9 schools, all non parochial, and attended by an average of 435 scholars, being fewer than 1 in 19 of the population.— 2d, Chapelshade district. There were 7 schools, all non-parochial, attended by 503.—3d, St. Clement's parish. There were 5 schools, all non-parochial, attended by 645.—4th, Greyfriars' parish. There were 5 schools, all non-parochial.—5th, Hawkhill district. There were 10 schools, all non-parochial, attended by 900.—6th, St. Mary's parish. There were 5 schools, all non-parochial, but free, attended by 1,065 scholars.—7th, St. Paul's parish. There were 13 schools, all non-parochial. Seven were endowed. One of these is an academy, one a grammar-school, and one a sessional school, attended by 500 children.

Among many celebrated natives and citizens of Dundee, may be mentioned, Alexander Scrymseour, one of the heroic companions of Wallace, and the first of Dundee's hereditary constables;—Sir John Scrymseour, one of the former's descendants, who became Viscount of Dudhope, and adhering to Charles I., fell in the battle of Marston-muir;—Hector Boethius, the Scottish historian, in 1470, the Principal of King's college, Aberdeen, and one of the revivers of elegant literature;—Robert Pittilock, now called Patullo, who, as first Captain of the Scottish guard, in the service of France, acquired distinguished military honours under Charles VII.;—James Halliburton, one of the earliest and ablest of the Scottish reformers, through whose influence Dundee became the first town of Scotland in which the reformed religion was openly professed;—George Mackenzie, Lord-advocate of Scotland, author of the 'Institutes of the Scots Law,' and founder of the Advocates' library of Edinburgh;—John Mar, the constructor, in the 17th century, of a curious chart of the North sea and the frith of Tay, which cannot, even at the present day, be excelled in correct illustration;—George Yeamen of Murie, the representative of the town in the last Scottish or Union parliament, and one of the ablest and most patriotic legislators of his country;— Dr. John Willison, the well-known and cherished author of 'The Afflicted Man's Companion;'—Robert Fergusson the poet, and Robert Stewart, a friend of his, and an eminently literary man;—James Weir and James Ivory, teachers in the Dundee seminary, and profound mathematicians;—Admiral Duncan, the hero of Camperdown, and of many other naval fights;—Dr. Robert Small, the author of a luminous view of the astronomical discoveries

of Kepler, and of many valuable papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.—To these might be added Alexander Wedderburn, 1st Earl of Rosslyn; and Charles Middleton, 1st Lord Barham. Dundee has even claimed Sir William Wallace as a native.

Dundee was formerly fortified with walls, begun by the English, and completed, in 1547, by the French. The existence and even the position of its gates are commemorated in the names of its streets, Nethergate, Overgate, Seagate, and Murraygate,—the first formerly called Fluckergate, and the second Argylegate. The town was at an early period a royal burgh. In the 12th century David, prince of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's graphic and exciting story of the Talisman, landed at Dundee on his return from the crusades; and, in fulfilment of some vows which he had made in the spirit of the period, he built a gorgeous church, and surmounted it with the magnificent tower which still forms the most striking feature in a scenic picture of the burgh. Dundee was twice taken by Edward I., pillaged of its records, robbed of its property, defaced in its churches, and even burned to the ground; and, though burned a third time during the inroad made to Scotland, in 1385, by the Duke of Lancaster, it speedily towered to an eminence of prosperity greater than it had ever attained previous to its disasters. At the period of the Reformation it was the first town in Scotland which publicly renounced popery; and it became so noted for the energetic and uncompromising spirit of its protestantism as to acquire the title of the "Second Geneva." General Monk encountered a stubborn, prolonged, and sanguinary resistance beneath the walls of Dundee; and when, at length, he took the town by assault, he repaid the bravery of its burghers and of numerous strangers who had fled to it for refuge, by abandoning it to pillage. So great was the spoil, that each soldier in Monk's army received for his share nearly £60 sterling,—a sum, in the comparative value of money at the period, truly wonderful. Once more, however, the town speedily emerged, in a degree, though not fully, from its calamities; and thenceforth ceased to be the theatre of any such events as ensanguine the pages of its previous annals.

Dundee has at two periods given noble titles. Sir John Scrymseour, of the family who were long constables of the town and standard-bearers to the King of Scotland, was created Viscount Dundee, in 1641; and his second successor, the third Viscount, was created Earl of Dundee in 1661. On the latter's death, without immediate heirs, the Scrymseours of Birkhill, now Wedderburn of Wedderburn, were defrauded of their inheritance. In 1686 the estates—after having been for a time in the possession of Maitland of Hatton—were bestowed by James VII. on Captain John Graham of Claverhouse. This man, of infamous memory in the history of the persecution of Scotland's Worthies, was, in 1688, created Viscount Dundee. On his death, a few months afterwards, at the battle of Killiecrankie, the estates were finally conferred by King William on the family of Douglas.

DUNDEE AND ARBROATH RAILWAY.—An act for incorporating this company received the royal assent on the 6th May, 1836, (6th William IV., cap. 32,) and passed through both houses of parliament with little or no opposition. The company broke ground in August, 1836; and the whole line was completed in less than three years. This line was constructed for the purpose of uniting the towns of Dundee and Arbroath, between which there is a considerable trade carried on. It commences at Trades'-lane, Dundee, and takes an easterly direction, running parallel with Dock-street on the north, and the proposed New Wet Docks on the south; it then continues through an arm of the Tay for about a mile, when it enters a very deep rock-cutting on the Craigie estate. Proceeding still eastward, it crosses at two different points the road between Dundee and Broughty-ferry. Broughty-ferry is distant from Dundee by railway, 3½ miles, and the depot at this favourite bathing-village is very handsome and commodious. Here the company's workshops for repairing their engines, carriages, &c., are situated, and they are very commodious. On leaving Broughty-ferry it takes its course along Broughty-ferry links, and proceeds through barren sands, of little or no value, until it reaches the thriving village of Carnoustie, between Broughty-ferry and Carnoustie. There is a small station at Monifieth, but at this place there is little business done. From Carnoustie to Arbroath, a distance of 6½ miles, there is little to interest the traveller. On approaching Arbroath the line takes a very sharp curve of ¼ mile radius. Were this curve in the centre of the line, or where the trains went at high velocities, it might be considered dangerous; but as it is placed close upon the Arbroath depot, it is rather an advantage in bringing up the speed of the trains than otherwise. At Arbroath the station is most commodious, and the accommodation for passengers excellent. There is a branch from this station to the harbour of Arbroath, where it joins the Arbroath and Forfar railway. Close upon the depot stands the Bell-rock signal-tower, from whence a communication is kept up with the men stationed upon the Bell-rock lighthouse. This line, from the favourable gradients, easily obtained, (the ruling one being 1 in 1,200,) and the little value of the land through which it goes, has been constructed at a much less cost than any other railway in Great Britain, viz., £6,460 per mile: and this too with a double line of rails. The rails are 56 lbs. to the yard, and the bearings are three yards apart; it is principally laid upon stone-blocks, and the gauge, or width of rails, is 5 feet 6 inches. This is rather an uncommon gauge, and it is much to be regretted that it has not been more generally adopted, as it admits of more room for the complex machinery of the locomotive engine, and gives greater steadiness to the carriages when in motion. The length of the line from Dundee to Arbroath is 16¾ miles; and it passes through the parishes of Monifieth, Barry, Panbride, St. Vigeans, and Arbirlot. There are a number of beautifully executed bridges both under and over this line; and the bulwark, or sea-wall, which runs from Dundee to the deep cutting at Craigie, is a work of great magnitude, showing, in an eminent degree, the skill and ingenuity of the company's engineer, Mr. Miller, of Grainger and Miller, Edinburgh, under whose direction the whole line was planned and executed. It was first partially opened for passengers, from Craigie to Arbroath, on the 6th October, 1838; to the Rood yards of Dundee, on the 3d June, 1839; and the whole line, from Trades'-lane, Dundee, to Arbroath, was opened on the 1st April, 1840. The capital of the company is £100,000, in 4,000 shares of £25 each, with power to borrow an additional sum of £40,000 in security of the works. But this has been found barely sufficient to complete the line, and furnish a sufficient supply of "plant" or stock of working materials; and an act has been obtained lately, authorizing the creation of additional stock to the amount of £50,000. The fares between Dundee and Arbroath, are—First class, 2s. 6d.; Second do., 2s.; Third do., 1s. 6d.; and the distance is performed in 55 minutes.

DUNDELCHACK (Loch), a lake in the parish of Daviot, Inverness-shire. It is about 6 miles long, and 1½ broad. It never freezes in winter, but very readily in spring, by one night's frost, in calm weather. It pours its waters, by a small stream, into the Nairn, forming in its course several beautiful lochlets.

DUNDONALD,* a parish in the north-west of Kyle, on the coast of Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Irvine water, which separates it from Irvine, Dreghorn, and Kilmaurs; on the east by Riccarton and Craigie; on the south-east by Symington and Monkton; and on the south-west and west by the frith of Clyde. From a bend in Irvine water, before that stream enters Irvine harbour, the parish extends southward along the coast 7½ miles; in its greatest breadth it extends between 6 and 7 miles; and it contains an area of about 17 square miles. It is divided from south to north into two nearly equal parts, by the low range called the Claven hills, and afterwards by Shewalton moss. The upper or eastern section is a rolling surface of gentle eminences, adorned with clumps and belts of plantation; and consists, in general, of a fertile, loamy clay. The lower or western section is nearly a dead flat; immediately on the coast, except around Troon, and in some other spots, it is sandy and barren; and from half-a-mile inland, it has an excellent soil, and is in a state of fine cultivation. The promontory of Troon, protruding 1¼ mile into the sea, and not ¼ mile of average breadth, forms a fine feature in the landscape of the Ayrshire coast, as seen from the eminences south-eastward of Ayr. The Claven hills range south-eastward about 3 miles, and south-westward about 1½ mile, and are all either under culture, in pasturage, or covered with plantation. They are so low as not to bear comparison with the other hills of the county, yet have long been distinguished by particular names. One of the largest is called Warley hill,—probably a corruption of 'warlike;' and bears on its summits the vestiges of two encampments. The Norwegians who landed near Ayr, and were afterwards defeated at Largs, it is thought, fortified this hill; and they here were not only on a post of great security from the hostile warlike appliances of their period, but enjoyed a delightful and extensive view over the rich amphitheatre of Cunningham and Kyle, and the picturesque attractions of the frith of Clyde. On a rising ground, near the village of Dundonald, stands the ruin of Dundonald castle, described below. Westward of the castle is a very beautiful sylvan bank, nearly a mile in length, and, in most places, upwards of 100 feet in height. In a grand curvature of this bank, and on a gentle eminence, stands the house of Auchans, for a long period the residence of the Wallaces of Dundonald; afterwards, about 1640, the property of Sir William Cochrane of Loudon, who was created Earl of Dundonald; and subsequently the possession of the Earls of Eglinton. At the Auchans are the remains of a small orchard, which was once in high reputation. The pear, well-known in Scotland by the name of Auchans, derived that name from this place. The tree came originally from France, was planted in this orchard, grew to a great height, and was, not long ago, blown down by a storm. It appears that the Wallaces had preceded the noble family of Dundonald in the possession of this property, as well as that of Auchans: for Douglas mentions John Wallace of Dundonald and Auchans, as having married a daughter of David Stuart of Castlemilk, some time posterior to the year 1570. Both father and son, of the same name, are mentioned as proprietors of Dundonald, A. D. 1572. Plantations, especially around Auchans, are large. Shewalton moss, nearly 4 miles in circumference, affords an inexhaustible supply of peat. Coal abounds, and is worked in large quantities for exportation. The parish is traversed southwestward by the railway from Kilmarnock to Troon, and southward along the coast by the great railway between Glasgow and Ayr; it is intersected, in various directions, by 7 or 8 lines of road, and it has harbours at Troon, Halfway or Irvine. Its villages are Troon [See Troon], Dundonald, Fairlie, Shewalton, Loans, and Halfway. The last is a suburb of Irvine. In 1836, Troon had a population of 1,088; Fairlie and Shewalton, of 505, chiefly colliers; Dundonald and Loans, of 505, consisting principally of handloom weavers and handicraftsmen; and Halfway, 2,571, consisting chiefly of seamen, ship-carpenters, and persons employed about the harbour. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,240; in 1831, 5,579.* Houses 685. Assessed property, in 1815, £14,385.—Dundonald is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend £256 2s. 11½d.; glebe £8. Unappropriated teinds £647 1s. 5d.—The parish-church was built in 1803, and repaired in 1835; sittings 611. In 1836 an additional church was erected at Troon, having 900 sittings; and another was about to be erected at Halfway, with from 800 to 1,000 sittings. Both were intended to be made parish-churches, *quoad sacra*.—The United Secession built at Troon a chapel in 1822 or 1823, with 289 sittings; and though they for a time abandoned it, they have recently had their people there recongregated.—In 1836, according to the report of the religious instruction commission, there were in the parish persons belonging to the Established church, 3,960; belonging to other denominations, 1,878; not known to belong to any denomination, 29: total, 5,867. Parish schoolmaster's salary £29 18s. 9d., with about £50 of other emoluments. There are 10 schools not parochial,—3 of them exclusively for females.—The parish of Dundonald anciently comprehended, on the east, the chapelry of Riccarton, which was erected into a separate parish long before the Reformation; and, on the south, the chapelry of Crossby, now included in the united parishes of Monkton and Prestwick. The church, along with its two chapels, belonged to the monks of Paisley, and was served by a vicar.

Dundonald castle has never made any conspicuous appearance in our national history; but it claims attention as having been the residence of some of our princes of the house of Stuart. It is situated on the coast of the frith of Clyde, in the above parish. This castle gives name to the earldom in the family of Cochrane; but the rising ground on which the castle stands, with 5 roods of land adjoining, is all the property in this parish which now pertains to that family. No authentic record can be produced as to the time when the castle was built, or when it was spoiled of its roof, and rendered desolate. A large pile still remains. The walls are very thick, and built of whinstone, which abounds in the vicinity. The corners are of a freestone superior in quality to any now found in the parish. The Stuart arms are engrossed in different parts of the building, and the whole has much the form of those castles which were raised in many places of Britain during the 12th and 13th centuries. "The manor and par-

* The name means 'Donald's hill,' or 'fort,' and must have been derived from an eminence within its limits surmounted by a stronghold.

* The vast difference between the population in 1801 and 1831, is not all increase. For since 1821, the villages of Troon, Halfway, and Sherralton, were detached from the parish of Irvine, and annexed to that of Dundonald. In 1831, these alone contained 2,516 of the population; and, in the census of 1801, they of course do not appear, or appear only in the parish of Irvine.

ich of Dundonald belonged to Walter, the son of Alan, the first Stewart, who held the whole of the northern half of Kyle, in the beginning of the reign of William the Lion; and it might have been granted to him by David I., or his successor Malcolm IV. Perhaps the castle of Dundonald was built by the first Walter, who had no appropriate house or castle when he settled in Scotland. It seems to have been the only castle which the Stewarts had in their extensive barony of Kyle Stewart; but several of their vassals had small castles in that district." ['Caledonia,' vol. iii. p. 508.]—Some writers have asserted —although perhaps rather on doubtful authority— that Walter, the first of this name, and son of Fleance, received from Malcolm Canmore the baronies of Strathgrief, or Renfrew, and Kyle, in lieu of his pretensions to Lochaber. We do not know that the name of this place occurs before the mention that is made of it in the designation of Walter, the third of this Christian name, who is designed 'of Dundonald.' He was made Justiciary of Scotland by Alexander II., in 1230. It was his son Alexander who behaved so gallantly in the battle of Largs, against the Norwegians. "The castle of Dundonald," says Chalmers, "became the retreat of Robert II., after his retirement from government, upon the death of James, Earl of Douglas, at Otterburn, in 1388." He must, however, before this date, have occasionally made this the place of his residence: for Sir John Kennedy, of Dunure, having endowed a chapel adjoining to the burial-place of the parish-church of Maybole, this grant is confirmed by Robert II. at Domdouenald, 4th December, 1371.* Robert II., after he ascended the throne, lived much in Dundonald castle, wherein he died in 1390. This event is particularly commemorated by the good prior of St. Serf's Inch in Lochlevin:

> The secownd Robert of Scotland Kyng,
> As God purwaid, maid endyng
> At Dowindownald in his cuntre.
> Of a schort seknes thare deyd he.
> WYNTOUN, B. ix. c. 10, v. 3.

In the same fortress, his mild, but unfortunate, son and successor, Robert III. occasionally resided.† We need scarcely remind the reader, that this prince had been baptized by the name of John; but that this being deemed an unlucky name—as exemplified in the history of King John of England, of John Baliol, and of John, king of France—it was, at his accession, judged expedient that he should assume that of Robert. Hence, in the language of the vulgar, he was commonly known by the sobriquet of John Fernyeir, equivalent to "John of the last year," or "he who was formerly called John." His first title of honour seems to have been Lord of Kyle; afterwards he was Earl of Carrick; as we learn from Wyntoun:—

> Syne eftyrwartis all a qwhile
> Wyth a gret fork the Lord of Kyle,
> That syne was Erle of Karryke,
> And alsua Prynce of our kynryk,
> Made in Annandirdale a rade.
> And sa lang tyme thare-in he bade,
> Qwhill all the folk of that cuntre
> Consentyt Scottis men to be.
> CRONYKIL, B. viii. c. 42, v. 197.

It would appear, that the title above referred to was not, like that of Earl of Carrick, connected with the dignity of heir apparent, but had been given to him, as a younger son, from the patrimonial inheritance of the Stewarts. This good prince terminated his unhappy reign, April 4th, 1406. According to Pinkerton, this event took place at the castle of Rothsay in Bute. This corresponds with the account given by the continuator of Fordun, and by Skene in his 'Table of all the Kinges of Scotland.' But Ruddiman, David Macpherson, and others, give the preference to Wyntoun's testimony, who says that he died at Dundonald:—

> A thousand and foure hundyr yere
> To tha the sext all reknyt clere,—
> Robert the thrid, oure Lord the Kyng,
> Maid at Dundownald his endyng.
> CRONYKIL, B. ix. c. 26, v. 1.

Not far from this royal seat, the remains of an ancient ecclesiastical foundation are still to be seen, popularly denominated, 'Our Lady Kirk of Kyle:' but the time of its erection is quite unknown. This chapel was called Capella de la Grace, as appears from a charter of James IV., A. D. 1490. From its vicinity to Dundonald, it seems to have, at least, occasionally received some special tokens of royal favour. For the same prince, we are told, never passed through that part of the country without making an offering at 'Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle.' It appears that belonging to this establishment, there was a very useful minister of the church of Rome, who was commonly known as "Our Lady of Kyle's Pardoner," and who seems, like others of the same order, to have perambulated the country for the purpose of vending her acts of grace.‡

DUN-DORNADIL, or DORNADILLA'S TOWER, or DUNHARDUIL, an ancient hill-fort on the east side of Loch Ness, in the parish of Durness. It stands upon a high hill, of a circular, or rather conical shape, the summit of which is only accessible, on the south-east, by a narrow ridge which connects the mount with a hilly chain that runs up to Stratherrie. On every other quarter the ascent is almost perpendicular; and a rapid river winds round the circumference of the base. The summit is surrounded by a very strong wall of dry stones, which was once of great height and thickness. The enclosed area is an oblong square of 25 yards long, and 15 yards broad; it is level and clear of stones, and has on it the remains of a well. Upon a shoulder of this hill, about 50 feet below the summit, there is a druidical temple, consisting of a circle of large stones firmly fixed in the ground, with a double row of stones extending from one side as an avenue or entry to the circle. There is another fortress of this kind, which commands an extensive view of the lower parts of Breadalbane. On the summit of Dun-Evan in Nairnshire, there is also a similar fortress, consisting of two ramparts, which surround a level space of the same oblong form with that of Craig-Phadric, though not quite so large. Within the area of Dun-Evan, there are the traces of a well, and the remains of a large mass of building which once furnished shelter to the defenders of the fort. A similar fort exists in Glenelg, and a stone rampart surrounds the top of

* Wood's Doug. Peerage, i. 325. Reg. Mag. Sig. p. 83, No. 282. The orthography appears more correct in Robertson's Index, p. 93, No. 282, where it is *Doundovenald*.

† This, it would seem, may be fairly assumed from the supplies provided for the royal family here. As Irvine was the nearest sea-port to Dundonald, and only a few miles distant from it, there is extant a Compotum of 1396,—in which it is stated, that there was paid to the burgesses of Irvine, in different instalments, for the use of the house of "our Lord the King," for goods in vessels and other utensils, ordered by the King's letters under his own seal, £13 3s. 4d.; and to the officers of the king's house, for their services for that year, £23 18s. 8d. [Rotul. Compot. iv. 345.] There is another, of the bailies of Irwyn, A. D. 1398, for money paid for the proper use of "our Lord the King." From the same source, we learn that herrings had formed no inconsiderable part of the provision made for the royal family. For a charge is stated "for the purchase of six thousand brayse of herrings for the use of the King," A. D. 1402. This Compotum, however, apparently refers to Perth.

‡ James IV. being at Edinburgh, December 8th, 1511, gave a gratuity of three shillings to "Our Lady of Kyle's Pardoner." Various instances of his liberality have a prior date. July 6th, 1497, he gave an offering of 14s. in "Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle." In September of the same year, when he was at "Our Lady Kirk of Kyle," he, by his treasurer, paid £5 for five trentales of masses to be there said for him.—'Caledonia,' iii. 497, 498.

the hill, and in the area there is the vestige of a circular building for the use of the ancient inhabitants. From the situation of these hill-forts, as they are called, their relative positions to one another, and the accommodations attached to them, it has been inferred with great plausibility that they were rather constructed for the purpose of protecting the tribes from the attacks of one another, than with the design of defending themselves from an invading enemy. As a corroboration of this view it is observed, that these fortresses are placed upon eminences in those parts of the country which in the early ages must have been the most habitable and furnished the greatest quantity of subsistence. They frequently appear in groups of three, four, or more, in the vicinity of each other; and they are so disposed, upon the tops of heights, that sometimes a considerable number may be seen at the same time: one of them being always much larger and stronger than the others, placed in the most commanding situation, and no doubt intended as the post of the chief.

DUNDRENNAN, the ancient name of the parish of Rerwick, Kirkcudbrightshire, and now associated chiefly with the ruins of a celebrated abbey in that parish, situated in a long narrow valley on the west bank of the Abbey burn, about 1½ mile from the Solway, between the Urr and the Dee. The ruins, though now miserably dilapidated, evince it to have been a beautiful and extensive pile. The church was in the form of a cross, surmounted by a spire 200 feet high. The body was 120 feet long, and divided into 3 aisles by clustered columns spanned with arches,—the side-aisles each 15 feet broad, and the middle aisle 25. The transept measured, from north to south, 120 feet, and from east to west 46 feet. On the south side of the church were the cloisters, enclosing a square area of 94 feet, with a grass plot in the centre. East and west but chiefly south of these, were the lodgings and different offices of the monastery, occupying a space of nearly 300 square feet. This abbey was founded, in 1142, by Fergus, Lord of Galloway. Its first monks were brought from the Cistertian abbey of Rievall, in Yorkshire; and its first abbot was Sylvanus, who died in 1189. A subsequent abbot sat in the great parliament, at Brigham, in 1290, for settling the succession of the Crown. Walter—either the same abbot or his successor—swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296; and received, in return, a precept to the sheriffs of Berwick and of Cumberland for the restriction of the property of his house. Robert I. and David II. granted to the monks considerable territorial possessions. In the beginning of the 15th century, Thomas, the abbot, sat in the celebrated general councils of Constance and Basil. Edward Maxwell, of the noble family of that name, was abbot in the time of Mary; and afforded her an asylum here upon her flight from the disastrous battle of Langside. Dundrennan was one of those whose functionaries were appointed by the King, independently of the Pope. In 1587, all its property devolved to the Crown by the act of annexation. In 1605, it was made over to Gavin Hamilton, who had been consecrated bishop of Galloway. A considerable part of the useful Chronicle of Melrose was compiled by a monk of Dundrennan,—most probably by Abbot Thomas. "Dundrennan abbey," says Mr. M'Diarmid, "like most religious houses built by the Catholics in the olden time, is beautifully situated in a valley of the same name; whether the surrounding limited district gave to or received from the monastery its present appellation, is a point we pause not to discuss—but most probably the former. The site of the edifice is merely sloping, and hardly deserves the name of an eminence; but a brawling burn passes hard by;—hills of various forms appear at a little distance;—of grown timber there is no great breadth, but the braes which form the fore-ground, are in many places engagingly covered with copse; the Solway, a well-known arm of the sea, comes rippling to the land, at less than 2 miles to the south; and there are eminences plentifully scattered around that command delightful marine views over a long line of frith, including Skiddaw and his congeners, the isle of Man, and, looming far a-head, the singularly peaked mountains of Morn in Ireland. When the monastery was inhabited, all these and other objects must have been distinctly visible from the turret and tower; and, as regards vast amplitude of scenery, resting on the placid, running into the picturesque, and intermingling the sublime, there could be few retreats of the same order more highly favoured than Dundrennan abbey. The name of Queen Mary lends a charm to Dundrennan which bids fair to defy disassociation so long as one stone of the building remains upon another. After the disastrous battle of Langside, her course seems to have lain by the romantic Glenkens; and, in wending her way through its wildest recesses, she drew rein for a brief space at Queenshill,—a property situated near the head of the vale of Tarf, the name of which was changed in honour of the above memorable event. At Tongland she is said to have crossed the Dee,—not of course, by the splendid bridge erected by Telford, but a frail wooden erection, which her attendants destroyed as one means of retarding the movements of the enemy. While this work proceeded, the beleagured Queen sought temporary shelter and refreshment in the cottage of a widow, who cheerfully gave of her little all, and was rewarded, scanty as ways and means may have been, to the extent of her ambition as proprietrix of a humble domicile and adjoining field. Still it is not easy to map the exact route of the persecuted and beautiful Mary during her flight to the coast. That she paused and breakfasted at the castle of Lord Herries, in the parish of Kirkgunzeon, is considered certain; and equally so that she visited the hospitable mansion of Lord Nithsdale—Terregles—where specimens of her needle-work, and the bed in which she slept are still shown; and it is natural to suppose that both hurried visits must have been paid after her crossing the Dee at Tongland. It was evening when the Queen reached Dundrennan; and the impression has long been erroneously cherished that her last sad sojourn on the shores of a country which she never revisited except in dreams, was passed under the roof of this abbey. The monks, no doubt, bore her true fealty, but they perhaps dreaded the vengeance of her pursuers in the shape of fine or confiscation; and, from whatever motive, a lodging was provided in a private house, which, at the period alluded to, was occupied by the ancestors of the late Mrs. Anderson of Stroquhan. The monks, however, attended her to the water's edge,—assisted in seating her in an open boat,—and after waving many an affectionate adieu, slowly bent their steps homeward, pausing at intervals to mark how the frail bark progressed towards its destination. The elements, according to tradition, were auspicious, and the Solway on the day of expatriation, presented none of the terrors of a Highland loch—

> 'The blackening wave is edged with white,
> Tempt not the gloomy Firth to-day.'

Port-Mary is simply a creek surrounded by high rocks, which received its name from the circumstances recorded, as did Maryport on the opposite side, the point of debarkation."

DUNDROICH, or 'the Druids' hill,' a mountain on the boundary line between Peebles-shire and Edinburghshire, but chiefly within the limits of the parish of Eddlestone in the former county. It rises 2,100 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a view, on one side, of Lanarkshire; on another, of Annandale; on a third, of Teviotdale; and on a fourth, of the three Lothians and Fifeshire.

DUNDURN, a solitary little chapel in the parish of Comrie, at which service is occasionally performed for the benefit of those parishioners residing in that extremity of the parish which extends towards Lochearnhead.

DUNEARN. See BURNTISLAND.

DUNFERMLINE,* a parish, the largest in Fife. Its extreme length from north to south is about 8 miles; its breadth towards the south end about 4½ miles, but towards the north only 3 miles. It is bounded on the south partly by the frith of Forth, and partly by Inverkeithing; on the east by Inverkeithing, Aberdour, and Beath; on the north by the parish of Cleish; and on the west by Saline, Carnock, and Torry-burn parishes. The greater portion of the parish has a southern aspect, the ground rising gradually from the sea towards the north. South of the town of Dunfermline, it is well-cultivated and enclosed; and the number of gentlemen's seats, with their wooded grounds, gives much beauty to the scenery. Towards the north, the soil is not so good; and although much has been done in the way of improvement, the general appearance of that part of the parish is not so interesting as it is to the south. The Lyne is the only brook deserving attention in the parish. Its source is near the eastern extremity of it. Having received various accessions, it becomes considerable below the town, frequently overflows its banks, and lays the rich fields of Pittencrieff, Loggie, Cavil, and Pitliver under water. After running towards the western extremity of the parish, it unites with another small brook, and takes a southern direction towards the frith of Forth. There are several lakes of considerable depth and extent, in which perch, pike, and eel are found. Besides the town of Dunfermline, there are 7 villages in the parish, viz.:—LIMEKILNS, CHARLESTON, CROSSFORD, PATIEMOOR, MASTERTOWN, CROSSGATES, and HALBEATH: see these articles.—In the immediate neighbourhood of the town, towards the south-west, is Pittencrieff, the property and residence of James Hunt, Esq. "The moment you leave the street," says Mercer, "you enter a private gate, and are on the verge of a deep glen filled with fine old trees, that wave their foliage over the ruins of the ancient palace. A little farther on is the peninsular mount, on which Malcolm Ceanmore resided in his stronghold,—the original germ of Dunfermline. Round the base of the mount winds a rivulet, over which is a bridge leading to the mansion-house, situate on the farther bank, in a spacious park well-wooded, adorned with shrubberies, and having a splendid prospect to the south. The ground, too, is classical; for amidst this scenery, three centuries ago, when it was even more romantic than it is at present, must often have wandered the poet Henryson, holding sweet dalliance with the muses. There can be no doubt that here was the very 'wod' he so beautifully describes in the introduction to one of his fables:—

> In myddis of June, that jolly sweet sessoun,
> Quhen that fair Phebus, with his beamis brycht,
> Had dryit up the dew fra daill and doun,
> And all the land maid with his lemys lycht;
> In a morning betwene mid-day and nycht,
> I raiss and put all sluith and sleep on syde;
> Ontill a wod I went allone, but gyd.
>
> Sueit was the smell of flouris quhyt and reid
> The mayis of birdis rycht delitious;
> The bewis bred blwmyt abone my heid;
> The grund growand with grassis gratious,
> Of all pleasans that place was plenteous,
> With sueit odours and birdis armonie;
> The mornyng mild my mirth was mair forthy.
>
> The roseis reid arrayit rone and ryss,
> The primrose and the purpure viola:
> To heir it was a poynt of paradyss,
> Sic myrth the mavyss and the merle cowth ma:
> The blossoms blyth brak up on bank and bra;
> The smell of herbis, and of foulis the cry,
> Contending quha suld have the victory.'

In the 13th century this property belonged to William de Oberwell, who, in 1291, granted a right to the monastery of working coal for their own use in his lands. In 1632 Thomas, 3d Lord Bruce of Kinloss, afterwards Earl of Elgin, had a charter of the barony of Pittencrieff; and Sibbald informs us that in his time it was the property of a Mr. Forbes. About the middle of the last century it belonged to George Chalmers, Esq. It was afterwards purchased by the father of the present proprietor.—The mansion-house and finely-wooded grounds of Pitferrane, the seat of Sir John Halket, baronet, have been held by this family since the end of the 14th century, having been acquired from the Scotts of Balwearie, the previous proprietors, about 1399. From a remote period this family had the right of exporting coals from their lands to foreign countries free of duty. In 1707 the privilege was purchased by government for £40,000 sterling.—Near the sea-coast, is Broomhall, the elegant mansion of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, situated on an elevated lawn overlooking the village of Limekilns.—East of Broomhall is Pitreavie, in the 17th century the property of a family of the name of Wardlaw. Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie founded an hospital at Mastertown. His lady, Elizabeth Halket, of the family of Pitferrane, is now admitted to have been the authoress of the fine ballad of Hardyknute, which so long puzzled the antiquaries of the day, and to which Pinkerton wrote a second part, which gave rise also to much controversy. She is buried in a vault on the outside of the church of Dunfermline. The Scottish troops were defeated here by a detachment of Cromwell's forces under Colonel Overton, on the 20th of July, 1651, when 3,000 fell, and 1,200 were taken prisoners.

The coal-works in this parish are very extensive; and an able account has been given of them by the Rev. Peter Chalmers, in the 'Quarterly Journal of Agriculture,' from which we have condensed the following abstract:—The largest colliery is the Elgin colliery, belonging to the Earl of Elgin. The whole area of the coal-field belonging to him, wrought and unwrought, may be stated at from 2,600 to 2,700 acres. About 800 or 900 of these, which are the most southern, are nearly exhausted. A large portion of this extensive coal-field Lord Elgin holds on a lease of 999 years, from the Pitferrane family. Almost all the coal partakes more or less of the caking quality and soft texture of the Newcastle coal—A new pit has lately been opened near the West Baldridge farm-house, named the Wallsend pit, which is the deepest coal-shaft in Scotland, and probably one of the most valuable. It is in depth 105 fathoms, 1 foot. There are 19 beds of coal, containing alto-

* The name of this parish is derived from the Celtic *Dun-fiarlyn*, signifying 'the Fortified hill by the Crooked stream.' The hill-fort here referred to, from which the parish has taken its name, was most probably that, a minute fragment of the ruins of which still appears on a small peninsular mount in Pittencrieff glen, and which is called Malcolm Canmore's tower. The arms of the town are a tower, supported by two lions, with the motto *Esto rupes inaccessa*,—'Be thou an inaccessible rock,' alluding to the rocky height on which the tower was built.

gether 49 feet, 8 inches of coal, which can be worked in 13 separate divisions, by this pit.—Immediately to the east of the Elgin is the Wellwood colliery. It is situated about a mile north of Dunfermline. The coal from this work is extensively used in the town of Dunfermline and neighbourhood, and a large quantity of it is also exported, principally to France. The steam-boats plying between Paris and Rouen are almost entirely supplied with it. The quantity of coals raised at this work, in 1839, was about 48,000 tons. The number of persons employed at the work is 252.—To the east of this colliery are the Townhill and Appin collieries.—The next large and old colliery, still farther to the east, and 2½ miles from the town of Dunfermline, is that of Halbeath. The output at this work, in 1837, was 18,437 tons, a great proportion of which was exported. The coals exported are shipped at Inverkeithing, whither they are carried by a railroad.—A little way to the east a small colliery has been lately begun at Nether-beath, called the Cuttlehill colliery. About 2,000 tons have been sold annually since the coal-work began; but they are expected to increase.—Limestone is found and wrought for sale on the lands of Broomhall, Roscobie, Lathalmond, and Dunduff. Those at CHARLESTON on Broomland lands, are the most extensive: see that article. There are several whinstone and freestone quarries in the parish. Iron-stone pervades the whole coal-field of the Earl of Elgin, in thin bands and balls, and was once wrought to the extent of 4,000 to 5,000 tons per annum. Copper pyrites, in small quantities, is found imbedded in the clay iron-stone, with carbonate of lime, at the Elgin colliery.

Among the most eminent Scotsmen of the 15th century was 'Maister Robert Henryson, scholmaister of Dunfermling.' He was a poet of considerable fancy, and successfully attempted various styles of composition. His longest poem,—'The Testament of the Fair Cresseide,'—"contains," says Dr. Irving, "many strokes of poetical description, which a writer of more than ordinary genius could only have produced." He wrote a number of fables in verse, which convey useful lessons, but are rather prolix. Of these, probably the best is 'The Borrowstoun Mous, and the Landwart Mous.' His pastoral 'Robin and Makyne' displays a love of nature and great sweetness of versification; and his 'Abbey Walk' is full of serious reflections. The learned civilian, Edward Henryson, LL.D., seems to have been the grandson of the poet. George Durie, abbot of Dunfermline, was made an extraordinary lord of session in July, 1541, and keeper of the privy-seal in 1554. He died in 1561. Robert Pitcairn, abbot of Dunfermline, was secretary-of-state in 1570, which office he held during the regencies of Lennox, Mar, and Morton, and afterwards under James VI. Two of the family of Seaton, Earls of Dunfermline, were extraordinary lords-of-session; and three of the abbots of Dunfermline held the office of lord-high-chancellor of Scotland. In 1839, the Right Hon. Mr. Abercrombie, late speaker of the house of commons, was called to the house of peers, by the title of Baron Dunfermline of Dunfermline.

Malcolm III., surnamed *Cean-mhor*, or 'Great-head,' resided chiefly, after his accession to the Crown, at the tower which still bears his name, in the glen of Pittencrieff, in the immediate neighbourhood of the modern town of Dunfermline, and here he married Margaret, a Saxon princess, who had, with her brother Edgar, the heir of the English throne, fled to Scotland for refuge from the Norman conqueror. Margaret was the daughter of Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, king of England. Upon William the Conqueror ascending the English throne, Edgar, son of Edward, with his mother Agatha, and two sisters, Margaret and Christian, retired into Scotland. Some authors say, that being on a voyage to Hungary, they were accidentally driven thither by a storm. The place in the frith where the ship anchored is a small bay, about a mile north-west of North Queensferry, near the present toll-bar. This bay is called St. Margaret's Hope.* On the side of the present road, near Pitreavie, about 2 miles from Dunfermline, is a large stone called St. Margaret's stone. Here she is said to have rested, leaning on this stone. North and South Queensferry derive their name from St. Margaret. "The site of Malcolm's tower," says Mercer, in his excellent 'History of Dunfermline,' "was strikingly adapted for a stronghold, and could not fail of attracting a rude engineer of the 11th century. Fordun says, it was a place extremely strong by natural situation, and fortified by steep rocks; in the middle of which there was a pleasant level, likewise defended by rock and water, so that it might be imagined that the following words were descriptive of this place:—*Non homini facilis, vix adeunda feris.* 'It is difficult to men, scarcely accessible by wild beasts.' The *venusta planities*,—or 'pleasant level' on which the tower was built,—forms the summit of a very steep eminence that rises abruptly out of the glen, and causes the rivulet to wind round its base, forming a peninsula. The whole substructure of the glen on both sides is formed of freestone, which projects in many places from the surface; and these rugged declivities must have been clothed with thick impervious woods, rendering the summit extremely difficult of access on three sides." At the request of his pious queen, and of her confessor, Turgot, Malcolm founded and endowed a monastery for 13 Culdees in the vicinity of his own residence, which, with its chapel, was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The date of Malcolm's foundation must have been between 1070, when he was married, and 1086, when he and his queen made extensive grants to the church of the Holy Trinity. Besides the donations from Malcolm to the church, his sons Ethelred and Edgar, both bestowed lands upon it. Alexander I. granted various lands to it, and is said to have finished the church; and his queen, Sibilla, also conferred lands upon it. He died at Stirling, but was interred at Dunfermline. David I., who ascended the throne in 1124, in accordance with his policy in other parts of the kingdom, not only added greatly to the wealth of the monastery, but introduced into it a colony of the Benedictines, or Black monks, from Canterbury in England; and for the purpose of making the change of rules under which they were brought more agreeable to the Culdees, he raised it to the dignity of an abbey, having a mitred abbot for its head, and a prior and sub-prior under him. From the style of the architecture, Mr. Leighton is inclined to think that it was during the reign of David I. that the church—the nave of which still remains—was erected.† Gotfrid or Gaufrid, who had been prior of Canterbury, was the first abbot. He died in 1154, and was succeeded by his nephew, Gaufrid. From a statement made to the Pope in 1231, it appears that the number of monks had then been increased to 50. About the period of the death of Alexander III., it had become one of the most extensive and magnificent monastic estab-

* On a staircase in the house of Pennycuik, in Mid-Lothian, there is a painting which represents the landing of Margaret at the Hope,—the procession from thence to Dunfermline,—and the king and queen, the day after their marriage, entertaining a number of mendicants. The procession is said to have been on foot.

† In the library of the faculty of Advocates, in Edinburgh, there is preserved a copy of St. Jerome's Latin Bible, in manuscript, beautifully illuminated. This Bible—according to an annexed note—is said to have been used in the church of Dunfermline in the reign of David I.

lishments in Scotland. Mathew of Westminster says, that at this time "its boundaries were so ample, —containing within its precincts three carrucates* of land, and having so many princely buildings,—that three potent sovereigns, with their retinues, might have been accommodated with lodgings here, at the same time, without incommoding one another." When Edward of England invaded Scotland in 1303, he resided in the abbey of Dunfermline from the 6th of November that year till the 10th of February, 1304. At leaving it, Edward caused his army to set it on fire. "On account," says Matthew of Paris, "of its magnitude, the nobles of the kingdom were accustomed to assemble here to devise plots against Edward; and, during war, they issued thence, and proceeded to plunder and destroy the inhabitants of England. The royal army, therefore,—perceiving that they had converted the temple of the Lord into a den of thieves, and that it gave great offence to the English nation,—utterly destroyed it, by levelling all its splendid edifices to the ground; sparing from the flames the church only, and a few lodgings for monks." As soon as the kingdom was settled under Bruce, this monastery was begun to be rebuilt, but probably never regained its former grandeur. According to Lindsay of Pitscottie, the abbey and its church were finally destroyed on the 28th of March, 1560. The last abbot was George Durie, of the family of Durie of that ilk, who held the office from 1530 till the destruction of the monastery. He died in 1572. The abbey was richly endowed, and derived part of its extensive revenue from places at a considerable distance. Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, Burntisland, Musselburgh, and Inveresk belonged to this abbey. According to a rental given up at the Reformation by Allan Couts, in name of George Durie, the abbot, the yearly revenue was as follows:—Money £2,513 10s. 8d. Scots; wheat 28 c. 11 b. 1 f.; bear, 102 c. 15 b. 1 f. 3 p.; meal, 15 c.; oats, 61 c. 6 b. 2 f.; horse-corn, 29 c. 1 b. 1 f. 2½ p.; butter, 34 st.; lime, 19 c. 15 b.; salt, 11 c. 8 b.—According to another rental by the same person:—Money, £2,404 4s.; wheat, 27 c. 4 b. 3 f.; bear, 83 c. 11 b. 2 f. 2 p.; oats, 158 c. 5 b. 2 f., whereof 84 c. white oats; lime, 20 c.; salt, 11 c. 8 b.; capons, 374; poultry, 746.† In 1560, Robert Pitcairn was appointed commendator of the abbey, thus obtaining a right to its lands and rents, which he held till his death in 1584. The Master of Gray succeeded him, but was extruded in 1587, when Henry Pitcairn succeeded him. In 1589, the abbey, with its lands and privileges, was erected into a temporal lordship, which was conferred upon Anne of Denmark, queen of James VI. In 1593, Queen Anne appointed Alexander Seton, 3d son of George, 6th Lord Seton, heritable bailie of her lordship of Dunfermline. Alexander Seton was appointed chancellor of Scotland in 1604, and the following year was raised to the peerage by the title of Earl of Dunfermline. This title became extinct in 1694, by the death of James, 4th Earl, without male issue; and, he being then under forfeiture, the whole estates reverted to the Crown. Charles I. granted to Charles, 2d Earl of Dunfermline, a lease for 57 years, of the feu-duties and rents of the lordship of Dunfermline, with the office of heritable bailie of the regality; which was in 1665 assigned to John, Earl of Tweeddale, for a debt due to him by the Earl of Dunfermline. In 1669, John, then Marquis of Tweeddale, had his office of bailie, &c., vested in himself by royal charter; and in 1693, obtained a prorogation of the lease of the lordship, in his own name, for 57 years. In 1748, the office of heritable bailie was abolished with other heritable jurisdictions in Scotland; but the office of heritable keeper of the palace is still retained by the Marquis of Tweeddale, who enjoys the fees of constable, mayor, and serjeant of the lordship.

Although the ruins of the ancient abbey which still remain, are sufficient to afford a glimpse of what must have been its former grandeur, yet they are but a trifling portion of the extensive conventual buildings which must have existed here, even subsequent to the demolition. The western portion, or nave of the abbey-church—which was originally a cross church—is still in tolerably good preservation; and is a fine specimen of the architecture of the age in which it was erected. It is generally said to be in the Saxon style of architecture; but Mr. Leighton is inclined to think that the style is Norman. The principal entrance to the abbey-church is from the west, where there is a very finely enriched door-way in the Norman style, and above this a handsome pointed window, divided by mullions and transoms. In the north side there is another entrance from what is now the churchyard, by a porch of later erection, which is in the pointed style. The roof of the nave is supported by a double row of splendid Norman pillars, from which spring round arches to support the upper wall, and at the west end by a clustered column on each side; a clustered pilaster from which springs a pointed arch, also supporting the upper wall. These columns likewise separate the body of the nave from the north and south aisles. The outside of the building is ornamented by two heavy towers at the west end, one of which is surmounted by a spire, and the sides by heavy buttresses characteristic of the style of the building. Immediately to the south of the abbey-church are the ruins of the fratery, or refectory, which formed the dining-hall of the monastery. Its south wall, from the windows of which there is a magnificent view, and the west gable, in which there is one of the finest pointed windows in Scotland, alone remain. The only other portion of the monastic buildings existing is the gateway of the monastery—now

* A carrucate of land was as much as could be tilled with a plough in a year.

† Some of the grants to the abbey—as appears from its chartulary, of which Mr. Dalzel has given an analysis in his 'Monastic Antiquities'—were of a singular nature, and may not be unworthy of particular notice. David I. grants to the abbey, "omnem decimam de auro quod mihi eveniet de Fif et Fothrik," the tenth part of all the gold he should derive from Fife and Fothrik. The latter term, Lord Hailes says, is compounded of *Forth* and *rick*, i. e. 'the kingdom or territory at the Forth;' and he supposes that it means that district on the northern bank of the Forth, from the neighbourhood of Stirling to where the river is lost in the salt water. In Hay's 'Scotia Sacra,' the monastery of Dunfermline is said to be in Fothrick moor; and on the north side of the parish there is a moor which still retains the name of Fatrick moor. By a charter of confirmation, the same monarch grants to the abbey the seventh—after the tithe—of all the seals caught at Kinghorn.—Bastards, it would appear, were in general excluded from monasteries: Pope Innocent, at the request of the abbot of Dunfermline, grants him permission to admit one bastard into the number of his monks with this exception, "dummodo non sit de adulterio, vel incestuoso co tu procreatus."—Malcolm IV. grants to the abbot and monks the heads—the tongues excepted—of certain fishes supposed to be a small kind of whales then occasionally caught in some particular district of the Forth near the abbey-church. The words of the grant are, "Pro salute animæ predecessoris mei Davidis Regis, capita piscium qui dicuntur *crespeis* præter linguam, qui in meo Dominio ex illa parte Scottwater applicuerint, in qua parte illorum ecclesia sit est." Malcolm IV. gave them a grant of the half of the blubber—"dimidium sagiminis" of the *crespeis* which should be taken between the Tay and Forth, for the use of the church—"ad luminaria coram altaribus prenominatæ ecclesiæ."—Several indulgences granted by different pontiffs are recorded in the chartulary. As oil of olives could not be procured within the diocese of St. Andrews, Pope Nicholas, by bull in 1459, grants a free indulgence to the monks of this abbey to make use of butter—et aliis lacticiniis—during Lent, and on all other days when animal food was forbidden.—They possessed a monopoly of the ferry betwixt Queensferry and Inverkeithing, on condition that those belonging to the court, as also strangers and messengers, should have a free passage. They had likewise the customs of vessels entering the harbour of Inveresk, or Musselburgh, which was under their jurisdiction.



Interior of Dunfermline Abbey.

called the Pends—which exhibits a fine specimen of the pointed style of architecture. Mr. Swan has given views of the Norman porch, and of the Interior and Exterior of the old Abbey-church in his elegant work entitled 'Fife Illustrated' [Glasgow: 1839–40. 3 vols. 4to.]. The abbey-church was long the place of sepulture of our Scottish kings. Here Malcolm Canmore and his queen St. Margaret were interred, also their eldest son, Edward, who was killed in Jedwood forest. Edmond their second son, and another named Ethelrade, who was Earl of Fife, King Edgar, Alexander I. with Sibilla his queen, David I. with his two wives, Malcolm IV., and Alexander III., with his queen Margaret and his son Alexander, were also here entombed. The great Bruce, too, the saviour of his country, was here laid at rest from his many toils, with his queen Elizabeth, and his daughter Christina, the widow of Sir Andrew Murray. The remains of these distinguished individuals were all interred in the choir, which forms the site of the present church. In digging for the foundation of the new parish-church in February, 1818, the tomb of Robert Bruce was discovered, and his skeleton found wrapt in lead.* On a subsequent day, the tomb was again opened in presence of the Barons of Exchequer, several literary gentlemen from Edinburgh, the magistrates of the town, and the neighbouring gentry. A cast of the skull having been taken, the stone-coffin in which the remains lay was filled with melted pitch; it was then built over with mason-work, and the pulpit of the new church now marks the spot where all that remains on earth of the patriotic warrior is deposited. Many of our great nobles were also buried in this church; among whom may be mentioned, the great Macduff; Constantine, Earl of Fife; William Ramsay, Earl of Fife; the Earl and Countess of Athol, in the reign of William the Lyon; Randolph, Earl of Moray, the compatriot of Bruce; and Robert, Duke of Albany, governor of Scotland. Many churchmen also of great power and influence were interred here. After the accession of Alexander, our Scottish kings frequently resided on the south side of the Forth, but they occasionally also resided at Dunfermline. When they gave up their residence in the old tower is not known, but at an early period a palace or castle appears to have been erected adjoining the monastery, and on the site of the present ruins of the palace. James IV., after his accession to the Crown, was more here than any of his immediate predecessors; and he appears to have either entirely rebuilt or greatly enlarged the palace, and added to its height, as in 1812 a stone was found in the roof of one of the windows bearing the date of 1500. James V. and his daughter Queen Mary also resided here; and James VI., previous to his departure for England, appears often to have had his residence in the palace, where Charles I. is said to have been born. In July, 1633, this unfortunate monarch visited Dunfermline, where he held a court, and created Sir Robert Kerr of Ancrum, ancestor of the Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Ancrum, and dubbed five gentlemen knights. In August, 1650, Charles II. remained several days in the palace, and here that monarch subscribed the national league and covenant, which was the last occasion of the palace receiving a royal visit. From this time it appears to have been entirely neglected, and in 1708 the roof fell in. It is now a complete ruin; all that remains being the south wall, and a sunk vaulted apartment traditionally called the King's kitchen. The length of the palace seems to have been 150 feet by 33 in breadth. The remaining walls were several years ago repaired, and put into a state in which they may still last for ages, by James Hunt, Esq., the proprietor of the estate of Pittencrieff on which they are situated.

The town of DUNFERMLINE owes its origin to the neighbourhood of the palace and the monastery, and for a long period was only a burgh-of-regality holding of the abbot and monks. In 1588 it was erected into a royal burgh by James VI., who conferred upon it about 900 acres of muirland, situated to the north and east of the town. At this time it could be little more than a village, as in 1600 it is said to have contained only about 1,000 inhabitants. At the commencement even of the 18th century it was almost without trade; but in 1718 a small factory for the weaving of table-linen was established, since which time the increase of its manufactures and of its wealth has been gradual and progressive. It is now remarkable for this branch of the linen-trade, which has proved a source of much wealth to the town and many of its inhabitants. In 1740 the society of weavers was instituted, and manufactures were increasing; but in 1745 it was found difficult to raise £80, the cess laid upon the town by Prince Charles. About 1749 the British Linen company—then just established—began to employ a number of looms in the town for weaving table-linen; but the weavers wrought chiefly at ticks and checks during the winter, and only in the summer at table-linen. About 1763 the table-linen of Dunfermline first found its way to the London market. From this period the manufactures and wealth of the town began more rapidly to increase; improvements have been made on the mechanism of the looms, great skill and taste displayed in the devices introduced into the cloth, and a variety of other goods have been brought into the market through the enterprise of the manufacturers. The spinning of linen yarn has been extensively carried on since 1806, when it was first introduced. Table-linen is still the chief manufacture; but table-covers, either wholly of cotton, or of worsted on cotton, and a few counterpanes, are also made. The annual value of this description of goods manufactured has been estimated at £374,000 sterling.† The number of looms em-

* According to Fordun, Robert Bruce was buried in the middle of the choir. Barbour thus describes the lamentation of this illustrious restorer of the Scottish monarchy:

They haiff had him to Dunferlyne,
And him solemnly yirded syne,
In a fair tomb into the quire;
Bishops and prelats that were there
Assolizied him, when the service
Was done, as they best could devise;
And syne, upon the other day,
Sorry and wo they went their way.
And he debowelled was cleanly,
And also baimed syne full richly;
And the worthy Lord of Dougias,
His heart, as it forspoken was,
Received has in great dewtie,
With fair and great solemnitie.

† "In the infancy of the trade, it was the custom to weave diaper only during the summer, the winter being employed in weaving ticks and checks. This practice continued till about the year 1749, when the manufacture of ticks and checks was in a great measure relinquished. Since the above period the diaper trade has been gradually increasing; in 1788 there were about 900, and last year (1792) no less than 1,200 looms employed in the trade; of this number, above 800 belonged to the parish. The value of goods annually manufactured has for some time past been from £50,000 to £60,000 sterling, and the trade was on the increase. Astonishing improvements have been made within less than half-a-century in the art of weaving, and in the manufacture of table-linen. By the introduction of machinery labour has been greatly abridged. Formerly, in weaving diaper, two, and sometimes three persons were requisite for one web; now, by means of the fly-shuttle, and what is called a frame for raising the figure, a single weaver can work a web 2½ yards broad without the least assistance. Many of the tradesmen in this place discover considerable genius in drawing figures for the diaper, and several of them have obtained premiums for their draughts. Table cloths can be furnished of any desired breadth, length, and fineness; and noblemen and gentlemen may have their coats-of-arms and mottos wrought into any table-linen they may choose to commission. In the chest of the incorporation there is preserved a very curious

ployed by the manufacturers of Dunfermline in 1836, was 3,519; of which 2,273 were employed in weaving table-linen, 462 in table-covers and counterpanes, 13 in woollen goods, and of 771 it was not ascertained how they were employed. In 1838 there were 3,000 looms in the town and suburbs employed in this manufacture, and 741 in Kinross, Strathmiglo, Leslie, Falkland, &c.; making, in all, 3,741. The total number of persons in Dunfermline employed in this trade, in 1838, was 6,438; viz., weavers, 3,000; winders, 1,100; children of weavers, 1,900; warpers and warehousemen, 150; yarn-boilers, men and women, 30; yarn-bleachers, ditto, 40; cloth-bleachers, ditto, 150; lapping and dressing cloth, 30; cutting patterns, men and boys, 20; pattern drawers, 8; dyers, 10. About one-third in value of the goods are exported to America and other places abroad. There are five mills for spinning linen-yarn in the parish; but one of these has not been working for the last twelve months. The yarns spun are of various qualities from tow and flax, and are used in the manufacture of table-linen, diapers, tickings, sheetings, towelings, and plain linens. A portion is also used in the manufacture of plain and coloured threads. There are also here an iron and brass foundry, candle and soap works, a tan-work, rope-work, tobacco manufactories, and brick-works.

Dunfermline stands on an eminence of considerable extent, stretching from east to west, about 270 feet above the level of the sea, from which it is 3 miles distant, and having a pretty steep and uniform declivity to the south. It is about 16 miles north-west from Edinburgh; 6 from North Queensferry; 13 from Kirkaldy; and 30 from Cupar. The prospect towards the south, south-east, and south-west is extensive and varied; stretching over the frith of Forth to the opposite coast, with all its rich and varied scenery. The greater part of the town is situated on a rising ground, having a pretty bold declivity towards the south; the ground, however, soon flattens, so that what is called the Nethertown stands on a plain. It commands an excellent view of Edinburgh, the castle, Arthur's seat, and the elevated grounds in the vicinity of the metropolis; in clear weather different spires of the city can be distinguished by the naked eye. Immediately in view are the opposite and fertile banks of the Forth, comprehending a part of Mid and West Lothians, Binnylaw, the pleasure-grounds northward of Hopetoun, and the borough of Queensferry. The frith is a most pleasant object, and in its course from near the North ferry up towards Culross,—sometimes concealed by an elevated shore, but here and there breaking forth in varied openings,—greatly enlivens and diversifies the beauty of the scene. From the church-steeple there are seen parts of fourteen different counties. The most distant and remarkable places are Soutra-hill in the shire of Berwick, Tinto in Lanark, Benlomond in Dumbarton, Benledi in Perth, the Lammermoors in Haddington, the Campsie and Logie hills in Stirling, and the Pentland hills in Mid-Lothian; Hopetoun-house, the castle of Blackness, Borrowstounness, the borough of Culross, and the beautiful windings of the Forth from Leith near to Stirling castle. In approaching the town from any direction it has a fine appearance, and, with its splendid church and spires, forms a most imposing object in the landscape. In the business parts of the town the streets, though generally rather narrow, are well-built, and care has been taken to improve them. The greatest improvement, however, was that made by the late George Chalmers, Esq. of Pittencrieff, on the approach from the west. He threw a bridge 297 feet in length across the glen in which the Tower burn flows, with a mound raised about it 50 feet in height, solely at his own expense. This bridge forms now one of the best streets in the town, having good shops and well-built houses upon it. The houses along the principal thoroughfares are generally well-built, and have the appearance of respectability and comfort; and within late years the town has been greatly enlarged by a handsome suburb on the west, and by additions to the cross streets. Many neat villas and houses, surrounded by gardens and pleasure-grounds, occupy the outskirts of the town, and are inhabited by persons connected with the burgh. From the industry and enterprise of the inhabitants, and the advantage of a large supply of excellent coal in the immediate neighbourhood, it seems probable that the population and manufactures will continue to increase, and the town to extend itself in proportion. The population appears to consist almost entirely of persons actively engaged in business. The principal public buildings are the abbey-church already noticed; the town-hall, and the jail—which is an old building near the cross, very inadequate for the purposes required; the guild-hall, an elegant building with a fine spire, partly fitted up as an inn; the academy, and several churches and chapels.

The town is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a guild-magistrate, a treasurer, 17 other councillors, and a town-clerk. The provost and magistrates have the jurisdiction within the royalty as extended by the police act in 1811. They hold regular courts, the town-clerk acting as their assessor. There is a guildry, the dean of which has the power of judging in all questions of boundary of property, &c. This incorporation possesses property to the annual value of £350 per annum. There are eight incorporated trades, — wrights, tailors, smiths, weavers, shoemakers, bakers, masons, and fleshers. In 1811 a police act was obtained, which not only regulates the police of the town, but contains powers for paving, lighting, and cleaning the streets, for removing nuisances and obstructions therefrom, for opening new and widening the present streets, and likewise for increasing the supply of water for the burgh. The provisions of this act were at the same time extended over the suburbs of the town, with the exception of that of Pittencrieff. The town was in consequence divided into wards, by each of which commissioners are appointed for carrying the provisions of the act into effect, and by whom the superintendent of police and other necessary officers are appointed. The necessary funds are raised by an assessment on the inhabitants. This act has produced great improvements in the town.—The present property of Dunfermline consists of the farms of Highholm, Muircockhall, Lilliehill, Cairncubie, and part of the town's muir, with the coal under these lands, which for some years has been worked on account of the burgh. These lands comprehend 700 Scots acres or thereby, 180 of which are planted. The burgh likewise possesses 3 or 4 acres of land, known by the name of Halliblade acres. The house-property of the burgh consists of the workmen's houses at the town-colliery, the flesh-market, slaughter-house, and washing-house, the town-house, high school, and charity-school in Priory-lane. The burgh is likewise possessed of a number of seats in the parish-church. The whole value of the burgh-property, taking in the land rental at 30 years' purchase, in consideration of the value of the minerals, and the value put on the wood and houses by a professional man, is stated to be £19,501 5s. 10½d. The town-

specimen of the weaving art: it is a man's shirt wrought in the loom about 100 years ago, by a weaver of this place of the name of Ingles. The shirt is without seam, and was finished by the ingenious artizan without the least assistance from the needle; the only necessary part he could not accomplish was a button for the neck."—*Old Statistical Account.*

house, high school, and Priory-lane school, are estimated at £2,150 more. The only alienation of the burgh's real property of any consequence, within the last 40 years, was part of the lands lying immediately south of those still belonging to the burgh, which were sold to Mr. Downie of Appin, in 1829, for the price of £14,105. The annual revenue of the burgh was estimated in 1834 at about £870, composed of

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land, coal rents, and wood, about | 740 | 0 | 0 |
| Rents of houses, &c. | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Feu-duties | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Custom and market dues, about | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Burgess entries, about | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | £868 | 10 | 0 |

The estimated gross annual expenditure of the town was reported at the same date as follows:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly salaries, about | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest of debt, about | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| Aliment to prisoners, about | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Stipend and school salaries | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| Feu-duties | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Repairs on property, gaol, &c. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | £731 | 12 | 0 |

In this view the ordinary income should exceed the necessary expenditure by £136 18s. The actual revenue for the year 1832, was £1,241 18s. 8d.; the expenditure, £1,309. The present revenue is about £1,000 per annum. The debt of the burgh in 1694 was 5,573 merks, equal to £309 11s. 2d. sterling. From the records of the burgh it appears that it was so poor in 1701, as to apply for pecuniary aid to the convention; and in the year 1745 it was obliged to borrow the small fine imposed upon it by Prince Charles.

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1788, the debt had increased to | £3,000 |
| — 1798, it had increased to | 5,000 |
| — 1808, it amounted to | 10,450 |

The debt, as returned to parliament under the order of July, 1832, was,

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| October, 1827 | 20,795 | 0 | 8½ |
| — 1828 | 20,339 | 16 | 2 |
| — 1829 | 15,085 | 13 | 1 |
| — 1830 | 15,040 | 19 | 10 |
| — 1831 | 14,658 | 9 | 4 |

The burgh has no patronage, but in the appointment of the clerk, chamberlain, fiscal and town's officers. There are 8 fairs or public markets during the year, viz., on the 3d Tuesdays of January, March, April, June, July, September, October, and November; and two weekly markets,—one on Tuesday for the sale of grain by sample, which is well-attended by the neighbouring agriculturists; and one on Friday for butter, cheese, eggs, &c. Since October, 1829, the town and suburbs have been lighted with gas.—The annual value of real property within the burgh, in 1815, was £10,900 sterling; in 1843, £17,532.

The great distance of the western district of the county from the county-town, led to the appointment of a separate sheriff-substitute for that district, who holds courts weekly during time of session, and at fixed intervals during vacation. A court for the recovery of small debts is held by the sheriff twice every month during session, and once a-month during vacation. A justice-of-peace court is also held once a-month. A new and commodious prison is now erecting at the north-west corner of the town-green. It embraces two acres of ground. Its cost of erection will be about £2,100. Dunfermline, in conjunction with the burghs of Inverkeithing, Culross, South Queensferry, and Stirling, sends a member to parliament. Registered voters in 1839–40, 550; in 1842–3, 526; of whom 377 were proprietors, and 127 £10 householders. There are branches of five banks in the town, viz., of the bank of Scotland, the British Linen company, the Commercial bank of Scotland, the Edinburgh and Glasgow bank, and the National bank. There is also a National security savings' bank, originally established in 1815, the funds of which as on December 12, 1843, amounted to £18,915, held by about 1,050 depositors.

In addition to the railroads betwixt Charleston harbour and the Elgin and Wellwood collieries, and that from Inverkeithing to the Halbeath and Townhill collieries, a railway is projected from Stirling to Dunfermline. This line will probably start from the terminus of the Scottish Central railway at Stirling. It will pass Allon on the north side, and then proceed, by the north side of Clackmannan, and by Kennet, Brucefield, and Oakley, to the north side of Dunfermline, where it will terminate near the new jail, by a junction with the Queensferry and Perth line. It is intended that a branch-line shall leave the main line, at a point about 3 miles distant from Stirling, and proceed up the vale of Devon to Kinross, passing through Alva, Tillicoultry, Dollar, and Fossaway.

Although there is no parochial school in the parish, education is well-provided for. The total number of schools in the *quoad civilia* parish, exclusive of North Queensferry, in 1844, was 32; the total number of teachers, 37; of scholars, exclusive of those attending evening schools, 2,622, or about 1 in 7½ of the population. The burgh school is under the management of the magistrates and kirk-session. The school-house is elegant and commodious, with a dwelling-house for the teacher. Besides his fees, the master has a salary from the town, and the interest of a mortification left by Queen Anne, amounting to £22 12s. 6d. The commercial academy, under the direction of the guildry, is a handsome building, with dwellings for the teachers, two in number. The late Adam Rolland, Esq. of Gask, left £1,000 sterling for the purpose of establishing a charity-school. The teacher is bound to educate gratis 50 scholars presented by the managers, and is allowed to take an additional number of pupils, from whom moderate fees are charged. His salary is £32. The Lancasterian system of education has been adopted in this institution, which is erected in Priory-lane, and is attended by about 180 children.—The Dunfermline town-library was instituted in 1789, and contains nearly 3,000 volumes; the tradesmen's and mechanics' library contains 2,000 volumes. The abbey-church library is well-selected; and there are besides several congregational and circulating libraries. There is a public reading-room in the guild-hall, which is well-supplied with journals. Dunfermline has a flourishing mechanics' institute, a phrenological society, two horticultural societies, and an agricultural society.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife. From the time of the Reformation the nave of the old abbey-church, having been repaired, served as the parish-church of Dunfermline, while the choir remained a complete ruin. The necessity of additional church-accommodation having been long felt, the new church was begun in 1818, and opened for divine service in 1821. It immediately adjoins the old church on the east, and is in itself an elegant building, in the pointed style, with handsome perpendicular windows, and sittings for 2,051 persons. It is surmounted by a fine tower, 100 feet high, terminated by a balustrade, on which the name of Robert Bruce, king of Scots, has been introduced in letters of open hewn-work, four feet in height. The church is collegiate. Patron of both charges, the Crown. Stipend of the 1st charge £282 4s. 2d., with a glebe of the value of £34; of the 2d, £282 4s. 2d., without a manse or glebe. Unappropriated Crown tiends £641 5s. 9d.;

of private teinds £211 3s. 8d. It is an original parish; but many lands originally belonging to it have been united to the parishes of Beath and Carnock. It comprehends the *quoad sacra* parish of St. Andrews, erected in 1835. Church built in 1821; sittings 2,051.—There is a United Secession congregation at LIMEKILNS: which see.—Another United Secession congregation was formed in this parish in 1788. Their church, in Chalmers-street, was built in 1789; cost £700; sittings 430. Stipend £128.—A 3d congregation in connection with the Secession exists at CROSSGATES: which see.—An Original Burgher congregation was established in 1799. Church built in 1801; sittings 600. Stipend £122.—A 4th United Secession congregation was established in Maygate, in 1832. Church bought in 1833 for £440; sittings 410. Stipend £120.—A Roman Catholic congregation was established in 1823.—A congregation calling itself the Holy Catholic Apostolic congregation appeared in 1834.—St. Andrew's parish is formed of a portion of the town, which contains above 3,000 inhabitants. The church was built in 1833; sittings 797. Stipend £120, with manse and garden —In this parish is St. Margaret's United Secession congregation, established in 1826. Church built in 1828; sittings 979. Stipend £175.—Queen Anne-street United Secession church was built in 1800; sittings 1,642. Stipend £200, with manse and garden.—A Relief congregation was established in 1752. Church built in 1776; sittings 520. Stipend £150, with manse and garden.—A Baptist congregation was established about 1805. Church built in 1836; sittings 310.—There is also a recently formed Independent church.—According to a census of the *quoad sacra* parish of Dunfermline made in 1836, of a population of 14,253, there were in connexion with the Establishment 5,385, and belonging to other denominations 8,408; and in the *quoad sacra* parish of St. Andrews, out of a population of 3,033, 1,621 were in connexion with the Establishment, and 1,368 with other denominations.—There were no fewer than 30 private schools in this parish in 1834, attended by about 2,400 children. Of these 3 were infant-schools.—Queen Anne-street United Secession church was originally built for the celebrated Ralph Erskine, who, while one of the parish-ministers of Dunfermline, was expelled from his charge for declining the authority of the supreme ecclesiastical court, and became one of the fathers of the Secession church.*

* The parishioners of Kinross had given a call to a Mr. Francis Craig, but another person—Mr. Stark—had received the presentation. As this latter gentleman had scarcely a single vote, the presbytery of Dunfermline refused to ordain him. The commission of the general assembly, thereupon, appointed a sub-committee to proceed to Kinross and effect a settlement. Against this unconstitutional proceeding complaints and petitions were presented both by the parishioners and by the presbytery; but these were rejected, and the presbytery were enjoined to enrol and acknowledge Mr. Stark as one of their number. Mr Ralph Erskine and others tendered a protest against this decision, but the clerk was prohibited from entering it on the records of the assembly. The matter did not rest here, for a complaint being made at next meeting of assembly, in 1733, that the presbytery had refused to enrol Mr. Stark, the recusant brethren were forthwith summoned to the bar of the court, and sharply rebuked for their disobedience; and a committee was appointed to meet with such of the brethren of the Dunfermline presbytery as were in town, and to get Mr. Stark judicially enrolled. The presbytery were moreover, commanded to encourage and strengthen the hands of Mr. Stark in the work of the ministry, and they were forbidden to offer or receive any protest against his sitting and acting as a member of their court. "Upon the principles of strict Presbyterian government," says Mr. M'Kerrow, the historian of the Secession church, "the members of the Dunfermline presbytery cannot, in this instance, be vindicated from the charge of contumacy, in refusing compliance with the decision of the supreme court; either they ought formally to have declined its authority, as some of them afterwards did, when they joined the Secession, or while they continued to profess subjection, they ought to have obeyed At the same time, the conduct of the assembly and of their commission was arbitrary in a high degree, and peculiarly calculated to excite opposition." Ebenezer Erskine had early joined the Seceding party, or rather had been the principal organ in declaring a secession from the church, and in the formation of the Associate presbytery: See article STIRLING. His brother of Dunfermline, however, did not give in his open adherence to the Associate presbytery until February, 1737. On this occasion, Mr. Ralph Erskine stated that though he withdrew, for the present, from the National church, and joined his brethren of the Secession, yet he did not by this intend withdrawing from ministerial communion with those pious ministers of the Establishment, who were "groaning under, or wrestling against, the defections of the times." "Neither," said he, "do I hereby intend to preclude myself from the liberty of returning and joining with the judicatories of this church, upon their returning to their duty; and, so far as my joining with the foresaid, or any other ministers, in their lifting up the said testimony, and promoting the end and design thereof, and the said return can consist together; seeing if the judicatories, who at present either unjustly refuse, or unduly delay to receive that testimony, were acting a contrary part, and putting hand to reformation, the same reasons that induce to this withdrawing, would necessarily induce to a returning, which I cordially wish I may quickly see good reason for." It was not in fact until the meeting of the general assembly in 1740, that Mr. Ralph Erskine was formally deposed. In the interim a curious contest was carried on between Mr. Erskine and his colleague Mr. Wardlaw, of which Mr. Mercer has given some account from a manuscript journal kept at the time by an eye-witness apparently, of which the following are extracts:—

"Dunfermline, October 28th, 1739. The session resumed the consideration of their former resolutions of suspending their connection with the present judicatories of the established church. The plurality of the members present declared they were for continuing in an interpendent situation, without holding a connection with the established church; and agreed that this overture should be read before the session upon Sabbath the 11th of November, to be approven or disapproven of by them.

"After this a pulpit-war commenced 'twixt Mr. Erskine and Mr. Wardlaw, which continued till Mr. Erskine was put out of the kirk. What Mr. Erskine spoke in the forenoon, with respect to the defections and backslidings of the Established church, and the lawfulness and necessity of the brethren to separate from them, Mr. Wardlaw contradicted in the afternoon, saying, that the Associate presbytery were unnatural children, and ought to have pled with their mother; and that it was at best a setting up altar against altar. Much was said on both sides, and many scriptures cited.

"May 11th, 1740. This day Mr. Erskine's turn was to preach in the tent, forenoon, and knowing he was to meet with opposition in assaying to preach in the old kirk in the afternoon, gave suitable exhortations to the congregation how to behave, whatever should fall out, it being the Lord's day; and also, that he was to be with his brother Ebenezer, at the sacrament in Stirling, next Lord's day; Mr. White, probationer, to preach for him, here, that day. That the congregation should wait in the church-yard till they saw if he got entrance, if not to return to the other place of worship. Accordingly, this afternoon Mr. Hardy, minister in Culross, being appointed to take possession of Mr. Erskine's pulpit, whose diet it was this sabbath, the Established party came a little after the second bell, and caused lock the porch-door, as the ministers always entered the east door. Mr. Erskine's congregation were mostly without, in the church-yard, the east door was guarded by David Black of Hill, Bailie Chalmers, Bailie John Walker, and others, to keep out Mr. Erskine; but when he came through the church-yard with Mr. Brisson, many following, as they came near the east kirk door, Mr. Brisson cried out, 'Make way for your minister.' Upon this, some rushed in, others that were within soon turned back the gentlemen door-keepers, neither could they get the door shut, so that when Mr. Erskine came forward none of his opposers had power or courage to make the least resistance against him; his presence struck a terror in them. The way to the pulpit was lined on every side, so that Mr. Erskine had a full and free entry to it. During all this time Mr. Hardy was in the session-house, trembling; for he would not mount the pulpit till he saw if Mr. Erskine was kept out of the kirk; and when the small scuffle was at the kirk-door, he called to lock the session-house door; and when the kirk was composed, and the psalms singing, he went forth, with his gentlemen door-keepers, to Bailie John Walker's house, but was in such confusion and disorder, that when they called for a dram, he could not ask a blessing on it (as was said).

"May 18th. This day Mr. Erskine assisting at a sacrament in Stirling, and Mr. White being to preach the forenoon in the kirk; but Mr. Geddes, the other minister in Culross, and Mr. George Eddie took early possession of the pulpit; and when Mr. White came to the kirk, the pulpit was filled, and he refused entrance; so he, and our congregation, returned to our own place of worship.

"This week Mr. Hugh Forbes came to Dunfermline, and visited Mr. Erskine; and, speaking of our affairs, desired Mr. Erskine to make no more attempts to force himself into the established kirk of Dunfermline, as he wished him well, and that if he did, the consequences might not be comfortable, as it bordered upon rebellion; so we never afterward attempted it."

The pulpit which this excellent and eloquent man filled in the old kirk of Dunfermline was made into two small side-tables, which are now in the hall of Abbotsford, the side-walls of which are lined, to the height of 7 feet, with a beautifully carved pannelling of dark oak from the same edifice.—There are several

mortifications for the benefit of the poor in the town and parish. 1. St. Leonard's hospital, which is very ancient, and the founder of which is not known. The hospital-buildings were situated at the suburb called the Spittal, but are long since removed. The rent of 64 acres of land were mortified for the maintenance of 8 widows, each of whom was entitled to 8 bolls meal, 4 bolls malt, 8 lippies fine wheat, 8 lippies of groats, and 2 shillings of silver annually, and an apartment in the hospital. The Marquis of Tweeddale exercises the patronage.—2. In 1675, Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie founded an hospital at the village of Mastertown, called the Pitreavie hospital, for the benefit of 4 widows, with which he burdened a portion of the lands of Mastertown. Each widow is to receive 6 bolls meal, or 3 bolls groats, and 3 bolls of bear, at the patron's option, annually, and an apartment in the hospital.—3. At the death of the last Episcopal clergyman of the parish in 1710, 600 merks Scots (£33 6s. 8d. sterling) was found in the poors' box, which was mortified for the use of the poor. The town pays the interest yearly,—one-half to the poor of the burgh, and the other half to the poor of the landward part of the parish.—4. John Reid, a shopkeeper in the burgh, mortified some land for the use of poor persons who had at one time been in good worldly circumstances, under the management of certain trustees. The revenues belonging to this mortification have been greatly increased from the feuing of the land; and in 1827, the yearly rental was £140 sterling. The guildry and the different incorporations also give weekly or monthly allowances from their funds to decayed members, and widows of members of their several bodies.

DUNGLASS CASTLE, a stronghold in East Lothian, which stood on the west side of the romantic little rivulet which separates Oldhamstocks parish in East Lothian from Berwickshire, on the spot where the elegant modern seat of Sir James Hall, Bart., is now situated. It was originally one of the many strongholds of the Earls of Home. After the attainder of Lord Home in 1516, it appears occasionally to have been held by the Douglases; for, according to Patten, it was held by George Douglas in 1548. Patten relates, that while Somerset's army was passing the Pease, "my lord's grace, willing to lose no time, and that the enemies as well by deed as by brute should know he was come, sent an herald to summon a castle of George Douglas, called Dunglas, that stood at the end of the same valley nearer the sea, and a mile from the place of our passage. The captain thereof, Matthew Hume, a brother's son of the Lord Hume's, upon this summons, required to speak with my lord's grace. It was granted, and he came. To whom, quoth his grace, since it cannot be but that ye must be witting both of our coming into these parts, and of our proclamation sent hither before, and proclaimed also since, and ye have not yet come to us, but keep this holde thus, we have cause to take you as our mere enemy. And, therefore, be ye at this choice—for we will take none avantage of your being here now—whether ye and your company will render your holde and stande, body and goods, at the order of our will, or else to be set in it again as ye were, and we will assay to win it as we can. The captain, being about this riddle brought in great doubt what answer well to make, and whether best to do, at last trucken with the fear of cruelty that by stubbornness he should well deserve, and moved again with the hope of mercy that by submission he might happ to have, was content to render all at his grace's pleasure, and thereupon, commanded to fetch his company, returned to the castle. In the time of tarrying for fetching his guard, we saw our ships, with good gale and order, fair sailing into their firth, which is a great arm of the sea, and runneth westward into their country above iiii. score mile. Upon this standeth Leith, Blackness, Stirling, and Saint Jho's road, and all the best towns else in the south part of Scotland. This captain came and brought with him his band to my lord's grace, which was of xxi. sober soldiers, all so apparelled and appointed, that, so God help me—I will say it for no praise—I never saw such a bunch of beggars come out of one house together in my life! The captain and vi. of the worshipful of the company were stayed and commanded to the keeping of the provost-marshal, more to take Munday's handsell, then for hope of avantage; the residue were licensed to go their gate with this lesson, that if they were ever known to practise or do ought against the army, while it was in the country, and thereupon taken, they should be sure to be hanged. After this surrender, my Lord John Gray, being captain of a number—as for his approved worthiness right well he might—was appointed to seize and take possession of the manor, with all and singular the appurtenances, in and to the same belonging, with whom, as it hapt, it was my chance to go thither. The spoil was not rich sure; but of white bread, oaten cakes, and Scottish ale, whereof was indifferent good store, and soon bestowed among my lord's soldiers accordingly. As for swords, bucklers, pikes, pots, pans, yarn, linen, hemp, and heaps of such baggage beside, were scant stoopt for, and very liberally let alone; but yet sure it would have rued any good housewife's heart, to have beholden the great unmerciful murder that our men made of the brood-geese and good laying-hens that were slain there that day, which the wives of the town had pend up in holes in the stables and cellars of the castle, ere we came. In this meantime, my lord's grace appointed the house should be overthrown; whereupon the captain of the pioneers, with a iiiiC. of his labourers, were sent down to it, whom he straight set a-digging about the foundation. In the town of Dunglas—the which we left unspoiled and unburned—we understood of the wives, (for their husbands were not at home,) that it was George Douglas's devise and cost to cast these cross trenches at the Peaths, and stood him in iiii. Scottish L., which is as much sterling as iiii. good English crowns of V.s. a piece; a mete reward for such a work." Next day, Patten continues, "Our pioneers were early at their work again about the castle, whose walls were so thick, and foundation so deep, and there too set upon so craggy a plot, that it was not any easy matter soon to underdig them; our army dislodged and march on." After the destruction of Dunglass thus recorded, it was rebuilt, and probably much enlarged; for, in 1603, it was sufficient to lodge James VI. and his whole retinue when on his journey to London; and, on his return, in 1617, he was welcomed by the 'Muses Dunglasides. In 1640, the Earl of Haddington, and several of the neighbouring gentlemen who had joined the Covenanters, took possession of Dunglass castle, for the purpose of watching the garrison of Berwick. His lordship, having received a letter from General Leslie, was standing in the court-yard reading it to the company, when the powder-magazine blew up, and one of the side-walls in its fall overwhelmed his lordship and his auditors, who all perished in the ruins. Scotstarvet states, that a report prevailed that the deed was effected by a faithless page, who, in revenge of some real or imaginary insult, thrust a hot iron into a barrel of gunpowder, and perished with the rest. This incident is sometimes erroneously connected with the subject of the next article,

though the two castles are separated from one another by the whole breadth of the island.

DUNGLASS, an ancient fortress and hamlet, in the shire of Dumbarton, and parish of Old Kilpatrick; 2½ miles south-east by east of Dumbarton. The great Roman wall, commonly called Graham's Dyke, extending between the Forth and the Clyde, terminated here. The castle, which is picturesquely situated on a small promontory jutting into the Clyde, was once a Roman station. On a part of the rock, a simple obelisk monument has recently been erected to the memory of Henry Bell, the well-known father of steam-navigation. It was formerly the property of the Colquhouns of Luss, who held the whole tract of country from thence to Dumbarton.

DUNGYLE, an ancient fortress, on a lofty crag in the south-west of Bute. The stones which composed it lie in scattered heaps chiefly on one side of the hill. The curiosity of this object consists in the vitrification of a great part of these stones,—a process by which, it is supposed, they were cemented together; for no trace of lime, mortar, or any other cement, is found attached to them. "It is conjectured," says Dr. Lettice, in his Letters on a Tour in 1792, "that strata of wood and stone, in form of a wall, being first alternately placed upon each other, sods of earth were raised on either side to support them, and that then, the wood being set on fire, the upper strata of stone soon subsided on those immediately below them, and their vitrified sides meeting whilst red-hot, became firmly attached to each other. It is not improbable, that sand and the fern-plant—both at hand—might be mingled with the wood, or perhaps laid under it, to assist the vitrification. As the first strata would sink considerably in this process, successive additions were piled upon them, till the walls were raised to the height required. This strong place was called, in the Gaelic language, *Dungyle*, or *Dun-a-goil;* interpreted, 'the Fort of the Strangers;' and is supposed to have been constructed by the Danes or Norwegians. Mr. Thorburn—probably understanding the name to mean, 'a Fort against the strangers'—is of opinion that it was built by the inhabitants to defend themselves against the attacks of the former. As the northern people, just mentioned, certainly made many successful inroads into the island, and at some intervals considered themselves as its principal proprietors by right of conquest, there appears more difficulty in deciding the origin of this fortress than I will undertake to remove. A much smaller fort, of the same curious construction, stood at the north side of the island. The situation of Dungyle to a picturesque eye would, perhaps, be less amusing, on account of the remarkable ruins of the fortress, than on that of the different prospects seen from its eminence. Toward the south-east rise the bleak rocks of Mountblain, with the hamlet of Garatie, just below its rudest crags,—a few trees wildly scattered round it. A little to the left appears one of the Cumbraes, and its lighthouse with admirable effect. To the south-west, dashed by the waves of the Clyde, pouring into the Irish sea, the lofty mountains of Arran, pinnacled with many a black, mis-shapen crag aspiring to the clouds, with waterfalls glittering betwixt them, present altogether a thousand circumstances of the truest sublimity; whilst, on the right, as the eye moves along the north-western shore of Bute, it catches the lovely isle of Inchmarnock, and the long sweeping peninsula of Kintyre. We descended from Dungyle, and winding northward round its base, surveyed certain columnar stacks of dark rocks, which compose this mountainous elevation, now formidably projecting over our heads. Beneath these rocks we entered the long windings of a cave, worn black by the eternal dripping of springs down its sides. For want of light we did not choose to penetrate beyond 40 or 50 feet: our companion informed us that its depth was not known. In barbarous times it is supposed to have been frequently a place of concealment to some enemy of the inhabitants; as it is at present to those of his majesty's revenue, the smugglers. Its rugged bottom was strewed over with fish-bones, whose eatable parts had been devoured by the otter, or the savage biped just mentioned. Notwithstanding this den-like appearance of things, a botanist would have been delighted with the variety of aquatic foliage which fringed its entrance."

DUNIAN, a hill on the boundary between Bedrule and Jedburgh parishes, Roxburghshire. Its summit at one place, excepting a cap or nobule of very inconsiderable elevation, is a round-backed and prolonged ridge, stretching chiefly along the boundary of the parishes, and partly into the interior of Jedburgh. At its highest point it has an elevation of 1,031 feet above the level of the sea; and very nearly at this point it is traversed by the high road between Jedburgh and Hawick. But the hill slopes on both sides in a very gentle acclivity, and bestrides the whole space between the Jed and the Teviot,—a geographical distance of nearly 3 miles, thus allowing the highway to climb it with comparative facility. On its eastern base, rising somewhat rapidly from the Jed, stands the chief part of the town of Jedburgh. See BEDRULE.

DUNINO,* or DENINO, a parish in the south-east of Fifeshire, on the road between St. Andrews and Anstruther. The kirk is 4 miles south of the former, and 5 miles north of the latter. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Cameron and St. Andrews; on the east by St. Andrews and Kingsbarns; on the south by Kingsbarns, Crail, and Carnbee; and on the west by Carnbee and Cameron. It is doubtful whether the lands of Kingsmuir, extending to 844 acres, belong to this parish or to Crail. The district is beautifully interspersed with small streams, the principal of which is Pitmilly burn, which flows from west to east through the parish. Coal seems, from the vast number of old pits in various places of the parish, to have, at one time, been a very plentiful article here. Freestone is also found in abundance; but, though of an easy access, and of a good quality, it is seldom called for beyond the limits of the parish. Ironstone exists here. Of 3,275 acres, being the superficial extent of this parish, 270 are under plantations. The

* Pronounced *Dununie*. Some persons, little less fanciful, perhaps, than intelligent, says the reporter to Sir John Sinclair, think that Denino derives its origin from the Gaelic *Dun-y-nach*, whose first constituent signifies 'a hill,' and the two last 'young women.' They infer, therefore, that Denino and 'the Hill of Virgins' are equivalent terms. Unfortunately there is not the least circumstance, either in tradition or record, tending to establish the authenticity of this derivation. In the local situation of Denino we seem to have a sufficient account of the origin of the name. The simple consideration of its standing in the immediate vicinity of a large and deep den, where, in right opposition to it, two huge rocks seem to threaten an embrace over the perennial stream below, appears to have naturally suggested the name, Denino, or, in other words, 'the Village on the Den.' Thus far the writer in the Old Statistical Account. [Vol. xi. pp. 352, 353.] But his successor in the office of parochial statist gives a different turn to the whole matter. He says there is not and never was any village in the parish, nor any deep and large den! That the first syllable in the name of the parish was originally *Dun*, and that *Den* is a modern corruption; that there is a traditional account of a nunnery having once existed here on the summit of the highest ground in the parish—Dunino law; and that charters exist in which the parish is distinctly termed *Dunnenauchi*, and *Dynnenoch*. Mr. Leighton, again, asserts that this conjecture of a nunnery having existed here is totally without foundation, as there is no record of any such religious establishment; and argues that the name points not to the station of a religious sisterhood, but the *dun* or fortified hill-camp of a body of warriors. So much for conflicting etymologies!

real rental, in 1793, was £1,157; in 1836, £3,122. The assessed property was returned, in 1815, at £2,634. Population, in 1801, 326; in 1831, including the island of May, which also is claimed by Crail parish, 383. Houses 74. There are three ruined fortalices in this parish: viz., the castle of Draffun, Stravethy castle, and Pittairthy castle. This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the united college of St. Andrews. Stipend £198 16s.; glebe £28. Unappropriated teinds £33 15s. 10d. Church built in 1826; sittings 224.—Parish-schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £16 fees, and other emoluments.

DUNIPACE, a parish in Stirlingshire, which has been conjoined with that of Larbert since about 1620. It is bounded on the north by the parish of St. Ninians; on the south by the Carron, which divides it from Denny and Falkirk parishes; on the west by the Carron, which again separates it from Denny, and by the parish of St. Ninians; and on the east by the parish of Larbert. It derives its name from two remarkable mounds in the eastern part of the parish. "The whole structure of these mounts," says Mr. Nimmo, in his 'History of Stirlingshire,' "is of earth; but they are not both of the same form and dimensions. The more easterly one is perfectly round, resembling an oven, and about 50 feet in height. That it is an artificial work does not admit of the least doubt; but the same thing cannot be affirmed with equal certainty of the other, though it has generally been supposed to be so too. It bears no resemblance to the eastern one either in shape or size. At the foundation it is nearly of a triangular form; but the superstructure is quite irregular; nor does the height of it bear any proportion to the extent of the base. Buchanan calls the western mount the smaller, but his memory had quite failed him, for there are at least four times the quantity of earth in it that is in the other. Neither can we discern any appearance of the river's having ever come so near as to wash away any part of it,* as that historian affirms; though it is not improbable that considerable encroachments have been made upon it, which have greatly altered its original shape, as it affords an excellent kind of gravel for different uses. The mounts are now planted with firs, which, together with the parish-church of Dunipace, standing in the middle between them and the river running hard by, gives this valley a romantic appearance. The common account given of these mounts is, that they were erected as monuments of a peace concluded in that place betwixt the Romans and the Caledonians, and that their name partakes of the language of both people; *Dun*, signifying 'hill,' in the ancient language of the country, and *Pax* 'peace,' in the language of Rome; the compound word Duni-pace, according to this etymology, signifies 'hills of peace.' If the concurring testimony of historians and antiquaries did not unite in giving this original to these mounts, we should be tempted to conjecture that they are sepulchral monuments. Human bones and urns had been discovered in earthen fabrics of a similar construction in many parts of the island; and the little mounts or barrows which are scattered in great numbers around Stonehenge, in Salisbury plain, are generally supposed to have been sepulchres of the ancient Britons." This conjecture of the intelligent historian of Stirlingshire, with regard to the origin of the hills of Dunipace, is supported by his editor Mr. Stirling, who rejects the absurd, mongrel etymology of Buchanan, and states it as more probable that the word Dunipace is entirely Celtic in its origin. *Dun-na-Bais* in Gaelic, would signify, he mentions, 'hills or tumuli of death.' "Dunipace," continues Mr. Nimmo, "is taken notice of in history as a place where important national causes have been decided, and that more than once, by great monarchs in person. The Roman Emperor Severus, accompanied by his sons Caracalla and Geta, is supposed to have here concluded a peace with the Caledonians. We find Edward the 1st of England, at Dunipace, upon the 14th October, 1301, when he signed a warrant to his plenipotentiaries, who were at that time in France, authorizing them to consent to a truce with the Scots, as a necessary preliminary towards a peace with their ally, the French king, between whom and Edward an obstinate war had long raged. At the chapel of this place, too, Robert Bruce and William Wallace are said to have had a second conference, the morning after the battle of Falkirk, which effectually opened the eyes of the former, to a just view of his own true interest, and that of his country. Until the bridge of Larbert was erected in the last century, the ordinary place of crossing the Carron seems to have been at Dunipace. No where else does the river offer a passage naturally so commodious and easy, the banks being generally steep and rugged. The numerous armies which frequently crossed this shire, appear to have taken their route that way, at least since the demolition of a Roman bridge which stood half-a-mile to the eastward." [Nimmo's 'History of Stirlingshire,' p. 68—73.]—A portion of the ancient Caledonian forest, known by the name of Torwood, still remains in this parish. An old oak tree of immense size, used to be pointed out here as having afforded a hiding-place to Sir William Wallace after his defeat in the north. Adjoining to this there is a square field, enclosed by a ditch, where Donald Cargill pronounced sentence of excommunication against Charles II., the Duke of Lauderdale, Sir George Mackenzie, the King's advocate, and others. The population of Dunipace, in 1801, was 948; in 1831, 1,278. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,634. For ecclesiastical statistics, see LARBERT.

DUNKELD AND DOWALLY, a conjunct parish in the north-eastern part of Perthshire. It consists of the town of Dunkeld, and the landward parish of Dowally, both of which were disjoined from the parish of Caputh in 1500. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Logierait; on the south by the parish of Caputh and the river Tay, which divides it from the parish of Little Dunkeld; on the east by the parishes of Cluny and Caputh; and on the west by the Tay, which separates it from Little Dunkeld. A portion of the parish of Dowally, called Dalcapon, is detached from it, and is situated several miles farther north. This portion is bounded on the south and west by the parish of Logierait; on the north by the parish of Moulin; and on the east by the parish of Kirkmichael. The greatest length of the parish is 7 miles; its greatest breadth 3 miles. Its superficial extent is about 14 square miles. The parish stretches along the banks of the Tay, which waters its western boundary, and from that river it rises into steep and barren mountains, of which it is principally composed. It is estimated that its surface consists of about 1,200 acres of arable land, 1,000 of meadows in pasture, 260 of oak wood, and 9,000 of heath, and hill pasture. The valued rent of Dowally is £1,390 2s. 2d. Scots. Assessed property, in 1815, £14,976. The population of the parish amounted, in 1801, to 1,857; in 1831, to 2,037; of whom 566 were in the parish of Dowally, and 1,471 in the town of Dunkeld. Of the whole

* The writer of the Old Statistical Account seems to contradict this statement. He distinctly states that the course which the river had taken when it made the encroachment referred to by Buchanan, is still visible.

population 1,965 are connected with the Establishment, and 72 belong to other denominations. From a more recent survey, the population of the parish of Dowally has increased since 1831 to 596. No new survey has been made of Dunkeld. Dunkeld is the seat of a presbytery, and is in the synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, and sole heritor, the Duke of Athole. The cathedral, which has been fitted up as the parish-church, was built in 1317. It was refitted and repaired in 1820, at an expense of about £5,400, defrayed solely by the late Duke of Athole, with the exception of £990 granted by the Exchequer. Sittings 655. Stipend £161 7s. 7½d., with £63 per annum in lieu of manse and glebe. Gaelic is commonly spoken in the parish of Dowally, and the inhabitants generally understand English very imperfectly. The marches of Dowally in fact are said to constitute a distinct line of demarcation between the two parts of the united parishes in respect to the English and Gaelic languages: see article DOWALLY.—There is also an Independent congregation in Dunkeld. It was established in 1800. Church built in 1800, at an expense of £500. Sittings 310. Stipend £60, and a house worth about £10 annually.—A Glassite congregation has likewise been established for about 90 years. The congregation assembles in the upper flat of a house, rented at £10 per annum, and fitted up at the expense of the congregation. Sittings about 100. There is no minister. The members are only 10 in number, and the average attendance is about 30.—The salary of the parish schoolmaster is £34 4s. 4½d., with £14 of school-fees. Average number of scholars, about 50. There are four other schools in the parish, attended, on an average, by 194 children.

The town of Old Dunkeld is delightfully situated on the north bank of the Tay, close on the river side, and with a finely-wooded hill immediately behind it. It consists of one principal street, extending in a line parallel with the river, and intersected by several smaller streets or lanes. It is a place of great antiquity. In Pictish times it is said to have been the seat of royalty, and it is certain that a cell of Culdees was established here at a very early period. It was afterwards, by David I., in 1130, made the seat of a bishopric, and ranked as the first in Scotland. It is still regarded as the capital of the northern part of Perthshire. Its size, however, is very inconsiderable, the population, in 1831, having been only 1,471. A limited trade of consumption with the surrounding country is carried on, but it is not a trading place in a comprehensive sense, nor has it any manufactures. The cathedral stands apart from the town, and is surrounded by fine old trees. Though now much dilapidated, it is still a fine building. The tower, the two side-aisles, and the nave alone remain. The ruins of the principal aisle in particular are singularly grand. At the west end are the remains of a fine large Gothic window which has originally been beautifully ornamented, but is now sadly injured. The tower, which was founded in 1469, and finished in 1501, is placed at the west end of the north aisle, and is a structure of great elegance. The Tay is crossed at Dunkeld by a magnificent bridge, of which the middle arch is 90 feet wide; the two next 84 feet each; and the two next 74 feet each; with 2 land-arches, each 20 feet wide. Total water-way 446 feet. This bridge was built in 1807–9, at an expense of £14,054, of which £7,000 were contributed by the Duke of Athole.—Dunkeld is a burgh-of-barony under the Duke of Athole. It received from Queen Anne, in 1704, a charter conferring on it the dignity of a royal burgh, with 3 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 10 common-council-men; also fully empowering it "to have freemen, merchants, guild-brothers, municipal courts, or dean-of-guild, with the council and other members, liberties, and emoluments thereto belonging, as also burgess-brothers of the fraternity or guildry, and to be appointed and created with such liberties and privileges as belongs to them, or are usual within any other burgh-royal within the kingdom; with full power and liberty to use, trafique, and merchandize, as well within the said kingdom as without it, in foreign countries, and of exporting and importing all lawful effects and commodities whatsoever." This charter, however, does not appear to have been accepted by the burgh, or carried into effect, as the town continued merely a burgh-of-barony. The jurisdiction of the burgh is that of an ordinary baron-bailie, who is appointed during the pleasure of the superior. He holds no regular court, but trifling disputes are settled by him at his own house: matters of a more serious character being referred to a justice-of-peace court, which meets at Dunkeld once a month. Courts under the new small debt act are held every 2d Monday of February, May, August, and November. Fairs, principally for cattle, are held on the 14th February, 5th April, 20th June, and 2d Tuesday of November. Here are branches of the Commercial bank of Scotland, and of the Perth banking company.

The scenery in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld, particularly in the grounds of the Duke of Athole, is extremely beautiful. The poet, Gray, who visited the town in 1766, thus describes the approach to and situation of the place: "The road came to the brow of a deep descent; and between two woods of oak we saw, far below us, the Tay come sweeping along at the bottom of a precipice at least 150 feet deep, clear as glass, full to the brim, and very rapid in its course. It seemed to issue out of woods thick and tall that rose on either hand, and were overhung by broken rocky crags of vast height. Above them, to the west, the tops of higher mountains appeared, on which the evening clouds reposed. Down by the side of the river, under the thickest shades, is seated the town of Dunkeld. In the midst of it stands a ruined cathedral; the tower and shell of the building still entire. A little beyond it a large house of the Duke of Athole, with its offices and gardens, extends a mile beyond the town: and as his grounds are intersected by the streets and roads, he has flung arches of communication across them, that add much to the scenery of the place." Mr. Gilpin says: "This favoured spot—for it is indeed a beautiful scene—consists of a large circular valley, the diameter of which is in some parts a mile; in others two or three. Its surface is various; and some of the rising grounds within the valley itself would even be esteemed lofty, if it were not for the grand screen of mountains, which circles the whole. At the base of those, towards the south, runs the Tay, in this place broad, deep, and silent. The whole valley is interspersed with wood, both on the banks of the river and in its internal parts; and would have been a still more beautiful scene, if art had done as much as nature. Much indeed it has done, but nothing well. Cascades, and slopes, and other puerilities deform a scene which is in itself calculated to receive all the grandeur of landscape. The walks show some contrivance; and might, with a few alterations, be made beautiful. Indeed the whole is capable of receiving any improvement; and may by this time have received it. I speak of it only as it was a dozen years ago. The remains of the abbey, shrouded in wood, stand on the edge of the lawn; but rather too near the house. The solitude, which naturally belongs to ruins, and the embellishments which are necessary about a habitable mansion, in-

terfere rather too much." [Observations in 1776, Vol. I. pp. 113, 114.]—In the subsequent article will be found some additional remarks on the beautiful scenery of this locality.

DUNKELD (LITTLE), a parish in Perthshire, which adjoins that described in the last article. It consists of the united parishes of Little Dunkeld and Laganallachy; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Dull, and by the Tay, which there divides it from the parish of Logierait; on the west by the parishes of Dull and Weem; on the south by the parishes of Dull, Monzie, Auchtergaven, and Kinclaven; and on the east by the river Tay, which divides it from Logierait, Dunkeld, and Caputh. Its greatest length is 16 miles, its greatest breadth between 5 and 6 miles, and it contains about 31,000 acres. The parish consists of three distinct and populous districts, which are all separated from each other by high hills: viz. the Bishopric, which extends from the Bran along the west bank of the Tay to the northern boundary of the parish; Strathbran, or the valley of the Bran, along the southern confines of the parish; and Murthly, a long, narrow stripe of land stretching from the town of Little Dunkeld along the banks of the Tay to the south-east. The southern and eastern parts of Murthly present an undulating surface. The soil is a kind of black loam mixed with sand, and tolerably fertile. There is a considerable tract of heath in the neighbourhood of Murthly, a portion of which is now covered with fine woods. The western part of the district below Invar is a deep, narrow vale through which the Tay flows. It is adorned with oak-woods, and the bottom forms a stripe of good arable land. On the south side of this valley is situated the celebrated hill of Birnam. The district called the Bishopric is about 10 miles in length from Invar to Grandtully. It derives its name from the greater part of it having formerly been the property of the see of Dunkeld. It forms the western side of a beautiful valley through which the Tay flows in a wide smooth stream. The bottom of this valley is level and fertile; and it is bounded on the west by a long range of high mountains, which present an irregular but bold and abrupt face to the valley. The numerous projections of the range are perpetually changing the point of view, and opening up new prospects to the traveller as he moves along. This district is populous; it contains a number of gentlemen's seats, and is richly adorned throughout the greater part of its surface with oak-woods. The soil is sandy, with a mixture of loam. Beyond the district of the Bishopric, to the western extremity of the parish, there is a wild tract of immense extent composed of hills, moors, and glens, through which considerable streamlets find their way into the river Bran. It does not appear to be distinguished by any general name, and is scarcely occupied by any human habitations. The district of Strathbran extends about 9 miles from west to east, or from Invar to Amulrie. The soil in this district is clay and loam, and it is more moist than either of the others. The surface rises in a gentle slope from both sides of the Bran, and is bounded on the south and north by hills. The soil is fertile, and the greater part of the population of the parish are concentred here. Beyond the valley towards the south there is a long tract of hills occupying nearly 4,000 acres, and covered principally with heath, though in some places affording good pasture. Below Murthly in this parish, there is an inexhaustible body of freestone, of a fine grain, and great hardness. It is of a light, vivid ash colour, and was used for building the cathedral of Dunkeld. The hill of Birnam furnishes slates of a deep blue colour, bordering on violet; and lead-ore has also been found in this elevation. Iron probably exists to some extent in the parish, as there are fountains strongly impregnated with this metal near Dalguise in the Bishopric, and also at Murthly. "In Strathbran," says the Old Statistical Account, "near the king's highway, there is to be met with a remarkable kind of clay. When wet it feels perfectly smooth and unctuous; when dry it acquires a remarkable degree of induration; and when pounded, the powder affects the touch like the finest wheat flour." "This argillaceous substance," it is added, "may be fit for some of the finest works of the potter." A great part of the wealth of this parish consists in the natural woods, which are mostly of oak. The planting of wood has also been carried to an immense extent by several of the proprietors of the parish, particularly by the Duke of Athole, whose beautiful plantations on the banks of the Bran, and on the heights around Little Dunkeld and Invar, have long been the delight and admiration of travellers. The most remarkable points in these grounds are the Rumbling bridge and Ossian's hall. The latter of these is a neat edifice situated on a romantic promontory which overlooks a broad, broken cascade. The stranger is conducted into a small apartment lighted from the top, and desired to look at a picture of Ossian painted on the wall. While he is examining it, it suddenly disappears as if by magic, and he finds himself at the entrance of an oblong apartment, the walls and roof of which are covered with mirrors, wherein the cascade opposite the window is reflected, tumbling as it were in all directions;—a fantastic and ill-assorted combination of the solemnities of nature, with childish toys. There is much sound, sober sense, as well as high poetry, in the 'Effusion' of Wordsworth, on this cascade and its hall, which we make no apology for quoting:—

"What He—who, mid the kindred throng
Of heroes that inspired his song,
Doth yet frequent the hill of storms,
The stars dim-twinkling through their forms!
What! Ossian here—a painted thrall,
Mute fixture on a stuccoed wall;
To serve—an unsuspected screen
For show that must not yet be seen;
And, when the moment comes, to part
And vanish by mysterious art;
Head, harp, and body, split asunder,
For ingress to a world of wonder;
A gay saloon, with waters dancing
Upon the sight wherever glancing;
One loud cascade in front, and lo!
A thousand like it, white as snow,
Streams on the walls, and torrent-foam
As active round the hollow dome,
Illusive cataracts! of their terrors
Not stripped nor voiceless in the mirrors,
That catch the pageant from the flood
Thundering adown a rocky wood.
What pains to dazzle and confound!
What strife of colour, shape, and sound
In this quaint medley, that might seem
Devised out of a sick man's dream!
Strange scene, fantastic and uneasy
As ever made a maniac dizzy,
When disenchanted from the mood
That loves on sudden thoughts to brood!

O Nature! in thy changeful visions,
Through all thy most abrupt transitions,
Smooth, graceful, tender, or sublime—
Ever averse to pantomime,
Thee neither do they know nor us
Thy servants, who can trifle thus;
Else verily the sober powers
Of rock that frowns, and stream that roars,
Exalted by congenial sway
Of spirits, and the undying lay,
And names that moulder not away,
Had wakened some redeeming thought
More worthy of this favoured spot,
Recalled some feeling, to set free
The Bard from such indignity!"

The Old Statistical reporter mentions that a peculiar species of serpent abounds near Ossian's hall and Little Dunkeld. "It grows," he says, "to the

length of twenty inches, is of a yellowish colour, and speckled all over with brown spots, which give it the appearance of a beautiful marble. Its bite is not thought poisonous. This reptile is never seen in elevated situations, but always in grounds of a warm exposure. The black snake worm, from eight to ten inches in length, a noxious animal, is sometimes met with, but very seldom, in the same tract of ground." The same writer mentions a remarkable variety of the lizard tribe, which is found in the moors at the eastern extremity of the parish. "It is," says he, "about nine inches long; the body or trunk is of an unusual length in proportion to the tail, which does not taper gradually from the hind feet as in other lizards, but becomes suddenly small like that of a mouse. The back is full of small protuberances, and guarded with a skin almost as hard as a sea-shell. The eyes are large, clear, and circular, like those of an ordinary trout; the jaws more than an inch in length, and the teeth so strong as to be heard making a ringing noise upon the iron point of a pole, at the distance of more than 10 feet. When irritated it expresses its rage by the reddening and glistening of its eyes." [Old Statistical Account, vol. vi. p. 361.]—Near the bottom of the south-east side of the celebrated Birnam hill, which is in this parish, [see article BIRNAM] there is a round mound which bears some traces of a rude fortification. It has been known from time immemorial by the names of Court hill and Duncan's hill; and tradition reports that it was occasionally occupied by the unfortunate King Duncan. A number of small cairns are in the immediate neighbourhood. A little higher up the same hill are the ruins of an oblong building, called in Gaelic *Forhaillon*, with circular turrets at the corners. Birnam, as is well known, was anciently a forest, and part of the domain of the Scottish kings.—The following interesting tradition is given by the author of the Old Statistical Account of Little Dunkeld, with regard to a small field called the Yoke-haugh, which lies about 2 miles above Little Dunkeld. "A man who may be called the Cincinnatus of Scotland happened, along with his two sons, to be ploughing in this field on the day of the battle of Luncarty. Hearing the fate of the battle, and seeing the Scottish army retreating, he was instantly fired with heroic indignation, and, together with his sons, seized each of them the yoke of an oxen-plough, persuaded their countrymen to rally, and marching at their head, met the Danes on the banks of the Tay, near Caputh, where, having renewed the combat, the aged hero exhibited prodigies of valour, and the Danes were completely defeated. In consequence of this he was dignified by his sovereign with peculiar honours, obtained the name of Hay, and the implement with which he fought for his arms." "The yoke," adds the Reporter, "is still the arms of the noble family of Kinnoul, who are thought to be descended from this saviour of his country."—Besides the remains of antiquity which we have already mentioned, there are a number of Druidical circles, British forts, and immense cairns. A stone-bridge over the Bran, a little above Trochrie, is said, in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account, to be the oldest in Perthshire. The castle of Trochrie on the banks of the Bran, and about 3 miles above Little Dunkeld, was a seat of the unfortunate John, Earl of Gowrie. It is now a complete ruin.—The valued rent of this parish is £4,805 16s. 4d. Scots. The value of assessed property, in 1815, was £5,595. Population, in 1801, 2,977; in 1831, 2,867. Houses 578. Except in the town of Little Dunkeld, the inhabitants are dispersed over the parish in hamlets or small villages.—The parish of Little Dunkeld is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. There are two churches in the parish;—one at Little Dunkeld, which was built in 1798, with 820 sittings; the other at Laganallachy, which is situated in the district of Strathbran, about 3 miles from Little Dunkeld. It can contain about 500 people. Stipend £157 10s. 3d.; glebes at Little Dunkeld and Laganallachy worth about £28 a-year. The minister has also a right of cutting peats for fuel.—There are two parish-schools. The salary of one is £20 18s. 11⅓d., and £10 of school-fees;—that of the other £10, and £15 of school-fees. Total average attendance about 100. There are 5 other schools in the parish, the average number of scholars attending which is about 250.—The town of Little Dunkeld is situated close on the banks of the Tay, in the south-eastern part of the parish, and may not improperly be regarded as a suburb of old Dunkeld, being, in fact, united with it by a bridge over the river.—The small village of Invar, on the Bran near Dunkeld, was the birthplace of Neil Gow. An old oak in the Athole grounds, near this place, is still pointed out as his favourite tree, under which he used to sit for hours composing his beautiful airs.

The following description of the scenery of Dunkeld, by the celebrated traveller, Dr. E. D. Clarke, will probably be new to some of our readers. We quote it, not the less willingly that it contains an ingenious defence of what appears to us the silly artificialities of Ossian's hall, on approaching Dunkeld from the north:—"Nothing," says the Doctor, "occurs particularly remarkable until just before you arrive at the toll-gate, before descending into the beautiful vale of the Tay, and from that moment a scene opens before you, which perhaps has not its parallel in Europe. I know not in all Scotland, nor in any part of Great Britain, a scene more striking than Dunkeld, as you descend to cross the ferry. From the toll-gate towards the river you have the great forest of Birnam above you on the left, and down far to the right a long hollow valley, watered by the rapid meandering Tay, attracts the attention. Dunkeld, shut in by high mountains, rises with its ruined cathedral, its church and houses above the water. To enrich this noble scene, the finest trees are seen flourishing with the greatest redundancy. How weak and groundless are the expressions of Johnson respecting Scotland and its timber, when one beholds this luxuriant valley proudly decorated with majestic oaks, sycamore, limes, beech, maple, birch, and all the glories of the forest! I measured a single oak close to the ferry, and found it to be 17 feet in the girth; and near it stood a sycamore of much greater magnitude. The grounds belonging to the Duke of Athole, I do not hesitate to pronounce, are almost without a rival. There are some scenes about them which bear a resemblance to the finest parts of Mount Edgecumbe in Cornwall. The walks alone form an extent of 16 or 17 miles,* and these are kept in the finest order, not fantastically cut according to any absurd rule which may violate the grandeur of nature, but winding among the most solemn groves and majestic trees which the earth produces. I cannot pretend to detail their beauties. The pencil alone can, and even that would but inadequately describe them. The greatest curiosity of Dunkeld—at least that which is generally esteemed such—is a cascade formed by a fall of the Bran, about ½ mile from the ferry of Invar. The manner in which this is presented to the spectator has been much reprobated by several of our modern tourists

* This is probably under-stated. Dr. Macculloch mentions that the extent of the walks is 50 miles, and that of the rides 30 miles.

who, anxious to show their taste for the beauties of nature, hastily condemn the smallest interference of art. For my own part, I entirely differ with them respecting the cataract of the Bran at Ossian's hall. I consider it as one of the most ingenious and pleasing ornaments to rural scenery I ever beheld. A hermitage or summer-house is placed 40 feet above the bottom of the fall, and constructed in such a manner that the spectator, in approaching the cascade, is entirely ignorant of his vicinity to it, being concealed by the walls of this edifice. Upon entering the building you are struck with a painting of Ossian, playing upon his harp, and singing the songs of other times;—the picture, as you contemplate it, suddenly disappears with a loud noise, and the whole cataract foams at once before you, reflected in several mirrors, and roaring with the noise of thunder. It is hardly possible to conceive a spectacle more striking. If it be objected that machinery contrivance of this sort wears too much the appearance of scenic representation, I should reply, that as scenic representation I admire it, and as the finest specimen of that species of exhibition, which doubtlessly, without the aid of such a deception, would have been destitute of half the effect it is now calculated to produce. A little below this edifice a simple but pleasing arch is thrown across the chasm of the rocks through which the river flows with vast rapidity. About a mile higher up the Bran is the Rumbling bridge, thrown across a chasm of granite about 15 feet wide. The bed of the river for several hundred feet above the arch is copiously charged with massive fragments of rock, over which the river foams and roars like the waters of Ivy bridge in Devonshire. Approaching the bridge, it precipitates itself with great fury through the chasm, casting a thick cloud of spray or vapour high above the bridge, and agitating by its fury even the prodigious masses which form the surrounding rocks. Few objects will more amply repay the traveller for the trouble of visiting them than the woody precipices, the long winding shady groves, the ruins and cataracts of Dunkeld." See article THE BRAN.

DUNLICHTY. See DAVIOT, Inverness-shire.

DUNLOP,* a parish in the north of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Renfrewshire; on the south-east and south by Stewarton; and on the north-west by Beith. It is of an oblong figure, stretching from north-east to south-west, generally about 2 miles broad, but tapering and narrow toward the extremities. Its greatest length is about 7 miles; and it contains about 10¼ square miles. A doubt exists—but with a probability on the negative side—whether or not a small part of it on the north belongs *quoad civilia* to the parish of Neilston in Renfrewshire. The surface, for the most part, is agreeably undulating, nowhere rising into a greater elevation above the beds of the local streams than 150 feet; yet the whole is more than 300 feet above the level of the sea, and, from many of its knolls or little hills, carries the eye minutely and graphically over the richly cultivated country between it and the sea, and away over the map of romance spread out over the wide waters of the frith of Clyde. All the way south-westward it gradually slopes; in some places, it is a beautifully irregular agglomeration of knolls; and often, when it swells up, on one side, in a gentle rising ground, it breaks suddenly down, on the other, in a precipitous rock or grassy-bank overhanging a rivulet. In its central parts, however, it has a somewhat naked appearance from paucity of plantation. The parish is separated from Beith by Lugton water, and from Stewarton by Corsehill-burn, and is bisected into nearly equal parts by the Glazert,—all the streams flowing south-westward; and it derives from them a little beauty, and only a trifling advantage. The soil, in some places, is a fine loam; in a few spots, is moss; but in general is of a clayey, retentive nature, and very productive. Limestone abounds; coal is of very inferior quality, and is not worked. Dunlop house, beautifully situated on the brook which forms the south-eastern boundary, is a splendid mansion. Dunlop has long been celebrated for its cheese; and though now successfully competed with by most parishes in Ayrshire, and some in Renfrewshire, in the production of that article, is even yet unsurpassed. Barbara Gilmour—a woman whose wits were sharpened, and whose range of observation was varied, by exile to Ireland, during the troubles in Scotland between the Restoration and the Revolution—settled down in Dunlop as a farmer's wife; and having specially turned her attention to the produce of the dairy, successfully attempted to manufacture from unskimmed milk a species of cheese then unknown in Scotland, and altogether different from the horny, insipid produce of skimmed milk still in use among the peasantry of Peebles and other secluded districts. Her manufacture was speedily imitated by her neighbours; and, in a short time, came into such general demand, under the name of Dunlop cheese, that, whether the produce of her own hands, or that of her neighbours, or that of persons in adjoining parishes, it found far and near a ready market. Even Mr. Cobbett himself has pronounced it "equal in quality to any cheese from Cheshire, Gloucestershire, or Wiltshire." About 25,000 stones are now produced annually in the parish; and large quantities from other parishes in the south and west pass through it as an entrepot both convenient for its situation, and advantageous for its celebrity. Dunlop is traversed for 5 miles by the road between Kilmarnock and Paisley; it is otherwise well-provided with roads; and it may now enjoy facility of communication from its being near the range of the Glasgow and Ayr railway.—The village of Dunlop is situated near the centre of the parish; 3 miles north of Stewarton; 5 south of Beith; and 9 north-east of Irvine. It consists of a single street, and has upwards of 200 inhabitants.—Population of the parish, in 1801, 808; in 1831, 1,040. Houses 210. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,762.—Dunlop is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend £215 1s. 6d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £296 0s. 11d. The parish-church was built in 1835. Sittings 750. The church was formerly a vicarage of the monks of Kilwinning. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3d., with from £18 to £21 other emoluments. There are 3 schools non-parochial.

DUNMAGLAS, a district in the shire of Nairn, though locally in the shire of Inverness, and old parish of Dunlichty; 19 miles north-east by east of Fort-Augustus. Here is the seat of the ancient family of MacGillivray, chief of the clan of that name. This district anciently belonged to the Thanes of Calder, one of whom procured an Act in 1405, incorporating all his lands in the shires of Inverness and Forres, into the shire of Nairn; and, accordingly, Dunmaglas forms still a part of that county, though under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Inverness. Dunmaglas is situated among and comprehends the whole of the sources of the river Farigag, in Stratherrick, above Abershea. The whole is in the form of an oblique parallelogram, of

* At the village of Dunlop is a small hill, anciently fortified, round which is a bend or winding of the local stream. This hill, in the Scoto-Irish language, is *Dun-lub*, 'the Hill at the bend.' Hence the origin of the name Dunlop.

which the longer diagonal runs north and south about 7 miles; the extent being about 16 square miles.

DUNMORE, or ELPHINSTONE, a village in the shire of Stirling, and parish of Airth; 8 miles south-east of Stirling. This village is situated upon the Forth, and is within the jurisdiction of the port of Alloa. The castle of Dunmore is the ancient seat of the family of Murray, from whence they derive their title of Earl. The 1st Earl of Dunmore was Lord Charles Murray, 2d son of John, Marquis of Athole, and of Lady Amelia Stanley, by whom the sovereignty of the isle of Man, and the barony of Strange, came into the Athole family. His lordship was the 6th in descent from Mary, queen-dowager of France, the beautiful daughter of Henry VII., through the Earls of Derby, and the Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland. See AIRTH.

DUNMORE. See MONZIE.

DUNMYAT, a beautiful conical eminence in the parish of Logie, and vicinity of Stirling, commanding a splendid panoramic view of the carse of Stirling.

DUNNET, a parish in the county of Caithness, bounded by the Pentland frith on the north; by Canisbay on the east; Bower on the south; and Olrick on the west. It extends about 10 miles in length; and is on an average 2½ in breadth. It is the most northerly parish in Great Britain; the extremity of Dunnet-head being found by the latest observations, to be farther north than Duncansby-head, or John-o'-Groats. Except Dunnet-head, [see next article,] there is scarcely an eminence in the parish. The soil is in general light, with little clay or deep loam; and by far the greater part is incapable of cultivation. The coast is in most places bold and rocky. On the east of Dunnet-bay there is a beautiful level sand, stretching for 2 miles along the shore, over which the sea ebbs and flows above a quarter of a mile. The sand above high-water-mark is loose; and by being exposed to driving, frequently hurts the neighbouring lands. Adjoining to it, there is a tract of barren sand nearly 2 miles in diameter, which is said to have been arable ground, or rich pasture, some time about the end of the 17th century. The ruins of cottages are now appearing in different parts of it; but they seem to be of a much older date. That part of the parish to the east of Dunnet-head, along the frith, has a low rocky shore.* Though Dunnet-bay runs far into the land, it affords no shelter for any vessels upon the north side of it, which is contiguous to Dunnet-head, as it is exposed to the west. But on the Pentland frith, to the east of the Head, there are several very secure havens for boats or small craft. The haven of Brough, close by the Head, is well-sheltered from every wind but the north-west. The harbour of Ham, or Holm, scarcely a mile to the east of Brough, might also be rendered safe for small vessels at little expense. It has, however, the inconvenience of a bar of sand and gravel across the entrance of it, upon which there is not sufficient depth of water for vessels in any great burden, but with spring-tides. Scarfskerry is a narrow creek between two rocks, and affords a convenient landing for boats with easy weather, but is not capable of being much improved. Dunnet-bay affords excellent flounders and haddocks; and is sometimes frequented by shoals of herrings, in July and August. Besides these, great quantities of cuddins, as they are called here, or small saiths, are caught in the summer-season. The frith abounds with excellent cod and ling, which are found principally in deep water, in the tide-way, and taken with a line of 50 or 60 fathoms, to which a single hook is fixed, and a lead sinker. The village or hamlet of Dunnet, situated to the east of Dunnet-head, and to the north-east of the bay, has a beautiful exposure and declivity to the south. There are several caves in the rocks here, and the vestiges of some old chapels are still to be seen.—Two inner cells of Picts' houses exist at Ham. The entrances are about 8 feet asunder, and seem to have led from two outer circular apartments, of about 17 or 18 feet diameter, which appear to have had a communication from the one to the other. The entrance to the largest cell is near 30 inches wide; but as it is much filled up with earth, it is not known what the height of it may have originally been. The cell is about 9 feet long, and 6 feet wide about the middle; but becomes narrower towards the farther extremity, which is circular. The roof is about 5 feet from the earth in the floor. The walls are constructed of large rough stones, apparently without any kind of cement. Every course in the walls projects a little over that immediately below it, till they approach within about 3 feet of one another. That space is covered by a course of strong stone lintels. The smaller cell is finished in the same manner. And the whole is covered with earth, which forms a beautiful green mount, about 8 or 9 feet above the level of the adjacent field.—There is a grave-stone in the churchyard, the inscription on which is as follows:—"Here lies Margaret Wallace, daughter of William Wallace, who was murdered by Alexander Calder, son of Alexander Calder in Dunnet, because he could not have her in marriage. August the 29th, in the year of God 1635." There is a tradition, that the murder was committed on a Sunday morning; and that the murderer, by fleeing to Orkney, escaped punishment.—Freestone of excellent quality is quarried at Dunnet-head; but, in this remote region, it is of little value.—Population, in 1801, 1,366; in 1831, 1,906. Houses 387. Assessed property £10.—This parish is in the synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and presbytery of Caithness. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Baronet. Stipend £191 4s. 6d.; glebe £12. Unappropriated teinds £870 12s. 9d.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £10 fees. There are 4 non-parochial schools.

DUNNET-HEAD, an extensive promontory, running into the Pentland frith, on the north-western point of the parish of Dunnet, in N. lat. 58°

* "The current in the Pentland frith off this coast is exceedingly strong during spring-tides, so that no vessel can stem it. The flood-tide runs, from west to east, at the rate of 10 miles an hour, with new and full moon. It is then high water at Scarfskerry—whence the ferry-boat crosses from Dunnet for Orkney—at 9 o'clock. As the water begins to fall upon the shore, the current immediately turns to the west; but the strength of the flood is so great in the middle of the frith, that it continues to run east till about twelve. These contiguous currents, running with amazing velocity in opposite directions, have a strange appearance from the land, in a day favourable for observing them. With a gentle breeze of westerly wind, about 8 o'clock in the morning, the whole frith seems as smooth as a sheet of glass, from Dunnet-head to Hoy-head, in Orkney. About 9 the sea begins to be in a rage, for about 100 yards to appearance, off the Head, while all without that continues smooth as before. This appearance gradually advances towards the frith, and along the shore to the east: though the effects of it are not much felt upon the shore, till it reach Scarfskerry-head, which is about 3 miles distant from Dunnet-head, as the land between these two points forms a considerable bay. By 2 o'clock the whole frith seems to be in a rage. About 3 in the afternoon, it is low water on the shore, when all the former phenomena are reversed; the smooth water beginning to appear on the land, and advancing gradually till it reaches the middle of the frith. From the strength of the tides, and the surprising velocity of these contiguous currents in opposite directions, the Pentland frith is a very dangerous navigation to strangers, especially if they approach near the land. But the natives along the coast are so well-acquainted with the direction of the tides, that they can take advantage of every one of these currents, to carry them safe to one harbour or another. Hence very few accidents happen but from want of skill or knowledge of the tides. The safest way for strangers is either to take a pilot on board, or to keep at a considerable distance from the land. The frith is said to be about 12 miles broad, opposite to Dunnet, though no exact measurement has probably been taken."—*Old Statistical Account*:—See also on the subject of these tides, article CANISBAY.

40′. and W. long. 3° 22′. It consists of several hills interspersed with valleys, in which is a considerable extent of pasture for small cattle and sheep. Through its whole extent, Dunnet-head presents a front of broken rocks to the sea, the height of which varies from 100 to 400 feet. It is joined to the land by a narrow isthmus, about 1¼ mile broad. A light-house was erected on this headland in 1831. It shows a fixed light, visible at the distance of 23 miles in clear weather, and elevated 340 feet above high water. A great variety of fowls frequent the rocks; one called the layer, or puffin, is found in no other place of the British isles, except Hoyhead in Orkney, and the cliffs of Dover.

DUNNICHEN,* a parish near the centre of Forfarshire, bounded on the north by Roscobie and Kirkden; on the east by Kirkden; on the south-east and south by Carmylie; and on the west by Inverarity and Forfar. It is of extremely irregular outline; having a main body of nearly the form of a parallelogram, and sending off arms which embrace and almost bisect the parish of Kirkden. Part of it, too, is quite detached. It is about 4 miles in length, and contains 4,024½ Scotch acres. The surface in general consists of gently sloping ridges, and is considerably high, but does not shoot up into any very great elevations. The hill of Dunnichen, whose summit forms the northern boundary line, and which stretches about 3 miles in a south-easterly direction, is the highest ground; and at its loftiest point rises 520 feet above the level of a stream on a neighbouring plain, and 720 above the level of the sea. On the summit and sides of this hill—which, with trivial exceptions, is all cultivated or planted—the soil is a friable sandy loam; and in most other parts of the parish it is either of the same character as here, or a friable clay with a retentive subsoil. A brook, called Vinny or Finny, runs from west to east along the base of the hill of Dunnichen, receiving some rills in its course, and passes into Kirkden, there to disgorge itself into the Lunan. The parish is ill-provided with roads. The villages, in addition to Lethem, a place of considerable rural importance, [See LETHEM], are Dunnichen, where there is an annual fair, on the third Wednesday of March, O. S.; Dummitormont or Drummietermon, and Cotlon of Lownie, both inhabited chiefly by small farmers, most of whom are weavers; and two hamlets, the one at Bouriefad and the other at Craichy. Dunnichen house is a fine mansion, beautifully embosomed in plantation. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,043; in 1331, 1,513. Houses 331. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,505.—Dunnichen is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 2s. 3d.; glebe £11. The parish-church was built in 1802, and repaired in 1817. Sittings 456. An Independent chapel, situated in Lethem, was built in 1802. Sittings 360. A chapel of the United Secession, also situated in Lethem, was recently erected.—There are 3 schools, 2 of them non-parochial. One of the latter is in Lethem, and the other at Dumburrow bridge. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with school-fees, and also £5 of other emoluments.

DUNNING, a parish in the south of Perthshire, at the northern extremity of the Ochill chain, where it terminates in Strathearn. It is bounded on the north by Methven, from which it is separated by the Earn; on the east by Forteviot and Forgandenny; on the south by Kinross-shire; and on the west by Auchterarder. It is intersected by several small streams, tributaries of the Dunning water, which flow northwards into the Earn. The village of Dunning, near the centre of the parish, 5 miles east-north-east of Auchterarder, was burnt by the rebels in 1716. It is now a neat little town, under the government of a baron-bailie, and having fairs on the 2d Tuesday in May, O. S., the 20th of June, and the 24th of October. The parish-church is situated here, and there are also a United Secession church, and a Relief church. The only manufacture here is that of coarse linen.—Duncruib, the property and residence of the ancient and noble family of Rollo, in this parish, was a grant to the family of Rollo, by David Earl of Strathearn, with the consent of King Robert his father, the charter bearing date the 13th of February, 1380; in 1512, it was erected into a free barony; and, in 1651, Sir Andrew Rollo, Knt., was raised to the dignity of Baron Rollo of Duncruib, by Charles II.—The House of Keltie, the property of the Drummonds of Keltie, is an ancient edifice. Population, in 1801, 1,504; in 1831, 2,045. Houses 297. Assessed property £6,593.—This parish, formerly a chapelry, is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend £238 19s. 2d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £13 18s. 6d.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £18 fees. There are 2 private schools.

DUNNOTTAR, a parish in the county of Kincardine, bounded on the north by Fetteresso parish, from which it is divided by the rivulet Carron; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by Kinneff; and on the west by Glenbervie parishes. Its form is triangular, extending about 4 miles in length on each side, by 2¾ in breadth, at the base along the coast; and comprehending 8,156 superficial acres. It is situated at the beginning of the great how or hollow of the Mearns, which extends through the county of Forfar, under the name of Strathmore. The surface is uneven, with frequent but inconsiderable risings, which do not deserve the name of hills. Towards the coast the soil is a kind of clay loam; but as it recedes it degenerates into a wet gravelly moor. The sea-coast, especially that part of it called Fowlsheugh, upwards of a mile in length, is very bold, and formed of alternate strata of freestone and plum-pudding-stone, the latter containing nodules of quartz and limestone. There are many deep caves in the rocks, which are much frequented by gulls, coots, and other sea-fowls. At the north-eastern corner, where the rivulet Carron runs into the sea, is situated the town of Stonehaven, the capital of the county, having a fine natural harbour: See STONEHAVEN. The harbour is surrounded with excellent quarries of freestone of a most durable quality, and extremely valuable for building. The turnpike-road from Montrose to Aberdeen passes through the town of Stonehaven; and another road runs directly from that town to Perth, through the valley of Strathmore. The fishing-village of Cratown is situated on the south-eastern boundary of the parish. Fishing is very successfully carried on along the coast. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,973–1886; in 1831, 1852. Houses 326. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,137.—This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Minister's stipend £232 19s. 10d.; glebe £8. The church is situated near the Carron, not far from Stonehaven. It was rebuilt in 1782.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £54 4s. 6d. of school-fees, &c. There are two private schools in the parish. A school was to be erected in 1836, at which 30 of the poorest children in the town or burgh of Stonehaven are to receive gratuitous education.

DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, in the above parish, stands

* The name is supposed to consist of the Gælic *dun*, 'a hill,' and the word *Nechtan*, the name of a Pictish chief who is traditionally reported to have resided in the parish.

on the coast about a mile-and-a-half to the south of Stonehaven, on a stupendous perpendicular rock, 160 feet above sea-level. Its flat summit is several acres in extent. The whole mass somewhat resembles, in form, the rock on which Edinburgh castle is built, projects into the sea, and is almost separated from the land by a very deep chasm, which served as a kind of natural fosse or ditch; the adjacent rock having been scarped and rendered inaccessible by art. The castle ruins consist of a series of stately towers and other buildings occupying an extensive area, and rather resembling a ruinous town than a dismantled fortress. From its situation and its extent this celebrated castle forms one of the most majestic ruins in Scotland; and, before the era of artillery, must have been impregnable. The only approach to it is by a steep path winding round the body of the rock. The entrance is through a gate, in a wall about 40 feet high; whence, by a long passage, partly arched over, and through another gate pierced with four œilettes or loop-holes, the area of the castle is reached. This passage was also formerly strengthened by two iron portcullises. The area is surrounded by an embattled wall, and occupied by buildings of very different ages, which, though dismantled, are, in general, tolerably entire, wanting only roofs and floors. "The battlements, with their narrow embrasures," says the author of 'A Summer Ramble,' "the strong towers and airy turrets full of loop-holes for the archer and the musketeer,—the hall for the banquet, and the cell for the captive,—are all alike entire and distinct. Even the iron rings and bolts that held the culprits, for security or torture, still remain to attest the different order of things which once prevailed in this country. Many a sigh has been sent from the profound bosom of this vast rock,—many a despairing glance has wandered hence over the boundless wave,—and many a weary heart has there sunk rejoicing into eternal sleep." The most ancient edifice, except the chapel, is a square tower said to have been built about the latter end of the 14th century. A large range of lodging-rooms and offices, with a long gallery of 120 feet, seems to be of a very modern date,—not older than the latter end of the 16th century. There are ruins of various other buildings and conveniences necessary or proper for a garrison, such as barracks, a basin or cistern of water 20 feet in diameter, a bowling-green, and a forge said to have been used for casting iron bullets. The building now called the chapel was at one time the parish-church; for, notwithstanding its difficulty of access, the church, and even the burial-place of the parish, were originally situated on the top of this rock. During the contention between Bruce and Baliol, its natural strength induced Sir William Keith, the great marischal of Scotland, to build a castle on it as a place of safety for himself and his friends during these troublesome times; but, in order to avoid offence, he first built a church for the parish in a more convenient place; notwithstanding which, the bishop of St. Andrews excommunicated him for violating sacred ground. Sir William, on this, applied to Pope Benedict XIII., setting forth the exigency of the case, and the necessity of such a fortress, with the circumstance of his having built another church; on which his holiness issued his bull, dated 18th July, 1394, directing the bishop to take off the excommunication, and to allow Sir William to enjoy the castle at all times, on the payment of a certain recompense to the church; after which it continued in the Keith family till the forfeiture of the late Earl in 1715. About the year 1296 this castle was taken by Sir William Wallace, who, according to his historian, burnt 4,000 Englishmen in it. Blind Harry gives the following very lively account of this achievement:—

The Englishmen, that durst them not abide
Before the host full fear'dly forth they flee
To Dunnoter, a swake within the sea.
No further they might win out of the land.
They 'sembled there while they were four thousand,
Ran to the kirk, ween'd girth to have tane,
The lave remained upon the rock of stane.
The bishop there began to treaty ma,
Their lives to get, out of the land to ga;
But they were rude, and durst not well
Wallace in fire gart set all hastily,
Burnt up the kirk and all that was therein.
Attour the rock the lave ran with great din;
Some hung on crags, right dolefully to dee,
Some lap, some fell, some fluttered in the sea,
No Southern in life was left in that hold,
And them within they burnt to powder cold.
When this was done, feil fell on their knees down,
At the bishop asked absolution.
When Wallace leugh, said, I forgive you all;
Are ye war-men, repent ye for so small?
They rued not us into the town of Air,
Our true barons when they hanged there!

In 1336 the castle of Dunnottar was refortified by Edward III. in his progress through Scotland; but, as soon as he had quitted the kingdom, it was retaken by Sir Andrew Murray, the Regent of Scotland. No further event of any historical interest or importance in respect to this castle occurred for many centuries afterwards, during which it was the chief seat of the Marischal family. But, in the time of the great civil war, it was besieged by the Marquis of Montrose; the Earl Marischal of that day being a staunch Covenanter. The earl had immured himself in his castle, together with a great many of his partizans, including 16 covenanting clergymen who had here sought refuge from Montrose. The earl would have come to terms with Montrose; but he was dissuaded by his ministerial party, and the royalist at once subjected his property to military execution. Stonehaven and Cowie, which belonged to the vassals of the Earl Marischal, were burnt; the woods of Fetteresso shared their fate, and the whole of the lands in the vicinity were ravaged. The earl is said to have deeply regretted his rejection of Montrose's proposals, when he beheld the smoke ascending from his property; "but the famous Andrew Cant, who was among the number of his ghostly company, edified his resolution at once to its original pitch of firmness, by assuring him that that reek would be a sweet-smelling incense in the nostrils of the Lord, rising, as it did, from property which had been sacrificed to the holy cause of the covenant." During the Commonwealth, Dunnottar castle was selected as the strongest place in the kingdom for the preservation of the regalia from the English army which then overran the country. Being deposited in this castle by order of the privy-council, Earl Marischal obtained from the public a garrison, with an order for suitable ammunition and provisions. Cromwell's troops, under command of Lambert, besieged the castle, which was put under command of George Ogilvy of Barras, in this parish, as lieutenant-governor; the earl himself having joined the king's forces in England. Ogilvy did not surrender till the siege had been converted into a blockade, when he was reduced by famine and a consequent mutiny in the garrison. He had previously, however, removed the regalia by a stratagem on account of which he was long imprisoned in England. Mrs. Granger, wife of the minister of Kinneff, had requested permission of Major-general Morgan, who then commanded the besieging army, to visit Mrs. Ogilvy, the lady of the lieutenant-governor. Having obtained permission, Mrs. Granger, who was a resolute woman, packed up the crown among some clothes, and carried it out of the castle in her lap; her servant maid, at the same time, carrying the sword and sceptre on her back, in a bag of flax. The English general very politely assisted the lady

to mount her horse. The regalia were kept sometimes in the church of Kinneff, concealed under the pulpit, and at other times in a double-bottomed bed at the manse, till the Restoration, in 1660, when they were delivered to Mr. George Ogilvy, who presented them to Charles II. For this good service, with his long imprisonment and loss of property, Ogilvy received no farther mark of royal favour or reward than the title of Baronet and a new coat-of-arms. Sir John Keith, brother to the Earl Marischal, was created Earl of Kintore; but honest Mr. Granger and his wife had neither honour nor reward. The family of Barras have still in their custody a receipt granted by the Earl Marischal on the delivery of the regalia.* Dunnottar was used, in the year 1685, as a state prison for confining the Covenanters, males and females, who, to the number of 167, had been seized at different times in the west of Scotland, during the persecution under Charles II. In the warmest season of the year they were all barbarously thrust into a vault, still called 'the Whig's vault,' where a number of them died, and a grave-stone in the churchyard of Dunnottar records their place of burial. The castle was dismantled soon after the rebellion of 1715, on the attainder of James Earl Marischal.

DUNOLLY, a castle built on a great rock on the shore, about 2 miles from Dunstaffnage in Mid-Lorn. "Nothing," says Sir Walter Scott, "can be more wildly beautiful than the situation of Dunolly. The ruins are situated upon a bold and precipitous promontory, overhanging Loch-Etive, and distant about a mile from the village and port of Oban. The principal part which remains is the donjon, or keep; but fragments of other buildings, overgrown with ivy, attest that it had been once a place of importance, as large apparently as Artornish or Dunstaffnage. These fragments enclose a court-yard, of which the keep probably formed one side: the entrance being by a steep ascent from the neck of the isthmus, formerly cut across by a moat, and defended doubtless by outworks and a drawbridge. Beneath the castle stands the present mansion of the family, having on the one hand Loch-Etive, with its islands and mountains; on the other, two romantic eminences tufted with copsewood. There are other accompaniments suited to the scene; in particular, a huge upright pillar, or detached fragment of that sort of rock called plum-pudding stone, upon the shore, about a quarter of a mile from the castle. It is called *Clach-na-cau*, or the Dog's pillar, because Fingal is said to have used it as a stake to which he bound his celebrated dog Bran. Others say, that when the Lord of the Isles came on a visit to the Lord of Lorn, the dogs brought for his sport were kept beside this pillar. Upon the whole, a more delightful and romantic spot can scarce be conceived; and it receives a moral interest from the considerations attached to the residence of a family once powerful enough to confront and defeat Bruce, and now sunk into the shade of private life." ['Lord of the Isles,' Note.] It is now possessed by M'Dougal of that ilk, the representative of the ancient family of this name. Such is the traditionary reminiscence of the dignity of Dunstaffnage, that, according to the inhabitants of the district, Dunolly was little more than one of the office-houses connected with the palace. For, misled by similarity of sound, if not partly by the love of the marvellous, as in Gaelic *ollamh*—pronounced *ollah*—signifies 'a physician,' it is received as an historical fact that the medical practitioner who was attached to the royal family had this castle allotted to him as his residence, the name being rendered 'the Fort of the physician.' While, however, the absurdity of the idea appears, not only from the distance, which must have rendered it quite ineligible as a residence for one whose services would be often required at a moment's warning, but from the total improbability that a place of such consequence would be assigned to any officer of the court; it seems to be directly opposed to historical proof of a far more authentic character than the greatest part of that which our meagre records furnish in regard to so remote a period. *Olaf* was a very common name among the Danes and Norwegians. It appeared in different forms; as in that of *Aulaiv*, *Aulaf*, *Olave*, *Olo*, and in Latin of *Olaus*. Of this name there was a Scandinavian king of Dublin, A.D. 853, and another, A.D. 959. Somerled, Thane of Argyle, and Lord of the Isles, who flourished about the middle of the 12th century, married a daughter of Olaus, King of Man, from whom our genealogists deduce two dynasties, distinguished, in the stormy history of the middle ages,—the Lords of the Isles, and the Lords of Lorn. As the Norse princes—whether coming immediately from Norway, from the Orkneys, from Ireland, or from Man—made frequent descents on the western coasts and islands of Scotland, it seems al

* Sir Walter Scott, in a letter addressed to Mr. Croker, says: "The castle of Dunnottar, though very strong, and faithfully defended, was at length under the necessity of surrendering; being the last strong place in Britain on which the royal flag floated in these calamitous times. Ogilvie and his lady were threatened with the utmost extremities by the republican general, Morgan, unless they should produce the regalia. The governor stuck to it that he knew nothing of them; as in fact they had been carried away without his knowledge. The lady maintained she had given them to John Keith, second son of the Earl-Marischal, by whom, she said, they had been carried to France. They suffered a long imprisonment and much ill-usage. On the Restoration, the old Countess Marischal, founding upon the story Mrs. Ogilvie had told to screen her husband, obtained for her own son, John Keith, the earldom of Kintore, and the post of Knight-marischal, with £400 a-year, as if he had been in truth the preserver of the regalia. It soon proved that this reward had been too hastily given; for Ogilvie of Barra produced the regalia, the honest clergyman refusing to deliver them to any one but those from whom he received them. Ogilvie was made a Knight-baronet, however, and got a new charter of the lands acknowledging this good service. Thus it happened, oddly enough, that Keith, who was abroad during the transaction, and had nothing to do with it, got the earldom, pension, &c.; Ogilvie only inferior honours; and the poor clergyman nothing whatever, or, as we say, the bare's foot to lick. As for Ogilvie's lady, she died before the Restoration, her health being destroyed by the hardships she endured from the Cromwellian satellites. She was a Douglas, with all the high spirit of that proud family. On her death-bed, and not till then, she told her husband where the honours were concealed, charging him to suffer death rather than betray them." [Life of Sir W. Scott, vol. iv. pp. 117, 118.]—These regalia, as is well known, are now deposited in the crown-room in Edinburgh castle. The interest attaching to them, however, depends not on their splendour, but on the many momentous historical events with which they are associated. The principal object is the Crown, which has overshadowed the brows of so many monarchs, from the heroic restorer of Scottish independence, to the boyish James: for there seems good reason for believing that the lower and massy portion, consisting of the purest metal, was the identical golden circlet worn by Robert Bruce. Lateral ornaments were added by succeeding monarchs; and at last it assumed its present elegant shape, and was closed in at the top, to distinguish this royal badge from the coronets then generally adopted by the nobles. When one of these aspired to regal power, he was said to be about to "close his coronet." The imperial crown of Scotland is of pure gold, enriched with diamonds, pearls, and curious enamellings. It differs from the crown of England: the latter being alternately adorned with crosses patee, and fleurs de lis; whereas the Scotch crown has only crosses floree; such as we see on our old coins and churches. It is 9 inches in diameter, and, from the union circle to the top of the cross patee, (the only one upon the crown,) on the summit of the golden celestial globe, 6½ inches. The stem of the sceptre is in the form of a hexagon, 2 feet in length. Under the figure of the Virgin Mary, is the letter J; under that of St. James, the letter R; and beneath St. Andrew, the figure 5. Ten thistles encircle the stem. The whole length of the sceptre is 34 inches. Pope Julius 2d presented the sword to James IV. It is 5 feet long. On the blade are indented with gold, Julius II. P.; and, on the scabbard, in golden characters, Julius II. PON. MAX. N. His Holiness had for his armorial figures, an oak-tree puctuate, a hill, and a star. The two latter cannot be found on the sword: probably they were on the two enamelled plates which are now lost from off the pommel. That he had such armorial figures is certain, from the verses made by Voltoline, a famous Italian poet, said to have been found in a monastery:

Quercus, Mons, Stella, formant tua stemmata, Princeps
Hisque tribus trinum stat diadema tuum.
Tuta ratis Petri, mediis non flectitur undis,
Mons tegit a ventis, stellaque monstrat iter.

most certain that the name *Dunolly* signifies 'the Fortified hill of Olave.' That it was a place of very considerable consequence in that quarter, and had received this name, even before the close of the 7th century, is undeniable, from the notice taken of it in that invaluable relic of antiquity, the 'Annals of Ulster.' Here it is mentioned, "A. D. 685. Combussit Tula aman (*sic*) *Duin Olla*." It is afterwards said,—"700. The destruction of *Dunaila* by Selvach."—"713. *Dun Olla* construitur apud Selvaon."—"733. Talorgan filius Drostani comprehensus alligatur juxta *arcem Olla*."—"852. Aulay, King of Lochlin," *i. e.* of Scandinavia, "came into Ireland, and all the foreigners of Ireland submitted to him." In the oldest map we have of Lorn—that of Timothy Pont—Dunolly is denominated *Doun oldyf*. Pinkerton entertains the same idea as to the origin of the name. In reference to one of the passages quoted from the Annals of Ulster, in which the place is called *Dunolla*, he says: "This is surely the noted Castle in Lorn." ['Enquiry,' ii. 122.] That excellent northern scholar Johnstone gives the same explanation:—"*Dun Oly*, *i. e.* Olave's tower. The place might receive this name, from having been the residence of *Olave*, the youngest son of Somerled, thane of Argyle." ['Haco's Expedition against Scotland,' Note 77.]—There was lately discovered at Dunolly, an interesting subject for antiquarian examination. Some workmen employed in removing the soil from a spot immediately under the rock upon which the ruins of the castle stand, and occupied for at least a century past as garden ground, came, at the depth of about five feet, to a bed of ashes covering a considerable surface. A layer of loose stones, about four feet deep, succeeded, and upon being removed, showed the top of a wall of solid mason-work, running parallel with and closely attached to the castle rock. Curiosity led to the removal of a part of the wall, and the trouble was recompensed by discovering the entrance to a spacious cavern, the whole interior of which was ornamented with the most beautiful stalactites. But—what will excite a deeper feeling—the excavators found that they had broken in upon the slumbers of the dead; for, placed regularly round the bottom of the cave, lay many mouldering remnants of mortality. In the centre of this charnel-house was a large flag-stone covering an opening not unlike a modern grave; but nothing was found in it to disclose the purpose for which it had been reserved. Among the ashes were the bones of various animals, pieces of iron, remains of broadswords, a few defaced coins, and other vestiges of the hand of man. There is no existing tradition of the cave, or the use to which it had been dedicated.—Thomas Brydson, in his 'Pictures of the Past,' has the following pleasing verses on Dunolly castle:—

The breezes of this vernal day
Come whispring through thine empty hall,
And stir, instead of tapestry,
The weed upon the wall;

And bring from out the murm'ring sea,
And bring from out the vocal wood,
The sound of nature's joy to thee,
Mocking thy solitude.

Yet proudly, 'mid the tide of years,
Thou lift'st on high thine airy form—
Scene of primeval hopes and fears—
Slow yielding to the storm!

From thy gray portal oft at morn,
The ladies and the squires would go,
While swell'd the hunter's bugle-horn
In the green glen below;

And minstrel-harp, at starry night,
Woke the high strain of battle here,
When with a wild and stern delight
The warrior stoop'd to hear.

All fled for ever! leaving nought
Save lonely walls in ruin green,
Which dimly lead my wand'ring thought
To moments that have been.

DUNOON* AND KILMUN, a parish in Argyleshire, in the district of Cowal, on the west side of the frith of Clyde. It is about 24 miles in length, and on an average 3 in breadth, but in some places 9 miles in breadth. The general appearance of the country is flat and agreeable, having a few eminences covered with natural wood in the back part of the parish. The soil is sandy and fertile; the coast is also sandy, and presents no safe creek or harbour for vessels of any burden. "It is probable," we are told in the Old Statistical Account, "that the mount on which the castle of Dunoon is situated, was once surrounded by the sea; and the minister's glebe has a bank of sandy clay in it which seems to have been formed by the sea." But this seat of royal greatness is now so demolished that there is scarcely a vestige of it remaining. This has been chiefly in consequence of the dilapidations to which it has been subjected, the stones having been abstracted for building the adjoining cottages. It appears to have consisted of three towers,—one looking up the frith, another in an opposite direction, and a third guarding the approach from the land. The first of these is the only one of which there are any distinct traces. It has been of a circular form. On the side parallel with the frith, may be seen the remains of a small entrance, which it is supposed must have served as a sally-port and a place of escape in cases of emergency. It is believed that there are still a number of vaulted apartments, pretty entire, under the ruins. The site of the castle includes about an acre of ground: being

* The orthography of this term has assumed a variety of forms. It is erroneously given by Gough under that of *Denoon*; and still more so in Timothy Pont's map, where it appears as *Dunouy*. In this map, the river 'Clyd' is represented as terminating opposite to Dunoon, and 'Dunbritan Fyrht' as commencing immediately below. The industrious Macpherson has pointed out *Dunhun* or *Dunhovyn* as the capital castle of the lordship of Cowal. The latter orthography corresponds with Wyntoun's, which is *Dwnhovyn* and *Dwnhowryn*; nearly agreeing in sound with *Downhowne*, that of Fordun. Boece has *Downhome*. Irvine explains *Noviodunum* as denoting 'Dunoon castle, in Cowall, be-east Towart point.' He follows the absurd mode adopted by Buchanan, who has often completely disguised the local names of our country, by giving them a Latin form totally removed from that which properly belongs to them or is indicative of their origin. According to this form, the term has been supposed to be derived from the Gaelic *dun*, 'a castle,' and *nuadh*, 'new.' For Buchanan gives it as 'Noviodunum, vel Dunum Novum, in Covalia.' In the Old Statistical Account it is stated, that the castle of Dunoon was formerly a nunnery; and that the name comes from the Gaelic word *Dun-noogh*, which signifies 'the House of the virgins.' Were this the origin, it should certainly have the plural form, *Dunnan-oighean*. The denomination given by Pont, if not a typographical error, might seem to have originated from this term in the singular. By some, a preference has been given to the etymon adopted by Buchanan, on the supposition that Dunoon being the nearest fort on the frith of Dunbarton, and in all probability erected in a later age, was thence called New Fort. But it must be evident that this idea is exceedingly vague. There is no reason to suppose that Dunoon existed for many centuries after the fame of Dunbarton had been far spread; or that the former ever attained such eminence as to bring it in any respect into comparison, not to say competition, with the latter. Such also was the distance between them, besides the intervention of different arms of the sea, that the one could not well be subsidiary to the other. Nor would the designation, New Fort, be a sufficient mark of distinction, while there was at least Dunglass in the immediate vicinity of Dunbarton, and Rothesay in that of Dunoon. As our most ancient writers exhibit this name in an aspirated form, perhaps there is ground for viewing its origin as northern. Dunoon may, like Dunolly, have received its designation from some Scandinavian chief. *Hogni* was a common name among the colonists of Iceland; who, it is well known, emigrated from Norway in the 9th century. Although the form of *Dunhovyn* might suggest the idea of affinity to Iceland *hoefn*, 'portus;' it happens unfortunately for such an etymon that there is no creek, or shelter of any consequence, or safety, even for boats, at or near this village. As *Owen* was a name in Scotland borne by Welsh, by Picts, and by Scots, although sometimes appearing as *Houn*, *Eogan*, *Eoghan*, &c., this fort may have been denominated q. *Dun-Owen*, or *Dun-Eogan*.

much broader at the base, where it fronts the frith, than behind. The received belief of the vicinity is, that there was a nunnery, at a little distance from the castle, where stands the present church. In support of this hypothesis, it has been urged, that on clearing away the ruins of the old chapel—part of which composed the church—when the workmen began to pull down the gable, they discovered a beautiful Gothic window which had previously been so built up and plastered as to be indiscernible. But this proves nothing as to the existence of a nunnery; as it may reasonably be supposed that the chapel, appropriated to the worship of the court, would be finished in the best style of the age. There is no vestige, in our monastic history, of any nunnery in this district. Near the castle stood the *Tom-a-mhoid*, or 'the Hill of the court of justice,' the same which is elsewhere called 'the Mote-hill.' Here also was the Gallow-hill, the name of which sufficiently indicates its appropriation. A ploughed field is still denominated the *cuspars*, or the butts, marking the scene of the ancient archery. The privilege of a ferry was granted to the heritable keepers of this castle, on condition of their supplying the garrison with certain provisions.

The castle of Dunoon, it has been said, is of great, but undefined, antiquity. It originally belonged to the hereditary high-stewards of Scotland, to whom Malcolm gave a grant of Bute and Cowal, in the 11th century. According to our historians, indeed, Walter, the son of Fleance, having adhered to the interests of Malcolm Canmore, not only received from him the baronies of Renfrew and Kyle, but was made Lord of Bute and Cowal, then at the king's disposal, in consequence of an insurrection of the islanders in quelling which he acted as his Majesty's lieutenant and commander-in-chief. In reward for his services, he was also made Dapifer Regis. His son Alan was by King Edgar constituted Senescallus Scotiæ, or Great-steward of Scotland, whence originated the family name. Dunoon had remained in the possession of the Stewarts till the reign of David II., who, in consequence of the insurrection of Edward Baliol, A. D. 1333, had deserted the throne. Baliol having overrun the country, among other fortresses took Dunoon. His despicable surrender of the kingdom to Edward III. so disgusted the nobles, that some of them rose in defence of their liberties; and Robert the Steward, who had lain concealed in Bute, resolved to stand forth in the public cause. He escaped to Cowal, and aided by Colin Campbell of Lochow, one of the ancestors of the family of Argyle, made himself master of the castle of Dunoon, A. D. 1334. In reward of his faithful service, Campbell was made hereditary governor, and had the grant of certain lands for the support of his dignity. Robert, the first king of the Stewart family, succeeding David II., the castle would henceforth be viewed in the more honourable light of a palace. In the year 1544, the Earl of Lennox, anxious to obtain the regency, and having received the support of Henry VIII., appeared in the frith of Clyde with 18 vessels and 800 soldiers. Having made himself master of Rothesay, he proceeded to Dunoon. Here he met with powerful opposition from Archibald Earl of Argyle; but the latter was obliged to retreat with loss, being unable to resist the force of Lennox's artillery. The whole estate was consolidated by entail in the person of Archibald the 1st Duke, A. D. 1706. Mary, it has been asserted, in the month of August 1568,* paid a visit at Dunoon to her favourite sister the Countess of Argyle. While here, she is said to have employed herself in the diversion of deer-hunting, and to have availed herself of the opportunity to grant charters to her vassals. The person referred to must have been Lady Jean Steuart, natural daughter of King James V., who was the first wife of Archibald, Earl of Argyle. How long Dunoon continued to be the residence of the Argyle family is uncertain. Pennant says:—"Inverary was inhabited about the latter end of the 14th century by Colin, surnamed *Tongollach*, or 'the Wonderful,' on account of his marvellous exploits; and, I may add, his odd whims; among which, and not the least, may be reckoned the burning of his house at Inverary on receiving a visit from the O'Neiles of Ireland, that he might have pretence to entertain his illustrious guests in his magnificent field-equipage. The great tower—which was standing till very lately—was built by the black Sir Colin, for his nephew, the 1st Earl of Argyle, at that time a minor. I do not discover any date to ascertain the time of its foundation, any further than that it was prior to the year 1480, the time of Sir Colin's death. In December 1644, amidst the snows of this severe climate, the enterprising Montrose poured down his troops on Inverary, through ways its chieftain thought impervious." It would appear, therefore, that Dunoon was only the occasional residence of the Argyle family; as they were the hereditary keepers of this palace.

The village of Dunoon originated from the residence of this noble family at the castle or palace. In consequence of this, many of their vassals had houses built in its vicinity, which they occupied when they attended the court of their chief. Here also the bishops of Argyle resided, at least occasionally, after the restoration of episcopacy, in the reign of Charles II. Near the church, the ruins of the bishop's house—where one of the fire-places was still visible—were till lately pointed out. In former times the island of Lismore was the seat of those bishops, whence they were called Episcopi Lismorenses. In the 18th century the village of Dunoon was very considerable, and a place of resort on account of a ferry which was the principal inlet to the district; but a new road being opened by Loch Lomond, round the head of Loch Long, contributed to its decay, and it sunk into insignificance until its recent creation as a watering-place, by the citizens of Glasgow, many of whom have built handsome residences here. The old village has, in fact, nearly disappeared, and the whole shore, from a point considerably to the south of Dunoon, and round to near the Lazaretto at the mouth of the Holy Loch, is thickly planted with cottage and marine villas. A good timber quay has also been erected for the accommodation of the numerous steamers which touch here. Population, in 1801, 1,750; in 1831, 2,416. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,661. Houses, in 1831, 467. A survey made under the direction of the parish-minister, in 1837, gave 2,842 of population, of whom 2,464 were in connexion with the Establishment. The population of Kilmun as distinct from Dunoon, was 833 in 1837. The Dissenters are chiefly in connexion with the United Secession church.—Dunoon is the seat of a presbytery, and is in the synod of Argyle. It is said to be one of the most ancient parishes in Scotland. The parish of Kilmun was united to it both *quoad sacra* and *quoad civilia*, by the courts of teinds at a date not known. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £275 2s. 1d.; glebe £36 17s. Church of Dunoon built in 1816; enlarged in 1834; sittings 793. The parish-minister officiates at Dunoon and Kilmun alternately, from the middle of April to the middle of October; and during the rest of the year.

* The account given of this visit is obviously misdated. It could not have taken place A. D. 1568. It must refer to 1563. In a progress through the west of Scotland, Mary having, on the 26th July, left Inverary, where she had remained three days, turned to Strone, where she slept, and went to Dunoon, on the 27th, and there passed the following day.

two sabbaths at Dunoon and one at Kilmun.—There is a neat United Secession chapel at Dunoon; built in 1828; sittings 280. Stipend £120.—See KILMUN. A chapel has been recently erected within the district of Toward, and a missionary officiates here and in Kilfinan every alternate sabbath.—There are 3 parochial schools in this parish, and 6 private schools, attended altogether by about 300 children. The salary of one of the parochial schoolmasters is £30 per annum, with £28 fees; of another £25 14s., with £18 fees; and of the 3d £21, with £8 8s. fees.

DUNPENDER, more commonly called Traprain law, an isolated conical hill in the parish of Prestonkirk, in East Lothian. It forms a conspicuous object from numerous points in the county, especially to travellers approaching Haddington from the east or west.

DUNPHAIL, an ancient tower formerly belonging to the Cummings, in the parish of Edenkeillie, in Elginshire. It occupies the summit of a high isolated rock, which appears to have been at one time surrounded by the Divie, which here runs through the extensive estate of Dunphail, the property of Mr. Cumming Bruce, the representative of the Cummings of Dunphail, who has erected a splendid modern mansion, in the Venetian style, in the immediate vicinity of the tower.

DUNREGGAN, a small village in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfries-shire, 16½ miles north-west of Dumfries. It is situated on Dalwhat water, on the opposite bank from Minnyhive, and communicates with that village by a stone bridge. It has of late been increased in its population by an influx of strangers, and improved in its buildings and general appearance. Along with Minnyhive and a hamlet called Kirkland, it has a population of about 1,000.

DUNROBIN CASTLE, the ancient seat of the Earls of Sutherland, in the parish of Golspie, in Sutherlandshire. It is still occasionally occupied by the Duke of Sutherland, and is considered to be the oldest inhabited residence in Britain. "I never felt," says Mrs. Sinclair, "a sensation so like being in a balloon as when gazing from the drawing-room window of Dunrobin castle, perched like an eagle's aerie on the summit of a lofty rock, and looking down on the waving tops of the trees, the ocean furrowed with streaks of foam, and the far-distant prospect of Tarbetness, with its beacon-light

"Streaming comfort o'er the troubled deep."

A long line of points and pinnacles terminates at Trouphead, and if you can look on the whole view without an ecstasy of admiration, shut your eyes on Nature for ever after, as you are unworthy to behold her. The park, though not highly dressed or ornamented, has the beauty of great extent, and is abundantly wooded to the edge of the wide and intensely blue ocean. Every tree so exposed to the wild northern blast must have a precarious existence, and those planted nearest the ocean generally perish on a forlorn hope; but no species can brave the sea-breeze half so hardily as the Huntingdon willow, which has outgrown all its cotemporaries at least twelve feet in height, and is covered with abundant foliage, though all shaped like flags, with a bare pole next the sea, and the long branches fluttering and streaming towards the land." ['Northern Circuit,' pp. 13, 14.] —There are several curious portraits here; also some old furniture, arms, and other ancient memorials.

DUNROD, See KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

DUNROSSNESS, a parish in Shetland, to which the parishes of Sandwick and Cunningsburgh are united *quoad civilia*. It forms the southern extremity of the mainland; and is a peninsula washed on three sides by the sea. The chief creeks are Quendal Voe, West Voe, Grutness, and Aith's Voe. Sumburgh-head, a bold high rock, composed of indurated sandstone, in N. lat. 59° 51′, and W. long. 1° 16′, is the southern promontory. There is a lighthouse upon it, showing a fixed light, elevated 300 feet above high water, and seen at the distance of 24 miles in clear weather. Fair isle is the only island attached to this district; but on the west side of Dunrossness there is an island, or rather a peninsula, connected to the main by a sandy beach, which is sometimes flowed over by the water, called St. Ninian's isle, on which stood a church, the site of which can still be traced. It is said that the captain of a Dutch vessel, being nearly lost in a storm at sea, vowed, that if he was preserved from the dangers that threatened him, he would build a church on the first land at which he should arrive. This island was the spot to which he first came, and here he built a church, which he consecrated to St. Ninian. There are the remains of another church on a projecting headland called Ireland-head, not far from this. There are several small lakes which abound with fish. Population, in 1801, 3,201; in 1831, 4,405. Assessed property, in 1815, £596. Houses, in 1831, 755.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lerwick, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £208 6s. 8d.; glebe £8. Unappropriated teinds £53 18s. 4d. Church built in 1790; sittings 858. There is a church on FAIR ISLE: see that article. A small Baptist church, and a Methodist church, are within the district of Dunrossness. In 1833 the districts of Sandwick and Cunningsburgh were erected into a *quoad sacra* parish by the General Assembly. See SANDWICK. The extent of the *quoad sacra* parish of Dunrossness is about 9 miles by 4, with a population, in 1831, of 2,354.

DUNSCORE,* a parish on the western border of the district of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the north by Glencairn and Keir; on the east by Kirkmahoe and Holywood; on the south by Holywood and Kirkcudbrightshire; and on the west by Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a figure resembling the outline of the extended wings of a butterfly; oblong, but compressed almost to bisection in the middle. It stretches from west to east, and measures, in extreme length, from Blackmark to an angle a little south of Isle tower, 11¼ miles. In breadth it is exceedingly various; measuring in the middle, at the confluence of the Cairn and the Gleneslin, less than ¼ of a mile; and from the southern base of Colliston hill on the south, to an angle due north on the opposite boundary, 3¾ miles. Its area contains between 23 and 24 square miles. The surface in the upper or western district is rocky and mountainous, but slopes down toward a central glen; in the lower or eastern district it consists chiefly of three diverging vales, with their intermediate hills; but toward or along the eastern boundary it becomes somewhat open, and is beautified by the meanderings of the Nith and the luxuriance of its holms. The glen of the west is traversed by Gleneslin water, and is 4 miles in length, and toward the boundary becomes rocky and barren. The hills which enclose it are heathy, and fit only for pasture; and one of them, called Bogrie hill, rises 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. The Cairn intersects the parish at its narrowest part; but previous and subsequent to the intersection it forms the western boundary line for about 3 miles. It is here a more rapid stream than the Nith, which it soon afterwards joins; and after rain or thaw, it sometimes comes down

* The name is Scoto-Irish, and signifies 'the Strength or Fortlet on the projecting bank.' But the locality originally designated by it is not pointed out even by tradition, and cannot now be traced.

with an impetuosity which very suddenly swells the brook into a torrent. Dalgonar bridge, erected over it above where it intersects the parish, is 80 feet in span. The Nith, touching the eastern district for about 2 miles, sparkles along in its usual brilliance, and is gay and joyous in the adorning of its banks. The loch and water of Urr form the western boundary line, but are shut in by rugged, heathy uplands. The soil along the Nith and the Cairn is rich alluvial loam; in the higher districts it is, in general, a light, stony loam, upon a till bottom; and, in considerable tracts, it is a spongy or a heathy moss. The parish is intersected, near the eastern boundary, by the turnpike from Dumfries to Glasgow; along the vale of the Cairn by the road from Dumfries to Minnyhive; and from east to west, through its whole length, by a road leading into Galloway.—The old tower of Lag, situated at Haliday hill, and now a ruin, is said to have been built in the reign of James III., and was protected by an outer wall and a ditch. It is square and narrow, but massive and towering. Its last inhabitant was Sir Robert Grierson, of infamous memory, for the sanguinary part he acted in the persecution of the Covenanters. In the upper part of the vale of Gleneslin, overlooking a gorge or narrow pass, are the two square towers of Bogrie and Sundaywell. The latter belonged, in the times of the persecution, to a man whose memory is odoriferous in tradition, John Kirk, who opened his stronghold as a refuge to the persecuted, and afforded frequent shelter and assistance to Blackadder and other ejected ministers. From the deep mountain seclusions in its vicinity, often did the appealing psalmody of 'a conventicle' arise, and echo away along the glens.—Friar's Carse, in the vale of the Nith, was anciently a monastic establishment, dependent on Melrose abbey. Though only some detached antiquely sculptured stones remain as vestiges of the edifice, the name is commemorated both in a small lake and in the surrounding estate. On the property is the small farm of Ellisland, celebrated as the residence of the poet Burns during the palmiest days of his career; and painted for a place in the gallery of fame, by the limnings of his poetic pencil.—Dr. Crichton, a proprietor of Friar's Carse subsequent to James Riddell, Esq., the contemporary of Burns, bequeathed to Dumfries £100,000, with which a county lunatic asylum has been erected. The celebrated John Welsh, son-in-law to John Knox, was a native of Dunscore.—The village or hamlet of Cotlack is in the eastern district, about half-a-mile from the Cairn. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,174; in 1831, 1,488. Houses 260. Assessed property, in 1815, £23,926.—Dunscore is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £170 18s. 8d.; glebe £42 10s.—The parish-church was built in 1823; sittings 850. There is in the parish a Relief meeting-house. The church of Dunscore belonged very early to the monks of Holywood; and, for a time, it stood on litigated ground between them and the monks of Melrose. Before the Reformation, this parish had several places of worship. One of these, situated on Gleneslin water, can still be traced in the vestiges of its walls, and is commemorated in the name of a farm called the Chapel. The old parish-church stood considerably to the eastward of the present one; and its cemetery—containing the remains of Grierson of Lag, and of several families of note—is still in use. There are in the parish 4 schools, 3 of which are parochial. The salaries of the parochial schoolmasters amount to £51 6s. 6¾d., divided into three nearly equal proportions. The fees amount respectively to £20, £15, and £10. Other emoluments are respectively £9, £6, and £3.

DUNSE,* a parish at the northern limit of the district of Merse in Berwickshire. It is bounded on the north by Abbey St. Bathan's, and a detached part of Longformacus; on the north-east by Buncle and Edrom; on the south by Edrom; on the south-west by Langton; and on the west by Longformacus. It is irregular in outline; but may, in a general view, be regarded as oblong. In extreme length it measures 6 miles; in average breadth 3½ miles; and in superficial area, about 21 square miles. The northern division, comprising about one-third of the area, is clothed in a heathy dress, variegated with stripes of pastoral green and autumnal yellow; and running up the acclivity of the Lammermoor hills, sends aloft near the boundary, the conspicuous cone of Cockburnlaw [which see] 912 feet above the level of the ocean. The southern and larger division undulates along the valley of the Merse, with, in general, a delightfully rolling surface, a rich and fertile soil, and an ample adorning of culture and grove. Dunse-law, north of the town of Dunse, stands on a base of between 2 and 3 miles in circumference, and rises in a gradual ascent on all sides, till it terminates in a plain of nearly 30 acres, 630 feet above the level of the sea. Its table-summit was the site of the original town or village, and is still tracked by the vestiges of the intrenched camp of the army of Covenanters, under General Leslie, who here sat down to watch the warlike movements of Charles for enforcing prelacy. Whitadder water comes down upon the parish at its north-eastern angle, and forms its boundary-line over a distance of 2½ miles, offering to the luxurious banquets of a delicious fish, called the whitling, from 16 inches to 2 feet long, and of high-coloured red flesh similar to that of the salmon. A brook called Langton burn flows down from the west, and forms the whole of the southern boundary-line, falling into the Blackadder at the point of leaving the parish. An artificial lake, in the vicinity of Dunse castle, abounds with perch and eels, and forms a smiling feature in the landscape. A moss skirts the south side of the town, stretching from east to west, and, except by one pathway, was in ancient times impassable. Another moss—celebrated for the murder of the Chevalier de la Beaute by Home of Wedderburn, and called, from the name of the victim whose blood it drank, Batties bog—stretches along the confines of the parish of Edrom. Dunse castle, a little north-west of the town, is a magnificent Gothic edifice, agglomerated with a surviving tower of an earlier and ancient structure, believed to have been built by Randolph, Earl of Moray. Wedderburn castle, at the south-east limit of the parish, and Manderston, 1¼ mile north of the former, are elegant mansions, surrounded by tastefully ornamented demesnes. Dunse was formerly haunted and scourged by pestilence, and, so late as 90 years ago, was depopulated by ague and putrid fever; but, in consequence of rapid improvements in draining and cultivating the soil, it eventually attained a healthy climate. Four lines of road diverge from the town nearly in the direction of the cardinal points; and lead the way through the parish respectively toward Edinburgh, Berwick, Coldstream, and Lauder.—Dunse is rich in the fame of distinguished natives; and boasts names of no less eclat among scholars and divines than those of John Duns Scotus, 'the angelic doctor,'—Thomas Boston, the well-known author of 'The Fourfold State,'—Dr. Thomas M'Crie, the biographer of Knox and Melville,—and Dr. Abraham Robertson, Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford.

* The name was anciently written Duns, and is simply the Celtic *Dun*, which means 'a hill,' and was applied to the beautiful eminence called Dunse-law.

Population of the parish, including the town, in 1801, 3,157; in 1831, 3,469. Houses 530. Assessed property, in 1815, £16,196.

Dunse gives name to a presbytery, and is in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Hay of Drummelzier. Stipend £291 13s. 5d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £477 2s. 11d. The parish-church was built in 1790. Sittings 837.—A new church in connexion with the Establishment, called Boston church, was opened in 1839.—There are in the town two meeting-houses of the United Secession, and one of the Relief. The first United Secession congregation was established about the year 1738, and built their meeting-house, with 580 sittings, in 1740. Stipend £120; with a house, offices, garden, and small glebe, of the yearly value of £25.—The second United Secession congregation was established about the year 1768. Their meeting-house was built about the year 1821, at the cost of nearly £2,000. Sittings 1,008. Stipend £160; with a house, garden, and stable, of the annual value of £30.—The Relief congregation was established about the year 1750. Sittings in their meeting-house, 800. Stipend £120.—Dunse has a parochial school, conducted by 2 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 137 scholars; and 11 non-parochial schools, conducted by 12 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 707 scholars. Of the non-parochial schools, one is a girls' boarding-school, 2 more are girls' schools, and 1 is a boys' school. Salary of the parochial schoolmaster, subject to an allowance for an assistant, £34 4s. 4½d., with £70 school-fees, £20 other emoluments, and a house.

Dunse, a burgh-of-barony, and the most important town in Berwickshire, stands on a fine plain at the southern base of Dunse-law, 7½ miles from Greenlaw, 11 from Ayton, 15½ from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 10¼ from Coldstream, and 44 by way of Haddington from Edinburgh. Situated in the centre of the county, and unrivalled in extent, attractions, and marketing importance, it is the virtual, though not the civil, capital of Berwickshire. It is neat and modern in its edifices, spacious and tidy in its streets, and pleasing, though not brilliant, in its general burghal appearance. In the market-place—which is a fine open area or square—stands the town-house, a beautiful Gothic structure of modern erection, surmounted by a very elegant and tasteful spire. An array of good houses, large shops, and commodious churches and seminaries, imparts to the town a cheerful aspect. As the scene of most of the legal business of the county, a large body of provincial lawyers figure among its population. Most of the inhabitants are shopkeepers, handicraftsmen, and dependents on the marketing, from an extensive range of agricultural country. Though there is some weaving conducted in the town and neighbourhood, yet it does not sensibly impress on the town a manufacturing character. A weekly market on Wednesday, 3 annual fairs for cattle, and quarterly markets for sheep, draw down upon it the stir and the traffic by which it mainly subsists. The fair held at Dunse on the 1st Thursday of June is an important one for fat cattle, which are mostly purchased by English dealers. There is usually a small show of sheep also at this fair. Dunse August fair has declined of late years. It is also a hiring-market, and is held on the 26th of the month, or the Tuesday after when that date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Monday. The November fair is held on the 17th of the month. It has also declined. The 1st of the sheep-markets is held on the 4th Wednesday of March, and is chiefly for the sale of ewes in lamb; the 2d, on the 3d Wednesday of May, is for hogs and wethers; the 3d, on the 2d Wednesday of July, is principally for lambs, and is also a great wool-market. The 4th sheep-market is held on the 4th Wednesday of September, and is principally for draft ewes. A subscription library, 2 circulating libraries, a news-room, 2 booksellers' shops, and a printing-office, seem to indicate the presence of a literary taste; and 2 friendly societies and a savings' bank intimate laudable concern for the interests of the poor. The town is the seat of a justice-of-peace court, on the first Monday of every month; and it has branch-offices of the British Linen company's bank, and the Bank of Scotland.

Dunse is of considerable antiquity, and appears to have been at one time a free burgh-of-barony, whose burgesses had power to choose a magistracy, and create corporations. In 1670, Sir James Cockburn of Cockburn, who had purchased the estate of Dunse from Hume of Ayton, obtained from Charles II. a charter, erecting it under him into a burgh-of-barony; and since that date, he and his successors in his claims have nominated a bailie to its government, without consulting the feuars and inhabitants. The baronial right of superiority was subsequently acquired, and continues to be possessed by Hay of Drummelzier. The south part of the town stands on the barony of Crumstane, belonging to the same superior. Yet the inhabitants of Dunse are a private association, who manage the police and the common good, and are called 'the feuars of Dunse,' in the same way that the inhabitants of royal burghs are called burgesses. The common good or property of the feuars consists of the town-house, which draws rent from the county of Berwick, and parties occasionally using its hall, and which is fitted up in the lower floor in shops; 10 acres of land on a neighbouring muir, which contain a whinstone quarry; and the proceeds of the manure of the town, and the weighing-machine or steel-yard. The annual revenue derived from these sources is £123 15s.; and the annual expenditure for the year 1833, was £140 5s. 11d. Six corporations or crafts formerly existed, and claimed exclusive privileges; but during the last 27 years they have practically ceased. During 120 years after the cession of Berwick-upon-Tweed to England, Dunse shared with Lauder the privilege of being the county-town; and not even in favour of Greenlaw, was it wholly deprived of that privilege till the year 1696. There were within the burgh, in 1833, 148 householders, whose rents were £10 and upwards, and 84, whose rents amounted to £5, but were under £10.

Dunsinnan, or Dunsinane, one of the Sidlaw hills, in the parish of Collace, and county of Perth, 8 miles north-east of that town. It rises in a conical form, with a flat and verdant summit, to the height of 1,114 feet above sea-level, and 800 feet from its base, and commands a fine view of Strathmore and Blairgowrie. At one place is to be traced a winding road cut into the rock; on the other sides it is steep and of difficult access. It has been a military station, defended by a strong rampart and fosses which went quite round the upper part of the hill. The area within the rampart is of an oval form, 210 feet long, 130 broad, and a little lower than the ruins of the rampart itself, the height of which, as appears from the immense mass remaining, must have been great. This stronghold, which is 15 miles distant from Birnam, is attributed to the usurper Macbeth; and the traditions in the neighbourhood concerning the predictions of the witches, and the defeat and death of the Thane, are so similar to Shakspeare's history of Macbeth, that it is probable the great dramatist had visited the spot himself when in Scotland.—Dunsinnan house, delightfully situated amid extensive plantations

with a southern exposure, is a fine mansion, and has been recently enlarged and improved. William Nairne, Esq., a younger son of the Dunsinnan family, toward the close of last century, and during nine years of the present, adorned the situations of senator of the College of Justice, and member of the High court of Justiciary, bearing the title of Lord Dunsinnan.

DUNSKERRY, a small island of Sutherland, 4 miles north of the promontory of Farouthead.

DUNSTAFFNAGE,* an ancient castle in Mid Lorn, Argyleshire, remarkable for being one of the first seats of the Scottish princes. It is situated on a promontory, almost insulated in that beautiful arm of the sea called Loch-Etive; and if romantic and magnificent scenery, and the pleasing interchange of mountain and valley,—wood and water,—sea and land,—island and continent,—conjoined with all those recollections, borrowed from the earliest ages of our history, which are most gratifying to national feeling,—be viewed as inducements in selecting the site of a royal residence, it might well be questioned whether Scotland could present one more desirable than the vicinity of Dunstaffnage. On the west, Dunstaffnage fronts that beautiful and fertile island, fitly denominated Lismore, or Leasmore,—'the Great garden,'—beyond which towers the bleak and rocky Mull. The prospect terminates, towards the north, with the lofty mountains of Morvern; while the view is enriched with a cluster of small islands scattered in various directions. Behind it lies that fortress, celebrated in our ancient chronicles under the name of BERIGONIUM, and also the ruined priory of ARDCHATTAN: See these articles. "The builder of this castle," says Grose, "and time of its construction are unknown. It is certainly of great antiquity, and was once the seat of the Pictish and Scottish princes. Here, for a long time, was preserved the famous stone, the Palladium of Scotland, brought, as the legend has it, from Spain. It was afterwards removed by Kenneth II. to Scone, and is now in Westminster abbey, brought thither by King Edward I. On it was the following inscription:

> Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum
> Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem."

Our venerable Wyntoun has thus rendered this ancient national prophecy:

> But gyf Werdys falyhand be,†
> Quhare-evyr that stane yhe segyt se,
> Thare sall the Scottis be regnand
> And lordys haleoure all that land.
>
> CRONYKIL, B. iii. c. 9.

Boece has given the same legendary prediction. According to Wyntoun, Fergus, the son of Ere, brought this "stone of power" with him from Ireland into Scotland; but, before it reached Dunstaffnage, it had visited Icolmkill in its way. He, indeed, altogether omits the mention of this palace in the history of its peregrinations, which might almost vie with those of the cottage of "our Lady of Loretto." For, according to his account, Fergus

> Broucht this stane wythe in Scotland
> Fyrst quhen he come and wane that land,
> And fyrst it set in Ikkolmkil,
> And Skune thare-eftir it wes broucht tyle
> And thare it wes syne mony day,
> Qhyll Edward gert have it away, &c.

Leslie asserts that it was brought from Argyle to Scone by Kenneth Macalpine.‡ "This castle," Pennant has observed, "is fabled to have been founded by Ewin, a Pictish monarch, cotemporary with Julius Cæsar, naming it after himself, Evonium." Grose has said, "According to vulgar tradition, this castle was founded by Edwin, a Pictish monarch." It is probable that the name has assumed this form by an error of the press. But this good-humoured writer has undoubtedly fallen into an error, when he speaks of this as "a vulgar tradition:" for, as far as we can learn, there is not a vestige of the name Evonium among the natives. It seems to have no other authority than that of Boece, who acknowledges that the intention of the monarch, in designating the fortress which he erected from his own name, was in fact frustrated by the predominance of the vulgar designation. Although the so-called Evonium lies on the bay of Oban, even fancy can afford no aid from any supposed similarity; for the term Oban is explained 'the White bay;' whence the name of the modern town of Oban, at the distance of 3 miles from the palace. The castle is of a square form, 87 feet within walls, having round towers at three of the angles. The average height of the walls is 66 feet; 9 in thickness. The external measurement of the walls amounts to 270 feet. The circumference of the rock, on which it stands, is 300. It has its entrance from the sea by a staircase; but it is supposed that, in former ages, this was by means of a drawbridge. Only part of the building is habitable, the rest of it being in ruins. The masonry is considered as very ancient. At the distance of about 400 feet from the castle are the remains of a chapel formerly appropriated to the religious services of its inmates. This, in length, is

* The form of this name has been considerably varied by different writers. By Boece, and his ancient translator, Bellenden, it is written Dounstafage, or Dounstaphage; by Fordun, or rather his continuator Bower, Dunstaffinch. In Beau's map it is Dunstafage. There has not been less variety in regard to the etymon given of this name. Camden, having said that Dunstafage was "anciently a royal residence," explains the term as signifying 'Stephen's mount.' This idea appears to have been borrowed from our Boece,—the father of so many fables in the history of Scotland. Speaking of a king whom he calls Evenus, he says: "Arcem haud procul a Berigonio loco natura invictissimo ædificavit. Evonium dixit, a suo nomine, nunc Dounstafage vulgo, id est castrum Stephani, appellatum." [Hist. Fol. 26 a.] For it is to be observed, that, according to our writers, this palace had both a vulgar and a royal designation. Bellenden has thus rendered the passage: "Kyng Ewin biggit ane castell, nocht far fra Berigon, callit than [then] Ewin, efter his name, now callit Dounstafage." It is observable, that Bellenden leaves out the explanation of the vulgar name, which had been given by Boece, as apparently not satisfied that it was well-founded. He had, indeed, good reason for hesitation; as there is no evidence that it is any thing more than a monkish dream, like the origin assigned to the name of the town of Montrose,—*Mons rosarum*,—'the Mount of roses,'—the least appropriate designation that fancy could possibly devise for a dry, barren isthmus of sand, apparently forced up by the action of the waves,—a mount on which a rose never grew but by the diligence of horticulture. As Stephen is a name scarcely known in Gaelic nomenclature, Dunstaffnage has been rendered, by those who seem best acquainted with the language, *Dun agus* (pronounced *is*) *ta inish*, as signifying 'the Fortified hill with two islands,' descriptive of the local situation, the place having been denominated from two islands which lie north from the castle. With this account Bower's orthography of Dunstaffinch most closely agrees.

† "Unless the Destinies fail," or "be defective."

‡ "In the Wardrobe Account of Edward, for March, 1299, there is the following entry of a payment to 'Walter the painter, for a step to the foot of the New Chair, in which the Stone of Scotland was placed, near the altar, before the shrine of St. Edward, in Westminster abbey, and to the carpenters and painters painting the said step; and the gold and colours to paint it with; and making a case to cover the said chair, £1 19s. 7d.' [Remarks on the Wardrobe Account, p. xli.] Walsingham says, that the use Edward put it to, was to serve as a chair for the celebrating priests at Westminster. In the treaty of peace between Robert Bruce and Edward III., there is a particular stipulation for the restoration of this Stone. The Londoners, however, had taken a fancy to it, and excited a commotion to prevent its removal; and Robert had no difficulty to persuade his people to waive the performance of the agreement. Indeed, so deep-rooted has been the belief of the Scots in the augury attached to it, that many looked upon the accession of James to the British throne as the fulfilment of the prediction. Even in the present day, when there is so much anxiety evinced for the recovery of objects held in national estimation, we do not hear of any application being made to his majesty for the restoration of the *Lia-faile*. There is no doubt but many of those who witnessed the original aggression, would console themselves with the reflection, that the lang-shanked Southerone had caught a Tartar."—*Carrick's Life of Wallace.*

78 feet; in height, 14; and in breadth, 26. It is said, that some of the ancient regalia were preserved here till the 18th century, when, in consequence of the infirmity of the keeper, they were embezzled by the servants, who could not withstand the temptation excited by the silver that adorned them. We are informed, however, that they left a battle-axe, 9 feet in length, of beautiful workmanship, and embossed with silver. Pennant has given a drawing of a small ivory figure found here, which he thinks "was certainly cut in memory of" the celebrated "chair, and appears to have been an inauguration sculpture. A crowned monarch is represented sitting in it with a book," rather a scroll, "in one hand, as if going to take the coronation-oath." Speaking of the ruined chapel, he says, that it had once been an elegant building, and has at one end an enclosure, used as a family cemetery. As, according to all the slender remains of our national history, the fatal chair of royalty was transferred to Scone, after the union of the Scots and Picts under the son of Alpin, it might naturally enough be supposed that Dunstaffnage lost much of its former importance. Being no longer—as it had been under the Dalriadic kings—the regal seat, nor, from the far greater extent of dominion, in a situation adapted for this pre-eminence, its name scarcely appears in our annals for some centuries. Indeed, it seems highly probable, that very soon after it had been deserted by its royal possessors, it had become a stronghold of the Norwegians. About the year 843, Kenneth Macalpine transferred the seat of government from Dunstaffnage to the palace of Forteviot, in Perthshire. By this time the Norwegians had begun to make inroads on the western coast of Scotland, and had taken possession of a considerable part of Ireland; and we may trace them in the immediate vicinity of this regal fortress. See DUNOLLY. We lose sight of Dunstaffnage for several centuries, till it again rises up to view during the eventful reign of Robert Bruce. It was then possessed by Alexander of Argyle, father of John, whom Archdeacon Barbour calls the Lord of Lorne, and who, he says, dwelt in the vicinity of the head or source of Tay.

> The lord of Lorne wonnyt thar by,
> That was capitale ennymy
> To the king, for his emys sak,
> Jhon Cumyn; and thoucht for to tak
> Wengeance apon cruell maner.
>
> THE BRUCE, B. ii. 396.

John, called the Red Cumyn, whom Bruce had slain at Dumfries under the imputation of treachery, was *eme*, that is, uncle, to John of Lorn; Alexander of Argyle, the father of the latter, having married Cumyn's daughter. Sir Walter Scott, having remarked, that according to Lord Hailes, she was his aunt, adds that "the genealogy is distinctly given by Wintoun.

> The thryd douchtyr of Red Cwmyn,
> Alysawndyr of Argayle syne
> Tuk, and weddyt til hys wyf:
> And on hyr he gat in-tyl hys lyf
> Jhon of Lorne, the quhilk gat
> Ewyn of Lorne eftyr that."
>
> CRONYKIL, B. viii. c. vi. v. 206.

This Alexander adhered to the interests of Baliol. At the time here referred to, Bruce was defeated in the battle of Dalree, near Tyndrum; but afterwards, A. 1308, having defeated the army of John of Lorn, he besieged his father in his fortress of Dunstaffnage.

> The king, that stoute wes, stark, and bauld,
> Till Dunstaffynch rycht sturdely
> A sege set; and besyly
> Assaylit the castell it to get—
> Schyr Alexander off Arghile, that saw
> The king distroy wp, cleue and law,
> His land, send treyteris to the king;
> And come his man but mar duelling.
> And he resawyt him till his pess.
>
> THE BRUCE, B. vii. 410.

Bower, in his continuation of Fordun's Chronicon, says that Alexander rendered the castle to Bruce; but that, refusing to do homage to him, he received from the king a safe-conduct for himself and all who wished to retire with him, and fled into England, where he died. This account is more credible than the other; as the father certainly died in England, and John his son fled by sea, continuing, as we learn from Barbour, in his rebellion. It is in relation to this interesting period of our history that Sir Walter Scott has introduced the following notice of this palace, in that beautiful poem the scene of which is laid in this enchanting district of our country:

> "Daughter," she said, "these seas behold,
> Round twice an hundred islands roll'd,
> From Hirt, that hears their northern roar,
> To the green Ilay's fertile shore.
> Or mainland turn, where many a tower
> Owns thy bold brother's feudal power,
> Each on its own dark cape reclined,
> And listening to its own wild wind,
> From where Mingary, sternly placed,
> O'erawes the woodland and the waste,
> To where Dunstaffnage hears the raging
> Of Connal with his rocks engaging.
>
> LORD OF THE ISLES, Cant. i. st. 8.

The lands of Dunolly still belong to the Macdougals, who claim as their ancestor this Alexander of Argyle. Their claim, indeed, seems indisputable. "The islands," Pennant has remarked, "remained governed by powerful chieftains, the descendants of Somerled, Thane of Heregaidel, or Argyle, who, marrying the daughter of Olave, King of Man, left a divided dominion to his sons Dugal and Reginald; from the first were descended the Macdougals of Lorn: from the last the powerful clan of the Macdonalds. The lordship of Argyle, with Mull, and the islands north of it, fell to the share of the first; Ilay, Cantyre, and the southern isles, were the portion of the last." Nisbet gives the following account of this family; although he has strangely disguised the name of the place. "There was," he says, "a great and old family of this name in Argyleshire, called M'Oul, M'Dowall, or M'Dugall, Lords of Lorn, whose title and lands went, by an heiress, to Stewart, Lord of Lorn, and are now in the family of Argyle; Colin Campbell, the 1st earl of Argyle, having married Isabel, heiress of Stewart of Lorn.—The heir-male of this family is John M'Dougall of Dunolik, whose castle of Dunolik was the mansion-house of the said family." The late proprietor informed Dr. Jamieson, that they had lost by far the greater part of their lands in consequence of their adherence to the interest of Baliol; and that on this ground Dunstaffnage had passed from them to the family of Argyle, who claimed this as their share of the spoil. In conformity with this account, it has been said; "When the wars between the Bruce and Baliol factions again broke out in the reign of David II., the lords of Lorn were again found on the losing side, owing to their hereditary enmity to the house of Bruce. Accordingly, upon the issue of that contest, they were deprived by David II. and his successor of by far the greater part of their extensive territories, which were conferred upon Stewart called the Knight of Lorn. The house of Macdougal continued to survive the loss of power, and affords a very rare, if not an unique, instance of a family of such unlimited power, and so distinguished during the middle ages, surviving the decay of the grandeur, and flourishing in a private station. ['Lord of the Isles,' Note.]—A charter of Robert I. is still extant, granting to Arthur Campbell fourth son of the brave Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, "the constabulary of Dunstaffnage, and the maines thereof, whilk Alexander Argyle had in his hands." David II. confirms a charter granted by his father to William de Vetere Pont (Weapont

dated at Dunstaffynch in the 4th year of his reign. "I find," says Pennant, "about the year 1455, this to have been a residence of the Lords of the Isles; for here James, last earl of Douglas, after his defeat in Angus, fled to Donald, the Regulus of the time, and prevailed on him to take arms, and carry on a plundering war against his monarch James the Second." He refers to Hume of Godscroft as his authority; but all that Godscroft says is: "The Earle himself by flight got him to Dunstaffage, where finding Donald Earle of Rosse, and Lord of the Isles, he incited him to make war against the king in his favours, and after he had engaged him therein, he withdrew himselfe again into England." This, however, does not amount to a proof that Dunstaffnage was then occupied as a palace by these usurping *reguli*. Buchanan merely says, that Earl James met with Donald, the tyrant of the isles, and Earl of Ross, at Dunstaffnage;—"ad Stephanodunum *convenit*." From this phraseology we can only infer that this was the appointed place of meeting: and it was most probably selected as the most convenient place for both; the Earl of Douglas, having no maritime accommodation, coming to that point which Donald could easily reach by sea. We cannot, indeed, suppose that this had become "a residence of the Lords of the Isles," without assuming it as a fact, that that branch of the noble family of Argyle, to which this fortress had been appropriated by Robert I., had been expelled from it.

DUNSYRE, a parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, bounded by Dolphinton and Walston on the south-east and south; Linton on the east and north; West Calder on the north; and Carnwath on the west. It is a high lying parish, the most of it being more than 700 feet above the sea level, and contains a steep and precipitous hill about 1,250 in height, from which the parish is understood to have received its name. It extends to nearly 5 miles in length, and the same in breadth, and contains 11,071 imperial acres. The climate is rather damp and ungenial, and rheumatism prevails amongst the inhabitants to a greater extent than is usual elsewhere. Springs are abundant in the parish, and it is watered to a considerable extent by the streamlet of Medwin, which takes its rise in its north-east corner, near the foot of the hill, called Craigangus, and which affords excellent trout fishing. The soil of the parish is generally of a sandy nature, or a mixture of sand and clay, but from its altitude it is not blessed with great fertility. A large section of it is laid out in sheep pasture. It has been supposed that coal existed in the confines; but though search has been made, the presence of this valuable mineral has not yet been ascertained, and the inhabitants are required to bring their supplies from a distance of 12 miles. Peat, however, is extensively cut from the extensive mosses in the parish. There is little wood, and little ornament, possibly from the non-residence of the proprietors, and some portions of the district have an exceedingly wild and dreary appearance. The village of Dunsyre does not contain a population amounting to more than 50 souls, who are principally tradesmen, necessary to and supported by the agriculturist. The nearest market-towns are Carnwath and Biggar,—the former 6, and the latter 8 miles distant from the village. The route by which the army of Agricola reached the Roman camp at Cleghorn can be traced through the parish, and several cairns occur along the line, in some of which urns have been found. Dunsyre comprised a portion of the lands which were exchanged by the ambitious Earl of Bothwell with the Earl of Angus, for the lands and castle of Hermitage in Liddesdale. It was sold, however, by James, Marquis of Douglas, to Sir George Lockhart, the President of the Court of Session, in the hands of whose successors almost the entire parish still remains. In the troubled times of the persecution, Dunsyre often afforded a retreat to the Covenanters, and the last sermon preached by the amiable Donald Cargill was upon Dunsyre common in 1669. He was seized shortly thereafter by Irvine of Bonshaw, taken to Edinburgh, hanged in the Grass-market, and his head struck off and fixed upon the port of the Netherbow. William Veitch, one of the most celebrated of the preachers of the Covenant, was at one time tenant of Westhills in the parish, from which he was compelled to flee, after the battle of Pentlands, in 1667. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,006. Population, in 1801, 290; in 1831, 335. Houses, in 1831, 57.—This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £156 15s. 9d.; glebe £28. Hamilton of Wishaw says—"The teinds of this parish were anciently a part of the patrimonie of the abbacie of Kelsoe; but in respect its but a small parish, they are wholly possessed by the incumbent." —Salary of parochial schoolmaster £25 3s. 4d, with £5 school-fees.

DUNTOCHER, a *quoad sacra* parish, divided from Old Kilpatrick in Dumbartonshire, in 1836, by authority of the General Assembly. Population, in 1836, 3,336, whereof 1,604 belonged to the Establishment, and 1,717 to other denominations, chiefly that of the United Secession. Church built in 1836, at a cost of £1,600; sittings 776. Stipend of minister £114.—An original Burgher congregation was established at Faifley about 58 years ago. Stipend £89, with house, garden, and glebe. Sittings in the church 500.—A United Secession congregation was established at Duntocher about 18 years ago. Church built in 1824, at an expense of £1,000; sittings 592. Stipend £150. See OLD KILPATRICK.

DUNTROON CASTLE, a fine old edifice at the entrance of the Crinan canal, to the south of Craignish. Its structure is very imposing, overhanging the sea, and backed by knolls, rocks, and wood. It is now the property of Mr. Malcolm. In former times it belonged to a branch of the Campbells. Colonel Stewart of Garth, in his most interesting work on the Highland regiments, states that it was an ancient compact, and has been "a uniform practice in the families of the Campbells of Melfort, Dunstaffnage, and Duntroon, that when the head of either family died, the chief mourners should be the two other lairds, one of whom supported the head to the grave, while the other walked before the corse. The first progenitors of these families were three sons of the family of Argyle, who took this method of preserving the friendship and securing the support of their posterity to one another."*

DUNVEGAN, a bay and headland in the parish of Kilmuir, on the west coast of the isle of Skye, Near it is a small village of the same name, with a post-office. The house of Dunvegan, the principal seat of Macleod, the chief of the ancient and powerful clan of that name, is partly old and partly mo-

* A similar custom is noticed by the author of 'Reginald Dalton,' as occurring in the sister kingdom. It is ascribed to the two English families of Dalton and Ward, whose founders were brothers in arms during the wars of John of Gaunt in Spain. "It was," he remarks, "by such ties as these, that, in many instances, the noble benevolence of the old English gentry among themselves was sustained and nourished. It was the influence of such remembrances that often tempered the asperities of political conflict, and softened and refined the character even of civil war itself. Thus, for example, the heads of these very races had happened to embrace different sides in the time of Charles the First. They fought against each other at Edgehill; and yet when Sir Marmaduke Dalton was slain before Newark castle, Colonel Ward asked, and obtained, permission to accompany the corse to Lancashire, and, stern republican though he was, rendered the last honour to the young Cavalier."

dern. It forms two sides of a small square; on the third side is the skeleton of a castle of unknown antiquity, supposed to have been a Norwegian fortress when the Danes were masters of these islands. "It is so nearly entire," says Dr. Johnson—who was entertained here by Lady Macleod with 'all the arts of Southern elegance'—"that it might have easily been made habitable, were there not an ominous tradition in the family that the owner shall not long outlive the reparation. The grandfather of the present laird, in defiance of the prediction, began the work, but desisted in a little time, and applied his money to worse uses. Here we saw some traces of former manners, and heard some standing traditions. In the house is kept an ox's horn, hollowed so as to hold perhaps two quarts, which the heir of Macleod was expected to swallow at one draught, as a test of his manhood, before he was permitted to bear arms, or could claim a seat among the men. It is held, that the return of the laird to Dunvegan, after any considerable absence, produces a plentiful capture of herrings; and that, if any woman crosses the water to the opposite island, the herrings will desert the coast. Boetius tells the same of some other place. This tradition is not uniform. Some hold, that no woman may pass, and others, that none may pass but a Macleod."

DUNWAR. See EAGLESHAM.

DUNYCOICH. See INVERARY.

DUPLIN, or DUPPLIN, a parish in Perthshire, united in 1618 to that of Aberdalgie: see ABERDALGIE. This was the scene of an engagement between Edward Baliol and the Earl of Marr, on the 12th, or as some say the 18th, of August, 1332. Baliol having landed near Kinghorn, and routed the troops under the Earl of Fife who opposed his landing, marched northward, and encamped on the Millar's acre at Forteviot. The Earl of Marr heard at Perth,

> That all thare fays cummyn ware
> To Fortewyot, and thaim thare
> Had lwgyd in a lytil plas,
> The Mylnarys Akre it callyd was;
> And men sayis, bath hors and man
> In that akyre war lwgyd than.
> WYNTOUN, B. viii. c. 26, v. 67.

The Earl of Marr was encamped, with a numerous army, on a rising ground on the opposite side of the river Earn, near to Duplin. The contemptible appearance of Baliol's forces, confined within such narrow bounds, proved a snare to the royal army, who laughed at the idea of danger from a mere handful of enemies. Total carelessness was the natural consequence; and ere day dawned, the English had crossed the river, and attacking an army that had abandoned itself to intemperance, easily put it to a complete route. Some monuments of antiquity appear in the neighbourhood; but whether they have been erected as memorials of this disastrous battle, or claim an earlier era, is uncertain. There is a stone cross, quite entire, a good way up the acclivity, on the opposite bank of the Earn, almost straight north from the ford by which Baliol's army passed the river; and another on the south of Forteviot, upon a rising ground, called Dronachy, lying broken over at the pedestal, on which are many emblematical figures. About half-a-mile north from the first of these, a large tumulus or cairn was opened, and in it were found some coffins formed of rough flat stones, containing many fragments of bones. About 50 years ago a stone was found near the site of the palace, having two lambs carved on it. This is now in the possession of Lord Ruthven.

DURINISH. See DUIRNISH.

DURISDEER,* a parish in the north of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the north-west by Sanquhar; on the north-east and east by Lanarkshire; on the south-east by Morton; and on the south and west by Penpont. It approaches the form of a parallelogram, but with many sinuosities in the outline; and stretches from south-west to north-east. It measures diagonally, from the angle formed by the confluence of the Carron and the Nith on the south, to an angle on Lowther-hill on the north, 8½ miles; in length, from the Mar burn opposite Drumlanrig castle to the north-east boundary at the source of the Carron, 7¼ miles; and in extreme breadth, from Slunkford on the Nith to an angle 1½ mile south-east of the parish-church, 5½ miles. Its area is about 28¾ square miles. Its eastern section is part of the high mountain range which walls in Dumfriesshire. In the north it is bleak, inhospitable, and Highland in its dress. Hills and mountains press so tumultuously upon the glens, that a tourist, in following a winding path, is puzzled to conceive how an opening among the acclivitous heights which seem to forbid his progress can exist. The central, southern, and south-eastern sections are comparatively low in surface, and beauteous in exquisite diversity. Here the Nith diagonally intersects the parish, over a distance, including sinuosities, of 8 or 9 miles; and, all the way along, it luxuriates in a richness of scenery unsurpassed by the opulence of any merely picturesque landscape. From the narrow pass of shelving and almost precipitous banks, clad with brushwood and plantation, and foiled by rock and scaur, to the broad expanse or plain, cultivated like a garden, and walled round with a mountain-barrier, the basin of the river exhibits nearly every variety of scenery, and astonishes the tourist by the suddenness and the charming character of its transitions. Near the southern boundary, where the vale is widest, stands the gorgeous ducal pile of Drumlanrig, [see DRUMLANRIG CASTLE,] surrounded with the fairy-land of its demesne. From north to south other parts of the parish, even its least cheerful and most rugged, are variegated, and occasionally tinged with beauty, by the courses of Carron water, and Kirk, Enterkin, and Mar burns. The soil in the low grounds is in general deep, loamy, and fertile. The hills contain the same minerals as the neighbouring mines of Wanlockhead. North of the church, in the Wallpath, are vestiges of a Roman camp. Along the Wallpath, the great Roman road through Nithsdale, [see DUMFRIES-SHIRE,] passed on its way to join in Lanarkshire the road through Annandale. The parish is traversed along the vale of the Nith, by the turnpike from Dumfries to Glasgow, and along the vale of the Carron by that to Edinburgh: the two roads forking off from a hitherto common line immediately after entering the parish at Carron-bridge. The village of Durisdeer, situated on the upland part of the parish, is a small sequestered hamlet. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,148; in 1831, 1,488. Houses 248. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,386.—Durisdeer is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £220 16s. 8d.; glebe £25. The church was built in 1720. Sittings 350. Durisdeer was originally a rectory, belonging to the see of Glasgow, and served by a vicar; and, in the 14th century, was constituted a prebend of Glasgow. There were anciently two chapels; vestiges of which are still apparent. One was situated on the Carron, and still gives the name Chapel to the farm on which it stood. In the present par-

* The name is written, in ancient documents, Dorisdere and Dorisdeir; and seems derived from the situation of an ancient castle at the entrance of a remarkable mountain-pass, called the Wallpath, between Nithsdale and Clydesdale. *Drus* in British, and *Dorus* in Irish mean 'a passage;' and *dair*, in both languages, signifies 'oakwood'—and here appears to allude to the tuftings of oak with which the Wallpath most probably was adorned.

lish-church is a grand mausoleum of the Drumlanrig Douglasses. An aisle, surmounting the sepulchral vault, has a marble monument of multiform sculpture, and imposing appearance, but in a style offensive to modern taste, commemorative of James, second Duke of Queensberry, and his Duchess. On the sculptured wall, the ducal pair are represented as lying on a couch, dressed in state. The Duchess is stretched in the attitude of death, her hands folded over her breast. The Duke appears behind her, half raised on his elbow, wearing an enormous wig, and contemplating the countenance of his lady. The tout-ensemble of the sculpture, however, is anything but lugubrious; and, but for the affecting suggestion of the mutability and vanity of all human grandeur, presents such an array of the trappings and grotesque adornings of antique courtly apparel, as would be irresistibly ludicrous. There are in Durisdeer 5 schools, 2 of them parochial. The salaries of the parish schoolmasters amount to £51 6s. 6¾d., with £23 9s. other emoluments.—Durrisdeer, according to one version of the old ballad, was the scene of Johnie o' Breadislee's 'woeful hunting'

> —— Johnie buskt up his gude bend bow,
> His arrows ane by ane;
> And he has gane to Durrisdeer
> To hunt the dun deer down.

The 'silly auld carle' tells the seven Foresters of Hislington what he has seen 'atween the water and the brae,' and a conflict, in which Johnie slays all the seven, but is mortally wounded himself, issues:

> Now Johnie's gude bend bow is broke,
> And his gude graie dogs are slain;
> And his body lies dead in Durris deer,
> And his hunting it is done.

See article BRAID.

DURNESS,* a parish in the county of Sutherland, forming the north-western point of Scotland. It comprehends the cultivated lands on the eastern side of Loch Eriboll, commonly called Westmoine; with the tract denominated Strathmore, and intersected by the river Hope; Durness Proper, or the peninsular tract stretching between Loch Eriboll and Durness bay and kyle; and the Parf district, which comprehends that portion of the parish lying between the Atlantic and the kyle of Durness, and extending south to the Ashir district of Edderachylis. Its length from east to west is about 25 miles; its average breadth nearly 12 miles; and its superficial area, including the numerous lochs or arms of the sea which deeply indent its coasts, 300 square miles. On the east its boundaries are coterminous with the parish of Tongue, on the south, with those of Edderachylis. The scenery of this parish is mostly wild and mountainous. It is nearly destitute of wood, and considerable tracts are occupied by bleak mosses. Towards the shore, however, where the peninsula of Durness terminates in Farout-head, there is a series of beautiful fields, and rich green pasture. On the sides of the hills, too, upon spots where shealings have been occasionally erected to shelter the shepherds in summer and harvest when feeding their flocks at a distance from their ordinary dwellings, the sward is richly variegated with clover, daisies, and other valuable grasses and wild flowers. Along the shore a tract of flat land extends, in some places, to the very verge of the ocean; in others there is a considerable extent of bare sands; at the head-lands piles of rocks tower to a vast height. The shores themselves are almost everywhere rocky and destitute of vegetation. The tides rush in with great rapidity and violence upon this coast, especially at Cape Wrath, where their violence is increased by means of a shoal, running out north by east from the extremity of the cape for 5 or 6 miles, and covered by a depth of water measuring from 16 to 24 fathoms: see article CAPE WRATH. About a mile from the coast is the Staigs, a rock the top of which is always above water, but which is nevertheless formidable to ships approaching the cape by night; but a still more dangerous rock, the top of which can be seen only in neap-tides, is said to lie 9 miles due north from the cape. Loch Eriboll forms a spacious harbour, in which even the smallest sloop enjoys perfect safety. It penetrates the country in a south-west direction, nearly 11 miles from the Whiten-head, which lies on the left hand of the entrance, and whose white and elevated rocks mariners distinguish at a distance, even in the night. On the west, or right hand of the entrance, is Rispond, a small dry harbour used by the tacksmen of the fishings and the kelp shores: see article ERIBOLL. To the west of Farout-head is Durness bay, a large shallow bay of rough sea, too open to afford shelter for vessels. Its upper extremity is prolonged into a narrow kyle running inland in a south-west direction up Strathdinard. Between Durness bay and Cape Wrath the cliffs† are very magnificent.—In the cave of Smo, about 2 miles east of the parish-church, sounds are distinctly repeated by a remarkable echo. This cave is, indeed, in many respects an object worthy of notice. It is, in some places, 100 feet wide, and from 20 to 60 feet in height.‡ A short way within its mouth there is a perforation in the arch, through which a stream of water descends, and is received into a subterraneous lake extending to a length not ascertained. Tradition says, that the only person who ever had courage to attempt to explore it, was one Donald, Master of Reay, but that the extinction of the lights, by foul air, obliged him to return before he could advance to the extremity of the lake or the boundary of the cave. Macculloch notices a cave near the Whiten-head which, he says, "exceeds in beauty, splendour, and sublimity of effect, all the caves of Scotland except perhaps that of Papa Stour."—The principal mountains in this alpine territory are Benhope in Strathmore: see article BENHOPE; Ben-Spionnadh, which has an elevation of 2,566 feet; Cranstachie in Durness Proper; and Fairbheinn and Bendearg in the Parf district. The principal lake is LOCH HOPE: which see. This tract of country, though extremely interesting to the geologist, is not known to afford any uncommon minerals. There are numerous small lochs. Loch-Borley in Durness Proper, affords, in great abundance, a species of char called 'Red Bellies,' and, in Gaelic, *Tarragan*. They are caught only in October, when they repair to the shallow water to deposit their spawn. From Loch Dinard flows a stream of the same name, which, after a north-east course of about 10 miles flows into the kyle of Durness. The Hope, flow-

* "Various etymologies are assigned for the name of this parish. Among others, it is said that *Dur* is a contraction of *Durrin*, [or *Dorrain*,] or *Dorrin*, which signifies, in Gaelic, 'a Storm;' so that *Durness* would seem to mean 'the Ness or Promontory of storms,'—an appellation to which the neighbouring coast is not unentitled. But whatever may be the meaning of the name, it is well-known, from tradition, that the application of it to this parish took place, not from the nature of the ground, but in consequence of the Bishop of Caithness disponing of it to Morrison—Ay MacHormaid, as they call him—a Lewis man, and a native of a place called Diurness there, on occasion of his being married to his natural daughter, or—as such were usually termed in those days—his sister. This Ay Morrison gave it its present name, to commemorate the place of his own nativity. Whatever its former name might have been, it surely has been a shoal, or summer-dwelling of old, belonging to the bishopric of Caithness." [Old Statistical Account.]—In the New Statistical Account, it is suggested that the name of this district may be derived from *Durin*, the principal township in the parish, and *Innis*, 'a green patch or grazing,'—thus signifying an oasis in a desert.

† Figured in Daniell's 'Coast Views.

‡ Some accounts of this cave substitute yards for feet in these admeasurements.

ing through Strathmore, is a fine stream. See article LOCH HOPE. — The whole of this extensive parish, with the exception of about 1,000 acres, has been converted into sheep-walks. The wages of day-labourers, at the close of last century, were commonly from 6d. to 7½d. a-day, they now receive 1s. 6d. per day. The usual half-yearly wages of men-servants were from 26s. to £1 16s.; and of women-servants, from 10s. to 15s., in 1798; the former now receive £6 per annum, with a considerable supply of meal and potatoes; the latter receive £3 per annum with board. The whole rent of the lands, kelp-shores, and fishings, was about £450, in 1796; in the New Statistical Account of 1834, the average raw produce is estimated at £8,000. The assessed property, in 1815, was £1,706. Population, in 1801, 1,208; in 1831, 1,153. Houses, in 1831, 197. Three-fourths of the population are scattered along the northern coast, between the kyle of Durness and the mouth of Loch Eriboll. Of the remaining fourth, the greater part reside in small hamlets along both shores of Loch Eriboll.—The parish of Durness is in the presbytery of Tongue, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Crown.—This, with the adjoining parishes of Tongue and Edderachylis, comprehending a tract of country 35 miles in length and from 15 to 25 in breadth, were formerly united in one parish under the common name of Durness. But, as one clergyman was not equal to the task of instructing the inhabitants of so extensive a district, George, Lord Reay, in 1721, applied to the General Assembly for aid towards the religious instruction of the inhabitants of this country. The Assembly agreed that a collection for this purpose should be made through all Scotland, and a contribution of £1,500 sterling was thus obtained. The original parish of Durness was, in consequence, divided into the three parishes of Durness, Tongue, and Edderachylis, in 1724; and stipends were assigned for the ministers of these parishes, in certain proportions, out of the teinds of Lord Reay's estate, and the interest of the money contributed. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £20. The old parish-church was built in 1619, and enlarged in 1692. It was stated to the parliamentary commissioners, in 1836, that it was on the eve of being rebuilt.—There is a mission-station at Camisendun or Cambusindoun, which is 11 miles distant from the parish-church.—Schoolmaster's salary £25 15s. — The celebrated Gaelic bard, Robert Donn, or Mackay, was a native of this parish.

DUROR, a *quoad sacra* parish disjoined from Appin in 1827. It extends along Loch Linnhe and Loch Leven, and is from 28 to 30 miles in length, by from 5 to 6 in breadth. In 1836 the population was estimated at 1,600, of whom about one-half belonged to the Establishment. Church built by the parliamentary commissioners in 1826, and repaired in 1834; sittings 323. Stipend £120, with manse and glebe. There are an Episcopalian, and a Roman Catholic congregation, in this parish. See LISMORE and APPIN.

DURRIS, a parish in Kincardineshire; bounded on the north by the river Dee, which divides it from Drumoak in Aberdeenshire; on the east by Maryculter and Feteresso parishes; on the south by the parish of Glenbervie; and on the west by the parishes of Strachan and Banchory-Ternan. It extends about 8 miles in length, and 5½ in breadth, containing 16,000 acres. Houses 211. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,290. Population, in 1801, 605; in 1831, 1,035. The ground of this parish rises from the south bank of the Dee, till, in its southern extremity, it terminates in a ridge of the Grampian mountains. There are thus extensive haughs or tracts of level land near the river, while, southwards, the mountains rise to an elevation of upwards of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. Cairn-monearn is the highest of these, being elevated about 1,200 feet above sea-level. Mindernal, Mount Gower, and Craigbeg, are nearly of the same height. On the top of Mount Gower is a mineral spring, similar to one of the Harrogate waters. Several rivulets intersect the parish, of which the Sheeoch burn is the chief. It rises in the south-western extremity beyond Shillofad, and runs south-eastwards, often with a great body of water, and with headlong rapidity, for about 12 miles, till it falls into the Dee at Durris church. There are several large plantations of larch and Scots fir,—both of which were introduced here by Lord Peterborough. A great part of the parish has been enclosed, and many improvements in agriculture have been effected. There is extensive pasture-land, some of which, however, might be rendered arable. Gross annual produce valued at about £14,000. Farm-produce is sold at Stonehaven and Aberdeen, as there is neither market-town nor village in this parish. Three annual fairs for cattle are held however. On a hill named Castle hill there is the appearance of an ancient fortification having a regular fosse and glacis. There is an ancient mansion connected by a colonnade with Durris house, the principal modern building in the parish.—Durris is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Mactier of Durris. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £15. Schoolmaster's salary £29, with £23 10s. fees, and other emoluments. Besides the parochial school, attended by 33 pupils, there was, in 1834, a sessional school attended by 36 pupils. Master's salary £12, with about £21 of fees.

DUTHIL AND ROTHIEMURCHUS, two parishes, now *quoad civilia* united, the former situated in Morayshire, and the latter in Inverness-shire. The united parish is bounded on the north-west by Moy and Dalrossie; on the east by Inverallan and Abernethy; on the south by the Cairngorm mountain; and on the west by Alvie. The river Spey runs between the two parishes, and the river Dulnan intersects Duthil for upwards of 13 miles, and falls into the Spey. The parish of Rothiemurchus lies betwixt the Cairngorm mountain and the Spey, a short way further up the river than the most part of Duthil. Together, they extend in length about 20 miles, and nearly 17 in breadth. Assessed property, in 1815, £60. Houses 389. Population, in 1801, 1,578; in 1831, 1,895; and exclusive of Rothiemurchus, 1,309. Their general appearance is hilly, with fir, birch, and alder, on the skirts of the hills. Higher up the ground becomes rocky, and covered with heath, but in many parts affording good pasturage. The soil on the banks of the Spey and the Dulnan is fertile, but liable to be overflowed. The rest of the soil in this district is gravelly and thin. There are two small lakes in Rothiemurchus: one of them, Lochaneilan, has an island and a ruinous castle noted for a remarkable echo. The wastes in this parish abound with game of all kinds. Numerous sheep and black cattle are reared. The military road from Dalnacardoch to Inverness passes through the parish. On this road is the stage-inn of Aviemore, near the head of Strathspey, which commands a fine view of the great fir woods of Rothiemurchus, supposed to cover from 14 to 16 square miles. Opposite to the inn is CAIRNGORM—which see—and about a mile to the north is the beautiful and bold projecting rock of Craigellachie, the 'rock of alarm. "From its swelling base, and rifted precipices, the birch trees wave in graceful cluster; their bright 'and lively green forming a strong contrast in the fore round, to the sombre melancholy hue of the

pine forests, which, in the distance, stretch up the sides of the Cairngorm."—[Guide to the Highlands.] Craigellachie is the hill of rendezvous to the Grants. 'Stand fast, Craigellachie!' is the slogan or war-cry of that clan,—the occupants of this strath,—the name of whom prevails here to the exclusion of almost every other, as, perhaps, may be recollected from Sir Alexander Boswell's lively verses:—

"Come the Grants of Tullochgorum,
Wi' their pipers gaun before 'em,
Proud the mothers are that bore 'em.
Feedle-fa-fum!

"Next the Grants of Rothiemurchus,
Every man his sword and durk has,
Every man as proud's a Turk is.
Feedle-deedle-dum!"

This truly Highland district altogether is exceedingly interesting and romantic. The name of Duthil signifies 'the glen of heroes,' and also 'the excellent valley,' because the Kirktown commands the prospect of a valley upwards of 1,000 acres in extent. Three miles to the east of Duthil manse stands the picturesque ruin of the old tower of Muckerath, a seat of the Grants of Rothiemurchus, and which was erected in 1598 by Patrick Grant, a son of John, surnamed 'The Simple.' The church of Duthil is one of the few Roman Catholic edifices which escaped the relentless destructive energies of the Reformers.—This district is in the presbytery of Abernethy, and synod of Moray; but Rothiemurchus is now a *quoad sacra* parish, with a government church. Stipend of Duthil parish £229 17s.; with a glebe valued at £5 3s. 4d. Unappropriated teinds £122 6s. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Church built in 1827; sittings 700. Being the property of the sole heritor of the parish, the sittings are free to all the parishioners. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 2d., with fees, &c. averaging £7 10s. There are 3 private schools in this parish. Stipend of Rothiemurchus *quoad sacra* parish £120, with glebe valued at £5. Patron, the Crown. Schoolmaster's salary, with fees, &c., about £30. There are three private schools in the parish of Duthil. See ROTHIEMURCHUS.

DYCE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying along the side of the river Don, which separates it from Fintry on the north. It is bounded by Newhills on the east; Skene on the south; and Kinellaw on the west. Its greatest length is 6 miles, and greatest breadth 3 miles. A ridge of hills called Tyrebeggar runs directly through the parish from north to south. The soil near the Don is deep and rich, producing fine crops. Agriculture is here in an advanced state; nearly 3,000 acres are under cultivation. In the hilly ground of Tyrebeggar, however, upwards of 1,000 acres are covered with heath or other underwood. There are several plantations of larch and Scots fir in the parish. Extent of the parish 4,667 acres. Houses 104. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,315. Population, in 1801, 347; in 1831, 620; in 1839, 416. The cause of the decrease in population is stated by the minister to have arisen partly from some proprietors having dispossessed their cottagers, and thrown their possessions into larger farms,—and partly to the stoppage of quarries, in which sometimes nearly 100 men were employed. These quarries are of granite. They have been worked since the middle of last century; and dressed stones, for paving the streets and for building, have been sent hence in great quantities to London. On the top of one of the hills there is a Druidical temple, consisting of 10 rough stones planted in a circular form. There are also several cairns on the hills. There is no town or village in the parish. It is intersected by the Aberdeen and Inverury canal.—This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Gordon Skene of Dyce. Stipend £150 11s. 2d.; glebe £7 10s. The church is situated on a rocky promontory, formed by a winding of the Don, and commands a fine view of the river's course through the valley for 20 miles. Schoolmaster's salary £26 per annum, with £14 fees.

DYE (THE), a rivulet in the parish of Strichan, Aberdeenshire, tributary to the Dee.

DYE (THE), a small stream in Berwickshire, which, descending from the Lammermoor range, flows past the village of Longformacus, and falls into the Whitadder.

DYKE AND MOY, two parishes in the county of Elgin, except part of Moy, which is in the shire of Nairn. They were united in 1618. The united parish is of an irregular, four-cornered figure, running up the Moray frith, 6 miles along the shore, and stretching from the coast, southwards, nearly the same length. It is bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east by the river Findhorn, and the loch at its mouth; (but the boundaries being very irregular, a few farms are situated on the east side of the Findhorn;) on the south by the parishes of Ardclach and Edenkillie; and on the west by Auldearn parish. A great proportion of this district is fertile in soil, and highly cultivated. There are some fine arable fields of black and brown loam, and the surface is agreeably diversified with gentle slopes and flats, and ornamented with gardens and plantations, villas and mansions. Along the coast, however, is that extensive sandy desert called the Culbin or Mavistone sand-hills, which stretches through the parishes of Auldearn, Dyke, and Kinloss, on both sides, and round the mouth of the river Findhorn. Boethius represents these as produced by the same inundation of the sea which swept away the princely estate of Earl Godwin in Kent in 1100, leaving the celebrated or rather infamous Godwin sands in its room. Since the original devastation, the sea appears to have been encroaching considerably on this coast, or at least the evil has been extended by the blowing of the sand-hills. These were originally piled up in three great hills below Mavistone, in Auldearn parish; and from this great reservoir the sand has been drifted towards the north-east in such enormous quantities, that the barony of Culbin—one of the most valuable estates in Moray, distinguished, indeed, as 'the granary of Moray'—was literally and entirely buried under it about a century and a half ago. The lands were covered to the depth of several feet, between the years 1670 and 1695, and the estate so much destroyed, that the proprietor petitioned parliament to be exempted from paying the ordinary public dues. The estate still remains completely covered up, the only traces of its former existence being the occasional appearance of the ruins of houses, and portions of the soil still retaining seeds having the power of vegetating, which are occasionally dug up.* The removal of the sand to Culbin is said to have been accelerated by the country people pulling up bent from the grounds in the parishes of Dyke and Auldearn, and the practice was prohibited, in consequence, by act of parliament. The entrance of the Findhorn into the sea has been removed from the

* In the churchyard of Dyke is an old tomb-stone belonging to the family thus curiously disinherited; and, from an inscription, it appears that the provident couple who first slept under it had it prepared during their lifetime. On the upper part of the stone are the initials, V. K. B. I.; below, two armorial coats, and the date, 1613: after which runs the following legend:—

VALTIR KINNAIRD, ELIZABETH INNES,

The builders of this bed of stane,
Are laird and ladie of Cowbine;
Quhilk tua and theirs, quhane braithe is gane,
Pleis God, vil sleip this bed vithin.

westward, nearly 2 miles to its present situation, and on the spot where stood the ancient town and harbour of Findhorn, nothing now appears but sand and benty grass, scarcely affording meagre pasturage to a few sheep. Besides indications of an ancient forest visible in the bay between Findhorn and Burgh-head, there are other traces of considerable changes on the whole sea-coast in this vicinity.—The heath of Hardmoor, which adjoins the now sterile district of Culbin, is celebrated as the place in which Macbeth was met by the weird sisters, while he journeyed with Banquo from the western islands, to meet King Duncan at the castle of Forres. It is a bleak and barren enough heath, and its 'blasted' aspect well befits the imaginary scene of such a supernatural meeting. No one can pass this spot without having his mind full of the horrors of the tragedy. The imagination of thousands has been rivetted on this locality, and the poet, out of a few meagre and uncertain traditions, has invested what was, perhaps, after all, but a common and vulgar assassination, with the intense interest of a great moral catastrophe.—Immense and thriving plantations of oak, pine, larch, elm, beach, &c., which cover the whole country side, and amount, it is said, to about 15,000,000 of trees, have, of late years, grown up with the ancient pine forest in the vicinity of the noble castle of Darnaway in this parish: see DARNAWAY.—There are three villages in this parish;—Dyke, Broom of Moy, and Kintesk. Population of the united parish, in 1801, 1,492; in 1831, 1,451. Houses 306. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,178. There are one or two small lakes in the parish. The Findhorn, which flows into Findhorn loch, to the north of Moy-house, is the principal river, and is of considerable value for its salmon-fishings.—The united parish of Dyke and Moy is in the synod of Moray, and presbytery of Forres. Patrons, the Crown, and Grant of Moy. Stipend £244 11s. 8d., with glebe valued at £16 13s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d. per annum, with £20 4s. 7d. fees, &c. There are two private schools in the parish. A society's school is situate at Connicavel, on the borders of the parish, at which children, belonging to this place, are also educated.

DYSART,* a parish in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, to the east of Kirkcaldy. Its form is that of an irregular parallelogram, nearly 4 miles in length from north to south, and varying from 1¼ to 2¼ miles in breadth from east to west. It is bounded on the south by the frith; on the east by the parishes of Wemyss and Markinch; on the north by Kinglassie; and on the west by Kinglassie, Auchterderran, and Kirkcaldy. The sea-coast—which extends between 2 and 3 miles—is bold and rocky, and the surface of the parish afterwards continues to ascend for about a mile towards the north. The parish contains 3,054 Scots acres, the whole of which are arable, with the exception of about 400 acres which are under wood. The rent of land varies from £6 6s. per acre to £1 5s.; the average rent may be about £2 6s. per acre. The annual value of real property for the landward part of the parish, in 1815, £4,578; for the burgh of Dysart, £4,180; total £8,758. The valued rent of the parish is £5,321 6s. 8d. Scots.—Coals have from a very early period been wrought in this parish; and there are still mines at work on the estate of the Earl of Rosslyn. The coals in the neighbourhood of Dysart have been repeatedly on fire. They were remarkably so in 1662, owing, it is supposed, to the spontaneous combustion of a quantity of pyrites. George Agricola, the great metallurgist, who died in 1555, takes notice of this phenomenon as occurring here. Buchanan, from this circumstance, fixed on the neighbourhood of Dysart for the scene of exorcism in his 'Franciscanus,' and gives an admirable descriptive view of it under the horror of an eruption:

> Campus erat late incultus, non floribus horti
> Arrident, non messe agri, non frondibus arbos:
> Vix sterilis siccis vestitur arena myricis;
> Et pecorum rara in solis vestigia terris:
> Vicini Deserta vocant. Ibi saxea subter
> Antra tegunt nigras vulcania semina cautes:
> Sulphureis passim concepta incendia venis,
> Fumiferam volvunt nebulam, piceoque vapore
> Semper anhelat humus: cæcisque inclusa cavernis
> Flamma furens, dum lactando penetrare sub auras
> Conatur, totis passim spiracula campis
> Findit, et ingenti tellurem pandit hiatu:
> Teter odor tristisque habitus faciesque locorum.

There are beds of ironstone lying below the coal, which are also worked where they come near the surface. The ironstone is usually shipped for Carron works; a ton is said to yield 12 cwt. of iron. There are also limestone and freestone quarries. The principal manufacture in the parish at present is that of checks and ticks, which was introduced about the commencement of the last century. In 1836 the number of looms employed was about 2,088; the quantity of cloth annually made was supposed to be about 31,006,720 yards; and the value about £150,236. There are a mill to the east of Dysart, for spinning flax, which employs from 80 to 100 persons, a pottery for making stoneware, a rope-work, and a patent slip-dock for repairing vessels.—Besides the burgh of Dysart, there are several populous villages in the parish. PATHHEAD is at the south-western extremity of the parish: which see. Immediately adjoining, and to the north-east of Pathhead, is Sinclairtown, built on the property of the Earl of Rosslyn. It is more modern than Pathhead, and contains a population of 1,240. Still farther to the north-east are Easter and Wester Gallatown, with a population of 1,053. There are also two smaller hamlets, viz., Borland, containing 184 inhabitants; and Hackley-moor, containing 434.—The population of this parish, in 1755, was 2,367; in 1801, it was 5,385; and in 1831, 7,104. The number of families, in 1831, was 1,712; of which, 106 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 1,222 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. The church of Dysart was erected in 1802; it is a plain building capable of containing 1,600 persons. It is a collegiate charge, a second minister having been established in 1620. The Patron of both charges is the Earl of Rosslyn. The stipend of the 1st minister is £265 10s. 5d.; glebe £21. He is also entitled to a fish-teind which is of little value and never exacted; 16 chalders of salt, worth about £3 10s. per annum; a supply of coals, worth about £9 per annum; and 15s. 10d. yearly from some old buildings feued to the patron. The stipend of the 2d minister is £207 11s. 3d., with coals; but he has neither manse nor glebe. The unappropriated teinds of the parish amount to £714 4s. 7d. In Pathhead a chapel was erected some years ago in connection with the church of Scotland, in which the clergymen of the parish alternately preach and dispense the ordinances of religion.—To accommodate those of the population residing in the northern extremity of the parish, a chapel has been erected at Thornton in the neighbouring parish of Markinch, 13 miles from Dysart; and portions of this parish, of Markinch, and of Kinglassie, have been erected into a *quoad sacra* parish.—There are a chapel connected with the Relief Synod at Dysart, built in 1772; sittings 750.

* The name of this parish is obviously Celtic, *Dys-ard*, signifying 'the Height of God;' it is therefore probable that, at an early period, a place of worship existed here, from which the name originated.

and one belonging to the Associate Synod of Original Seceders; built in 1763; sittings 795. The stipend of the minister of the former is £100, with manse and garden; of the latter, £126. — There are 14 schools in the parish, two of which are taught by females. The parochial, or rather burgh-school, is situated in the town of Dysart, and is well-attended. The teacher is paid partly from the town-funds, and partly from money mortified for the purpose, the sum of £43 per annum, besides his school-fees. There are 3 other unendowed schools in the town. At Pathhead there is a school endowed by the late Mr. Philp of Edenshead, for the education of 100 children, who, as at Kirkcaldy, receive a yearly allowance for clothing; and there are also in this village 3 other unendowed schools; there are 2 schools at Sinclairtown, 3 at Gallatown, and 1 at Borland, all unendowed.

The town of Dysart is a royal burgh, and joins with Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency, in 1839, 130. It was originally a burgh-of-barony holding of the St. Clairs of Rosslyn, and subsequently of the Lords Sinclair. About the beginning of the 16th century, it was erected into a royal burgh, but the early charters have been lost. A few years ago, the burgh was disfranchised, in consequence of some informality at the election of the magistrates; and its affairs have since been under the superintendence of three managers appointed by the court of session. The revenue, in 1838–9, was £908. The burgh consists of three narrow streets, having a kind of square in the centre. The central or high street presents a number of antique substantial houses, having dates and inscriptions on their fronts. Many of them had piazzas on the ground-floor, where the merchants exposed their goods for sale; but these are now mostly built up. In the centre of the town is the town-house, which contains a council-hall, the prison, the weigh-house, and the guard-house. It is a plain building, ornamented with a tower and spire. Fortunately the prison requires to be but seldom used. The harbour of Dysart, though not deficient in size for the trade, was formerly very unsafe; the swell, when there was a gale from the east, being so great that vessels were driven from their moorings and nearly wrecked within it. A few years ago, however, an adjoining quarry was converted into a wet dock, which has 18 feet of water, and is sufficient to contain 17 or 18 vessels of different burden, exclusive of the old or outer harbour. The population of the burgh, in 1831, was 1801. So far back as 1450, salt was manufactured and shipped at Dysart, not only to other places in Scotland, but to Holland and the Continent; fish was also exported, as also great quantities of coal; and malting and brewing were carried on to a great extent at an early period. In fact it is admitted that Dysart enjoyed a large share of the trade which the different burghs on the south side of the Forth anciently possessed. But the same circumstances which destroyed the trade of the other burghs, had a destructive effect upon that of this town; its trade decayed, and its shipping rapidly disappeared. A few brigs, and a few sloops, are all that now belong to the harbour, and foreign vessels seldom visit it, except a few from Holland or the Baltic.—About a mile north of the town there is still standing a large memorial stone, which tradition says marks the spot where a battle was fought with the Danes; and about half-a-mile farther north, is a farm called Carberry where the Romans are said to have had a station. The remains of the camp are said to have been formerly visible, but no traces of it are now to be seen: the tradition is strengthened, however, by the name of the place. Near the middle of the harbour is a high rock called the Fort, which is said to have been fortified by Oliver Cromwell, but no part of the works now remains.—Although not mentioned in Spottiswoode's list of religious houses, there is said to have been a priory of black friars in Dysart, the chapel of which was dedicated to St. Dennis. Part of the old wall of this chapel, which still retains its name, yet remains, but it has for a long period been converted into a smithy. Near the chapel of St. Dennis is the old church of Dysart, which bears the marks of having been a handsome piece of architecture in its time. On one of the windows is the date 1570; but the steeple and the porch bear marks of greater antiquity.—West of Dysart are the lands of Ravenscraig belonging to the Earl of Rosslyn. Here, on a lofty rock which overhangs the sea-shore, are the ruins of Ravenscraig castle, sometimes also called Ravensheugh castle. The castle and lands of Ravensheugh appeared to have belonged to the Crown at a very early period; but they were granted by James III., in 1470, to William 3d Earl of Orkney, the ancestor of the present proprietor, in return for his resignation of that earldom to the Crown. It afterwards became the residence of the descendants of the 3d son, the Lords Sinclair, from whom it has descended with the other estates to the present proprietor. It was still inhabited at the time Sibbald wrote, but it has now for many years been in ruins.—Adjoining Ravenscraig are the lands of Dunnikeir the property of Sir John Oswald, on part of which the village of Pathhead is built. This property anciently belonged to the family of Lundin of Balgonie; and afterwards, according to Sibbald, to a Mr. John Watson, who built the old house in Pathhead, and mortified several acres of land near Burntisland for maintaining poor widows. About the end of the 17th century, Dunnikeir became the property of the ancestor of the present proprietor.—In the northern portion of the parish is Strathore, the property of John Fergus, Esq., which in part anciently belonged to the Hepburns of Waughton; and at the north-east extremity Skeddoway, long the property of a family of the name of Alexander, now of the Earl of Rosslyn.—Dysart house, the residence of the Earl of Rosslyn, is situated above the sea-shore to the west of the burgh. It is a plain but neat and commodious mansion, and commands an extensive and very beautiful view of the frith, and of the scenery to the east. The gardens are very beautiful. — The barony of Dysart appears to have belonged, so early as the 13th century, to the Sinclairs of Rosslyn. Dysart gives the title of Earl to the ancient family of Tollemache. Of this family—whose extraction is English —there was, in the 25° of Edward I., one Hugh de Tollemache, who held of the Crown the manor of Bentley, in the county of Suffolk; and, in the 29th year of that monarch's reign, had summons to attend the expedition into Scotland. Dysart formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Murray.

# E

EACHAIG (The), a small river in Argyleshire, in the district of Cowal, which has its rise in Loch Eck, and runs into the Holy Loch. It affords good trout and par fishing.

EAGERNESS, a promontory on the east coast of Wigtonshire, protruding southward, and shutting in Garlieston bay. It is about a mile long, and ¾ of a mile in average breadth, and terminates in a rocky, but not very high bank.

EAGLESHAM,* a parish which forms the south-eastern portion of the county of Renfrew. It extends about 6 miles from east to west, and about 7 from north to south; and is bounded on the north-west by Mearns, in the same county; on the south-west by Fenwick, and on the south by Loudoun, both in Ayrshire; and on the east by Carmunnock and East Kilbride, both in Lanarkshire. The soil is various. The higher and western districts consist partly of dry heath, and partly of deep moss, with a number of green hills, and much natural meadow-ground. The moors are among the best in Scotland for game. The arable land in the lower part of the parish is very productive. The whole parish enjoys free air and excellent water, and is remarkably healthy. The river White Cart takes its rise out of the moors of Eaglesham and East Kilbride, and in its course northwards divides the counties of Lanark and Renfrew. The water of Earn, a tributary of the Cart, flows on the north-west of this parish, which is also watered by several rivulets, and contains two small lakes, Binnend and Lochgoin, the latter giving name to a farmstead where dwelt John Howie, author of the 'Lives of Scottish Worthies.' Balagich and Dunwan, each about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, are the highest hills in the parish, and, indeed, with two exceptions—Mistylaw and Hill of Staik—the highest in the county. At Balagich there have been observed several pieces of barytes. There are also found large masses of wacke or osmond stone, which stands the strongest heat without renting, and is, therefore, used in building ovens and other furnaces.—The estate of Eaglesham formed part of the extensive grant made by David I. to Walter, the founder of the House of Stewart, before the middle of the 12th century. By Walter it was transferred to Robert de Montgomery, who was one of those knights that accompanied him when he migrated from England to Scotland. This estate, which was the first, and, for two centuries, the chief possession of the Scottish family of Montgomery, has remained their property, undiminished, for the long period of seven hundred years. For their succession to the Eglinton estates and their elevation to the peerage, see article Eglinton.—Between the Cart and a rivulet called Mains water, part of the ruins of the castle of Polnoon, or Ponoon, may still be traced. It was built by Sir John Montgomery of Eaglesham, with the money received for the ransom of Henry Percy, the celebrated Hotspur, whom he took prisoner with his own hand at the battle of Otterburn, in 1388. It is said that the ransom being called *poind money*, the name Polnoon was thence derived; but this seems strained and far-fetched. Polnoon lodge, which stands on the north-east of the village of Eaglesham, is a small mansion of modern construction, belonging to the Earl of Eglinton.—In the year 1769 the old village was demolished, and a new one begun to be built on a plan which was formed two years before by Alexander, the 10th earl, a nobleman of fine taste, who, however, did not live to see it completed. It chiefly consists of two rows of houses, generally of two stories, facing each other at the distance of 100 yards at the upper, and 250 at the lower end, the nature of the ground not admitting of a more regular line of street. The houses have each a kitchen-garden at the back. Midway between the rows there runs a streamlet to which, from each side, there is a gentle descent, partly formed into washing greens, and partly embellished with trees. Upon the whole, the appearance of this village is eminently beautiful. The tenements in the village are held of the family of Eglinton, on leases for 999 years, at a moderate ground rent. There is no other village in the parish. Cotton-spinning has been carried on here since the end of the last century.—Robert Pollok, the lamented author of 'The Course of Time,' was a native of this parish. He was born at North Muirhouse, where his father was a farmer, in 1798; was licensed to preach in connexion with the United Associate Synod in 1827; and died of consumption in the autumn of the same year. In his sketches of inanimate nature he returns again and again to the scenery of his beloved home:

> "'Mong hills, and streams,
> And melancholy deserts, where the sun
> Saw, as he passed, a shepherd only here
> And there watching his little flock; or heard
> The ploughman talking to his steers."

To the trees which overshadowed the paternal mansion, his verse thus pays homage:—

> "Much of my native scenery appears,
> And presses forward to be in my song;
> But must not now: for much behind awaits
> Of higher note. Four trees I pass not by,
> Which o'er our house their evening shadow threw:—
> Three ash, and one of elm. Tall trees they were,
> And old; and had been old a century
> Before my day. None living could say aught
> About their youth; but they were goodly trees:
> And oft I wondered, as I sat and thought
> Beneath their summer shade, or in the night
> Of winter heard the spirits of the wind
> Growling among their boughs,—how they had grown
> So high in such a rough tempestuous place:
> And when a hapless branch, torn by the blast,
> Fell down, I mourned as if a friend had fallen."

Population, in 1801, 1,176; in 1831, 2,372. Houses, in 1831, 242. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,117. The parish contains 15,450 English acres, and, excepting 550 acres, wholly belongs to the noble family of Eglinton.—Eaglesham is in the presbytery of Glasgow. Stipend £278 14s. 6d.; glebe £25; unappropriated teinds £856 2s. 5d. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. A diminutive church, which existed before the Reformation, continued to serve as the parochial place of worship till 1790, when Archibald, the 11th Earl of Eglinton, much to his honour, erected and fitted up a handsome church of an octagonal form, with a steeple.—There are meeting-houses of the United Associate Synod, and a Reformed Pres-

* In the Old Statistical Account we are gravely told that this place received its name from *eagles* having "often perched on the *holm* or low ground where afterwards the village was built;" but there is no reason to believe that it ever was frequented by these birds. A church having existed here from a remote period, a more probable derivation is from *eaglais*, (Gaelic,) 'a church,' and the Saxon term for a hamlet. Thus, *Eaglais-ham* signifies the 'church hamlet,' or, according to a Scottish phrase still in use, the kirk-town.

byterian church here.—Salary of parochial schoolmaster £30, with about £7 of other emoluments.

EAGLESHAY, or EGILSHAY, one of the Orkneys, about 2½ miles long, and 1 mile broad. The coast is in general sandy. On the north side of the island is a large tract of sand covered with bent, and sheltering great numbers of rabbits. This island is celebrated for having been the place where the pious St. Magnus was murdered. It was formerly a vicarage, united to the ancient vicarage of Rousay. At the west end of the island is a small Gothic church, which was dedicated to St. Magnus. It has a pyramidical steeple at the west end; and at the east end is a vaulted choir which joins to the body of the church. The church is said to have been erected on the very spot where the infamous deed was perpetrated by his ambitious relation. The population, in 1801, was 197; in 1831, 228. Houses 41. This island is entirely composed of sandstone and sandstone flag, and in some places the strata are very much elevated. It lies to the east of Rousay, from which it is separated by Howa sound, not exceeding a mile in breadth.

EAGLESHAY, one of the Shetland isles; constituting part of the parish of North-Maven. It is situated in Islesburgh cove, on the east of St. Magnus bay, and is an excellent island for grazing. It abounds with rabbits.

EALAN-NA-BHRIU. See EDDERACHYLIS.

EALAN*-NA-COOMB, or EALAN-NA-NAOIMPH,—that is, 'the Island of Saints,'—a small island off the coast of Sutherland, and in the parish of Tongue. Here were formerly a chapel and burial-place, the remains of which are still visible. On the south side of this island the sea, after passing for several yards through a narrow channel, spouts up into the air, sometimes to the height of 30 feet, through a large circular hole in the rock; and a few seconds afterwards there is a discharge of water from the east side of the island, with a loud noise resembling the explosion of cannon. This happens only when it is half-flood, and a gale at north-west.

EALAN-GHEIRRIG, a small rock situated on the mouth of Loch Riddan, in the parish of Inverchoalain, Argyleshire, memorable in the annals of the 17th century. In 1685, when the Duke of Monmouth attempted an invasion of England, the unfortunate Archibald, Earl of Argyle, was induced to favour the invasion. He brought with him three frigates, and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. With these he landed at Dunstaffnage, and, having collected an army of 3,000 men, proceeded through the narrow kyles of Bute, to Ealan-gheirrig, which he fortified very strongly, and there deposited his spare arms and ammunition. Soon after, upon the appearance of some ships of war, the garrison surrendered.

EALAN-NA-ROAN,—that is 'the Island of Seals,'—an island on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, annexed to the parish of Tongue. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and is inhabited by four or five families. It is entirely composed of coarse pudding-stone, on the surface of which is a shallow soil almost entirely produced by art. About the year 1783, the centre of this island sunk considerably, leaving a pool of water where there was arable land before.

EALAN-USNICH, a small island of Argyleshire, in Loch-Etive.

EARLSFERRY, a town in the parish of Kilconquhar, on the frith of Forth, Fifeshire; 6 miles east of Largo; 2 south of Colinsburgh; and ½ a-mile west of Ely. The tradition is that this town was originally constituted a burgh by Malcolm III., between 1057 and 1093, at the request of Macduff, the Maormor of Fife, who, in his flight from the vengeance of Macbeth, was concealed in a cave at Kincraig point, which still bears his name, and was afterwards ferried across the frith to Dunbar by the fishermen of the place. From this circumstance it was called Earlsferry; and it likewise obtained the privilege that the persons of all who should cross the frith from thence should be for a time inviolable, no boat being allowed to leave the shore in pursuit, till those who had already sailed were half-way over. There does not seem any reason to doubt the fact of Macduff having been concealed in the cave at Kincraig, nor that he was assisted in making his escape to the opposite coast by the inhabitants of the village in its neighbourhood. But the erection of it into a royal burgh must have been at a subsequent period, and was probably done at the request of one of the descendants of the great Macduff. The Celtic people of Scotland erected no royal burghs; and we have no evidence of any earlier than the reign of David I. or Malcolm IV. The title of Earl, too, was equally unknown to the Celts; so that the name of Earlsferry must have been bestowed at a subsequent period, though in commemoration of the escape of Macduff. Earlsferry, however, is a burgh of great antiquity, but its earliest charter, the date of which is unknown, was destroyed by fire in Edinburgh. A new charter was in consequence granted by James IV., in which it is narrated that the burgh of Earlshall was "of old past memory of men, erected into ane free burgh," &c. By this charter all its ancient privileges and immunities were renewed and confirmed. A considerable trade is said at one time to have been carried on here, and two annual fairs and two weekly markets to have been held. This has long been at an end, and the fairs and markets have long been discontinued. The magistrates of Earlsferry have the same powers with other magistrates of royal burghs; but it does not appear that at any time Earlsferry had exercised its privilege of sending a commissioner to the Scottish parliament. The town-house stands in the middle of the town. It is an old building, surmounted by a spire, in which there is a clock and bell. It contains the town-hall, and a very wretched cell which forms the prison for criminals; fortunately, however, it is little if at all used. Debtors, when there are any, are confined in the town-hall, and sleep in a small room adjoining, but it is several years since there occurred a case of imprisonment for debt. The population is about 600.

EARLSTON, a parish in the south-western part of the district of Lauderdale, Berwickshire. It is bounded on the north by Legerwood and Gordon; on the east by Hume and Nenthorn; on the south by Roxburghshire and Merton; and on the west by Leader water, which divides it from Roxburghshire. Its form is somewhat oblong, stretching from east to west, but with deep indentations on both sides in the middle. From Hardie's-mill-place on the east, to the top of a projection near Kedslie on the west, it measures 6 miles; but in breadth it varies from 3¾ miles at the western limit, and 2 miles near the eastern limit, to a mile at the middle. A hill in the centre of the western division rises nearly 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and was probably the site of a Roman encampment. In the eastern division, and near the northern and southern limits of the western, are other hills less elevated, which differ just sufficiently from the features of lowland scenery to give the district a pastoral aspect. Other parts of the parish, especially those along the

* *Ealan*, or *Eilan*, signifying 'Island,' is of frequent occurrence in Gaelic topography.

banks of the Leader, and those of the south-eastern division, are comparatively flat. The Leader comes down upon the north-western angle from the north, cuts off a small projecting wing, forms the boundary-line for a distance of 3¼ miles, strikes the Tweed at a point where that noble and joyous river offers to become the southern boundary, and drives it off south-eastward along the margin of the conterminous parish of Merton. During the whole course of its connexion with Earlston, the Leader is a stream of no common beauty, meandering among the hills and groves of Carolside, sweeping past the western base of the classic COWDENKNOWES [which see] and merrily careering between the richly-wooded slopes of Drygrange and Kirklands, till it pays its tribute to the gorgeously robed queen-river of the south. One of the head-waters of the Eden rises about a mile east of the Leader's bed on the northern limits of the parish, and, joined in its progress by other rills which unite with it to form the main stream, it forms the boundary-line, first over most of the north and next over all the east, during a course of about 8 miles. While skirting along the north it is an uninteresting rill, cold in its appearance, and naked in its scenery, but after it sweeps round to flow along the east, it is overlooked on the side of Earlston by a phalanx of plantation 1½ mile deep, and partakes, in a degree suited to its bulk as an infant-river, the lively character of the Leader. Two other rills rise in the interior, and flow respectively toward the Leader and the Eden, contributing their tiny frolics to the gladsomeness of the general scene.

> In olde dayes of the king Artour,
> All was this lond ful filled of faerie;
> The elf-quene with her joly compaynie,
> Danced ful oft in many a grene mede.
> *Chaucer.*

The soil, in some of the arable parts, is clay; in some, is a light dry loam; and in several is strong, rich, and very fertile. The chief mansions are the splendid edifice of Mellerstain on the east, and the houses of Cowdenknowes and Carolside on the Leader. The parish is intersected, in its eastern division, by the road from Edinburgh to Kelso by way of Lauder, and has several other roads diverging from the village of Earlston. Population, in 1801, 1,478; in 1831, 1,710. Houses 310. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,034.

The village of Earlston stands on the banks of the Leader, north-east of Cowdenknowes, 7 miles south of Lauder. It consists principally of one long street, at right angles with the river, and stretching away to the east, and presents to the eye two rows of one-story houses, interrupted occasionally by buildings of larger bulk and greater pretension, used as inns or shops. The inhabitants, about 900 in number, are chiefly weavers and agricultural labourers. The fabrics woven are blankets, plaidings, and very stout ginghams, and are superintended by manufacturers on the spot. The woollen looms are recently established. One web per week, measuring from 60 to 70 ells, is, on the average, woven by each weaver, and is paid at 12 shillings nett. The cotton weavers, though they work 14 hours a-day, while the woollen weavers work only 11, do not earn per week more wages than 6 shillings nett. A manufactory not long established in the village, and belonging to the Misses Whale, gives employment, in various departments of cotton-weaving, to numbers of persons who would otherwise be destitute, and has made a promising attempt to naturalize in the deep seclusion of this district the production of shawls and merinos. Earlston has two annual fairs for horses and cattle, and is the seat of a justice-of-peace court on the first Tuesday of every month. Here are the parish-church, a Relief meeting-house, an Original Seceder meeting-house, an endowed academy of high provincial character, a subscription library, a friendly society, and a savings' bank.—Earlston is not a little famous as the birth-place of Thomas the Rhymer, the earliest poet of Scotland, who flourished in the village or its vicinity as a tenant in fee of the opulent barons of the soil, during the latter half of the 13th century. He is often and justly called Thomas of Ersildun, or Ercildoune; the corrupted name Earlston having been substituted in consequence, as is believed, of a popular though doubtful tradition that the village was for a time the residence of the Earls of March.* In his native place, as well as throughout Scotland, Thomas is celebrated among the lower orders solely on account of his reputed character of a prophet, and in connexion with the rhyming distichs—often of doubtful meaning, and apparently of multitudinous origin—which float on the tide of tradition, and along the currents of ancient and legendary literature. From some combination of causes easily intelligible by those who have peered behind the curtain of the confessional, and studied the expediences and diplomacies of the cloister, Thomas appears to have been made, with the help of a little astuteness in observing character and perspicacity in calculating moral chances, an expert tool of priestcraft—either on his private adventure, or more probably in combination with the monks of Coldingham, who had power over him as the owners of Ercildoune church, and dived deep into the politics of the court—for swaying the wills and influencing the conduct of wealthy and potent individuals in an age of the nobility's intense enslavement, and subjection to enormous pecuniary mulctings, by the pressure of superstition. Obtaining credit with the great and the influential for being a true prophet,—a credit which could be facilely manufactured out of a few clever verified conjectures, and a few predictions either spoken after the event, and promulged as spoken before it, or framed in combination with concerted means to effect their fulfilment,—he, as a matter of course, was rapidly viewed as a superhumanly gifted being by the multitude, and became associated, in the fancy of an ignorant people, with ideas and legends of whatever methods and invisible communications would be supposed to aid him in looking fully and brightly down the vista of futurity. The faith which remote pastoral districts, and even many of the lower classes in sections of the country freely plied with the influences of enlightenment, still repose in the genuineness of his pretended prophetic character—especially as that character stands wholly connected with matters of very trivial importance, and superlatively contrasted to the moral grandeur, and unutterable magnificence, and altogether surpassing worth of the details of true prophecy, as given in written revelation—is just one humiliating evidence among several, that the pestilential fogs and vapours of the Middle ages have not yet been dispersed by the thorough reclaiming of the moral marshes of the land.† The ruins of Thomas the

* The name Ercildoune seems to have been derived from the Cambro-British *Arcwl-dun*, 'the Prospect hill,' and may have been adopted to describe the hill south of the village, whence a somewhat extensive and very fine view is obtained of the vales of the Leader and the Tweed.

† Sir W. Scott, in his introduction to the ballad of 'Thomas the Rhymer,' says: "It cannot be doubted, that Thomas of Ercildoune was a remarkable and important person in his own time, since, very shortly after his death, we find him celebrated as a prophet and as a poet. Whether he himself made any pretensions to the first of these characters, or whether it was gratuitously conferred upon him by the credulity of posterity, it seems difficult to decide. If we may believe Mackenzie, Learmont only versified the prophecies delivered by Eliza, an inspired nun of a convent at Haddington. But of this there seems not to be the most distant proof. On the contrary, all

Rhymer's residence stand at the west end of the village, on a low ground intervening between it and the Leader. A stone, the modern substitute of one more ancient, in the wall of the parish-church, bears the inscription:

"Auld Rhymer's race,
Lies in this place."

Earlston or Ercildoune was occasionally the residence of King David I. The manor was held in the 12th century by the family of Lindsay, and afterwards passed into the possession of the Earls of Dunbar.—In addition to the village of Earlston, the parish contains 3 hamlets, Redpath, Fans, and Mellerstain. Redpath has about 120 inhabitants. Fans, situated near the centre of the northern division, has about 150. Mellerstain, situated in the east, and enriched with an endowed school, has upwards of 200.

Earlston is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £217 14s. 6d.; glebe £37. Unappropriated teinds £217 14s. 6d. The parish-church was built in 1736. Sittings about 450. The church of Ercildoun was given, at the middle of the 12th century, to the monks of Kelso; and was transferred by them, about the year 1171, to the monks of Coldingham, in exchange for the church of Gordon; and it remained with the latter, and was served by a vicar till the Reformation.—The parish-school is attended by a maximum of 176 scholars, and a minimum of 104. Schoolmaster's salary £28, with £32 school-fees, and the interest of £550. Of 4 non-parochial schools, one is a boarding-school.

EARLSTOWN, a village in the parish of Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire.

EARN* (Loch), a beautiful sheet of water in the south-western part of Perthshire, east of Loch Voel, and north-east of Loch Lubnaig; 13½ miles from Callander, and about 30 miles west of Perth. In length it is 7 miles; its circumference is about 19 miles, and its depth is said to be 100 fathoms.† There is a road along each side of the lake from the village of Lochearnhead to St. Fillans; so that the visiter may adopt either way in traversing its banks his fancy may prompt; or if he wish to enjoy a full view of all the beauties which surround it, he may make the circuit of the whole with much ease. There are few Scottish lakes more worthy of a visit than Loch Earn. Its shore throughout, and for at least half-a-mile inland, is clothed with thriving copse and brushwood,—creating continual changes of the scenery, and a succession of the most picturesque and romantic views. Beyond these woods, on every side, hills and mountains arise, piercing the clouds with their lofty summits, and adding grandeur and sublimity to the scene. Looking from either end of the lake the view is peculiarly magnificent: the whole valley can be seen at once,—with its enormous vista of mountains enclosing all around,—the transparent lake which forms its glassy centre,—and the beautiful fringing of wood with which the base of the mountains and the shores of the lake are adorned. Dr. Macculloch says: "Limited as are the dimensions of Loch Earn, it is exceeded in beauty by few of our lakes, as far as it is possible for many beauties to exist in so small a space. I will not say that it presents a great number of distinct landscapes adapted for the pencil,—but such as it does possess are remarkable for their consistency of character, and for a combination of sweetness and simplicity, with a grandeur of manner scarcely to be expected within such narrow bounds. Its style is that of a lake of far greater dimensions: the hills which bound it being lofty and bold and rugged, with a variety of character not found in many of even far greater magnitude and extent. It is a miniature and a model of scenery that might well occupy ten times the space. Yet the eye does not feel this. There is nothing trifling or small in the details; nothing to diminish its grandeur of style, to tell us that we are contemplating a reduced copy. On the contrary, there is a perpetual contest between our impressions and our reasonings: we know that a few short miles comprehend the whole, and yet we feel as if it was a landscape of many miles, a lake to be ranked among those of the first order and dimensions. While its mountains thus rise in majestic simplicity to the sky, terminating in those bold, and various, and rocky outlines which belong to so much of this geological line, from Dunkeld and Killicrankie, even to Loch Catteran, the surfaces of the declivities are equally various and bold,—enriched with precipices and masses of protruding rock, with deep hollows and ravines, and with the courses of innumerable torrents which pour from above, and, as they descend, become skirted with trees till they lose themselves in the waters of the lake. Wild woods also ascend along their surface, in all that irregularity of distribution so peculiar to these rocky mountains,—less solid and continuous than at Loch Lomond,—less scattered and less romantic than at Loch Catteran; but from these very causes, aiding to confer on Loch

ancient authors, who quote the Rhymer's prophecies, uniformly suppose them to have been emitted by himself. Thus, in Wintown's 'Chronicle'—

'Of this fycht quilum spak Thomas
Of Ersyldoune, that sayd in derne,
There suld meit stalwarthy, starke and sterne.
He sayd it in his prophecy;
But how he wist it was *ferly*.'

Book viii. chap. 32.

There could have been no *ferly* (marvel) in Wintown's eyes at least, how Thomas came by his knowledge of future events, had he ever heard of the inspired nun of Haddington, which, it cannot be doubted, would have been a solution of the mystery, much to the taste of the prior of Lochleven. Whatever doubts, however, the learned might have, as to the source of the Rhymer's prophetic skill, the vulgar had no hesitation to ascribe the whole to the intercourse between the bard and the queen of Faery. The popular tale bears, that Thomas was carried off, at an early age, to the fairy land, where he acquired all the knowledge which made him afterwards so famous. After 7 years' residence, he was permitted to return to the earth, to enlighten and astonish his countrymen by his prophetic powers; still, however, remaining bound to return to his royal mistress, when she should intimate her pleasure. Accordingly, while Thomas was making merry with his friends in the tower of Ercildoune, a person came running in, and told, with marks of fear and astonishment, that a hart and hind had left the neighbouring forest, and were, composedly and slowly, parading the street of the village. The prophet instantly arose, left his habitation, and followed the wonderful animals to the forest, whence he was never seen to return. According to the popular belief, he still 'drees his weird' in Fairy land, and is one day expected to revisit earth. In the meanwhile, his memory is held in the most profound respect. The Eildon tree, from beneath the shade of which he delivered his prophecies, now no longer exists; but the spot is marked by a large stone, called Eildon tree stone. A neighbouring rivulet takes the name of the Bogle burn (Goblin brook) from the Rhymer's supernatural visitants. The veneration paid to his dwelling-place even attached itself in some degree to a person, who, within the memory of man, chose to set up his residence in the ruins of Learmont's tower. The name of this man was Murray, a kind of herbalist; who, by dint of some knowledge in simples, the possession of a musical clock, an electrical machine, and a stuffed alligator, added to a supposed communication with Thomas the Rhymer, lived for many years in very good credit as a wizard."—'Border Minstrelsy,' vol. iv. pp. 113—115.

* The name appears to be derived from its situation to the west of the country of Strathearn; *Eryn* or *Herin* in Gaelic signifying 'West.' "Which name (Loch Earn) it has," says Christopher Irvine, [Historiæ Scoticæ Nomenclatura Latino Vernacula, 1697,] "because it lieth to the west of Loch Tea: and [because] when the *west* wind bloweth hard on the lake it raiseth the river (Earn), and maketh it swell and overflow its banks." We may, with perfect consistency, adopt honest Christopher's conclusion, while we hesitate to admit the grounds on which he appears to have arrived at it.

† This great depth may account for the fact that it was never known to freeze, however intense the frost. Much has been written as to this quality in the waters of Loch Ness, and it has been attributed to many causes: in that of Loch Ness to an impregnation of sulphur. It has been proved, however, that this is not the case; and that the real cause of Loch Ness, as well as many other lochs, not freezing, is their great depth.

Earn a character entirely its own. If the shores of the lake are not deeply marked by bays and promontories, still they are sufficiently varied; nor is there one point where the hills reach the water in that meagre and insipid manner which is the fault of so many of our lakes, and which is the case throughout the far greater part, even of Loch Catteran. Loch Earn has no blank. Such as its beauty is, it is always consistent and complete. Its shores, too, are almost everywhere accessible, and almost everywhere so wooded as to produce those foregrounds which the spectator so much desires; while, from the same cause, they present much of that species of shore scenery which is independent of the mountain boundary. Elegant ash-trees springing from the very water, and drooping their branches over it, green and cultivated banks, rocky points divided by gravelly beaches, which are washed by the bright curling waves of the lake, the brawling stream descending along its rocky and wooded channel, and the cascade tumbling along the precipice, which rises from the deep and still water below,—these and the richly cultivated and green margin, with the houses and traces of art that ornament its banks, produce in themselves pictures of great variety, marked by a character of rural sweetness and repose, not commonly found among scenery of this class. Thus also the style of Loch Earn varies, as we assume different points of elevation for our views, and perhaps in a greater degree than any of the Highland lakes,—assuredly more than in any one of similar dimensions. At the lower levels, and perhaps most of all at the western extremity where the banks are lowest, and at the eastern, where the beautifully wooded island forms a leading object in the picture, every landscape is marked by tranquillity and gentleness of character,—a character adapted to glassy waters and summer suns, to the verdure of spring and the repose of evening. High up on the hills, the grandeur of the bold Alpine landscape succeeds to the tranquillity of the rural one; and amid the wild mountain forms, and the rude magnificence of aspiring rocks and precipices, enhanced and embellished by the gleaming lights of a troubled sky and the passage of clouds, we almost forget the placid and cultivated scenes we have just quitted, and imagine ourselves transported to some remote spot of the distant Highlands." [Macculloch's 'Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland,' vol. i. pp. 124—126.] Benvoirlich is the loftiest of those mountains which lend their grandeur to the scenery of Loch Earn: see ARROQUHAR. Upon the margin of the lake, and near the base of the mountain, is situated the house of Ardvoirlich, the residence of William Stewart, Esq., the proprietor of the Ben, and the present representative of an ancient family of the Stewarts to whom this property has long belonged. The grounds are well-wooded, the situation pleasant, and the walks lead to a variety of picturesque scenes and waterfalls in adjoining ravines. Near the middle of the lawn, between the house and the road, grows a thorn-tree, 150 years of age, which is interesting both from its shape, its size, and its age. The branches spread out thick and wide on every side, and nearly horizontal; so that forty men might easily dine beneath its shade. Nearly opposite to Ardvoirlich is a lime-quarry, which has been a great source of fertility and wealth to the valley of Strathearn. The stones are conveyed by water to the east end of the lake, whence they are carted away by the purchasers sometimes to a distance of 20 miles. This valuable quarry is on the property of Lord Breadalbane.—Nearly 2 miles from the house of Ardvoirlich, and at the south-west end of the lake, is the ancient castellated mansion of Edinample, the property of Lord Breadalbane; near which are the remains of an old chapel. This place is beautifully wooded, and is situated in a narrow glen through which the Ample finds its way to the lake. The stream is here suddenly precipitated in two spouts over a projecting cliff of rocks, into a profound abyss where they unite, and rush again over a second precipice, forming a beautiful cascade near the castle.—About 1½ mile up the northern side of the lake from St. Fillans, the traveller comes to the opening of Glentarkin, in which the great stone of Glentarkin stands,—a singular natural curiosity worthy of a visit. There is no road up this glen, and it is very difficult of access; but a traveller in the Highlands must not pay attention to these circumstances, if he would see all that is curious in such a rugged country. Nearly 3 miles up the glen, in the centre of a green sloping declivity between two rocky mountains, stands this singular stone. The remarkable thing about it is the beautifully balanced position in which it stands, and in which it has stood certainly since the remote period when it was detached from one of the rocky hills in its neighbourhood, and fell to its present situation. At the base where it rests on the ground, it measures 70 feet in circumference, but at about ten feet from the ground it spreads out equally on all sides, and its circumference is here 110 feet. Under its projecting sides, 60 or 100 men might find shelter. The solid contents of this enormous block above ground, exceeds 25,000 feet.—At the east end of the lake stands the little village of St. Fillans, beautiful alike from its situation, and from the neatness and regularity with which it is built: see ST. FILLANS.—In the middle of the lower part of the lake opposite the village is the only island which the lake contains. It is called Neish island. In early times it is said to have been inhabited by a family of the name of Neish, from whom it derives its appellation. This family and their adherents had long been at deadly feud with the M'Nabs, whose residence was at the head of Loch Tay. Many battles were fought between them with various success; but at length one was fought in Glenboultachan, about 2 miles north of Loch Earn foot, in which the M'Nabs were victorious, and the unfortunate Neishes cut off almost to a man. A small remnant of them, however, still lived in the island of Loch Earn, the head of which was an old man, a relation of the original chief of the family. He subsisted chiefly by plundering the people in the neighbourhood. On one occasion—it is said to have been in the reign of James V.—the chief of the M'Nabs, who resided at Kennil house, near the head of Loch Tay, had sent his servant to Crieff for provisions for a Christmas merry-making. The servant was waylaid on his return at Loch Earn foot, and robbed of all his purchases; he went home therefore empty handed, and told his tale to the laird. M'Nab had twelve sons, all men of great strength, but one in particular exceedingly athletic, who was ironically termed, *Join mion Mac' an Appa*, or 'smooth John M'Nab.' In the evening these young men were gloomily meditating some signal revenge on their old enemies, when their father entered and said,—*Bhe'n oidch an oidch, n'am bu ghilleam na gillean*,—'the night is the night, if the lads were but lads!' This hint was taken as it was meant, for each man instantly started to his feet, and belted on his dirk, his claymore, and his pistols. Led by their brother John, they set out, taking a fishing-boat on their shoulders from Loch Tay, carrying it over the mountains and glens till they reached Loch Earn, where they launched it, and passed over to the island. All was silent in the habitation of Neish; secure in their insular situation, and having the boats

at the island, all had gone to sleep without fear of surprise. Smooth John dashed open with his foot the door of Neish's house; and the party rushing in, they attacked their old enemies, putting every one of them to the sword, and cutting off their heads, with the exception of one man and a boy who concealed themselves under a bed. Carrying off the heads of their enemies and any plunder they could secure, the youths presented themselves to their father; and Smooth John, holding up the head of the chieftain of the Neishes, said to his father, *Na biodh fromgh, oirbh!* 'Be in fear for nothing!' while the piper struck up the pibroch of victory. The old laird, after pleasing himself by contemplating the bloody heads, declared, 'That the night was the night, and the lads were the lads!'

EARN (The), a river in Perthshire, which rises about 4 miles above the village of Comrie, in the loch of the same name, and flowing eastward in a course full of beautiful curves, falls into the Tay near the village of Caerpow, in the parish of Abernethy. It forms the boundary of all the parishes which are situated on its banks, with the exception of those of Comrie, Forteviot, and Dunbarnie, all which have portions on both sides of the river. On its northern margin, besides those portions of the parishes which we have just named, are Crieff, Trinity-Gask, Gask, Aberdalgie, and Rhynd; on the south are a part of Comrie, Strowan, Muthill, Blackford, Auchterarder, Dunning, a part of Forteviot, Forgandenny, a part of Dunbarnie, and Abernethy. All these form the valley of Strathearn [which see], one of the richest and most beautiful tracts of country in Scotland. The course of the Earn is considerably more than 30 miles in length. Its principal tributary waters are the Ruchill and Lednoch, which join it at Comrie, and the Moy which falls into it in the parish of Forteviot. It is navigable for about 3 miles above its mouth, or as far as to the Bridge-of-Earn, for vessels of from 30 to 50 tons burden. Salmon, trout, pike, and perch, are found in its waters. The salmon-fishings are, however, of no great value. The sources of the Earn being surrounded by numerous high mountains, which readily attract great masses of cloud, its waters are often suddenly swelled to such a degree that very considerable devastation is occasioned by the floods, particularly in the lower part of Strathearn.

EARN (Bridge of), a village, situated on the southern bank of the Earn, in the parish of Dunbarnie, Perthshire, at the point where the high road from Edinburgh to Perth crosses the Earn. It is so called from a bridge over the Earn, which appears to have existed here from the most remote antiquity. The village itself is completely modern,—having existed for little more than 50 years. It owes its origin and increase to the vicinity of the mineral well of Pitcaithly. The houses are principally new, and most of them are let out as lodgings to visiters in the summer season. The parish-church of Dunbarnie is situated a little to the west of the town. The ancient bridge has now almost entirely disappeared; and the river is crossed by an admirable new erection of three arches. Bridge-of-Earn is about 4 miles south-east of Perth.

EARN-WATER. See Eaglesham.

EARSAY, or Jorsa (Lake), a considerable mountain tarn, in the parish of Kilmorie, in the island of Arran. It contains trout and salmon, and discharges its waters by a stream of the same name.

EASDALE, or Eisdale, a small island of the Hebrides, annexed to the parish of Killbrandon, Argyleshire. It is nearly circular; about 1½ mile in diameter; and is celebrated for its slate-quarries. The slate occupies the whole island, and is traversed at many places with basaltic veins, and thin layers of quartoze and calcareous stones. It has been quarried here upwards of 150 years, and of late has been wrought to a great extent. The number of workmen employed in 1795 was about 300; and the number of slates sold in that year was 5,000,000, at 25s. per 1,000. They now fetch in Glasgow £3 per 1,000 of the largest size, and 45s. for the smaller size. The constant demand for the Easdale slate has caused the surface to be cut very low, except at the south end; and as the greater part is now on a level with the sea, it is now wrought at a considerably greater expense, machinery being necessary to pump out the water. It is supposed that slate of the same quality would be found in the neighbouring islands of Luing and Seil.

EASSIE. See Essie.

EAST-WATER. See North Esk.

EASTWOOD, or Pollock,* a parish on the east side of Renfrewshire; surrounded by the parishes of Cathcart, Mearns, Neilston, Paisley, and Govan. Its greatest length from north to south is about 4 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is about 3 miles; but the form of this parish is so irregular, that its dimensions in different quarters greatly vary. On the north side it approaches within 3 miles of the city of Glasgow. The soil is in some parts light, in others heavy,—but excepting a tract on the south side, which is tilly and barren, it is in general fertile. The surface has a beautiful and picturesque appearance, being diversified with little hills rejoicing on every side, with valleys, natural woods, plantations, and winding streams. The whole parish—except what is built upon, or occupied with wood—consists of arable land. The river White Cart traverses it from east to west. There are two smaller streams,—Auldhouse-burn and Brock-burn. The minerals wrought are sandstone, limestone, ironstone, and coal. The chief branches of trade are cotton-spinning, weaving, bleaching, and calico-printing. Pollockshaws, a burgh-of-barony, and Thornliebank, a large village, are in this parish: see Pollockshaws and Thornliebank.—The greater part of the parish of Eastwood belongs to the family of Maxwell of Nether-Pollock, which has been seated here since the end of the 13th century. In 1682 a baronetcy was conferred on John Maxwell of Nether-Pollock, afterwards Lord-justice-clerk. Mr. Ramsay, in a work already quoted, says, "The house of Nether-Pollock, a large and handsome structure of four stories, is situate on the right bank of the White Cart, amidst highly embellished pleasure-grounds and beautiful plantations. The building was completed in 1753 by the grandfather of the present proprietor, a few weeks before his death. The castle—which had been previously occupied by the family—was demolished about the same time: it stood on the site of the offices attached to the present mansion. Upon an eminence about 300 yards to the eastward of the house, there stood a still older castle,—the remains of the drawbridge and fosse belonging to which were in existence in Crawford's time (1710). A remnant of the woods, which in ancient times covered the ground in this quarter, was some years ago found imbedded in the river at Nether-Pollock. This was the trunk of a large oak, which, having been with difficulty dislodged,

* The parish of Eastwood was anciently called Pollock, which may be derived from the Gaelic, *pollag*, 'a little pool.' About the years 1163-5, the church of Pollock, with its pertinents, was granted by Peter of Pollock to the recently founded monastery of Paisley; and to it the church continued to belong till the Reformation. In the 14th century the church and parish came to be called by the name of Eastwood, which is obviously derived from an extensive wood which formerly existed here, and which was only recently wholly extirpated.

was found to measure 20 feet in circumference. It was set up in the pleasure-ground, where it may still be seen scooped out in such a manner as to form a summer-house. On the bank of the river at this place there stands a graceful group of wych-elms, of which an etching and an account were given in Mr. Strutt's 'Sylva Britannica,' published in 1826,—a splendid work, the portion of which that relates to Scotland was dedicated to Mr. Maxwell, younger of Pollock. The principal tree in this group is of extraordinary health and vigour. It was lately measured for Mr. Loudon's work on Trees, and was found to be 90 feet high, the diameter of the trunk being nearly 4 feet at 5 feet from the ground."—The lands of Darnley in this parish belonged for ages to a branch of the house of Stewart. Sir John Stewart of Darnley was ennobled in the 15th century,—first as Lord Darnley, and afterwards as Earl of Lennox. From this place, then, the family derived its second title, which makes so conspicuous a figure in Scottish history, as having been held by the unfortunate husband of Queen Mary. The name also occurred in the war-cry of the family, which was 'Avant, Darnlê!' In 1571, when Dumbarton castle was surprised and taken by the friends of the murdered prince, under the command of Crawford of Jordanhill, their watch-word was, 'A Darnley, a Darnley!' which, as Mr. Tytler the historian remarks, had been given by Crawford, "evidently from affection for his unfortunate master, the late king." In the beginning of the 18th century, the Duke of Lennox and Richmond sold his estates in Scotland, including Darnley, to the Duke of Montrose. About the year 1757, Darnley was purchased by Sir John Maxwell of Nether-Pollock, in which family it has since continued. It is singular that two ministers of this parish,—namely, Matthew Crawfurd, who died in 1700, and Robert Wodrow, who died in 1734, have written Histories of the Church of Scotland. Wodrow's is universally known;—Crawfurd's remains in manuscript. Besides his worth as a minister, Wodrow was a man of extraordinary industry; and to him we are indebted, in addition to his great work, for much valuable information bearing on Scottish history and biography. He was among the first who attended to natural history in this country. George Crawfurd, in his 'History of Renfrewshire,' says,—"South of Nether-Pollock, stand the house and lands of Auldhouse, situate upon a rivulet of the same denomination, where there are found a great many fossil shells, collected by the Rev. Mr. Robert Wodrow, minister of the gospel at Eastwood, (my very worthy friend,) a gentleman well seen in the curious natural products of the country."—As having been connected with this parish, we may also mention Stevenson MacGill, D. D., professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow, who died in 1840. He was clerical incumbent here from 1791 to 1797.—Population of the parish, including Pollockshaws and Thornliebank, in 1801, 3,375; in 1831, 6,854. Houses, in 1831, 571. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,076.—This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir John Maxwell, Bart. The parish-church was built in 1781; sittings 750. In the front wall of the manse, which was rebuilt about the same time, there is a stone with this inscription: 'Ecclesiam Dei construendam me Thomas Jackeus curavit, 1577." Apparently this stone had originally belonged to the church. Stipend £267 18s. 4d.; glebe £13 0s. 4d. Unappropriated teinds £78 18s. 5d.—A church of the Associate synod was established at Pollockshaws in 1800; sittings 638; minister's stipend £120, with a manse. The Secession has also a preaching station at Thornliebank. The Original Seceders also have a church at Pollockshaws, built in 1764; sittings 770; stipend £125, with a manse and garden.—There are about 700 Catholics in the parish, who, when they attend public worship, go to Glasgow.—Schoolmaster's salary £34, with £36 school-fees, and £10 of other emoluments.

EBUDÆ. See HEBRIDES.

ECCLES,* a parish in the district of Merse, on the southern verge of Berwickshire. It is bounded on the north by Fogo; on the east by Swinton and Coldstream; on the south by the Tweed, which divides it from England and Roxburghshire; on the south-west by Roxburghshire and Hume; and on the west by Hume and Greenlaw. It has a somewhat pentagonal form, but with a ragged, and, in three places, an indented outline. From an angle above East Printonian on the north, to a bend in the Tweed opposite Loughton house on the south, it measures very nearly 6 miles; and from the extremity of a lochlet on the eastern boundary to an angle beyond Kennetsideheads on the west, it measures 5¼ miles; yet in superficial area it does not contain more than 17½ square miles. The surface, excepting some unimportant ridges which are just sufficient to relieve the scene from monotony, is a continued plain; and, over both rising-ground and level, is all so richly cultivated, fenced, and sheltered with wood, that scarcely an acre is waste or unattractive. The prevailing soil is clay mixed with sand, very fertile, and periodically laden with luxuriant crops. Towards the south the soil inclines to gravel; and, on several farms, it is a very rich loam. Agricultural improvement was early introduced to the parish and vigorously prosecuted; and, aided by the best natural and local appliances, has earned an abundant compensation. No parish in Scotland, probably, is more distinguished for exuberant crops of wheat, barley, oats, and other produce. So far back as half-a-century ago the farmers had become opulent, and almost luxurious, living in a style very different from that of their fathers. The Tweed, over a distance of 3 miles, rolls along the boundary; and, though not wearing here any of its dresses of romance and magnificence, it has not ceased to be pleasing and beautiful. The Leet for 2 miles forms the boundary-line on the east, and is joined in its progress by a brook of 8 miles course, which comes down upon Eccles from the west, forms for a while its boundary with Greenlaw, and then runs across its whole breadth from west to east. The climate, owing to the lowness and flatness of the situation, is not the most salubrious; and lays the population open to epidemics and diseases of debility. At Deadriggs, about a mile north-west of the village of Eccles, is a sandstone cross or monument, 14 feet high, with some curious sculpturings, and apparently of high antiquity, but of unascertained origin or object. Near Leet water is Leetholm peel, the ruin of an ancient stronghold of the border-reavers. Kames, in this parish, was the birth-place of the distinguished judge and philosopher, Henry Home, and gave him the judicial title, by which he is better known, of Lord Kames. Eccles is traversed along the banks of the Tweed by the great road between Carlisle and Berwick by way of Coldstream; is intersected north-eastward near through its middle by the north road from Kelso to Berwick; and, besides

* This name is evidence of a remote affinity which has not till a very recent date been allowed to subsist, but which more than one living writer has shown to be somewhat extensive, between the Celtic languages and those of the Greek and Latin stock. 'Eccles' would, at first sight, be viewed by most persons as certainly derived from the Greek *Ecclesia*, a church; while, with far more likelihood, it was really derived from the British *Eglys*, or the Gaelic *Eaglis*, both of which also mean 'church.'

being supplied with various cross-roads, is traversed also from east to west by a line which cuts it into two nearly equal parts. There are in the parish 3 villages,—Eccles and Leetholm on the north road between Kelso and Berwick, and Birgham on the road along the Tweed, but the first is inconsiderable, and the second and third, which contain respectively about 350 and 300 inhabitants, are noticed in separate articles: see LEETHOLM and BIRGHAM. Population, in 1801, 1,682; in 1831, 1,885. Houses 392. Assessed property, in 1815, £19,557.—Eccles is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £245 19s. 10d.; glebe 20 acres, with a manse. Unappropriated teinds £819 8s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary £34, with £18 school-fees. There are 2 non-parochial schools in the parish, one at Leetholm and the other at Brigham. The parish-church, situated at the village of Eccles, has a neat spire and pleasing appearance. Sittings 1,000. At the village of Leetholm is a place of worship belonging to the Relief. The church of Eccles was dedicated originally to St. Cuthbert, and afterwards to St. Andrew; and it was annexed, in 1156, by the Earl of Dunbar, to a convent which he founded in the parish, of Cistercian nuns. There were anciently 3 chapels,—one at Brigham, one at Leetholm, and one at the hamlet of Mersington; and they also were annexed to the convent, and, along with the parish-church, continued to be connected with it till the Reformation. The nunnery stood in the neighbourhood of the mansion of Eccles, and appears to have occupied an area of six acres. The only remains of it are part of a wall and 2 vaulted cells. The convent, like other religious houses on the border, did homage to Edward III., after his capture of Berwick. In 1523 it gave a few hours lodging to the Duke of Albany, when retreating from Wark castle. In 1545 it was destroyed in the course of the devastating excursion of the Earl of Hertford; and in 1569 it was formally, as to its property, erected by Queen Mary into a temporal lordship for George Hume, who became Earl of Dunbar.

ECCLESCRAIG. See ST. CYRUS.

ECCLESFECHAN, a prosperous village in the parish of Hoddam, Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It stands 16 miles east of Dumfries, on the great mail-road from London to Glasgow. A general monthly market is held here; and also a weekly market, during winter, for the sale of pork. The chief support of the village is the manufacture of ginghams. There are carriers once a fortnight to Edinburgh, and periodically or occasionally to Dumfries, Carlisle, Annan, and other towns. Here are a meeting-house of the United Secession, 3 schools, a public reading-room, and 4 inns.

ECCLESIAMAGIRDLE. See DRON.

ECCLESMACHAN,* a parish consisting of two detached and nearly equal parts, both in Linlithgowshire, the one near the centre of the county, and the other somewhat to the north-east. The south-western part is bounded on the north by Linlithgow; on the east by Uphall; on the south by Uphall and Livingston; and on the south-west and west by Bathgate. It is of an oblong figure; and in its greatest length measures 2¾ miles, and in its greatest breadth 1½. The north-eastern part lying at the nearest point a mile apart from the other, is bounded on the north by Abercorn and the Auldcathie portion of Dalmenie; on the east by Kirkliston; on the south by Uphall; and on the west by Linlithgow. It is of irregular outline, and measures about 1¾ mile in length, and, over half that length, 1½ in breadth, but over the other half only ¾. Except the south-western section of the south-western part, where the low hills of Bathgate begin to rise, the whole parish is a flat corn country, producing in abundance all sorts of grain raised in West Lothian. Coal seems to stretch athwart all its extent. Excellent freestone also abounds. Near the manse is a mineral spring, called the Bullion-well, having the same properties as the mineral springs of Moffat. The north-eastern division is intersected a small way by the mail-road from Edinburgh to Falkirk; and all parts of the parish are advantageously situated as to means of communication. Population, in 1801, 303; in 1831, 299. Houses 53. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,051.—Ecclesmachan, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Hopeton. Stipend £256 11s. 8d; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £140 11s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £21 5s. 3d. school-fees.

* The name is derived from the circumstance that the church was anciently dedicated to St. Machan.

ECHT, a parish in the Kincardine O'Neil district of Aberdeenshire, bounded on the north by the parishes of Cluny and Skene; on the east by Skene and Peterculter; on the south by Drumoak parish and part of Kincardineshire; and on the west by the parish of Midmar. Its form is nearly square, measuring 4½ miles from east to west and from north to south, and containing about 11,000 acres. Houses 199. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,170. Population, in 1801, 972–932; in 1831, 1,030. Though this is a hilly district, few of the hills are of great height, and many of them are under tillage to the very summit. The soil is partly clay and partly light sand, and in general it is highly improved. The loch of Skene is in the north-eastern boundary of the parish, which is encircled on the north, east, and south with burns which unite and fall into the Dee opposite Maryculter church. The How of Echt is a valley in the centre of the parish, where the air is very mild and salubrious. Housedale is an elegant seat surrounded with extensive and thriving plantations. On the top of the Barmekin, one of the highest hills, is an ancient circular fortification concerning which tradition is silent. Here are also several cairns and druidical edifices.—This parish is in the synod of Aberdeen, and presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend £182 16s. 8d.; glebe £10.—Schoolmaster's salary £29, with £22 15s. 10½d. fees and other emoluments. There are 2 private schools in the parish.

ECK (LOCH), a fresh water lake in Argyleshire, about 6 miles in length, and scarcely half-a-mile broad, yet from 60 to 70 fathoms in depth. It lies in the centre of Cowal, where that peninsula is narrowed by the approach of the upper parts of Loch-Long and Loch-Fyne to each other. The principal supply of water it receives is from the CUR: which see. From its southern or lower extremity flows the Eachaig, which, after a short course of about 2 miles, falls into the Holy-Loch, near Kilmun. To the scenery around Loch-Eck the epithet of beautiful may, with much propriety, be applied. The mountains are not so lofty as in some other districts of the country; but they are all finely formed, and present a graceful and varied outline. Many of them are green to the top, and slope gently down towards the lake, while others are more precipitous and rocky; but throughout the whole their aspect is singularly pleasant and interesting. There are no extensive woods near this lake; but its shores, particularly on the east side, are delightfully fringed with trees and copse. The road from Ardintenny to Strachur is carried for some miles along this side of the lake, and presents to the traveller a most agreeable succession of landscapes. The scenery of

Loch-Eck, however, is now mostly seen from the water, as a small iron steam-boat has plied upon it for some years. The sail is pleasant throughout; and many strangers prefer this route—which is also much shorter than that by the Kyles of Bute—in going to Inverary.*—Near the head of Loch-Eck is a little round hill called *Tom-a-Chorachasich*, or 'the hill of Chorachasich.' The tradition with regard to this mount is, that a prince of Norway, or Denmark, having been defeated by the natives, was pursued, overtaken, and killed at this place, where his grave is pointed out. He is said, of course, to have been of gigantic stature, and is still called in Gaelic, *An Corrachasach mhor, mac Righ Lochlan*, 'the great Corrachasach, son to the King of Denmark.' Another tradition says that a battle was fought with the Norwegians, in a field near the head of Glen-Finnart, and within a short distance of Loch-Eck, where the Norwegians were defeated with great slaughter. The field is still called 'the Field of Shells,' from the number of drinking-shells belonging to the slaughtered Norwegians said to have been found on it after the battle. This tradition, in all probability, alludes to an incursion made up Glen-Finnart by some Norwegians, from that part of Haco's fleet which sailed up Loch-Long at the time he invaded Scotland in 1262; an invasion that terminated with the battle of Largs.

ECKFORD,† a parish in the vale of the Teviot, Roxburghshire. It is of nearly triangular form, having its angles to the north, south and west; and is bounded on the east by Sprouston, Linton, Morebattle, and Hownam; on the south-west by Jedburgh and Crailing; and on the north-west by Roxburgh and Kelso. From its southern to its northern angle it measures 6¼ miles, and from its western angle to Hatt 4½. A small part of it lies on the west of the Teviot; the main body is intersected westward, and divided into nearly equal parts, by the Kail; and a rill, which rises in Sprouston parish, forms, till flowing into the Kail, its eastern boundary-line. The parish has throughout an undulating surface, and rises gradually toward the south. Its heights are, in general, only knolls; but, in the instances of Woodenhill in the south, and Cavertonhill in the centre, are noticeable eminences. Cavertonhill commands a far and minute view of the picturesque vale of the Teviot, and the interesting vale of the Teviot with the fine, though sombre, background of the Border range of mountains. Within the parish itself the Kail ploughs its impetuous way between bold, romantic, and well-wooded banks. Plantation is so abundant as to afford the district ample shelter, and add abundantly to its decoration. The soil, on the low grounds in the west, is a light loam, and on the higher grounds toward the south is clayey; but, in different parts of the parish, and even on the same farm, is various, though, in general, richly productive. The parish, situated as it is within a few miles of the Border, was laid waste, in former times, by many feuds and forays; and it had several towers or strongholds, particularly those of Eckford, Ormiston, Woodenhill, the Moss, and Cessford. The last, even from the appearance of its ruins, may be conjectured to have been a place of considerable importance; and, in a letter to Henry VIII., it was represented by the Earl of Surrey, after he had vainly attempted to carry it by storm, and had obtained possession of it by capitulation, as being the strongest fastness in Scotland except Fast castle and Dunbar castle. Cessford castle was the original patrimonial property of the dukes of Roxburgh. Here, according to Wodrow, Henry Hall of Haughhead and other Covenanters were incarcerated in 1666: see CESSFORD. On the farm of Hospital-land a tumulus was opened, and there were found two earthen pots containing fragments and dust of human bones. The parish is traversed a short way, from north to south, by the great road from Berwick to Carlisle; and, in the same or other directions, by 7 subsidiary or cross-roads. There are two stone bridges over the Kail, and a beautiful suspension-bridge, 16 feet broad and 180 long, over the Teviot. There are three villages—Eckford, on the right bank of the Teviot, on the principal intersecting road; Cessford, in the south-east of the parish; and Caverton, in the north-east. Population of the parish, in 1801, 973; in 1831, 1,148. Houses 221. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,648.—Eckford is in the parish of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £219 14s. 7d., with 42 lbs. of cheese as vicarage teinds; glebe £12 5s. Unappropriated teinds £1,254 0s. 10d. The parish-church was built in 1662. Sittings about 300. Eckford was formerly a vicarage of the monks of Jedburgh. Anciently, at Caverton, stood a chapel, the cemetery of which still exists. In 1554, the parish-church of the period was burnt by the English.—There are 4 schools, 2 of which are parochial, and 1 a boarding-school. The salaries of the parish-schoolmasters amount to £51 6s. 6¾d., with £36 school-fees.

EDAY, one of the Orkney isles, between Westray and Stronsay, from the latter of which it is separated by a sound 3 miles across at the ferry. It is about 6½ miles long, and 2½ broad. It consists chiefly of hills of a moderate height, affording excellent pasture. Near the middle it is indented by the sea on both sides, so as to leave only a narrow isthmus connecting the two ends. It possesses two good harbours or roadsteds, each sheltered by a small islet, where vessels of any burden may ride in safety. To the north-east, and at a short distance, lies a large holm named the Calf, which is distinguished for its fine turf and sheep-pasture; and between this and the island of Eday is an arm of the sea that opens both to the north and south, forming the noble harbour of Calf sound. Another harbour, but not of equal excellence, lies towards the west, called Fiers-Ness. In both of these ships may find very safe anchorage, especially in Calf sound.—Eday belonged in the 17th century to Lord Kinclaven, who built a house here, and erected salt-pans which were worked with equal spirit and success during the lifetime of their patron. This nobleman—who was brother of Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney—had been by Charles I. created Earl of Carrick, which name he conferred on a village near the harbour of Calf sound, and which was through his influence erected into a burgh-of-barony: but, as he died without lawful issue, the title became extinct, the house crumbled down, and the village sunk into obscurity. In 1725 the pirate Gow, trusting to the defenceless state of the country, entered this harbour; but one of the proprietors, then residing in the house of Carrick, supported by his equally intrepid neighbours, seized the pirate, his crew, and his ship, and thus promptly freed the world of one who had been for a long time a pest to society.—The Read-head, which forms one of the sides of the

* A steam-boat carries the tourist from Glasgow or Greenock to Kilmun; from thence, by an excellent road, they walk, or take a coach provided for the purpose, to Loch-Eck, where the steam-boat on that lake is waiting for them; from the head of the lake, where they leave the second steam-boat, a coach conveys them to the village of Strachur, on the banks of Loch-Fyne, where a third steam-boat is ready to carry them across that loch to Inverary. In this route the visiter is not more delighted with the variety of scenery he passes, than pleased with the continued change of conveyance.

† The name is derived from a passage of the river Teviot, called the Oakford. The *Aec*, 'quercus,' is still pronounced Aik or Ec, in the names of many places where the oak formerly flourished.

harbour, contains an excellent freestone quarry, which, it has been supposed, notwithstanding the distance, furnished stones for the cathedral of St. Magnus in Kirkwall.—Here is a Standing stone, of about 16 feet in height, called the Great stone of Seter, similar to those which are observed in the other islands: there are also the remains of several Picts' houses; and a number of tumuli.—The district of Eday comprehends the isle of Faray, with about 62 families, the holm of Faray, Little Green Holm, Muckle Green Holm, Red Holm, Rusk Holm, and the Calf of Eday. Population, in 1801, 718; in 1831, 961.—This island is in the parish of STRONSAY and EDAY: see that article. The church was built in 1815; sittings 300. It is now supplied by a missionary on the Royal bounty. Previous to the appointment of the missionary, in 1834, the parish-minister preached three successive Sundays in Stronsay, and the fourth in Eday. Salary of missionary £50, with a manse.—In 1831 a United Secession chapel was erected here; sittings 308.

EDDERACHYLIS,* or EDDRACHILLIS, a parish in the county of Sutherland, extending 16 miles in length, and about 10 in breadth. It is bounded on the west by the Minch; on the north by Durness; on the east by Durness, Tongue, Fair, and Lairg; and on the south by Assynt. It is intersected—as noticed in the note below—by several kyles, or arms of the sea, which afford good harbours for small vessels: see articles LAXFORD and INCHARD. The face of the country is very mountainous and rocky, and the more inland part—which constituted part of Lord Reay's deer forest—presents a vast group of rugged mountains, their summits enveloped in clouds, and divided from one another by deep and narrow glens, whose declivities are so rugged and steep as to be dangerous to travellers unfurnished with guides. There are a number of lakes in the parish, of which Loch Moir and Loch Stack are the chief; and a few small rivers. Several islands, on the coast, afford pasture to considerable numbers of sheep, but that of Handa only is inhabited: see HANDA. Population, in 1801, 1,253; in 1831, 1,965. Houses 276. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,489. Rental, in 1796, £230.—This parish is in the presbytery of Tongue, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £20. Sittings in church 275.—The church of KINLOCH-BERVIE [which see] is distant about 6 miles from Edderachylis church.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 5s. There is a private Gaelic school; and a catechist for the parish.

"Who the earliest inhabitants of Edderachylis have been," says the writer of the Old Statistical Account of this parish, "is not now easily discoverable. After the most diligent inquiry among the oldest and most intelligent people, all that can be learned is, that two or three centuries ago this place was but thinly inhabited; and, that the inhabitants held their possessions by no legal tenure, paid no rent, and acknowledged no landlord or superior. The first who are said to have held it in property were M'Leods, a branch of the Lewis family, or Siol Torquil; but prior to their establishment as proprietors, tradition reports that in the time of the Norwegian kingdom of the Western isles, these islanders made frequent descents upon the coast, and sometimes not without bloodshed, while they attempted plundering the few inhabitants of their cattle, and carrying them off in their boats. The last of the M'Leod family, who died the acknowledged proprietor of Edderachylis, and seems not to have been of the family of Assynt, was called Mache a Leister; probably on account of the first or principal man of the tribe being remarkable for skill in making arrows, for *Mache a Leister* is, literally, 'the Son of the arrowmaker.' He having no children by his wife, brought over from Assynt a nephew of his wife called James, the son of Roderick, to live in family with him, and succeed him in possession of the estate at his death; which accordingly happened. But he, being of a turbulent and factious disposition, had quarrels with several of his neighbours, particularly the Morisons of Durness and Ashir, some of whom he put to death. The laird of Farr also, Sir Hugh M'Kay, having occasion to remit a sum of money to Edinburgh, the bearer of it next day returned to him, after being robbed only one day's journey from his house, by a party of armed men having their faces disguised with black paint, whom every one supposed to have been sent upon that enterprise by James M'Leod of Edderachylis. As the Morisons of themselves were not able to bring James to task for the injuries done themselves, they contrived a plan for it, by bringing the M'Kays to their assistance. The principal man of the name of Morison at that time in Ashir, had in his house and family, a bastard son of the laird of Farr's, Donald M'Kay: him he proposed both to the M'Kays and to his own friends, to be laird of Edderachylis, if by their joint efforts James M'Leod was made away with. All agreeing to this proposal, the plan for effecting it was to engage a cousin of James M'Leod's, one Donald M'Leod, to take away his life. This business he was reckoned the likeliest and fittest to perform, being a notorious ruffian, and, in order to hinder James's friends from prosecuting revenge afterwards when the deed should be perpetrated by one of themselves. The reward promised Donald induced him readily to undertake it, which was, that he should have the half of Edderachylis for himself, and his offspring; and that the mother of this Donald M'Kay, the bastard, should become his wife. Hereupon, a party of the Morisons from Ashir, headed by Donald M'Kay the bastard, and Donald M'Leod—who among other qualifications, was incomparably skilled in handling the long bow—marched in a dark morning for Edderachylis, though not directly towards Scoury where James M'Leod lived, but to some other places nearer them, where James's best friends, and ablest supporters dwelt, in order to despatch them first; which having done, and three or four men, whom they surprised in their beds in their several dwellings, cruelly slain, they proceeded to Scoury; where, after slaying two or three more of the M'Leods, they

* The name of this parish signifies, 'Between two Kyles or Arms of the Sea;' because of its lying between Caolis-Cuin, or Kyle-Score, which divides it on the south from Assynt, and Caolis-Luissard, which separates Edderachylis Proper, on the north, from the district of Ashir. Caolis-Cuin signifies 'The Narrow kyle;' and is so called because of a narrow part about the middle of it, near Island Rannoch, where there is a ferry which is not above 60 yards broad, though it widens greatly above, and brauches out into two considerable kyles. It is also broad below this place, and encloses a green island, called Stirk's island, near which is good anchoring ground for shipping. This kyle runs up into the country 5 or 6 miles. Caolis-Luissard,—or, as it is commonly pronounced, Laxford,—is a name compounded of the two Celtic words, *Lua* and *Ard*, epithets given to it, and to the river which runs into the head of it from Loch Stack, from the rapid and high course of that stream. But, though these two kyles comprehend the country called Edderachylis Proper, the parish extends a great way farther north, and includes also the davoch or district of Ashir, which is a territory of itself, and was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish called Kinloch-Bervie, in 1829. This district also is intersected by a considerable kyle called Caolis-Inchard, which separates that very rugged piece of ground called *Kerru Garbh* or 'the Rugged quarter,' from the northern parts of Ashir, which are the best portions of it. Inchard is a contraction of the two Celtic words, *Innis* and *Aird*, signifying 'the High Meadow,' because of the high and rich pasture-grounds lying on each side of the kyle, and of the river which runs into the head of it, and which both go by the same name. As for the word *Ashir*—which the natives term in English Alshires, and sometimes more improperly Oldshoars—its proper form is *Tir-Fas*. It was of old the *Fair-Hir*, or 'Waste pasture-ground,' belonging to the inhabitants of Durness.

found James, upon getting some notice of their approach, had taken shelter in a small house he had sometime before built in the middle of a lake in Scoury. But with arrows having fire bound to them, this house being thatched with straw or reeds was soon made to blaze, when he was obliged to come out; whereupon Donald, his cousin-german, killed him dead with a musket-bullet. And as James had a son of his along with him in this island, Donald did for him also; for after he had swam to the farther side of the lake, and endeavoured to run for his life, he slew him with an arrow from his long bow. James M'Leod, or M'Rory, being in this manner slain, Donald thought himself sure of possessing at least half of Edderachylis, according to agreement, but here he found himself mistaken. The Morisons now told him, he must be content with some other reward, for that Donald M'Kay must have all Edderachylis: whereupon Donald in a rage declared that would not do; and immediately betaking himself to his friends in Assint, in a short time returned with a body of men to take possession. But the Morisons, aware of his motions, prepared to meet and fight him upon his first entering the country. Both parties were ready for an engagement in a place called Maldy, when Sir Hugh M'Kay of Far presented himself to them, upon the top of a hill hard by, with 300 men, and finding how matters stood, immediately called both before him to a conference in order to an accommodation, which none of them durst refuse. At this interview Sir Hugh proposed to Donald M'Leod, that he should resign his pretensions to Edderachylis in favour of his son Donald; and that he himself, in consideration of his doing so, would grant him other land near himself, called the davoch of Hope, as also Donald M'Kay's mother to be his wife; which proposal he at once agreeing to, the whole difference ended and peace and harmony took place. This promise Sir Hugh actually fulfilled, giving Donald the davoch of Hope, where he lived to an extreme old age, with a family of six or seven sons, continuing the same ruffian to the last. He was buried in the kirk of Durness, where, upon the south wall on the inside of the building, there is a monument of his with the initials of his name, and his arms cut out in the stone, and the year 1619. What became of the sons cannot be discovered, but the lands of Hope are in the possession of the Reay family, as a part of their estate. In this manner came Edderachylis into the hands of the M'Kays, or that branch of them who call themselves the family of Scoury. But of them there were only three proprietors before it became a part of the estate of Reay; the first of these was Donald already mentioned; the second his son Hugh; and the third his son Hugh, who was the famous Gen. M'Kay, commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland under William III. He was born at Scoury, in this parish, and as George Lord Reay married his daughter, he gave him Edderachylis as her tocher. Next as to Ashir or Fashir, the northern part of this parish, which—as before observed—was the waste or uninhabited parts of Durness; it, as well as Durness, as far back as our information goes, was churchlands; belonging of old to the bishopric of Caithness; and they were disposed of by one of the Popish bishops of that see to a Lewis man, one Ay Morison, son of Norman, who coming by sea for a cargo of meal to Thurso, near the Episcopal seat, happened to fall in love with a sister of the bishop's, and married her, and as her tocher received all Durness and Ashir,—a good and extensive Highland estate. What was the name of this country, prior to this event, cannot now be ascertained by any traditional account; but Morison at this time gave it its present name of Durness, from the place of his nativity, so that it cannot be considered as local or descriptive; but upon being established in his newly acquired estate, he brought over with him from Lewis a colony of no less than sixty families, mostly of his own name, to whom he gave lands upon his own property. Hence it is that the name of Morison is so prevalent in these parts; for though the property be fallen into other hands, the stock of the inhabitants remains. Some generations after this, it happened that the descendant lineal of this Ay Morison died childless, and left a widow, a Sutherland woman, daughter of one Donald Bain Matheson, then proprietor of Sheeness. This woman, finding herself ill-used by her late husband's relations, eloped in the night, carried with her the rights by which the Morisons held Durness, went to Dun-robin, the Earl of Sutherland's seat, and delivered these papers into his hands. Possessed of these rights only, the Earl considered himself as entitled to claim Durness for himself, and consequently had great bickerings with the Morisons to bring them to pay rent to him; but they continuing obstinate and refractory, and being encouraged in an underhand manner by the laird of Far and his agents, the Earl at length became tired of contending with them, and agreed with the laird of Far, ancestor of Lord Reay, to give Durness to him for a feu-duty of 60 marks in the year; and in this manner came the Reay family to be possessed of this estate, but the feu-duty, though still continued, is now reduced to a trifle."

EDDERTOWN, or EDERDOUN, a parish in the eastern district of the county of Ross; about 10 miles in length, and 7 in breadth; washed on the north by the frith of Tain. The soil is in general rich and good, but the high hills in the vicinity render the climate cold and the harvests late. There are no natural woods, but several hundred acres have been planted with fir. There are the remains of several ancient encampments in this district. A number of rude stones and cairns in the plain of Carriblair,* are said to point out the spot where a prince of Denmark and his followers lie interred. Population, in 1801, 899; in 1831, 1,023. Assessed property, in 1815, £113. Houses, in 1831, 216.—This parish is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patron, MacKenzie of Cromarty. Stipend £203 14s. 6d.—Schoolmaster's salary £27 16s.

EDDLESTONE — spelt variously, Eddleston, Eddlestoun, Edleston, and Edlestown—a parish in the north of Peebles-shire; bounded on the north and north-east by Edinburghshire; on the east and south-east by Innerleithen and Peebles; on the south-west by Lyne; and on the west by Newlands. It is of an oblong form, stretching from north to south; but has a considerable projection on the south-west. Its extreme measurement from the confluence of Harehope burn and Meldon burn on the south, to Fernyhole on the north, is 10 miles; and from the confluence of two brooks at the base of Courhope hill on the west, to Burnhead on the east, is 5¼ miles. Eddlestone water intersects it from north to south, and divides it into nearly equal parts. This stream rises in the extreme north of the parish, pursues a course due south, receives on its way 8 or 10 tributary rills from the adjacent heights; and after leaving the parish flows direct toward the core of Peebles, and there, at the burgh, the capital of the county, falls into the Tweed. At Cowey's linn, this stream has a fall of 35 feet.

* "Ossian mentions the battle of Carros in one of the detached pieces annexed to Fingal, and where he himself commanded, and worsted the Danes. Perhaps this may have been the scene of action, *Carriblair*, in Gaelic, signifying 'the Battle of Carros.'"—*Old Statistical Account.*

Its entire course, which is remarkably straight, does not exceed between 11 and 12 miles. In the eastern division of the parish, about a mile from the boundary, is Loch Eddlestone, nearly of a circular form, 2 miles in circumference, and abounding in pike, eels, and perch. Issuing from this lake is the South Esk, which pursues a course directly the reverse of that of Eddlestone water, flowing 3 miles due northward through the parish, and leaving it within about a mile of the Eddlestone's primary sources. The entire surface of the parish may be described as an agglomeration of smooth hills, verdant to their summits, tame in their general appearance, but at intervals surprising the tourist by sudden disclosures of picturesque varieties, and romantic cleughs and dells. Along the eastern boundary, the summits are towering and Alpine, one of them rising to the height of 2,100 feet, above the level of the sea: see DUNDROICH. The vales or basins of the streams are in general little other than gigantic furrows in the wide field of hills. On the Cringletie property at the south of the parish, and especially on the demesne and lands of Portmore, at its centre, are considerable plantations. The climate is dry and salubrious. The parish is traversed from south to north, along the banks of the Eddlestone, by the united turnpikes from Peebles and Annandale to Edinburgh; and is otherwise well-provided with means of communication. The village or hamlet of Eddlestone stands on the principal road, toward the south of the parish, 4 miles from Peebles, and 17 from Edinburgh. An annual fair is held here on the 25th of September. Population of the parish, in 1801, 677; in 1831, 836. Houses 144. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,645.—Eddlestone is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Lord Elibank. Stipend £249 5s. 11d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £98 16s. 8d. The parish-church was built in 1829. Sittings 420. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £52 other emoluments.

EDEN (THE), a river in Fifeshire, which takes its rise on the borders of Perthshire, in the parish of Arngask, about 4 miles west of Strathmiglo, and, taking a course due east, falls into the German ocean at the Guard-bridge, in the bay of St. Andrews, nearly 18 miles from its source. It receives many tributary streams from the Lomond hills, and passes by the county-town of Cupar. It has a very level course from Cupar to the sea, and might be made navigable to this point at no great expense: see Note to article CUPAR-FIFE.

EDEN (THE), a small river in the district of Merse. It rises in the parish of Gordon, near Heckspeth; and flows first eastward, and then southward, dividing the parish of Earlston from the parishes of Hume and Nenthorn. It then suddenly debouches to the east, and flows through the parish of Nenthorn, and over a neck of Roxburghshire, intersecting in its course the parish of Ednam, and falls into the Tweed 3½ miles below Kelso. Its whole course is about 17 or 18 miles. The lower part of its course is very beautiful, being through rich and finely-wooded pastoral scenery.

EDENDON (THE), a rivulet which, rising in the western part of the forest of Athol, among the heights immediately adjoining Inverness-shire, after a course of a few miles to the south, falls into the Garry, a little above the inn of Dalnacardoch.

EDENHAM. See EDNAM.

EDENKEILLIE, or EDINKILLIE, a parish in the centre of Morayshire, bounded on the north by Forres; on the east by Rafford and Dollar; on the south by Knockando; and on the west by Ardclach. Its greatest length is about 13 miles, and its greatest breadth about 4. It contains about 65 square miles. Houses 285. The only place in the parish which can be called a village is Connicavel, consisting of 26 dwelling-houses. Assessed property, in 1815, £699. Population, in 1801, 1,223–1,215; in 1831, 1,300. The population is chiefly composed of agricultural labourers, handicrafts-men, &c. This parish lies on the right bank of the Findhorn, and is watered by the Divie, and other streams tributary to the Findhorn, on which there is a considerable salmon fishing. It is a pastoral and hilly district, but not mountainous; the highest hill, the Knock of Moray, being of small elevation. On the banks of the Findhorn and the Divie there are some of the most romantic rural scenes which wood, water, rocks, and variety of ground can produce. The natural woods of the plantations are very extensive. The ancient forest of Darnaway covers about 900 acres here, with natural wood of almost every kind indigenous to Scotland. Farther up the river—the banks of which are in general covered with trees—is the wood of Dundaff, of considerable extent. These forests belong to the Earl of Moray. There is also a good deal of natural wood on the other estates in the parish. But the plantations are still more extensive than the natural woods.* In 1829, some of the woods and plantations, with the low grounds, suffered severely from the floods.—Southwards, up the Dorback, one of the branches of the Findhorn, is Lochindorb, in the middle of which is an island, with the ruins of Lochindorb castle, formerly a place of great strength. It was blockaded by Sir Andrew Moray, the regent, during King David Bruce's captivity. Edward III. honoured it in the following year by raising the siege. It was afterwards used as a state-prison.—The Downe hill of Relugas is a conical hill, round a considerable part of which runs the rapid Divie in a deep rocky channel. On the summit are the remains of a strong fortress of antiquity far beyond the period of authentic history. Higher up the river Divie, stands the castle of DUNPHAIL, [which see] upon a rock of singular appearance, surrounded by a deep gully or narrow glen, formed, probably, by the river, which seems to have run, at a remote period, in this channel. Trees have been planted on the summit of the two latter hills or rocks. The very singular bridge of Rannich here, is of great antiquity: tradition derives its name from the illustrious Randolph, Earl of Moray and regent of Scotland.—This parish is in the synod of Moray and presbytery of Forres. Patron, the Earl of Moray. Stipend £174 8s. 2d.; glebe £10. Church built in 1741; and last altered in 1813; sittings 500.—Schoolmaster's salary £27 16s., with £10 fees, and other emoluments. There are several private schools in the parish.

EDERDOUN. See EDDERTOUN.

EDGERSTON. See JEDBURGH.

EDINAMPLE. See LOCH EARN.

* The vacancies of Darnaway forest were first planted in 1767; and it is stated in the Old Statistical Account, that, from that year to 1791, not less than 10,591,000 trees, principally Scotch firs, including also oak, ash, elm, sycamore, &c., were planted by the late Earl of Moray, for the most part, in this parish.

# EDINBURGH,

The metropolis of Scotland, is romantically situated on a congeries of hills, in the north of Mid-Lothian, within 2 miles of the frith of Forth. Its observatory stands in 55° 57′ 20″, North latitude; and in 3° 10′ 30″, West longitude from Greenwich. The city is 392 miles distant from London; 57 from Berwick-upon-Tweed; 17 from Haddington; 47 from Coldstream; 42 from Kelso; 36 from Melrose; 48 from Jedburgh; 22 from Peebles; 92½ from Carlisle; 50 from Hawick; 153¾ from Portpatrick; 71 from Dumfries; 42¼ from Glasgow, by way of Bathgate; 31 from Lanark; 35½ from Stirling; 44 from Perth; 243 from Inverness; 121 from Aberdeen; and 42 from Dundee.—Population, in 1831, 136,054; in 1841, 138,194. The population of the parliamentary burgh, in 1841, was 140,241. The number of inhabited houses within the city and suburbs, in 1841, was 22,860; and within the parliamentary boundaries, 23,175.

*General Description.*

The hills and swelling grounds which partly form the site of the city, and partly overshadow it, lie within a circumference of about 6 miles; and at their northern termination, about 2 miles from the frith, rise from a base, which slopes gently away, over a gradient of from 50 to 100 feet, to the sea. These hills seem to have been thrown up from a smooth surface by some sudden and stupendous operation which cannot easily be conceived; and must have formed, in their natural state, a grouping of scenery strikingly peculiar, and remarkably picturesque. The highest and most easterly is Arthur's Seat, [which see,] rising 822 feet above the level of the sea, having a slope to the east, which goes rollingly down over a base of nearly a mile, and presenting to the west a precipitous, nearly perpendicular, and very varied face of rugged rock. The outline of this hill, as seen from the west, or a little to the south of west, undulates so strangely as to bear a close resemblance to the sculptured figure of a lion couchant: the summit of the hill, or head of the gigantic sculpture, rising on the south, and the shaggy mane and reclining body stretching toward the north. From the deep dell at the western base of Arthur's Seat, the ground rises regularly over a base of about 700 yards, till it attains a height of 550 feet above the level of the sea; and then in a semicircle, sweeping round from the south to the north, breaks perpendicularly down, in a picturesque face of naked, rugged greenstone rock; and, after an esplanade several feet in width—on which a promenade of most commanding and gorgeous prospect is carried round—descends in an inclined plane of sandy or earthy surface so rapid as to be traversable only by an adventurous and firm-footed tourist: see Salisbury Crags. These two hills, except in the romantic path or narrow dell which lies between them, and which is as sequestered, and as congenial to the musings of solitude or genius, as the haunt of a poet in a far-away spot of Highland seclusion, possess no surface which could ever, without prodigious labour, be made the site of any suburban extension of the city. Two hundred yards north-west of the northern end of the Salisbury semicircle, rises the Calton-hill, lifting a rounded eminence, 344 feet above the level of the sea, presenting an abrupt and bending face to the north-west, and descending in other directions by rapid though not untraversable declivities: see Calton-Hill. This hill—as will afterwards be seen—bears aloft one or two of Edinburgh's proudest public structures, and has been compelled by art to afford place for some rows of her private though palace-looking buildings; yet it is principally remarkable, like the loftier and more untameable hills to the south-east, for the magnificence of the panoramic landscape which a spectator sees from its summit, and for the contributions of boldness and romance which it makes to the grouped scenery of the city. From the hollow along the western base of Salisbury-crags, the ground rises westward by a rapid gradient thickly crowded with streets, till, at the distance of 500 yards, it attains an elevation of about 150 or 180 feet, forming a broad-backed ridge of about 1,400 yards from east to west, which falls first gently and next acclivitously down on its northern side; and which, on its southern side, slopes insensibly away, till, at the distance of a mile, it is lost in the plain and soft undulations of the country. Nearly all this extensive rising ground is covered with buildings, and forms the site of the new or modern district of the Old Town. Parallel to it, on the north side, lies a hill—which has been aptly compared to a long wedge lying flat on the ground—which gradually ascends westward from the hollow between Salisbury-crags and Calton-hill, till, at the distance of 1,800 yards, it towers up in the agglomerated rocks of Edinburgh-castle, 445 feet above the level of the sea, and presents to the west a perpendicular, romantic, and far-seen face of naked basaltic rock. The gorge or deep dell along the south side of this ridge, lying between it and the one formerly described, is ploughed by an ancient line of street, once the abode of the elite of the city, but now the putrid haunt of the poor and the squalid, and bearing nearly the same relation to Edinburgh which the district of St. Giles does to the metropolis of the south. The ridge or wedge-like slope itself is the site of the original city,—a street stretching along its centre, sending off numerous lanes and alleys down the brief descents on its southern and northern sides, and resembling a reptile or scorpion monster, having the Castle for its head, the lanes for its lateral members, and Holyrood-house and St. Abbey Cuthberts for its tail. Along the northern base of the ridge, extends a deep hollow—formerly covered with water, but now drained and variously disposed of by art—about 200 yards in average breadth. From this hollow, another eminence, or very gentle and broad-backed ridge, greatly less marked in its features than any other of the eminences, ascends softly northward over a distance of 250 yards; and then gracefully, and in an easy gradient, slopes away into the plain which intervenes between it and the sea. This eminence is of soft and nearly imperceptible declivity at its western end; but on the east it breaks suddenly down, and leaves a gorge between its own base and that of Calton-hill. Along this beautiful flat ridge stands the original New Town; and on its northern, slow descent, as well as on the plains beyond it, both northward and westward, stands the second New Town, or most magnificent and boasted portion of the metropolis of Scotland.

Most travellers who have visited both cities have remarked a resemblance, as to site and general appearance, between Edinburgh and Athens. Stuart, the author of 'The Antiquities of Athens,' was the first who vividly depicted it; and he has been followed by Dr. Clarke, Mr. H. W. Williams, and so many other literary painters well-qualified to form a correct judgment, that the names 'Modern Athens,' and 'the Athens of the North,' have been assigned


F I R T H O F F O R T H
Water of Leith
Water of Leith Tunnel
Queensferry
Prom. Queensferry
Victoria Road
To Restalrig
To Piershill Barracks
ARTHUR SEAT
Hunters Bog
Salisbury Crags
Prestonfield
Duddingston Loch
M E A D O W S
Edinburgh & Leith
Railway

to Edinburgh by general consent. Mr. Williams says: "The distant view of Athens from the Ægean sea is extremely like that of Edinburgh from the frith of Forth; though certainly the latter is considerably superior." "There are," he adds, "several points of view on the elevated grounds near Edinburgh, from which the resemblance" between the two cities "is complete. From Tor-Phin, in particular, one of the low heads of the Pentlands, immediately above the village of Colinton, the landscape is exactly that of the vicinity of Athens, as viewed from the bottom of Mount Anchesmus. Close upon the right, Brilessus is represented by the mound of Braid; before us, in the abrupt and dark mass of the castle, rises the Acropolis; the hill Lycabetus, joined to that of the Areopagus, appears in the Calton; in the frith of Forth we behold the Ægean sea; in Inch-Keith, Ægina; and the hills of the Peloponnesus are precisely those of the opposite coast of Fife. Nor is the resemblance less striking in the general characteristics of the scene; for, although we cannot exclaim, 'these are the groves of the Academy, and that the Sacred Way!' yet, as on the Attic shore, we certainly here behold—

'———— A country rich and gay,
Broke into hills with balmy odours crowned,
And ———————————— joyous vales,
Mountains and streams, ————————
And clustering towns, and monuments of fame,
And scenes of glorious deeds, in little bounds!'

It is, indeed, most remarkable and astonishing, that two cities, placed at such a distance from each other, and so different in every political and artificial circumstance, should naturally be so alike. Were the National monument to be erected upon the site of the present barracks in the Castle, an important additional feature of resemblance would be conferred upon the landscape; that being the corresponding position of the Parthenon in the Acropolis." But when he peers into the interior of the two cities, that distinguished artist paints the brilliant metropolis of Scotland in tints far richer than he dares bestow upon the ancient capital of Greece. He says: "The epithets Northern Athens and Modern Athens have been so frequently applied to Edinburgh, that the mind unconsciously yields to the illusion awakened by these terms, and imagines that the resemblance between these cities must extend from the natural localities and the public buildings, to the streets and private edifices. The very reverse of this is the case; for, setting aside her public structures, Athens, even in her best days, could not have coped with the capital of Scotland. The truth is, that the comforts of the Athenians were constantly sacrificed to the public benefit; and the ruins which still remain to attest the unrivalled magnificence of the temples of Athens, afford no criterion by which we may judge of the character of her private dwellings. Athens, as it now exists, independent of its ruins, and deprived of the charm of association, is contemptible,—its houses are mean, and its streets scarcely deserve the name. Still, however, 'when distance lends enchantment to the view,' even the mud-walls of Athens assume features of importance, and the modern city appears almost worthy of the Acropolis which ornaments it. It is when seen under this advantage that the likeness of Edinburgh to Athens is most strikingly apparent."

Edinburgh presents, from almost every point whence it can be viewed, such scenic and architectural groupings as are unrivalled in any existing city in the world. It possesses attractions peculiarly its own, and fixes the gaze and challenges the admiration of a spectator by displays of general excellence, unaided by the sumptuousness of any one object, and undegraded by deteriorations from its prevailing style of magnificence. A tourist coming within view of the city sees no aerial dome rising from a sea of houses, as in Rome or London; and no forest of turrets shooting up from a huge cathedral, as in Milan or York; but he looks on a singularly varied and uniformly rich display of imposing architecture,—sheltered in the vale,—climbing up the acclivity,—stretching away on the plain,—or surmounting the precipice, and crowning the romantic hill. Even the picturesque confusion of the ancient part of the city combines with the symmetrical proportions of the streets and squares of the modern part, to render the rich architectural carpeting of the congeries of hills peculiarly attractive. Nowhere is the eye offended with the vicinity of meanness to elegance, or with a dingy and common-place field of houses spread around a magnificent edifice, or attached to an elegant and airy street; but neatness, beauty, novelty of grouping, picturesqueness, grandeur, and nearly all the principles which thrill the beholder with mingled wonder and pleasure, seem everywhere to struggle for ascendancy, and, like a harmony of sounds, combine their powers to produce an unique and superb effect. Among many admired views of the city, one from St. Anthony's chapel, another from Calton-hill, and a third from the new buildings on the lands of Coates, excite particular attention. From St. Anthony's chapel a spectator sees at his feet the tufted and verdant memorials of the royal park, and the quadrangular and turreted palace of Holyrood, with the venerable ruins of the royal chapel abutting from one of its angles; he looks over it along the deep hollow on the east of the Old town, with its thickly-figured carpeting of houses, till his view is arrested by the North bridge, with its palace-looking summit of buildings above, stretching off toward the east, and with its lofty arches below, occasioning an air of mystery to hang over the scenery beyond, of which they allow only a narrow view; and he looks up on his right to the double ascent of Calton-hill, overhung on its first precipitous acclivity by the dark monument of the philosopher Hume, and the bold and castellated forms of the county-jail and bridewell,—decorated, on the esplanade at the middle of its ascent, with the fine Grecian structure of the Royal High school, and the beautiful sweep of buildings called Regent-terrace,—and crowned on its rounded acclivitous summit with the towering pillar erected to the memory of Nelson, and the naked, antique-looking colonnade of the National monument; and he surveys, a little to his left, the whole of the elaborated surface of the ancient city, struggling crowdedly upward from the point of the wedge-like hill, stratum above stratum, or ridge above ridge, sending aloft in its progress the picturesque towers of the Canongate and Tron churches, and the high, broad tower of St. Giles, with its architectural crown, and terminating in the bold precipitous eminence and ragged but romantic outline of Edinburgh castle. —The view from the lands of Coates, though eminently beautiful, affords less scope for description The principal features in this picture are the princely piles of the newest part of the New town on the foreground,—the tower and turrets of the very handsome episcopal chapel of St. John's in the distance,—and the rounded, frowning, but sublime face of the Castle, as it stoops precipitously to the west. From Calton-hill the prospect is so gorgeous, so grand, so replete with every thing in either city or sea or country landscape which can thrill and animate with delight, that he is a daring artist who attempts to depict with either quill or pencil the multituminous splendours of the scene. We must simply say, in general, that a spectator walking around the higher part of the hill, along a path cut out for his accom-

modation, commands in succession a full survey of most parts of both the Old town and the New, and, in addition, looks away north, east, south, and west, over scenery which, even if no queen-city, crowned and jewelled and opulently arrayed, presided in its centre, would compete, in the power and variety of its charms, with nine landscapes in every ten which poetry has immortalized in song. The noble estuary of the Forth, reflecting from its mirror-surface the image of many a smiling town and village and mansion which sit joyously on its banks, and bearing along on its bosom yawl and ship and steam-vessel, till it glides past the huge rock or high islet of the Bass, and the dark conical hill of North Berwick law, and becomes lost in the horizon,—the undulating and verdant country beyond it, receding in distant loveliness till it is obscured in the shadowy splendour of the Ochil hills and the Grampians,—the fertile fields and varied park and woodland scenery which flaunt gaily along the southern shore of the frith,—and, close at hand, the solitary grandeur of Arthur's Seat, and the wild beauty of Salisbury-crags, with their precipitous descents, their pastoral slopes, and their sequestered hollows,—these are some features, faintly coloured and rudely sketched, of a landscape which combines in a magnificent expanse, the richest elements of the beautiful and the sublime, and which are seen over a foreground of portions of Edinburgh, opulent beyond parallel in the attractions of city-scenery.

Edinburgh, in proportion to its population, covers a larger area than almost any other town of Britain. From the north end of Scotland-street on the north, to Crosscauseway on the south, it measures geographically 2,400 yards; and from Manor-place on the west, to Montgomery-street on the east, 2,600 yards; and these points may indicate the lines of a rectangle, the area of which, with some unimportant exceptions, is all covered with town. But on various parts of this rectangle, especially on the north, on the north-west, and on the south, the city has wings of considerable extent, which, if included in its measurement, would make its extreme length from north to south about 4,000 yards; and its extreme breadth from east to west upwards of 3,000. Considerable space, however, in the very core of the city, is either wholly or principally unoccupied with building. The area of Prince's-street gardens and the Castle rock alone extends 900 yards from east to west, and between 200 and 270 from north to south; and, excepting the barracks in the Castle, and the Royal institution on the Mound, has not a single edifice. The Queen-street gardens also are an open area, and extend 850 yards by 130. But we must attempt—yet without, at present, noticing public buildings or glancing at minute features—to give a general topographical view of the arrangements of the city.

### *The Old Town.*

At Abbey St. Cuthbert's, or a small area in front of Holyrood house, situated in the middle of the hollow between Salisbury-crags and Calton-hill, is the eastern termination and lowest part of the old or original town. Leaving this area at its north-west angle, the Canongate moves away westward, over a distance of 650 yards,—climbing on its middle or highest part the wedge-like ridge or central hill on which the chief part of the city stands,—and sending down over the northern face of the hill, New-street, Leith-wynd, and numerous closes, and over the southern face, St. John-street, Mary's-wynd, and various alleys. Continuous with the Canongate, the High-street climbs the upper part of the hill,—sending down Niddry-street and some lanes to the south,—undergoing an intersection at right angles by a great line of street which runs south and north through the whole extent of the Old town, and ploughing its way, under the names of Lawn-market and Castle-street, up to an esplanade or open and elevated area before the gate of the castle, at a distance of 900 yards from the commencement of the Canongate. In its progress it sends off Bank-street, and numerous lanes to the north; and Niddry-street, Blair-street, George IV.'s bridge, and the West Bow to the south; and it opens on its southern side, round both ends of St. Giles' cathedral, into Parliament-square. This street, after merging from the lower or Canongate part, till it bends and narrows into the brief termination of Castle-street or Castle-hill, is very spacious; and, over its entire length, it consists of very high houses, interspersed with various public edifices, and wears an antique and remarkably imposing appearance. From the great height of its buildings, the varied yet harmonious forms of their projected gables and battlements, and the long sweep which they make, interrupted by few transverse cuts, and marked at intervals by massive, ornamental architecture of an age long gone by, this street possesses a simple and majestic unity of antique aspect, which is probably unparalleled in any city of Britain. Near its western end, 170 yards before it opens into the esplanade of the Castle, a spacious street-way goes off from its south side, suddenly debouches, and runs on parallel to it at an aerial elevation; and passing along the edge of the Castle rock, spans the yawning hollow below, in an airy and magnificent erection called King's bridge, and sends off Castle terrace, nearly parallel to the western face of the Castle, to open a communication with the south-west angle of the New town, while it bends round its main road south-westward and passes into Bread-street, 800 yards from its commencement near the top of High-street. This remarkable road-way is called the New West approach. It passes over a seeming impracticability of ground, and possesses a peculiarity of position, from the dark cliffs of the Castle overhanging it on one side, and an extent of town stretching away in the plain beneath it on the other, which give it an appearance of romance peculiarly its own. Bread-street, which it transversely enters, is one of a large cluster of streets forming an irregular but fine south-west suburb of the Old town. The principal streets of the suburb are Lothian-road, running north and south, parallel with the western face of the Castle, and forming, with its north end, a right angle with the west end of Prince's-street,—Fountain-bridge, running south-west and north-east, and forming the great thoroughfare to Biggar and Lanark,—and Gilmore-place, running parallel to Fountain-bridge, 300 yards to the south. These three streets are all spacious, and wholly or partially lined with beautiful new buildings; and they are clustered in various directions and by various tendrils of communication with Bread-street, St. Andrew's-place, Castle-barns, Gardner's crescent, Semple-street, Earl Grey-street, Ponton-street, Home-street, Leven-street, Tollcross, High Riggs, Portland-place, Laurieston-street, and other localities which, though singly or severally unimportant, are aggregately an interesting suburb. At the southern termination of Lothian-road, where it forms an angle with Fountain-bridge, is Port-Hopetown, the terminating basin and yard of the Union canal.

We now return to Abbey St. Cuthbert's, or the area before Holyrood house. Leaving this at its south-west angle, a narrow street called the South back of Canongate, runs westward, parallel to Canongate, and, in its progress, looks up St. John-street on its north side, and sends off, on its south side along the base of Salisbury-crags, the celebrated path

of Dumbie-dykes. The South back of the Canongate is 750 yards in length; and it pursues its way along the southern base of the central hill of Edinburgh, and, for some little distance, lies along the gorge between it and the southern hill. Just before it terminates on the west, it looks up on the south into the opening to St. John's hill; and at its termination, is met at right angles by the end of Pleasance, coming in upon it by a long sweep from the south. Cowgate, a continuation of the Back of the Canongate, wends along the deepest part of the gorge; and, in its progress, looks up Mary's-wynd, Niddry-street, and Blair-street, coming down upon it with a rapid descent from the north, and various lanes, and the Horse-wynd descending upon it from the south; and, though high in its lines of antique houses, it passes quite underneath the over-spanning central arch of South bridge, and the spacious stride of George IV.'s Bridge. Cowgate is narrow, and not quite straight; and, along with the lanes which run up from it, is the most densely peopled and the poorest district of the metropolis,—altogether squalid in its appearance, and seeming to cower along the deep gorge of its locality in order to escape observation. Seen from George IV.'s Bridge, or the open part of the South bridge, it looks like a dark narrow river of architecture moving sluggishly along a dell, and teeming with animated being, and has, in consequence, an appearance quite in keeping with the romantic character of the Old town, but were it raised out of its ravine hiding-place, and stretched out a long plain or ridgy eminence, it would be an utter blot and defilement on the whole picture of the metropolis. Its length, from the angle of Pleasance, to an angle of Candlemaker's-row which comes down upon it from the south-east at its western end, is about 800 yards. Continuous with Cowgate, but suddenly expanding into three times its width, is the Grass-market. This is a spacious rectangle 230 yards in length, communicating at its south-east angle, through Candlemaker's-row, with the southern part of the Old town, and, at its north-east angle, up the acclivitous and winding and narrow alley of West Bow, with the High-street; and sending off, on its south-side, an alley of communication with Heriot's hospital,—the thoroughfare to that princely edifice usually traversed by its inmates. The Grass-market is darkly overhung on the north by the precipitous side of the esplanade of the Castle, friezed by the New West approach; but, on its south side, it is subtended by a gently inclined plane, the southern hill of the Old town beginning, at the end of Cowgate, to slope toward the west. The west end of the rectangle is closed up by the Corn-market, with openings, however, at both sides; and the east end of the rectangle is deeply associated with the holiest and most affecting reminiscences of Scottish history, as the scene of the last sufferings and the fervid testimony of the dying supplications of many a devout martyr during the sanguinary persecutions of the Stewarts,—of Cargill and Renwick, and multitudes more, "of whom the world was not worthy." The Grass-market is now the chief rendezvous of carriers and farmers, and persons of various classes connected with the country market; and has, for an ancient street, a remarkably airy and imposing appearance. Leaving it on the south side of the Corn-market, Westport continues the line of street westward over a distance of 330 yards,—narrowed into a width similar to that of Cowgate,—sending off toward the south, the Vennel and Lady Lawson's-wynd,—and meeting at its termination Bread-street, Fountain-bridge, High Riggs, and Lauriestou, all stretching in different directions to form the suburb which has been already described. The point or small area in which these streets and Westport meet, bears a certain degree of resemblance to the Seven Dials of London; but, for the most part, looks down rows of architecture greatly superior in aspect.

Let us now adopt as a starting-point for rapid topographical tours over the remaining parts of the Old town, the south end of Clerk-street, at Newington church. This point is 800 yards due west from the base of Salisbury crags, and 1,200 yards south of the Tron church, or nearest part of High-street. Stretching half-a-mile away south from the point we have selected, is the elegant, and opulent suburb of Newington. Its principal feature is Minto-street, the great thoroughfare to the towns of Roxburghshire, to Peebles, and to places intermediate. This street consists of detached two-story houses, sitting back from the road-way, and surrounded by flower-plots and iron pailings; and it has on its western, but especially on its eastern side, well-feathered and beautiful wings of building, disposed in the form of short streets, single rows, or spacious openings. The entire suburb is a little town of no common beauty,—a picture in every part, of cheerful ease and refined taste; and almost quite free from shop or city appliance to indicate participation in the common cares of the every-day world.

At Newington church, Montague-street breaks off from Clerk-street, and runs eastward, or toward Salisbury-crags, 180 yards. The street in which it terminates, and which it meets at right angles, is St. Leonard's-street, and commences a line of communication from the east wing of Newington on the south, to the south back of Canongate on the north. Running away northward, St. Leonard's-street sends down to the east a street called St. Leonard's hill, in which is the terminus of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway; and, at a distance of 320 yards, opens into a little area, whence emerge the Pleasance right onward, a small street to the east, and Crosscauseway to the west. The Pleasance, a continuation of St. Leonard's-street, is spacious, but of irregular width, somewhat winding, and lined with antiquated architecture; and extends 600 yards till it meets at right angles the South Back of the Canongate. In its progress, it sends off to the east Carnegie-street, Brown-street, Salisbury-street, Arthur-street, and St. John's hill, all descending over an average distance of 180 or 190 yards, down a rapidly inclined plane to the King's park, or narrow vale at the base of Salisbury-crags, and consisting of plain but neat and uniform houses, built of hewn but unpolished stone. From the west side of Pleasance, go off Richmond-street, Adam-street, and Drummond-street; all about 220 yards in length, and intersected by two lines of street running parallel with Pleasance. This district, including a continuation southward to Crosscauseway, and consisting of a wing the whole length of Pleasance, is of considerably modern aspect, and exhibits a transition-state between the antique and the modish parts of the city.

Returning again to Newington church, we find Clerk-street a continuation of Minto-street, or the great thoroughfare to the middle districts of the south of Scotland. Clerk-street is spacious and well-built; and, after sending off two modern and uniform streets, Montague and Rankeillour, to St. Leonard's-street, and opening on the west into a small area called Drummond-square, terminates at its intersection by Crosscauseway, 380 yards north of Newington church. Nicolson-street continues the line of Clerk-street, over a distance of 440 yards, till it is met at right angles by Drummond-street from the east, and South College-street from the west. In its progress, it looks down Richmond-street, sends off Hill-place, leading into Hill-square, opens into the

small area of Surgeons' hall on the east, sends off some unimportant communications, and expands into the neatly-built area of Nicolson square on the west. South bridge continues the line of Nicolson-street 390 yards, sweeping past the extensive and sumptuous front of the College on the west,—sending off, on the same side, North College-street, and opposite to it, on the east side, Infirmary-street,—passing over the summit of Cowgate,—and, just before meeting the High-street, opening into the area of Hunter square, on the north-east part of which stands isolatedly the Tron church, forming the angle of South Bridge-street and High-street. North Bridge-street now continues the northerly line, over a distance of 370 yards, till it is finally pent up by the majestic front of the Register office, in the line of Prince's-street. North Bridge-street, over one-third of its length, consists simply of the lofty road-way of North bridge; and over another third, at its northern end, is built only on one side,—yet presents in its single row of edifices, owing to their height and elegance and singular position, one of the most prominent objects in the city. The entire line of street, commencing in Clerk, or rather Minto-street, and terminating in Prince's-street, is wide, regular, well-edificed, and of imposing aspect; and from about the middle of Nicolson-street northward, is lined with commodious and elegant shops, vying with one another in brilliancy of display, and surpassed only by a few lines of shops in the New town, and such localities as the Regent-street of London, or the Grafton-street of Dublin.

Returning once more to our late starting-point, we go round the west or rear of Newington church, and speedily find ourselves at the south end of Buccleuch-street, 100 yards west of Clerk-street. Buccleuch-street runs parallel with the latter, till it falls in with Crosscauseway, and has a plain appearance. Branching off from it on the west, and extending 270 yards is Buccleuch-place,—a spacious and retired street, of uniform architecture, but possessing a chilled and forsaken aspect. Fifty or sixty yards north of Buccleuch-place, and communicating with the latter by two openings, expands the fine rectangle of George-square, 220 yards by 150; once the boast of Edinburgh, but now jilted and forgotten for the fascinating squares and octagons and crescents of the New town. Behind it, on the west and south, spreads the fine expanse or public promenade of the Meadows or Hope-park, formerly covered with water, and known as the South Loch. Returning to the north end of Buccleuch-street, we find Chapel-street continuing it, but with a bend to the west of north, and extending only about 120 yards. At the end of that distance, Chapel-street runs up against an acute angle of building which separates it into two continuous lines. The more easterly of these is Potterrow, which goes in a direction a little to the west of north, and is afterwards continued by West College-street and Horse-wynd, till the latter plunges down into the gorge of Cowgate. The second continuous line from Chapel-street is Bristo-street; which runs north-westward, sending off various communications to Potterrow, and is afterwards continued by Candlemaker-row to the head of Grassmarket, and by George IV.'s bridge, leading off Candlemaker-row, over the summit of Cowgate, to the Lawn-market or High-street. All the district from Buccleuch-street onward, which we have hitherto noticed, is strictly akin in character to that on the west wing of Pleasance, and consists of unornamented masonry, free alike from the antique forms which surprise a visiter in High-street and Canongate, and the regularity and elegance which delight him in the strictly modern parts of the city.

From Bristo-street, about 260 yards north-west of the north end of Chapel-street, Lothian-street goes off in a north-east direction over a distance of 170 yards, till it touches Potterrow; and it is thence continued by the line of South College-street eastward into South Bridge-street. Both these streets are comparatively modern and uniform, and contain some elegant shops. From the west side of Bristo-street, opposite the exit of Lothian-street, Teviot-row leads away due west, past the City Poor-house and Heriot's hospital on the north, and Watson's hospital on the south, to the beautiful suburb of Laurieston. This suburb consists of an elegant short street, Archibald-place, stretching south into the Meadows, and symmetrical rows of building, Wharton-place and Lauriestonplace, stretching westward in continuation of Teviotrow, and leading on, at a few yards' distance, to the suburb formerly described as lying on the south-west corner of the city. Behind Laurieston, or on its south, expands the Meadows or Hope-park, adorned at this part with the fine form of the Merchant Maiden hospital

We have now to notice only one small section more of the Old town; and, in order to trace distinctly its locality, must return to the foot of the Canongate, within a few yards of our first starting-point, at the area before Holyrood house. Just after leaving that area, we find, off the foot of the Canongate, an opening to the north; which offers a winding path in front, up the acclivity to London-road, and at the same time branches off right and left into Abbey-hill and the North back of the Canongate. Abbey-hill—of no importance in itself—opens an easy communication, at the distance of 360 yards, with London-road, and thence with the portion of the New town which sweeps round the base, or mounts aloft on the terraces, of Calton-hill. The North back of the Canongate runs due west, leaving the foot of the Canongate at a very acute angle, and receding from it till, at its termination in Calton, after a progress of 800 yards, it is distant from it, or rather from the continuous line of High-street, 230 yards. The triangle thus formed on two sides, is completed by Leith-wynd, which comes down from the head of Canongate, in a direction west of north, to the west end of the North back of Canongate. All this triangle, including the streets which form it on the north and west, is the abode of squalidness and poverty, and is thickly intersected with densely-peopled lanes and closes, which seem pressing together to conceal the misery at their base beneath the romantic and rugged outline of the summits of their lofty houses. Leith-wynd is considerably rapid in descent, and, before closing in to form the triangle, sweeps past Trinity-hospital, College-church, and Lady Glenorchy's chapel, all situated in the hollow which is spanned by the lofty North bridge, and lying within range of the shadow of its battlements. The North back of Canongate lies along the gorge or narrow hollow between the base of Calton-hill and the central hill of the site of Edinburgh; at every part of its progress it is frowned upon by precipitous declivities which Calton-hill sends down in near contact with its buildings; and, at it west end in particular, it is overhung by perpendicular rocks which bear aloft on their summits the county-jail and bridewell. Communicating with this street, but debouching round to the north, and nearly on a line with Leith-wynd, Calton-street leads off along the gorge between the western base of Calton-hill and the abrupt eastern termination of the rising ground on which stands the original part of the New town, and conducting beneath the lofty and beautiful arch of Regent-bridge, ascends, at a distance of 300 yards

from the foot of Leith-wynd, to a junction with Leith-street, and thence to a communication with all the eastern parts of modern Edinburgh.

Beneath the North bridge, and immediately to the west of its base, extend the spacious market-place and the shambles,—the former accessible, from the New town, by handsome paths winding down off Prince's-street, and from the Old town by rapidly descending alleys leading off from High-street and by commodious flights of steps leading off from North Bridge-street. The vale, anciently the North Loch, westward from the shambles and market-places, and intervening between the old town and the new, expands over a space of 315 yards by 200, laid out in garden-grounds, and about to be further adorned by the magnificent Gothic monument to Scott; it as then intersected by the hugely colossal earthen wall of the Mound; and it thence stretches away westward, again laid out in garden-ground, and sweeping past the northern face of the Castle, till it becomes the site of St. Cuthbert's church, and the Episcopal chapel of St. John's, and is lost beneath the new streets of the south-west wing or suburb of the New town. Over half of its extent, or from the North bridge to the esplanade of the Castle, this lovely vale is overhung along the south by the lofty gables and abutments of the towering edifices which terminate the northern alleys from the High-street; and, in grouping with them, as well as with the dark and craggy and vast outline of the overshadowing Castle, it presents an aspect of romance, and of mingled beauty and sublimity, which probably was never rivalled by any other city-view in the world.

### *The New Town.*

The New town of Edinburgh may be regarded as consisting of four sections,—the original New town,—the second New town,—the New town of the lands of Coates,—and the New town around and on Calton-hill. A briefer nomenclature, and one sufficiently accurate, would be the southern, the northern, the western, and the eastern New town. All are distinctive in their respective features, and, viewed in the aggregate, are rather caricatured than pictured by the phrase which royalty is said to have applied to them in compliment, "a city of palaces." Were all the palaces of Britain aggregated on one arena, and arranged in palace order, all with their clusters of attendant buildings, and each with its colonnades, or towers, or turrets, or abutments and gables of Grecian, or Gothic, or Mixed, or Elizabethan architecture, they would present an architectural landscape motley as the trappings of a stage-clown, compared with the dress of simple elegance and unique grandeur and rich but chaste adorning which arrays the New town of Edinburgh.

The southern or original New town, stretches along the summit of the most northerly of the three longitudinal and parallel hills which form the site of Edinburgh; and extends, in length, from nearly the line of the North bridge on the east, to a line considerably west of the west face of the Castle. Its form is a regular parallelogram, the sides of which measure 3,900 feet and the ends 1,090. Its principal longitudinal streets are three, Prince's-street on the south, George-street in the middle, and Queen-street on the north. But between Prince's-street and George-street, and again between George-street and Queen-street, run, over the whole length, meaner and narrower streets, called respectively Rose-street and Thistle-street, which have been judiciously interposed for the accommodation of a middle class in society. Prince's-street—as far east, at least, as it strictly belongs to the original New town, or to a point 160 yards west of the northern termination of North bridge—consists of only one row of houses, having the form of terrace, and facing the northern, front or towering and picturesque heights of the Old town. Originally the houses were all of one figure and elevation,—three stories high, with a sunk area in front, enclosed by an iron-railing; and they differed only in acquiring a finer polish of stone, and a freer accession of ornament, as the street proceeded toward the west. But during a considerable series of years preceding 1840, the street's uniformity of aspect, over the whole eastern half of its length, had entirely disappeared. Most of the edifices—all constructed as elegant and commodious dwelling-houses—are now, by a variety of devices, transmuted, enlarged, or architecturally adorned, into hotels, club-rooms, public offices, warehouses, and shops; and, with the occasional interspersion of a dwelling-house and the continuation westward of the street in nearly its original condition, they present an appearance, not so much of simple and dignified contrast to the grotesque and antique outline of the opposite Old town, as of distant and inexpert imitation of its romantic irregularities.—George-street, previous to the brilliant erections of the northern and western New town, was said to have no rival in the world; and even yet, in combined length, spaciousness, uniformity of architecture, and magnificence of vista and termination, it may be pronounced unparalleled. It is 115 feet broad, and, like its sister-streets, as straight as an arrow; but it materially suffers, in its power of pleasing, by the projection of one public edifice a little beyond the line of its buildings, and by the recession, nearly opposite, of another within that line. At its ends are superb and spacious squares—the western, called Charlotte-square, and the eastern, St. Andrew's-square; both sumptuous in the architecture of their sides, and ruralized and lovely in the garden-plots and shrubbery of their area. Rising from the centre of St. Andrew's-square, is a lofty, fluted column surmounted by a monumental statue of Lord Melville; and sitting up from the back of Charlotte-square, is the huge form of St. George's church, bearing aloft a magnificent cupola and cross; and these, on the ends of George-street, decorate and shut up the view.—Queen-street maintains its original form, and is a fac-simile of what Prince's-street would still have been, had it not been touched by the modelling hand of innovation. But the grouping of Queen-street with surrounding objects, and the aspects thrown upon it by its peculiar locality, are entirely different and even contrasted. This terrace is not, like Prince's-street, overlooked at a brief distance by the dark and strange forms of a loftily situated city of antiquity; but it looks down, over its whole length, on a tastefully dressed area of lawn and flowers and shrubs; and, across this it is confronted by an array or terrace of edifices more sumptuous and modern than its own; and it thence looks over all the assembled beauties of the second New town, away to the joyous Forth and the dim but beautiful landscape in the distance.—Crossing the parallelogram of the original New town, from Prince's-street to Queen-street, cutting George-street at right angles, are 7 streets, St. Andrew's-street, on the extreme east, and afterwards St. David's, Hanover, Frederick, Castle, Charlotte, and Hope streets, the last forming the extreme west. These streets rise, from each end, by a gentle ascent to George-street; and are not inferior in spaciousness of width and in elegance of architecture, to the principal longitudinal streets which they intersect. But while those toward the west maintain, like Queen-street, their original aspect; those toward the east have, like Prince's-street, though not to

the same extent, been modified and altered, in order to become suitable seats of business.

The second or northern New town considerably resembles, in its general outline and arrangement of streets, the original New town, but has some graceful peculiarities, and greatly excels in the splendour of its architecture. Separated from the other by the area of Queen-street gardens, it, too, has the form of a parallelogram, disposed in two lateral terraces, a central spacious street, and two intervening minor streets,—intersected by cross streets, and terminated by spacious areas. But the parallelogram is shorter and broader than that of the northern New Town; the terraces assume, in their eastern part, the form of crescents; and the terminating area on the west is circular. The northern terrace, in its straight part, is Heriot-row, and, in its crescent part, is Abercromby-place. The central street is Great King-street, shut up on the east end by the Custom-house, at the back of the square called Drummond-place, which forms the eastern area, and opening on the east end into the circular and gorgeously edificed area, called the Royal circus. The smaller longitudinal streets are Northumberland-street along the northern section, and Cumberland-street along the southern. The southern terrace, in its straight part, is Fetter-row; and in its curved part, which forms a deep arc of a circle, is the Royal crescent. The intersecting streets are Dublin-street, continued by Scotland-street, on the extreme east,—Nelson-street, continued by Duncan-street,—Dundas-street, continued by Pitt-street,—Howe-street, continued by St. Vincent-street,—and, in the extreme west, India-street. The northern New town, consisting of the terraces, streets, and areas, which have been named, must simply be described *in cumulo*, but with special reference to the Circus, the two Terraces, and Great King-street, as unparalleled, except in a portion of the western New town, for the symmetry and taste of its arrangements, and the superbness and impressment of its architecture.

Extending out like a fan from the north-west corner of the northern New town, is the beautiful suburb of Stockbridge, having its main communication with Edinburgh through the Royal circus. This cluster of variously arranged, and uniformly elegant, rows of buildings, lies on both sides of a beautiful bend of the water of Leith: the straight line of the river being here from south to north, and the bend from that line being toward the east. The buildings on the east side are, for the most part, arranged in short, continuous streets, called Saxe-Coburg-place, Claremont-street, Clarence-street, Brunswick-street, and India-place—nearly in the form of the half of an octagon, each side of the semi-octagonal figure facing the river in the progress of its bend. The buildings on the west side of the stream are chiefly arranged into five radii of a circle, or stretch between these in brief intersecting streets. The principal radii are Dean-terrace along the river,—a street which expands into St. Bernard's crescent; and Dean-street, and Raeburn-street. The western and eastern sections are connected by a bridge, from which the suburb has its name, and which sends off, on the west, an intersecting street, to communicate through the Royal circus with Edinburgh.

Stretching away east from the northerly part of Stockbridge, is another suburb of the northern New town, separated from it by an open area 530 yards in length, and 170 yards in average breadth, called Canonmills meadow, on the north-east corner of which is a lochlet. In this suburb, at the west, are the Institution for the deaf and dumb, and the Edinburgh academy. The principal lines of buildings are Claremont-place, connecting it with Stockbridge, and Henderson-row, continuous with the former, and Brandon-street running north and south on a line with Pitt-street and Dundas-street. From the north end of Brandon-street, Huntly-street breaks off eastward, and communicates with a mean, plebeian, and confusedly arranged cluster of buildings called CANONMILLS: which see.

The western New town commences 140 yards west of the south-west corner of the northern New Town, or of the west end of Heriot-row, in a spacious octagon, called Moray-place, closed round with edifices which are nowhere rivalled, in the aggregate beauties and embellishments and sumptuousness of their architecture, by any aggregation of private houses of similar extent. From one side of this octagon opens Darnaway-street, communicating with Heriot-row. Off Darnaway-street, at right angles, goes Wemyss'-place, to fall at right angles upon Queen-street. From another side of the octagon opens Forres-street, running parallel with Wemyss'-place, and forming a continuous line with Charlotte-street. From still another side of the octagon goes south-westward, over a distance of 320 yards, what forms distinctly the continuation of the western New town,—Stuart-street. This is a magnificent thoroughfare, worthy to connect the opulent displays of Moray-place, with displays scarcely if at all less rich, which we shall find at its other extremity. Stuart-street expands at its middle and over half its length, into a double crescent, called Ainslie-place: the two arcs of a circle being exactly opposite, and presenting exquisitely symmetrical fronts. The south-west end of Stuart-street passes into the middle of a very deep and spacious crescent, or more properly a semicircle, called Randolph's crescent, which require only to have an opposite counterpart of itself, in order to be a complete counterbalance to Moray-place. On a line with the chord of Randolph's crescent, Queensferry-street runs 230 yards south-east, to fall there at an obtuse angle upon the north end of Prince's-street; and, on the same line, Lynedoch-place runs north-west toward Dean bridge, which spans and overlooks the deep and beautiful ravine of Leith water, and forms the great thoroughfare with Perth and other places in the north by way of Queensferry. From the middle of the chord of Randolph's crescent, to the intersection of Queensferry-street with the head of Prince's-street, is the side of a square of streets, which lies in the form of a lozenge, with its angles to the four cardinal points, and measures about 400 yards on each side. The streets running north-east and south-west are Melville-street, the most spacious,—William-street, continued by Alva-street,—and Coates' crescent, continued by Maitland-street; and the streets which intersect these, are Melville-place, continued by Queensferry-street, Stafford-street, Walker-street, and Manor-street. This part of the western New town, though beautiful to a degree which would challenge prime admiration anywhere but in Edinburgh, is markedly inferior to the part first noticed. Its south-west side, however, creates a thrill of surprise and delight in the breast of many a tourist, from its being the grand thoroughfare to Glasgow and other places in the west, and the first of the numerous architectural displays of Edinburgh which meets many a stranger's observation. This side we noticed as formed of Coates' crescent and Maitland-street; but Coates' crescent, like Ainslie-place, is double, one of the arcs being called Atholl crescent. The area in each is tastefully adorned with shrubbery; and, in one, has a row of stately trees, which yields, like the line of edifice to the curve of the arc. Immediately behind Maitland-street, and running parallel with it, is Rutland-street, which lead

into the small area of Rutland square. South-westward of the crescents, and on a line with their chord, are Atholl-place, and, in continuation of it, West Maitland-street; and going off from these at acute angles eastward, are the parallel streets, Torphichen-street and Morrison-street, which connect the western New town with the suburb of the Old town south-west of the Castle.

The eastern New town, owing partly to the nature of the ground on which much of it stands, but chiefly to the various dates and conflicting plans of its erection, will not be so easy of description as the other sections. Along its entire western limit it is strictly compact with the northern and the southern New towns, being divided from the former simply by the roadway of Scotland-street and Dublin-street, and from the latter by the roadway of St. Andrew's-street. In its extreme north it is very narrow, and commences at the east end of Canonmills meadow. There, on the line of the suburb of Canonmills, stands Bellevue-crescent, with its face to the north-east. This crescent occupies a gently rising ground, has the fine facade and spire of St. Mary's church in its centre, and is neat and uniform in its architecture; and possesses altogether an imposing appearance. Claremont-street runs away north-east, opposite to St. Mary's church, and expands into the neat though not showy figure of Claremont-crescent. From the south-east end of Bellevue-crescent, Broughton-street—a spacious and pleasingly edificed thoroughfare, but irregular in its plan and sufficiently plain in some of its buildings—runs in a direction to the east of south, till it falls, at an obtuse angle, on Catherine-street, or the line of Leith-walk. Broughton-street is the grand thoroughfare to Fife, Dundee, and other places in the north, by way of the Newhaven ferry. From its west side go off London-street, on a line with Great King-street,—Barony-street, on a line with Northumberland-street,—Albany-street, on a line with Abercromby-place,—and York-place, on a line with Queen-street,—thus forming a junction or compact union with the northern and southern New towns. London-street is in a style of superb elegance akin to the street with which it communicates; Albany-street is neat and uniform; and York-place is a spacious and pleasing thoroughfare, not a little adorned by the beautiful turrets and architectural carvings of St. Paul's episcopal chapel. From the east side of Broughton-street go off Broughton-place, opposite to the exit of Barony-street,—Forth-street, opposite to the exit of Albany-street,—and Picardy-place, opposite to the exit of York-place. Between York-place and the line of Prince's-street, lanes, and little streets, and an area called a square, are huddled together in a style of grotesque confusion, which—apart from superiority in architecture—has no parallel in even the most sinuous nook of the Old town. What adds to the effect produced—the feeling of surprise at the utter contrast exhibited to the spaciousness and regularity of the street arrangements in the other sections of the New town—is that most of this cluster occupies the rounded and declivitous brow of the northern longitudinal hill of Edinburgh. From the middle of York-place, a narrow street called Elder-street, enters the section we are describing, and after a progress of 170 yards up the face of an acclivity, terminates with a bend at the small area of St. James'-square, on the summit of the hill-brow; and from this area two narrow streets descend on rapidly inclined planes,—one to fall at right angles in the south-eastern termination of Broughton-street, and the other to fall at right angles on the head of Leith-street, a few yards east of the north end of the North Bridge. As St. James'-square, and the lanes and little streets sloping down from it were built, not upon a public plan but upon a private one of the proprietor of the site, they consist of loftier and less ornate houses than other parts of the New town; and, owing to their position, they present to a spectator, at a little distance, the appearance of successive ridges of building, towering aloft one above another, like the seats of a theatre. Though much more akin in character to the Old town than the New, they possess the property of impressing a stranger who approaches Edinburgh from Leith with ideas of the aspiring architecture and wonderful aspect of the city.—At the south end of St. Andrew's-street we are again on Prince's-street, a continuation of which thence to the North bridge, properly belongs to the eastern New town. Prince's-street is here built on both sides; and has thoroughly—more so, indeed, than any other part of Edinburgh—an aspect of business. Here are as many spacious shops, and bustling coach-offices, and noisy inns, and multiform appliances of stir and traffic, as can well be crowded into the limited space. So great is the bustle in the constant arrival or starting of stage-coaches, in the rush of carriages and cabs and omnibuses, and in the broad current of pedestrians pouring over this central point of intercommunication of streets, that one is forcibly reminded here, at least—if nowhere else in Edinburgh—of the Trongate and Argyle-street of Glasgow,—and faintly even of Cheapside, or Ludgatehill, or Fleet-street of London.—At the north-east angle of the North bridge stands the Theatre; past the sides of which are paths, partly by flights of steps, down to the district of the Old town in the adjoining hollow. Opening out by a curve from the area before the Theatre is Leith-street, which goes away north-eastward, descending a slope, and is continued in the same direction by Catherine-street, till the latter forms an obtuse angle with Broughton-street. Leith-street presents a medium appearance of architecture between the Old town and the New,—more akin, however, to the former than the latter; and it has, on its north side, what is called a terrace, a story of building abutted or projecting from the line of the upper stories, and having a pathway along its summit. At the foot of Leith-street, where it has descended to the hollow, and where it receives the communication from beneath Regent-bridge with Leith-wynd and North back of Canongate, a narrow street or lane, called Calton-hill, goes off and climbs the steep side of the eminence whence it has its name, till, at an acute angle, it merges in the path or flight of steps by which ascent is made to the site of Nelson's monument. Catherine-street is similar in appearance to Leith-street; the houses high, and plain in architecture. At the foot of this street, the thoroughfare which it and Leith-street had formed from Prince's-street, becomes considerably widened and very spacious, shoots off in a direction a little more to the east, and henceforth, till it passes into Leith, at a distance of nearly 2 miles, is as straight, and, in some respects, not less or even more picturesque than Prince's-street. From the foot of Catherine-street, as well as farther on, this thoroughfare is properly Leith-walk; but, for a considerable space, it has subordinate names, each of which, very absurdly, applies to a portion of only one side. On the north side it is called successively Union-place, Antigua-street, and Haddington-place; on the south side it is called Greenside-street, Greenside-place, Baxter's-place, and Elm-row; and then, losing much of its town character, and becoming a debatable ground between the metropolis and its port, is quietly allowed to pass under its proper name of Leith-walk. Over all the so-called streets and places which we have mentioned it is of pleasing,

though not superb appearance, and is romantically overhung by the rapid northern slope of Calton-hill, covered with verdure, terraced with promenades, and surmounted by its gorgeous architectural structures, Elm-row is an elegant line of uniform buildings; and opposite to it is the deep recess or open area of Gayfield square, not unpleasing in its aspect. From the south-west end of Elm-row a beautiful and spacious line of street, called Leopold-place, opens eastward, expands for a while into the fine form of Hillside-crescent, and stretches away eastward along the north base of Calton-hill, forming one of two grand thoroughfares to London and the east coast of England, by way of Haddington and Berwick-upon-Tweed. From the north-east end of Elm-row goes off Montgomery-street, parallel with Leopold-place, to which it sends the cross-communications of Windsor-street and Brunswick-street. Nearly opposite the exit of Montgomery-street, Annandale goes off to the north-west, and bends round into the beautiful figure of Hope-crescent, facing Leith walk.

Returning to the area, at the end of North bridge, or in front of the theatre, we find a magnificent continuation of Prince's-street, far surpassing it in the opulent architecture of its edifices, leading off in a straight line with it, and along a complete though artificially-formed level, to a point about a third or a half-way up the ascent of Calton-hill. This is called Waterloo-place. For about 50 feet it is lined by ornamental pillars and arches of the Corinthian order, the ledges of Regent-bridge, which carries it across the gorge at the base of Calton-hill; and, in general, it consists of superbly-finished houses of four stories, which, toward Prince's-street, have a pediment and pillars above the lower story. On the north side of Waterloo-place, is a large tenement, built at an expense of £30,000, and long used as a hotel; and on its south side are the Stamp-office and the General Post-office; and though these edifices are in the best style of Grecian architecture, they no more than symbolize with the other structures of the street. At nearly 300 yards distance from Prince's-street, Waterloo-place runs against a shoulder or projection on the side of Calton-hill, and debouches to the south-east. At the point of contact with the bulky obstacle, it sends up, from its north side, an airy flight of steps, by which the level of the far-seeing promenades of Calton-hill, and the esplanade of the paths which lead up to its summit, are attained. While Waterloo-place, or rather the spacious road-way, called London-road, in continuation of it, is making its debouch, it is winged on its south side by the gaol and bridewell,—of very picturesque appearance, and romantically seated on a cliff, which overhangs part of the Old town. London-road again and a third time debouches, running along the side of Calton-hill, and forming an esplanade or shelf in its declivity; and after passing the Royal High school on the north, and a cluster of monuments or small ornamented cemetery on the south, slopes gently away to the north-east, becomes lined with elegant buildings, under the name of Norton-place, forms a junction about 230 yards from the eastern base of Calton-hill, with the great thoroughfare to London, leading off in Leopold-place from Leith-walk, and thence stretches away round the northern base of Arthur's Seat, to Pierhill barracks and Portobello. Just after passing the Royal High school, London-road sends off at an acute angle on its northern side, a communication round the eastern face of Calton-hill, with the upper parts of Leith-walk. This, like the road itself, is an esplanade or shelf on the face of the hill, and is lined on the higher side with a row of superb and uniform houses, which command much of the brilliant prospect seen from the more elevated promenades, and which, under the names of Regent-terrace, Calton-place, and Royal-terrace, sweep round the hill, over a distance of about 1,000 yards, describing the figure of the orbit of a comet when approaching and leaving its perihelion. At its west end, Royal-terrace sends down a communication with Leopold-place; and at the point of their junction another terrace, called Greenside-row, of neat appearance, but much inferior to the others, goes off at right angles, to run parallel with Leith-walk, and eventually send down a communication bendingly to Catherine-street.

The topographical description which we have now completed of the street arrangements of Edinburgh, though succinct, and probably in itself somewhat confusing, will be very distinctly understood, even by a total stranger to the city, by means of the map or topographical plan inserted in the present work; and it will prevent an idle waste of words in necessarily vague attempts to convey ideas of the general groupings of Edinburgh, and will also save time, and aid distinctness of conception in indicating the position of remarkable objects. Let us next, then, attempt a rapid exhibition of public buildings, civil, charitable, educational, ecclesiastical, and defunct. To promote uniqueness of view, we shall, as much as possible, classify edifices, arranging churches, educational structures, charity-houses, bridges, and extinct buildings respectively into sections; and we begin with a somewhat miscellaneous but very large class, including whatever buildings may, in either a large or a limited and private sense, be termed political and civil.

### *Civil Edifices.*

The abbey and palace of Holyrood will be described in a separate article: see HOLYROOD.—A short way up the Canongate is Queensberry-house, a large plain building, erected by William, 1st Duke of Queensberry. It was inhabited by him, by the 2d and the 3d Dukes, and by the Duchess of the 3d, daughter of Lord Clarendon, and cousin of Queen Mary and Queen Anne. It is now the property of Government.—Nearly opposite to it, within a gate at the head of a close or alley, is Whitefoord-house —a large modern mansion, built by Sir John Whitefoord, and afterwards inhabited by Dugald Stewart. About half-way up the Canongate, on the north side, is the Canongate-tolbooth,—a dark, plain, antique building, surmounted by a small spire, and now used as a prison for debtors. Fixed to the wall, at the south-east corner, is the Canongate cross.—Farther up, on the south side of the street, is the conspicuous mansion of Moray-house, the property of the Earls of Moray, built, most probably, after the union of the Crowns. In front is a massive stone-balcony, communicating with one of the apartments and overlooking the street; and in the rear is a terrace-garden, in which grows a thorn-tree said to have been planted by Queen Mary.—A little below Moray-house is an antique building, said to have been a town-residence of the Dukes of Gordon.

On the north side of High-street is the Royal exchange, commenced in 1753, and finished in 1761 at an expense of £31,457. It is a large and elegant square, with a court in the centre. The south side, or that fronting the street, consists of a light colonnade, about 25 feet high, with a platform on the top adorned with pilasters and vases. All the arches under the colonnade, except the central one, are built up and constructed into shops. From the end of the colonnade, two wings extend northward 131 feet till they touch the inner front, or 182 feet till they reach the rear of the entire edifice. The

north side of the square extends 111 feet over wall, and is 51 feet broad. Pillars and arches, supporting a platform, run along its front, and form a piazza. In the centre, four Corinthian pillars, whose bases rest upon the platform, support a pediment on which are engraved the armorial-bearings of the city. The building contains the magistrates' court-room, the apartments of the town-council, and various offices connected with the city, and is ascended to its upper floors by a hanging stair, the well of which is 20 feet square, and 60 feet deep. The court in the centre, including the piazza, is 96 feet south and north, and 86 feet east and west. The building is, in its south front, 60 feet high; but it stands on the slope of the hill, and in its rear is 100 feet high.

Nearly opposite to the Royal exchange is Parliament-square, entered by openings at both ends of St. Giles' cathedral, and having that ancient edifice as its northern side. The square is a small area, built entirely round on three sides by public edifices, consisting of the Exchequer, Sir William Forbes and Co.'s bank, the Justiciary court, the Court of session, the Parliament house, and the Libraries of the faculty of advocates, and the writers to the signet. The public buildings of the three sides are large, and very elegant, supported by piazzas. Those on the east and south-east occupy the site of old and lofty houses which were destroyed by a great fire, of three days' continuance, in 1824. The court-room of the Court of exchequer, contained in one of them, is on the second story, lighted partly from the roof, and of very moderate dimensions.

The Parliament house, built on the south and west in the form of the letter L, was begun in 1631, and completed in 1640, at an expense of £11,000. But its present front—consisting of an arcade below, and open galleries above, with pillars supporting a continuous cornice—was erected in 1808. The building is 133 feet long; and, at its narrowest part, 60 feet broad, at the widest part, 98 feet; and it occupies so singular a site, that, though 60 feet high in the rear, it is only 40 feet high along both its northern and its eastern front. The large hall, formerly occupied by the parliament of Scotland, and now known as the outer house of the court of session, is entered by a plain door-way and dark lobby at the angle of the building, or north-west angle of the square. This hall is one of the noblest apartments in the United Kingdom; and extends 122 feet in length, and 49 in breadth. It has a beautiful oaken floor and roof,—the latter arched, supported by abutments, and constructed in the same style of open wood-work as the roof of Westminster hall, with gilded knobs. The hall, besides 4 windows on its west side, has, on its south end, a large and beautiful window of stained glass, on which is depicted a female figure of Justice, with her sword and balance, amid radiated clouds. In various parts of the hall, and of the rooms connected with it, are fine specimens of statuary,—one, by Roubilliac, of Lord-president Forbes, in his judicial robes,—another by Chauntrey, of the first Lord Melville,—and one, also by Chauntrey, of Lord-president Blair. The hall was formerly adorned by full-length portraits of some of the sovereigns of Britain; and, on occasion of George IV.'s visit to Edinburgh, was the scene of the banquet given to him by the Corporation. In the days of the Scottish parliament, there stood, at the south end, beneath the great window, a high throne for the sovereign; along the sides were seats for the bishops and nobility; before these, were forms for the representatives of counties and burghs; in the middle, was a long table for the use of the Lord-clerk-register and his assistants, and having spread out, on its upper end, "the honours," or regalia; at the foot of the table, was the bar of the house; behind a wooden partition, farther north, was a pulpit, whence sermons were preached to parliament; and at the north end was a small gallery for the accommodation of strangers. All these appliances of the quondam parliament, however, were long since swept away, leaving the hall nearly a quite unoccupied area, and a magnificent promenade. During sessions, it is a daily resort of most gentlemen of the legal professions, and a frequent resort of many persons of all classes; and exhibits a scene of such bustle and apparent confusion as is bewildering to a stranger. On the east side of the hall, north and south of the entrance, are recesses, with benches and a small projecting and enclosed area, for the courts of the lords ordinary. Beneath the great window are curtained entrances to two neat small rooms, for the same courts, in the disposal of a particular class of cases. Leading off from the hall, on its east and west sides, are the court-rooms of the first and the second division of the court of session. These were fitted up respectively in 1808 and 1818, and are of such inadequate dimensions as frequently to be found annoyingly incommodious.

Projecting westward from Parliament house towards George IV.'s bridge, and presenting a front toward the spacious thoroughfare along that bridge across the Cowgate, is the Advocates' library. The apartments are chiefly two noble and very elegant rooms, on different floors. The upper room has a carved and gilded roof; and is adorned with a bust of Baron Hume of the exchequer, and with original portraits of Archbishop Spottiswood, Lord-high-chancellor of Scotland, Lord-president Forbes, Lord-president Lockhart, and several other judges of the supreme court. But a large portion of the books is deposited in rooms beneath Parliament house, situated at its south end, and accessible by flights of steps from a door at the north-west angle of the square. The library was founded, in 1682, by Sir George MacKenzie, dean of faculty; and, by several large accessions and a constant accumulation, has become the largest and most valuable in Scotland. The number of printed volumes is 150,000; and of manuscripts, 1,700. The volumes, in the department of Scottish poetry alone, are nearly 400; and are extremely rare and curious. Among the manuscripts, are those of Wodrow the historian, and many of considerable value in the civil and ecclesiastical history of Scotland. The library is one of five which receive from Stationer's hall a copy of every new work published in Great Britain or Ireland; and it excels most, and is equalled by few, of the public institutions of the country, in the liberality of the principles on which it is conducted. Any person who is even slightly known is allowed to read and write in the apartments; and even a stranger is admitted, without any introduction, to survey the literary stores, and examine numerous articles of *vertu*. Members are allowed to possess or carry away, 25 volumes at one time, and to lend any or all of that number to friends. The funds are derived chiefly from fees paid by each advocate on his becoming a member of the faculty; and they admit of about £1,000 a-year being disbursed in the purchase of rare or useful works. The library is under the charge of five curators, a librarian, and three assistants. The office of principal librarian has been filled by men of distinguished literary character, —Thomas Ruddiman, David Hume, Adam Ferguson, and David Irving, LL.D.

The Signet library adjoins Parliament house on the north, and stretches westward, presenting architectural fronts to Parliament-square and Lawn-market. It is of Grecian architecture, and possesses two spacious and handsome apartments on different stories.

The upper room—acquired a few years ago from the faculty of advocates—is probably the most elegant apartment of its size in Scotland, and of very beautiful proportions. It has on each side a range of 12 Corinthian pillars, and in the centre a dome or cupola. On the dome are painted the nine muses, and groups of historians, philosophers, and poets. The roof also is exquisitely ornamented; and galleries are carried along the two sides of the hall. The room is 132 feet long and 39 broad; and is accessible by a grand staircase, adorned, in its progress and round the walls of its landing-place, with some splendid portraits and busts. This splendid apartment was used as a sort of drawing-room by George IV., on the day of the banquet in Parliament-house. The library contains about 60,000 volumes. It is peculiarly rich in British and Irish history; and is under the charge of a body of curators, and conducted on principles of liberality akin to those which distinguish the management of the Advocates' library. The funds are drawn solely from the contributions of the writers to the Queen's signet.

The County-hall stands at the western termination, or north-west angle of the signet library, and presents fronts to George IV.'s bridge, to Lawnmarket, and to St. Giles' church, or the western ingress to Parliament-square. The last of these is the principal; and possesses no common beauty. An elegant portico, consisting of four fluted columns, with finely carved capitals, overshadows a flight of steps leading up to the main entrance, which is modelled after the Choragiè monument of Thrasyllus. The whole edifice, as to its general plan and its style of ornament, is an imitation of the temple of Erectheus at Athens. This handsome structure was designed by Archibald Eliott, Esq., and erected in 1817. The court-room has a gallery at the south end, and is neatly fitted up: and measures 43½ feet in length, 29 in width, and 26 in height. The room in which the county-meetings are held is in the north end of the edifice, and very elegant,—measuring 50 feet in length, 26⅔ in width, and 26 in height. There are apartments also for the sheriff's court, and for various functionaries employed in the business of the county.

On the north side of High-street, westward of the Royal exchange, down a steep and filthy alley called Blyth's-close, are the reputed palace and oratory of Mary of Guise, queen of James V. The tenement pointed out as her residence is now, as well as the oratory, partitioned off into small apartments, and converted into the abode of squalidness and penury; and, even in the days when the now nauseous Cowgate was the seat of the elite of Edinburgh, must have been a strange dwelling for the mother of the beautiful Mary, and an emigrant from the gay and gorgeous royal palaces of France. Over the door is the inscription, "Laus et Honor Deo," with the cipher of the queen.—At the top of the High-street is the old city-reservoir; remarkable for its supply of excellent water for the city being brought from the Pentland hills.

On the summit or precipitous extremity of the central hill of Edinburgh stands the Castle, covering an area of about six English acres. The rock which it surmounts is precipitous on the northern, western, and southern sides; in some places is almost perpendicular; and, at its highest part, rises nearly 300 feet above the vale below, and 383 feet above the level of the sea. On its western side it sends off a glacis or esplanade, 350 feet by 300, called the Castle-hill, which communicates with the upper end of Castle-street or High-street, commands all the rich landscape round Edinburgh, except toward the west, and is used both as a parade-ground for the military and promenade for the citizens. On the western verge of the esplanade is advanced the outer palisadoed barrier of the fort. Behind this are a dry ditch and a drawbridge, flanked by low batteries. Within these the road wends past a guard-house, and passes under an arched gateway, secured by strong gates, and bearing aloft an edifice which is used as a state-prison. On the right, after passing the gateway, is the Argyle battery, mounted with 10 guns of 12 and 18 pounders, which are pointed toward the New town, and from which, in general, the salutes are fired. The road thence leads past the arsenal, which is capable of containing 30,000 stands of arms, and exhibits a display of trophies and military stores curiously arranged, and highly attractive to a stranger who has looked little on the muniments of war,—the houses of the governor and other functionaries, which are of plain appearance,—and a huge pile of buildings, called the New barracks, built in 1796, three stories in front but four in the rear, resting there upon piazzas, and so grossly disfiguring the outline of the Castle as to appear, even at a considerable distance, like a large factory sitting on the brink of a precipice. The road sweeps past these buildings in a curve, and during its progress is climbing an ascent; and it now, through a second strong gateway, enters the inner and higher vallum of the fort. Within are the ancient erections of the Castle, and nearly all its most interesting objects. On the south side is a lofty pile of buildings with a court in the centre. The south-east portion of this pile was partly built in 1565 by Queen Mary as a palace, and contains, on the ground-floor, a small apartment—now part of the canteen or tavern of the Castle, and quite accessible to any visiter—in which she was delivered of James VI. In the same buildings is the crown-room, in which the regalia of Scotland are exposed three hours a-day to the view of visiters who have been furnished at the Royal exchange with gratuitous tickets of admission. The regalia were lodged here on the 26th of March, 1707, immediately after the act of Union, and were long supposed to have been secretly conveyed to London; but, on the 5th of February, 1818, were discovered by commissioners appointed by the prince-regent, carefully and even elaborately secured in a large oaken chest. They consist of the crown, the sceptre, the sword of state, and the lord-treasurer's rod of office; and are placed on a table, surrounded from ceiling to floor with a barred cage, and made visible by "the dim religious light" of four lamps. In the crown room are also a ruby ring, set round with diamonds, worn by Charles I.,—at his Scottish coronation,—the golden collar of the order of the Garter, sent by Elizabeth to James VI.,—and the badge of the order of the Thistle, set with diamonds, and bequeathed by Cardinal York to George IV.*—On the east side of the Castle, immediately north of the square court, is the half-moon battery, mounted with 14 guns, overlooking the Old town, and entirely commanding the access along Castle-street and the Castle-hill. On this battery are a flag-staff, behind which George IV. surveyed the city; and a very deep draw-well, the water of which fails when the guns are fired. Farther to the north, and overlooking the Argyle battery, is the bomb-battery, the highest point of the rock, whence a magnificent view is obtained of the gorgeous and far-spreading panorama hung out on all sides toward the distant horizon. On the bomb-battery was placed in March, 1829, the celebrated piece of ordnance called Mons Meg, of 20 inches in the bore,—composed of long pieces of beat iron which are held together by a close series of iron hoops,—employed in 1497 by James IV., at the

* See Note to article DUNSTAFFNAGE.

siege of Norham castle on the English border,—rent, in 1682, when firing a salute to James, duke of York,—and bearing on both sides of its elegant frame an inscription which supposes it to have been forged in 1486 at Mons. Behind the bomb-battery stands a small chapel of recent erection on the site of a very old one which it supplanted.—The Castle, except on the eastern side, is exceedingly ill-adapted for the purposes of a fort, and presents an outline either of high houses or walls or points of rock having little capacity for gunnery; the fortifications corresponding with none of the rules of art, but accommodating their form and their uses to the irregular sweep of the rock on which they stand. The garrison has a non-resident governor, a deputy-governor, a fort-major, a store-keeper, a master-gunner, and two chaplains, the one presbyterian, and the other episcopalian. The historical events of the Castle are so intimately blended with those of the town, that they must be woven into one tissue with them in the concluding section of this article.*

Facing Bank-street, and looking up the slope of that short street to High-street, but presenting a back front to the New town, and situated a few paces eastward of the southern end of the Mound, is the office of the Bank of Scotland. This is an edifice of high architectural merit, elegantly ornamented in its front and surmounted by a dome; and was erected at an expense of £75,000. From the area before it romantic and distinctive views are obtained of the groupings of the New town and Calton-hill, with the brilliant scenery which forms the background. The building itself is a marked and beautiful feature of the picturesque and extraordinary city-view of the north side of the Old town.—The General Register house of Scotland, situated at the east end of Prince's-street, and looking down the thoroughfare of North bridge, is one of the most splendid edifices of Edinburgh. It was founded in 1774, and aided in the erection by a grant of £12,000 from George III., out of the proceeds of forfeited estates; but, at first, was completed in only half its present extent, and did not attain the complement of its original plan till 1822. It was constructed from a master-design of the celebrated Robert Adams; and combines the utmost internal commodiousness with interior architectural beauty in the best taste of the simple Grecian style. The building stands 40 feet back from the line of Prince's-street, and is screened by an enclosing parapet and ornamental iron-railing, divided in the middle by a double flight of steps. The front is of smooth ashlar work, 200 feet long, and two stories of visible height, besides a sunk floor; and it is ornamented from end to end with a beautiful Corinthian entablature, and, in the middle, has a projection of three windows in breadth, where four Corinthian pillars support a pediment, in the centre of which are sculptured the armorial bearings of Britain. The entire building is square—200 feet on each side—with a small quadrangular court in the centre. This court is surmounted or canopied by a dome, 50 feet in diameter, which leaves just sufficient space at the four angles for the ingress of light to the inner front of the outer side of the edifice. Each corner is surmounted by a turret, projecting a little from the rest of the building, having clock-dials on the exterior sides, and a cupola and vane on the top. The interior of the edifice is partly arranged into nearly 100 small arched apartments, on both floors, leading off from long corridors. There are also small rooms for the use of functionaries connected with the supreme courts, and larger apartments for the stowage of re-

* There is one historical event, of too romantic a nature not to be deeply interesting, yet too full of incident to be afterwards interwoven with our necessarily condensed narrative, which we may here introduce. In 1296, during the contest for the Crown between Bruce and Baliol, it was besieged and taken by the English. It still remained in their possession in 1313, at which time it was strongly garrisoned and commanded by Piers Leland, a Lombard. This governor having fallen under the suspicion of the garrison, was thrown into a dungeon, and another appointed to the command, in whose fidelity they had complete confidence. It has frequently been remarked that in capturing fortresses, those attacks are generally most successful which are made upon points where the attempt appears the most desperate. Such was the case in the example now to be narrated. Randolph, Earl of Moray, was one day surveying the gigantic rock, and probably contemplating the possibility of a successful assault upon the fortress, when "he was accosted by one of his men-at-arms with the question, 'Do you think it impracticable, my lord?' Randolph turned his eyes upon the querist, a man a little past the prime of life, but of a firm, well-knit figure, and bearing in his bright eye, and bold and open brow, indications of an intrepidity which had already made him remarkable in the Scottish army. 'Do you mean the rock, Francis?'† said the earl; 'perhaps not, if we could borrow the wings of our gallant hawks.' 'There are wings,' replied Francis, with a thoughtful smile, 'as strong, as buoyant, and as daring. My father was keeper of yonder fortress.' 'What of that? you speak in riddles.' 'I was then young, reckless, high-hearted; I was mewed up in that convent-like castle; my mistress was in the plain below—' 'Well, what then?' 'Sheath, my lord! can you not imagine that I speak of the wings of love? Every night I descended that steep at the witching hour, and every morning before the dawn I crept back to my barracks. I constructed a light twelve-foot ladder, by means of which I was able to pass the places that are perpendicular; and so well, at length, did I become acquainted with the route, that in the darkest and stormiest night, I found my way as easily as when the moonlight enabled me to see my love in the distance, waiting for me at her cottage door.' 'You are a daring, desperate, noble fellow, Francis! However, your motive is now gone; your mistress—' 'She is dead: say no more; but another has taken her place.' 'Ay, ay, it is the soldier's way. Woman will die, or even grow old; and what are we to do? Come, who is your mistress now?' 'My Country. What I have done for love, I can do again for honour; and what I can accomplish, you, noble Randolph, and many of our comrades, can do for better. Give me thirty picked men, and a twelve-foot ladder, and the fortress is our own!' The Earl of Moray, whatever his real thoughts of the enterprise might have been, was not the man to refuse such a challenge. A ladder was provided, and thirty men chosen from the troops; and in the middle of a dark night, the party, commanded by Randolph himself, and guided by William Francis, set forth on their desperate enterprise. By catching at crag after crag, and digging their fingers into the interstices of the rocks, they succeeded in mounting a considerable way: but the weather was now so thick, they could receive but little assistance from their eyes; and thus they continued to climb, almost in utter darkness, like men struggling up a precipice in a nightmare. They at length reached a shelving table of the cliff, above which the ascent, for ten or twelve feet, was perpendicular; and having fixed their ladder, the whole party lay down to recover breath. From this place they could hear the tread and voices of the 'check-watches' or patrol above; and surrounded by the perils of such a moment, it is not wonderful that some illusions may have mingled with their thoughts. They even imagined that they were seen from the battlements; although, being themselves unable to see the warders, this was highly improbable. It became evident, notwithstanding, from the words they caught here and there, in the pauses of the night-wind, that the conversation of the English soldiers above related to a surprise of the castle; and at length, these appalling words broke like thunder on their ears: 'Stand! I see you well!' A fragment of the rock was hurled down at the same instant; and, as rushing from crag to crag, it bounded over their heads, Randolph and his brave followers, in this wild, helpless, and extraordinary situation, felt the damp of mortal terror gathering upon their brow, as they clung, with a death-grip, to the precipice. The startled echoes of the rock were at length silent, and so were the voices above. The adventurers paused, listening breathless; no sound was heard but the sighing of the wind, and the measured tread of the sentinel, who had resumed his walk. The men thought they were in a dream, and no wonder; for the incident just mentioned—which is related by Barbour—was one of the most singular coincidences that ever occurred. The shout of the sentinel, and the missile he had thrown, were merely a boyish freak; and while listening to the echoes of the rock, he had not the smallest idea that the sounds which gave pleasure to him, carried terror, and almost despair, into the hearts of the enemy. The adventurers, half uncertain whether they were not the victims of some illusion, determined that it was as safe to go on as to turn back; and pursuing their laborious and dangerous path, they at length reached the bottom of the wall. This last barrier they scaled by means of their ladder; and leaping down among the astonished check-watches, they cried their war-cry, and in the midst of answering shouts of 'treason! treason!' notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the garrison, captured the Castle of Edinburgh." [Heath's Picturesque Annual. *Scott and Scotland*, pp. 174—7.]

† The soldier's name was William Frank. Mr. Leitch Ritchie here uses the novelist's licence in dealing with the name, and in throwing the story into the form of a dialogue, but the events are faithfully narrated.

gisters. The great room, or library, where are deposited the older records, is in the centre of the building, lined with books over all its walls, and balconied all round, at mid-elevation, with a railed gallery. This salloon is 50 feet in diameter and 80 feet high, lighted from the top by a window of 15 feet diameter; and its roof is divided into compartments elegantly ornamented with stucco-work. From the salloon, communications lead off into 23 subordinate apartments, all occupied in the conservation of documents. The whole establishment is under the immediate management of the depute-clerk register, and is supported by government,—at whose expense the sumptuous and costly edifice was completed.

Opposite the Register-house, and presenting a side front, at a few feet distance, to the North bridge, is the Theatre royal. It is the plainest public building in Edinburgh, of a barn-like appearance, with a front just sufficiently ornamented to indicate that the designer had seen in his boyhood or imagined in his dreams something more elegant than a dead wall perforated with doors; and, though well-situated for subserviency, to its intrinsic objects, it obstructs the view of the magnificent Register house from the south, and is a blot upon the most important and crowded thoroughfare of the metropolis. The building was finished in 1769, at an expense—including the paraphernalia of histrionism—of about £5,000. The house is small, and does not bring more of average receipts than £60 or £65 a-night; but it appears quite large enough for the accommodation of the playgoers of Edinburgh.—On the south side of George-street are the Assembly-rooms. The front is plain and unpretending, relieved only by four Doric columns as an apology for a portico. The principal room is 92 feet long, 42 wide, and 40 high; and, besides being appropriated to balls and concerts, is often used for public meetings, political, civic, charitable, and religious.

In St. Andrew's-street, where it forms the east side of St. Andrew's-square, is the elegantly edificed office of the Royal bank. The building stands apart from the neighbouring erections, and occupies a considerable recess from the street-line; and it was originally the private mansion of Sir Laurence Dundas.—On the east side of Drummond place, presenting fronts to Great King-street and London-street, is the Excise-office. It is a handsome, though unornamented edifice; and was at one time the mansion of General Scott.—In Waterloo-place, on the south side, stand the Stamp-office and the general Post-office,—the former the central building to the west of Regent-bridge, and the latter the first building to the east. But though the Post-office has a spacious open porch, and both are splendid Grecian edifices four stories high, they are distinguishable from the contiguous erections mainly, if not solely, by the sculpture, in relief, of the king's arms on their summit. The light open colonnades along both sides of the street, and the general magnificence and fine proportions of all the buildings, combined with the overshadowing heights and erections of Calton-hill, surprise and delight every visiter from England or the European continent, and drew from George IV., as he slowly rode, amid his triumphal procession, within range of the view, the impassioned exclamation, "How superb!"

At the east end of Waterloo-place, on the south side, is the Town and County jail, founded in 1815, and finished in 1817. It is an extensive building, in the Saxon style of architecture, somewhat castellated. The front, on the line of street, presents to the observer on the road-way simply a high wall with a massive gateway. But seen from many points of view in the Old town, and especially from the summit, immediately before it, of Calton-hill, it has a multiform and architecturally—though certainly not in moral association—a very interesting aspect. Along the street-line are apartments for the turnkeys. Behind these, with an area intervening, is the jail itself, 194 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 4 stories high, with rows of small grated windows. In the centre is a chapel with windows larger and not grated. Along the interior run corridors, opening into 48 cells, 8 feet by 6, besides some other apartments of larger dimensions. From the lower flat behind, a number of small airing grounds, separated by high walls, radiate to a point, where they are all overlooked and commanded by a small octangular watch-house occupied by a deputy-governor. Farther back, and perched on the edge of a precipice which overhangs the Old town, is the castellated house of the governor, having in its front a small area of flower-plots. The jail has classified wards, is clean and well-managed, and possesses facilities for the practice of approved prison-discipline; but it is seriously damaged in some of its capacities by being a jail for both criminals and debtors, and wants commodiousness for the due lodgment of both.—Immediately on the east side of the jail, separated from it by a high spiked wall, stands Bridewell. In front of it, shielded by a high wall and ponderous gate on the street-line, is a neat house for the governor. Bridewell itself is of a semicircular form, and has five floors, the highest of which is distributed into store-rooms and an hospital. All round on each floor, at the middle of the breadth, is a corridor, with cells on each side, lighted respectively from the interior and the exterior of the curvature. Those on the inner side are chiefly used as workshops, and can all be surveyed from a dark apartment in the governor's house, without the observer being himself observable. On the low floor is a tread-mill, originally constructed for the manufacture of corks, but now mounted and moved only in cure of idleness, or punishment of special delinquency. The area within the circle is a small court glazed over head. The house is under excellent regulations, and is made, as much as possible, the scene rather of the reclamation and the comfortable industry of its unhappy inmates, than of the punishment of their offences.—On a flat exposed piece of ground, on the summit of Calton-hill, north of the National monument, stands the New observatory. It has the form of a St. George's cross, 62 feet long each way. On each of the four ends or terminating points, are six columns supporting handsome pediments. The centre is surmounted by a dome, 13 feet in diameter; and has a pillar rising up to the dome, 19 feet high, for the astronomica circle. Near it, on the north-west shoulder of Calton-hill, is the Old observatory, a plain, dingy building, three stories high.

The South bridge consists of 21 arches, and was founded in 1785, and opened in 1788. To the eye of a stranger, its existence is not readily obvious. Except at the central arch which spans the Cowgate, and where there are simple ledges, nothing is seen upon it but two lines of neat buildings and spacious shops, forming a level, a bustling, and in all respects, an ordinary-looking street. Three lanes were pulled down in order to make way for its erection; and when a trench was dug for the foundation of the central pier, at a depth of no less than 22 feet, there were found many coins of Edward I., II., and III.—The North bridge was founded in 1763, commenced in 1767, interrupted by the giving way of the vaults and side-walls at the south end in 1769, and completed in 1772, at an expense of about £18,000. It consists of three great arches, two small openside arches, and a series of small arches at each end which are

occupied as vaults. The width of each of the great arches is 72 feet; the breadth or thickness of each of the piers is 13½ feet; the width of each of the open small arches is 20 feet; the length of the whole open part of the bridge is 310 feet; the length of the entire bridge, from High-street to Prince's-street, is 1,125 feet; the height of the bridge, from the top of the parapet to the base of the great arches, is 68 feet; the breadth, within wall, is, over the open arches, 40 feet, and at each end, 50 feet. Along the south end are very strong buttresses and counterforts, supporting rows of lofty building which run up on both sides to the High-street, and conceal that part of the bridge entirely from view, giving it the appearance of a regular street. On the north end there is a counterfort only on the east side; but on the west side a line of building is carried up from the level of the bridge's foundation, having in the rear about double of the height which it presents on the street-line in its front.—George IV.'s bridge, which goes off at right angles from the Lawn-market opposite Bank-street, and stretches across the Cowgate to a point near the south end of Candlemaker's-row, was projected in 1825; and after being begun, and for some time left in an unfinished state through a failure of funds, was completed in 1836. It is, in all respects, a splendid erection, and has three open double arches over the Cowgate, besides seven concealed arches at the ends. Part of the line is edificed with houses and public buildings, and wears the appearance of a street.—The King's bridge, constituting the principal feature of the New Western approach, was projected and completed about the same time as George IV.'s bridge. It spans the hollow ground on the south side of the Castle-rock in a single arch, and has long approaches along the face of the Castlebank to the Lawn-market on one end, and on to a point near Port-Hopetoun on the other.—Regent-bridge, in Waterloo-place, was founded in 1815, and completed in 1819. It has one open arch over the Low-Calton, 50 feet in width, and about the same measurement in height. The ledges over this arch, or in the space where the bridge has not strictly a street-appearance, are surmounted by Corinthian ornamental pillars and arches.—The Dean bridge, over the water of Leith near Randolph crescent, was completed in 1832. It is a stupendous and brilliant structure, carried across a ravine, and consists of four arches, each 96 feet wide. The bridge is 447 feet long, and between the parapets, 39 feet broad. The road-way is higher than that of almost any other bridge in Scotland, passing at 106 feet above the bed of the stream.—The Earthen-mound stretching across the site of the quondam North loch from the end of Hanover-street in Prince's-street, to a point west of the end of Bank-street, though not a bridge, is a succedaneum for one, and may be allowed a place in description where there ought to have been a bridge to be described. The existence of this elongated hill,—this clumsy and enormous and unremoveable apology for a bridge,—this practical satire upon the unique beauty of Edinburgh, which stretches its dark length from the Old town to the New, in seeming derision of the picturesqueness of the one, and the brilliance of the other,—has been justly deplored by almost every topographical writer on the metropolis. Huge as the mass is, it originated in a very trivial and almost accidental operation. When the site of the North loch was in a marshy state, a shopkeeper in the high part of the Old town, who was frequently led from business or curiosity to visit the scene of the building-movements in commencement of the new, accommodated himself with 'steps' across the marsh; and he was followed, in the construction of the convenient path, by other persons similarly situated to himself, who contributed their quota of stone, wood, or plank, to fill up, widen, and heighten what, in rude compliment to the founder of the rude thoroughfare, was called 'Geordie Boyd's brig.' An apparently advantageous use of earthy or rubbishy deposits having thus been discovered, formal permission was eventually given by the magistrates to lay down, for the elevation and increase of the incipient Mound, the contents of the extensive excavations for the sunk floors of the New town buildings. From 1781 till 1830, augmentations to its breadth and height were continually or occasionally made. But at that date the Mound became levelled and Macadamized, sown with grass on the sides, and, in various ways, embellished in adaptation to its capacities, so as to assume an appearance of being at length completed. It is upwards of 800 feet in length; on the north, upwards of 60 feet in height; and on the south about 100. Its breadth is proportionally much greater than its height, averaging probably 300 feet. It is computed to contain upwards of 2,000,000 of cart-loads; and, on the very moderate supposition that each load, if paid for, was 6d. in value, it must have cost the enormous sum of £50,000.

In the centre of Parliament square is an equestrian statue of Charles II., erected in 1685, at the cost of £1,000, which, in vigour of design and general effect, surpasses any other specimen of bronze statuary in the metropolis.—On the north side of the Castle-hill, or esplanade of the Castle, is a splendid bronze statue of the Duke of York, placed on a pedestal, and erected in 1839.—Looking up St. David's street within the screen along the south side of Prince's-street, is the site of Sir Walter Scott's monument. This erection, when completed, will be highly ornamental to the city. The design is by Mr. G. M. Kemp, and combines the beauties of the most admired specimens of the monumental cross. The erection will cover an area of 55 feet square, and rise to the height of 180 feet. The four principal arches supporting the central tower will resemble those of the transept of a Gothic cathedral; and the lowest arches in the diagonal abutments will be copied from the narrow north aisle of Melrose abbey. The statue, by Mr. Steel, though placed at a lofty elevation, will be fully appreciable for its beauty as a work of art, and for its correctly imaginal representation of Sir Walter; and it will be canopied by a grove roof copied from the compartment, still entire, of the roof of Melrose choir. In many of the details, capitals of pillars, canopies of niches, mouldings, pinnacles, the celebrated abbey so much frequented and so enthusiastically admired by Sir Walter in his lounges around Abbotsford, will be freely followed as a model.—In George-street, at the point of its intersection by Frederick-street, is the bronze statue of Pitt, executed by Chauntrey, and erected in 1833. The statue is placed on a pedestal, and possesses considerable dignity of expression.—In George-street, at the point of its intersection by Hanover-street, is the bronze statue of George IV., executed by Chauntrey, and erected in 1832. This monument is utterly inferior to that of Pitt, by the same artist; and has the worse effect from suffering comparison by its immediate vicinity. "The majesty of the monarch must be admitted to be somewhat transcendental. The figure is so far thrown back, as to give it the appearance of deriving a share of its support from the drapery behind, an expedient suggesting some particulars in the natural history of the kangaroo, which by no means contribute to sublimity of effect. It must, however, be granted, that by caricaturing the monarch the artist has exalted the minister, for the exaggerated pomp

of the one, powerfully contrasts with the intellectual elevation of the other."—In the centre of St. Andrew's-square, at the east end of George-street, stands Lord Melville's monument. This is a remarkably handsome column, begun in 1821, and finished in 1828, by subscriptions chiefly of naval officers. It rises to the height of 136 feet, and is then surmounted by a statue 14 feet high. The design is, in general, a copy of the Trajan column in Rome; but deviates from that model in the shaft being fluted instead of ornamentally sculptured, and in the pedestal being a square instead of a sphere. The column is 12 feet 2 inches thick at the bottom, and gradually diminishes in its ascent, till it is 10½ feet thick at the top. Up the interior is a spiral staircase, lighted by almost imperceptible slits in the fluting. The base is adorned with some beautiful architectural devices; and the colossal statue, formed of stone, appears, on its giddy elevation, of the natural size of the human figure.—In front of the Royal bank in St. Andrew's-square is a statue, in Roman costume, of the Earl of Hopetoun, erected in 1835. The Earl leans on a charger pawing the pedestal, and is eulogized in inscriptions commemorative of his military exploits.—East of Bridewell, on the same side of the road, standing on an isolated eminence, is Burns' monument. This structure, though elegant, is unpleasing in its proportions; but has in its interior a fine statue of the poet by Flaxman.—Near this monument, in the same locality, is a dark, low circular tower to the memory of David Hume.

On the summit of the highest rocky eminence of Calton-hill stands Nelson's monument,—a conspicuous object in almost every view of Edinburgh from sea or land, and a magnificent termination to the view along Prince's-street from the west. It was commenced shortly after Lord Nelson's death, but was not finished till 1815. Fastidious criticism has, in one instance, described it as "more ponderous than elegant;" and, in another instance, it has forgotten its own dignity by buffoonishly representing the monument as "modelled exactly after a Dutch skipper's spy-glass or a butter churn;" yet, as if fearful of a rebound of the witticism upon itself, has added that the monument, "from the grandeur of its site and the greatness of [its] dimensions, must be admitted to possess those attributes of sublimity which are independent of grandeur of design." ['The Modern Athens.' By a Modern Greek. London, 1825.] The base is a battlemented edifice, divided into small apartments, and occupied by a restaurateur; and has, over its entrance, the crest of Nelson, and sculpture in bas-relief representing the stern of the San Joseph, and, underneath, an appropriate inscription. From this edificed base rises, to the height of more than 100 feet, a circular, hollow turret, battlemented at the top, climbed by a staircase within, and surmounted by a flag-staff. Around the edifice are a garden and plots of shrubbery. The precipice from the edge of which the monument rises possesses an outline, which, as seen from a point south of Holyrood-house, is alleged to be a profile of Nelson.—Near Nelson's monument, a little to the north, on the summit of a knoll, stand the twelve pillars of the National monument. This structure was projected in commemoration of the Scotsmen who fell in the land and sea fights consequent on the French revolution; and, with a splendour of design corresponding to the greatness of the object, was meant to be a literal restoration of the Parthenon of Athens. No little enthusiasm was displayed in the prospect of its erection, and promised to draw out the requisite though vast amount of money for its completion; but either it subsided, or felt its energies to be factitious, and, though sanctioned and aided by Royal concurrence, has, up to 1840, and perhaps permanently, left the monument as commemorative of incompetency of pecuniary means on the part of admiring survivors, as of the deeds and bravery of departed heroes. The monument was founded in 1822, during George IV.'s visit to Edinburgh, and was commenced in 1824. The pillars of it which have been erected are of gigantic proportions, cost each upwards of £1,000, and were designed to form the western range of the entire structure. Within the area of the monument, in apartments commodiously fitted up, is an interesting exhibition of statuary.—On the face of Calton-hill, overlooking Waterloo-place, is Dugald Stewart's monument, erected in 1831. It was built from a design by Mr. Playfair; and is in the style of a Grecian temple,—a restoration, with some variations, of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates.—On the south-east angle of the New observatory is Professor Playfair's monument; a square, uninscribed edifice of solid stone, enclosed with a rail.

On the east side of Nicolson-street, south of the exit of Drummond-street, stands Surgeons' hall, or the hall of the Royal college of Surgeons. The building is modern, large, and elegant, with a fine portico, and cost about £20,000. The interior is arranged into several very spacious apartments. The pathological museums are extensive, and well fitted to aid surgical studies.—On the south side of George-street, between St. David's-street and Hanover-street, is Physicians' hall, or the hall of the Royal college of Physicians, built in 1775. It is three stories high, purely Grecian, and has in front four beautiful Corinthian columns supporting a pediment. In one of the apartments is an excellent library of old foundation.—On the north end of the Earthen mound, presenting shorter fronts to Hanover-street and the Old town, and longer ones to the views along Prince's-street, stands a magnificent oblong edifice called the Royal institution. This is one of the most handsome modern buildings in Scotland. It was founded in 1823, and is borne by a substructure of wooden piles and cross-bearers, rendered necessary by the ground being "travelled earth," and formed at a cost of upwards of £1,600. Besides a large central hall for the exhibitions of the Scottish academy of painting, the building contains apartments for the Royal society of Edinburgh, the Board of trustees for the improvement of manufactures, and the Society of Scottish antiquaries. The museum of the Antiquarian society is enriched, among many other curiosities, with some colours carried by the Covenanters during the civil war, the stool which Janet Geddes hurled at the Bishop of Edinburgh in St. Giles' church, and "the Maiden," or Scottish guillotine, with which many noblemen and distinguished persons were beheaded.—In Prince's-street, west of the Mound, is the New club, a sort of joint-stock hotel and reading-room, for the exclusive use of an association of noblemen and gentlemen, the members of which are elected by ballot.—On the lands of Inverleith, nearly a mile north of the city toward the sea, is the Royal Botanic garden, twelve acres in area, and transplanted from a former site in 1822–4. The surface declines slightly to the south, and is disposed in plots and promenades of great beauty and variety. Within the area, are a pond for irrigating the soil of aquatic plants, hot-houses heated by steam for the culture of tropical plants, and a spacious building fitted up as a class-room for the professor and students of botany.

The University presents its main front to South Bridge-street, and forms an entire side respectively of North College-street, West College-street, and South College-street. It is a regular parallelogram,

356 feet long and 225 wide, extending its length east and west, and having in the centre a very spacious court. The main front is of exquisite and stupendous proportions, and superb and Grecian in its architecture; but, in common with the entire building, is so pent up by the pressure of the street that it can nowhere be seen to advantage. Were the University situated in a large park, particularly upon a rising ground, it would appear almost sublime, and be without a parallel among the modern edifices of Scotland; but situated as it is, it makes, upon the mind of a stranger, in its exterior views at least, impressions chiefly of bewilderment and confusion. The building is four stories high, and is entered by very lofty and wide porticoes which penetrate it on the east. At the sides of the main gateway are two elegant columns, each 26 feet high, and formed of a single stone. On the summit is a large stone entablature, with the following inscription: "Academia Jacobi VI. Scotorum Regis anno post Christum natum M,D,LXXXII instituta; annoque M,DCC,LXXXIX. renovari coepta; regnante Georgio III. Principe munificentissimo; Urbis Edinensis Praefecto Thoma Elder; Academiæ Primario Gulielmo Robertson. Architecto Roberto Adam." The continuous range of building round the inner court is in a very tasteful Grecian style; and has an elegant stone balustrade, forming a kind of gallery, which is interrupted only by the entrance, and by flights of steps to the Library, the Museum, the Hall of the Senatus Academicus, and the several class-rooms. At the angles, and on the west side, are spacious piazzas. The Library-room, situated on the second floor of the south side, is a noble hall 198 feet long and 50 broad, with a beautiful roof of stucco-work, and contains about 80,000 volumes, besides a collection of antiquities, sculpture, and articles of vertu. Accessions to its books are obtained by contributions of a copy of each new work from Stationers' hall, and of 10s. from each student on his matriculation, and £5 from each professor on his induction. The library was founded in 1580 in a bequest of books by Mr. Clement Little, an advocate in Edinburgh, "for the use of the citizens;" yet though it had so popularly-designed an origin, and is supported chiefly by the public through Stationers' hall, it is conducted on decidedly exclusive principles. The Museum, situated on the west side, occupies two rooms, each 90 feet by 30, on separate floors. The lower apartment is appropriated to conserved large animals and other bulky objects; and the upper one, lighted from the roof, and tastefully fitted up with elegant glass-cases and tables for the exhibition of birds, insects, shells, and other small objects of natural history. In addition to the large rooms, are contiguous galleries and smaller apartments, appropriated to minerals, and other details. Though the museum is of recent origin, it is already one of the best in Scotland, and is accessible to a citizen or stranger for the fee of one shilling a visit.—The University building was founded in 1789, the magistrates having resolved, with more zeal for the celebrity of the city than attention to their financial capacities, to bear the cost of the erection; and though, for a brief period, it was briskly carried forward, it had even the front part finished with difficulty, and stood in its slender and fragmentary state about twenty years the monument of combined vanity, rashness, and poverty. But, Government having, in 1815, resolved to expend £10,000 a-year upon it till it should be completed, it was a second time set in progress, and advanced, through intermediate years and by successive additions, to a finished state in 1834.—The University originated in a bequest of 8,000 merks by Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, before the Reformation. The magistrates, who were vested with power to found it, purchased, in 1563, the ground on which it stands; but, in consequence of opposition from the prelates of St. Andrews and Aberdeen, were not able, till 1581, to make a fair commencement. But previous to that date they had, by a remote grant from Queen Mary, and a confirmed and immediate one from James VI., received, towards its erection and support, all the houses belonging to the religious foundations within the city; James IV. besides, watched over the infant institution with paternal care, and endowed it with church-lands, tithes, and other immunities. In 1583 it was opened for the labours of a single professor, the amiable Robert Rollock; and, in 1597, it acquired a second professorship, and was presided over by Rollock as principal. The original building was a tenement which had belonged first to the provost and canons of the Kirk of Fields, and next, as a residence, to the Earl of Arran. In 1617, a college-hall and several apartments for classes were erected. In 1685, it had risen to possess 8 professorships, and was currently attended by a large body of students. Previous to the Revolution, it was disturbed and degraded by the contests of faction; but since that event, it has enjoyed quietude, and been marked by the calm destitution of incident peculiar to a well-managed seat of learning. In 1720, the study of medicine was introduced to its curriculum, and rapidly promoted its prosperity, till it eventually won for the University the proudest name in Europe. No college probably can boast of a longer or more brilliant array of eminent men, whether as professors or alumni. So numerous have the men, in the walks of medicine, of metaphysics, of polite and classical literature, and of the various physical sciences, who, from 1720, have shed lustre over it by their genius and their fame, that a mere list of their names is nearly incompatible with the limits of condensed narrative. An idea of its progress, as well as of the constitution of its senate, will be best formed by glancing at the date, salaries, and class-fees of the professorships. The principalship, founded in 1585, has £151 salary. The professorship of Humanity, founded in 1597, has £87 salary and £1,319 fees. Divinity, founded in 1620, has £196 salary, fees not known. Oriental languages, founded in 1642, has £115 salary and £142 fees. Mathematics, founded in 1674, has £148 salary and £618 fees. Botany, founded in 1676, has £127 salary and £898 fees. Theory of Physic, founded in 1685, has £882 fees. Practice of Physic, founded in 1685, has £1,008 fees. Ecclesiastical history, founded in 1695, has £200 salary and £260 fees. Anatomy and Surgery, founded in 1705, has £55 salary and £969 fees. Public Law, founded in 1707, has £485 salary. Greek, founded in 1708, has £87 salary and £1,171 fees. Natural Philosophy, founded in 1708, has £52 salary and £638 fees. Moral Philosophy, founded in 1708, has £102 salary and £556 fees. Logic, founded in 1708, has £52 salary and £551 fees. Civil Law, founded in 1710, has £100 salary and £151 fees. Chemistry, founded in 1713, has £2,213 fees. Universal History, founded in 1719, has £100 salary and £105 fees. Scottish Law, founded in 1722, has £100 salary and £953 fees. Midwifery, founded in 1726, has £596 fees. Clinical medicine, founded in 1741, has £801 fees. Rhetoric, founded in 1762, has £100 salary and £134 fees. Natural History, founded in 1767, has £100 salary and £714 fees. Materia Medica, founded in 1768, has £1,281 fees. Practical Astronomy, founded in 1786, has £120 salary. Agriculture, founded in 1790, has £50 salary and £63 fees. Clinical Surgery, founded in 1803, has £100 salary and £611 fees. Military Surgery, founded in 1806, has £100

salary and £75 fees. Medical Jurisprudence, founded in 1807, has £100 salary and £18 fees. Conveyancing, founded in 1825, has £120 salary and £462 fees. Pathology was founded in 1831 and Music in 1839; but their salaries and fees are not known. The fees as now stated are those reported by the commission of inquiry into the state of the universities; but they have in many instances been considerably reduced. The foundation bursaries are 80 in number, and aggregately £1,172 in value. Honorary degrees, in all the faculties, are occasionally conferred; and never having been prostituted, as in some other universities, are in high estimation. The number of students has, for a series of years, been considerably upwards of 2,000; and about one-third of them are medical. The periods of attendance are 6 months, from October, for most of the classes, and 3 months, from May, for 5 of the medical classes. The patronage of 7 of the chairs is vested in the Crown,—of 3 jointly in the Faculty of Advocates, the Faculty of Writers to the signet, and the Town-council,—and of all the rest, in the Town-council and Magistrates. The Lord-provost of the city, but only in a titular sense, is Lord-rector.

In Lothian road is the building of the Royal academy for teaching exercises, better known as the Riding-school. It is a large and splendid edifice, and contains suites of apartments, some of which are rented by the Scottish military and naval academy. The Riding-school is superintended by 2 masters, and governed by 18 directors.—The Military and Naval academy has 10 teachers, in a great variety of departments, and is governed by 27 extraordinary, and 14 ordinary directors, with chairman and trustees.—In Adam square, is the School of arts, founded in 1821, and presenting the attractions of a cheap and effective college or academy of science and literature for the operative classes.—Near the foot of St. Mary's-wynd, or the east end of Cowgate, but approached through Surgeon-square on the south, stands—like a jewel in a setting of bogwood, or a flower-plot in the midst of a putrid marsh—a large and elegant school-house, erected in 1840, from the surplus funds of Heriot's hospital. It has piazzas, towers, ornamented windows, and various other architectural decorations, and situated in the most squalid district of the metropolis, and existing for the benefit of the poorest order of children, it seems by the exhibition of its beauties as a foil to the deformities around it, to be a type of the transition which the blessings of education may effect from ignorance and filth, to mental polish and to elegance of character.—In Richmond-street, is a very large Lancasterian school-house, of plain but not unpleasing exterior.—In Niddry-street, is the capacious plain building of the City free-school.—Near the back of the Bank of Scotland, looking out upon Prince's-street gardens, is the Sessional school, a neat and commodious edifice.

On the south face of Calton-hill, a little above the line of London road, stands the High-school. This building is worthy of its magnificent site, and while it commands one of the richest of town and country landscapes of Edinburgh and its environs, is itself a beautiful feature of the scenery with which it is grouped. It is built of pure white stone, and consists of a central part of two wings, extending about 270 feet in front. The central building is a pediment advanced upon a range of Doric columns; and the end buildings are nearly flat-roofed and of plain architecture. Yet seen from below, the entire edifice pleases and delights the eye as much perhaps as any single erection in the metropolis. A spacious flight of steps leads up to it from the enclosing wall in front; and a fine play-ground behind, is overlooked by the entrances to the various class-rooms. The interior is distributed into a large hall, 73 feet by 43,—a rector's class-room, 38 feet by 38,—4 class-rooms for masters, each 38 feet by 28,—a room for a library,—and two small rooms attached to each of the class-rooms. On the margin of the road-way, on a lower site than the main building, are two neat lodges, two stories high; the one occupied by the janitor, and the other containing class-rooms, respectively 36 feet by 18, and 40 feet by 18, for writing and practical mathematics. The area of the school and play-ground is two acres, and was formed into a level by deep cutting in the face of the hill. The edifice was founded in 1825, amid pompous processional pageantry; and cost, with its appurtenances, about £30,000. There are a rector and four classical teachers, each of the teachers carrying a class round a circle of four years of progressive study, and then receiving a new class. Except small allowances from the town-council, the fees constitute the salary, and are 15s. a quarter for the masters' classes, and 16s. for the finishing or maturing class of the rector.—The High-school is traceable under the name of the High grammar-school, as far back as 1519. In 1578, when the magistrates had, for a while, made vain efforts to found an university, a school-house, of respectable capacity, was erected on the grounds which now form the termination, or lie between that termination and Surgeons'-square. In 1777, a new and neat and commodious edifice was reared on the site of the old, but, owing to the plebeian character of its vicinity, and the inodorous and perhaps unhealthy associations of its locality, became distasteful to the citizens of the New town, and continued to sink in estimation proportionally to the growing extension and the rising attractions of that successful rival of the ancient city.

North of Henderson-row, near the water of Leith, is the Edinburgh academy, of similar character and design to the High-school. The school-house is a low, neat building, constructed with reference more to interior commodiousness than to exterior display, yet not unsuited in appearance to the architecturally opulent district in its neighbourhood. The Academy was founded in 1823, by a society who had, by proprietary shares of £50 each, a capital of £12,900, capable of being augmented to £16,000. It is more aristocratic in its plan than the High-school, or rather is conducted on principles which render it less accessible to the children of the middle classes, and has a longer period of study and larger fees,—the former being 7 years, and the latter £7 for the first year, £9 for the second, £11 for the third, and £11 10s. for each of the succeeding years. There are a rector, four masters for classics, two for writing, one for mathematics, and one for English literature.—Near Canonmills is a large and handsome School-house, built and maintained by the congregation of St. Mary's church.

Within a court, off the Canongate, is the Magdalene asylum, instituted in 1797. The building is a large plain house, and accommodates from 50 to 60 females.—In Richmond-street is the Public dispensary, instituted in 1776. The house is plain and neat; and, as well as its appliances of medicine and medical advice, is so incompetent to Edinburgh, that various kindred institutions have been established,—the Western General dispensary, at Port-Hopetoun, founded in 1830,—the Eye dispensary of Edinburgh, in the Lawn-market,—the Edinburgh Western dispensary, for diseases of the ear and eye, in Castle-street,—the New town dispensary, founded in 1815,—and others of less note or more limited sphere, accommodated in private buildings.—In Nicolson-street are two buildings, both originally private

houses, fitted up as asylums for the male and the female blind. That for males was opened in 1806, and that for females in 1822.—In Argyle-square, a slight expansion and westward continuation of North College-street, is Minto-house, a remnant of the dull and antiquated grandeur of a former age, fitted up in 1829, as the Surgical hospital.—In Park-place, behind the north side of George-square, is the Lying-in-hospital, so inadequate, however, to the wants of the metropolis, that five kindred institutions, though unprovided with hospitals, have at various periods been founded.—At Morningside, a village or suburb 1½ mile south of Edinburgh, on the road to the Braid hills, is the Lunatic asylum, founded in 1810. This is a large handsome edifice, surrounded by elegant garden-grounds, enclosed by a high wall, and placed in a remarkably salubrious situation. The building was aided by a government grant of £2,000.—North of Henderson-row, and near the Edinburgh academy, is the Institution for the deaf and dumb, instituted in 1810. The building, raised by subscription, is large, commodious, and of not unpleasing appearance; and the system of training so excellent as to have been a model for similar institutions in other cities.

The city Poor's house, built in 1743, is situated within the angle formed by Bristo-street and Teviot-row, considerably back from the road-way, so as to look down on an open area. The edifice is of four stories, very spacious, but of plain and dingy appearance. In its vicinity are a bedlam and a children's hospital. There are Poor's houses also for Canongate and the parish of St. Cuthbert's; the former is situated at the foot of a wynd behind the Canongate Tolbooth, and the latter in a field westward of Lothian road. The three establishments are aggregately maintained at a cost of £12,000 or £13,000 a-year; about one-sixth of which is produced by collections at the churches of the Establishment, and the rest chiefly by assessment, aided by small endowments, bequests, donations, and fines.

The Royal infirmary, built during the reign of George II., stands on the south side of Infirmary-street. The edifice consists of a body and two projecting wings, all four stories high, substantially built, and abundantly perforated with windows. The body is 210 feet long, and, in the central part, 36 feet wide,—in the end parts, 24 feet. Each of the wings is 70 feet long, and 24 wide. The central part of the body projects from the main line, and is elegant in its architecture; a range of columns, being surmounted by a cornice, whence arises a curiously adorned attic structure, bearing aloft a glazed turret. Between the columns are two tablets with sacred inscriptions; and in a recess above the entrance, is a statue of George II. in a Roman dress. The access to the different floors is by a large staircase in the centre of the building, so spacious as to admit the transit of sedan chairs, and by two smaller staircases, one at each end. The floors are distributed into wards, fitted up with ranges of beds capable of accommodating 228 patients,—the smaller rooms for the nurses and the medical attendants,—a manager's room, a waiting-room for students, and a consulting-room for the physicians or surgeons. Two of the wards, devoted to patients whose cases are considered most curious and instructive, are set apart for clinical lectures, attended by students of surgery, and delivered by the professors of Clinical Medicine in the University. Within the attic, in the centre of the building, is a spacious theatre for surgical operations, capable of accommodating 200 students. The house has separate wards for male and female patients, and a ward which is used as a Lock hospital; but, even in ordinary periods, it is utterly incompetent for the service of Edinburgh, and, during the prevalence of an epidemic, affords a very fractional part of requisite accommodation. The Infirmary was first contemplated in 1725 by the Royal college of Physicians, but was encouraged by only a very small portion of the clergy or influential population; and, in 1729, it was commenced on quite a tiny scale, with the pitiful capital of £2,000. In 1736, the contributors to it having begun to be somewhat appreciated, were incorporated by royal charter. The Earl of Hopetoun, during the last 25 years of his life, when the institution was young and of slender means, contributed to it £400 a-year. In 1750, Dr. Archibald Ker of Jamaica, bequeathed to it an estate worth £200 a-year. In 1755, the Lords of the Treasury gave it £8,000. But the institution owed most to George Drummond, Esq., who was seven times Lord Provost. When the present erection was in progress, he made indefatigable exertion among the principal citizens to find the means of defraying current costs, and prevent it from coming to a pause. A bust of him, executed by Nollekins, was afterwards set up by the directors in the hall, with the inscription: "George Drummond, to whom this country is indebted for all the benefits it enjoys from the Royal Infirmary."

Heriot's hospital, situated on the summit of the southern ridge of Edinburgh, and surrounded by a spacious area or open park, with a main gateway from Laurieston, and an everyday thoroughfare from Grassmarket, is a magnificent and even princely structure. The edifice was commenced in 1628, and finished in 1650, at the cost of £30,000. It is the finest and most regular of the specimens of Gothic architecture designed by Inigo Jones. It is a noble quadrangle, 162 feet each way in the exterior, having an open court measuring 94 feet each way in the centre. This court is paved with square stones, and has a fountain in the centre; and is decorated, on the north and east sides, with piazzas 6¼ feet broad, and, on the second story of the north side, with an effigy of the founder, placed in a niche. Over the gateway of the edifice, which is on the north side, fronting the Grassmarket, is a tower, projecting from the main line, surmounted by a small dome and lantern, and provided with a clock. The corners, or end parts of each front, project like the tower, and have the form and adornings of oriental turrets. In the projecting parts the house is four stories high; and in the other parts, three stories. The windows are 200 in number; but, owing to a whim of one of Heriot's executors, are architecturally adorned in a vast variety of ways, and, on a near inspection, give the edifice, which seems so superb and tasteful at a little distance, an offensive and caricatured appearance. On the south side, opposite the entrance, is the chapel, 61 feet by 22, neatly fitted up, and occasioning a projection in the building, which resembles a turret surmounted by a small spire, and gives balance to the tower on the north side. Till a few years ago, the chapel presented to the view only a clay floor and bare walls, with a crazy rostrum for the preacher, and a row of stone seats for the inmates; but now it has a splendid pulpit, a richly-adorned ceiling, and beautiful oaken carvings, and is the principal interior attraction of the edifice.—The hospital originated in a princely bequest of George Heriot, goldsmith, first on a small scale, and in a humble way in Edinburgh, next to Anne of Denmark, consort of James, and afterwards to James VI. himself, both before and after his succession to the English crown. Many readers will form an idea—perhaps not an incorrect one—of his position in the King's household after the removal of the court to London, from the picture drawn of him as "Jingling

Geordie," in the 'Fortunes of Nigel.' On his death, in 1624, the sum of £23,625 10s. 3½d. was found, after deducting from his property payment of other bequests, to be available for maintaining and educating the sons of poor burgesses of Edinburgh. The civil disturbances which broke out in 1639 retarded the progress of the building; and, even after it was finished, occasioned it to be used for 8 years as an hospital for the forces under General Monk. In April, 1659, it was opened for 30 boys; and it was made available, in August of the same year, for 40, —in 1661, for 52,—in 1753, for 130,—and in 1763, for 140,—and eventually for 180. Boys are admitted when from 7 to 10 years of age, and usually leave when about 14. They are comfortably lodged and fed, wear a uniform dress, receive a very liberal education, and at leaving are presented with a bible, and a large supply of clothing of their own choice. Those of them who are destined to become tradesmen, are provided with an apprentice-fee of £50, and, at the close of their apprenticeship, with another supply of apparel, or a present of £5. Those who are distinguished for mental power, or give promise of being able to make fair attainments in scholarship, have their stay in the hospital prolonged, and afterwards receive bursaries of £30 a-year for 4 years, to enable them to attend the university. Ten other bursaries of £20 each for 4 years are given from the funds to aid boys of superior talents and acquirements, unconnected with the hospital. In 1836, the governors obtained parliamentary sanction to extend the benefits of the institution in the erection of free-schools in various parts of the city; and three schools have since been erected. The management of the hospital is vested in the town-council and the city ministers of the Establishment.

George Watson's hospital stands 200 yards south of Heriot's hospital, at the entrance to the meadows, near the back of the north-west angle of George-square. The building is oblong, of extensive dimensions, and presents to the north a long handsome front, the central part of which is higher than the end parts, and bears aloft a spire terminating in the figure of a ship, the emblem of the traffic by which the founder became enriched. The erection was commenced in 1738, and finished in 1741, at the cost of about £5,000. The hospital originated in a bequest of £12,000 by George Watson, first a merchant in Holland, and afterwards an accountant in his native city, Edinburgh, who died in 1723. When the building was commenced, the fund had accumulated to £20,000. Twelve boys originally were admitted on the foundation, but now 80, who wear a uniform dress, and are lodged, fed, educated, and provided for in a similar way to the boys of Heriot's hospital. They are received from 7 to 10 years of age, and remain till 15. Those who leave to become tradesmen, receive an apprentice-fee of £10 a-year for 5 years, and afterwards, at the age of 25, if unmarried and well-conducted, receive a gift of £50; and those who prefer an academic education, and appear qualified for it, receive £20 a-year for 6 years. The managers are a master and twelve assistants, the treasurer of the Merchant company of Edinburgh, retired members of the city magistracy, and the two ministers of St. Cuthbert's.

The Merchant Maiden hospital stands in the meadows, nearly 200 yards west of George Watson's hospital, the lines between these hospitals and Heriot's forming the sides of nearly an equilateral triangle. The edifice is Grecian, 180 feet long, and 60 wide, and has in front a portico supported by four handsome pillars. It was built in 1816, at the cost of £12,250. The institution was founded in 1695, for the benefit of daughters of merchant burgesses in Edinburgh; and originated in voluntary contributions of the citizens, in a considerable grant by the company of merchants, and in a donation of property of the value of 12,000 merks by Mrs. Mary Erskine, the widow of an Edinburgh druggist. In 1707, the contributors obtained from parliament an act of incorporation. Before the erection of the present edifice, the inmates were lodged in a large tenement in Bristo-street. From 80 to 100 girls are maintained at one time on the foundation; they enter from 7 to 11 years of age, and depart at 17; they receive an education both substantial and ornamental; and, when leaving, each is presented with £9 6s. 8d.—The Trades' Maiden hospital stands on the south side of Argyll-square, and is an edifice of plain exterior. The institution was commenced in 1704, and obtained a charter of incorporation in 1707. The girls eligible for admission are the daughters of decayed tradesmen; they are received at the same age, and have their attention directed to the same departments of education as the inmates of the Merchant Maiden hospital; and, when leaving, at the age of 17, each receives a Bible and £5 11s. The charity was founded and endowed by the incorporated trades of the city; but was greatly aided by Mrs. Mary Erskine, the benefactress of its sister and more opulent institution.

The Orphan hospital is a handsome edifice, built in 1833, at the cost of nearly £16,000, from a design by Mr. Hamilton; and is situated at the north end of Dean bridge, about 250 yards from Randolph-crescent. The institution was founded by voluntary contribution in 1733; and next year a large and commodious building, ornamented with a spire, was erected in the hollow between the Old and the New town, immediately east of the central arches of the North-bridge. In 1742, the directors obtained an act of incorporation. Orphans of both sexes are received from all parts of Scotland, and are maintained and educated to the number of about 150 at one time. —John Watson's hospital is situated also near the north end of Dean-bridge; and was finished in 1828, after a design by Mr. Burn. The edifice is of Grecian architecture, large and showy, having in front a splendid portico and range of pillars. About 120 destitute children are maintained and educated,—admissible between 5 and 8 years of age, and dismissed when 14. The course of education is substantial and valuable, but not so extensive or of so lofty an aim as that of Heriot's and George Watson's charities. The institution originated in a bequest of John Watson, a writer to the signet, which was obtained in 1759, and which amounted, in 1781, to £4,721 5s. 6d., but eventually accumulated to upwards of £90,000.—Donaldson's hospital was provided for by a bequest of £240,000, burdened only with some unimportant annuities, by James Donaldson, Esq., a citizen of Edinburgh, who died in 1830.

Trinity hospital, situated at the foot of Leith-wynd, on the west side, is the oldest charitable institution in the metropolis. The original edifice was on the east side of Leith-wynd, and at a remote date became ruinous, and was demolished. The present building was anciently the residence of the provost and prebendaries of Trinity College church; and, though repaired and somewhat altered, is a fine specimen of the architecture and monastic accommodations of the age in which it was erected. It is two stories high, and forms two sides of a square, or rather of a parallelogram. Along the interior of the upper story of the longer side runs a gallery about half the width of the house, lighted from the west, serving at once as a promenade, a library-room, and a grand corridor, and winged with a range of small cots, each of which has a bed, a table, and a chair, for a single occupant. The other parts of the build-

ing are distributed into sitting-rooms, modern bedrooms, and other apartments. The hospital was founded and amply endowed by Mary of Gueldres, consort of James II. What became of the bedesmen who occupied it in the times of popery, or how they were situated as inmates, does not appear. At the Reformation the hospital shared, for a season, the fate of institutions of a similar origin; but was repurchased, for its original purposes, by the town-council in 1585, and afterwards confirmed in its rights by a deed of James VI. Upon its resettlement it was destined for the support of decayed burgesses of Edinburgh, their wives, and their unmarried children, not under 50 years of age. At first only 5 men and 2 women were admitted; but in 1700 the number of inmates had increased to 54. During half-a-century past about 20 men and 20 women have usually been at one time on the foundation; the sexes having distinct accommodations and sitting-rooms, and meeting only at meals and at morning and evening worship. But there is always a considerable body of out-pensioners, who receive an important pittance toward their support. The charity is managed by the magistrates and town-council as governors, and by a regular body of office-bearers and house-directors.

Gillespie's hospital is salubriously situated in an extensive park at the head of the Town-links, near the south-west extremity of the Old town. The edifice is a commodious, oblong, elegant structure; partly in a castellated form, having turrets at the angles, and was built in 1801. The establishment is fitted up for the accommodation and support of persons of both sexes, not under 50 years of age, who have sunk from wealth or competence to destitution; and admits at one time about 50. In its vicinity is a school, opened in 1803, for the education of about 150 boys, who are admissible from 6 to 12 years of age, and are allowed to attend 3 years. Both institutions originated in a bequest by James Gillespie, a tobacconist of Edinburgh, of £12,000, besides considerable landed property. The governors are the master and 12 assistants of the Merchant company, some retired members of the magistracy, and 2 of the city ministers, who have a charter of incorporation. The sum of £2,000 was set aside from the entire bequest for the support of the school.—Cauvin's hospital, though situated in a wholly landward parish, may be viewed as one of the charities of the metropolis: see DUDDINGSTON.—Besides the charitable institutions which have tenements classing as public buildings, there are others, such as the House of Refuge, the House of Industry, and the Old and the New town Repositories, which appear to the public eye only in connexion with the unobtrusive form of private mansions or houses; and a vast number of others which have only some hired or even borrowed room for the meetings of their committees, but are of great value to the afflicted and indigent and friendless,—such as two societies for the relief of indigent aged women, a society for the relief of indigent aged men, a society for the relief of the destitute sick, and a society for clothing the industrious poor.

### *Ecclesiastical Edifices.*

Canongate church, situated on the north side of the Canongate, several yards back from the street line, has a cruciform shape, with nave, transepts, and chancel. But though built in that form to humour the popish fancies of James VII., it is a pitiful imitation of the ecclesiastical structures of a preceding and less enlightened age. On the outside, it has only a little ornament, and that in such poor taste as to be almost a ludicrous apology for the obvious want of means to attempt something more grand. There is neither tower, spire, pinnacle, nor any piece of adorning which can be called either Gothic or Grecian. The street-front has considerably the appearance of a glazed gable, with a thing intended to do service as a portico at the middle of the base. On the pinnacle of this gable is the absurd ornament of a horned deer's head, surmounted by a cross, copied from the Canongate crest, and allusive to a monkish fable respecting a miraculous cross having been put into the hand of David I. when hunting the stag;—the same cross or 'rood' which gave name to the neighbouring abbey and palace.—For a long period, the parish of Canongate had for its church the abbey-church of Holyrood. After being ejected thence, in 1672, the parishioners were accommodated, for about 15 years, in Lady Yester's church. But having represented to James VII. that 20,000 merks had been bequeathed, in 1649, for their use, they obtained possession of the sum, and got the present edifice erected in 1688. The church is surrounded by a small cemetery.—Trinity-college church, situated on the west side of the foot of Leith-wynd, on the low ground between the Old and the New town, dates as high as about 1470. The building was never completed, and consists of only the choir, central tower, and transepts of the designed erection. An unfinished wall closes up the area where the nave should have commenced. The structure is in the finest style of Gothic; and, in the interior, is seated only over the central area, leaving the beautiful and massive pillars fully exposed to view. On one of the buttresses are sculptured the arms of Gueldres quartered with those of Scotland. This church was founded by Mary of Gueldres, consort of James II. Agreeably to her deed of foundation, its chapter consisted of a provost, 8 prebendaries, and 2 choristers. Before the Reformation, the place was called the Collegiate church of the Holy Trinity; but, since it became a Presbyterian place of worship, it has usually been styled the College kirk.—The Tron church stands isolatedly at the intersection of High-street and South Bridge-street, occupying the north-east angle of the small area called Hunter's-square. Its main front, presented to the High-street, and seen for some way up the ascent of North Bridge-street, is of pleasing appearance. In the middle is the base of a square tower, ornamented with pilasters; and there are 4 semi-Gothic windows, and 3 door-ways. The square tower was originally surmounted by a curious wooden spire covered with lead; but, this having been wholly destroyed by the falling of embers upon it in the great fire of 1824, the tower was, in 1828, decorated and carried aloft with a handsome spire of stone. The Tron church derived its humble and malapropos name from its vicinity to the ancient Tron or public beam for weighing merchandise.

St. Giles' church, the most ancient existing ecclesiastical edifice in Edinburgh, but of unknown or uncertain date, is situated on the north side of Parliament-square, separating the area of that square from High-street. Previous to 1830, during which year, and the two following years, it was greatly altered within, and rebuilt in its facings without, it was of the cathedral or cruciform shape, Gothic, but irregular in its architectural adornments, and undistinguished by the beauty of decoration and the symmetry of proportion found in many edifices of its age and class. Its length was 206 feet; and its breadth, at the west end, 110 feet,—at the middle, 129,—and at the east end, 76. From the centre rises a square tower, decorated at the top with open-figured stone-work, and sending off from its angles four arches which have pinnacles in their progress, and a small spire at their point of meeting. and produce the

figure of an ornamented imperial crown. This figure rises 161 feet above the base of the edifice, and, occupying a high and commanding site, is seen from a great distance, and forms one of the most characteristic features of the city landscapes of Edinburgh. St. Giles is first mentioned in a charter of David II., dated 1359. In 1466, it was made a collegiate church, and contained about 40 altars dedicated to different saints. After the Reformation, it was partitioned into four churches, and some lesser apartments; and put into repair by the proceeds of the sale of vessels and paraphernalia belonging to its numerous altars, and the pompous ceremonies of its original worship. From 1633 to 1638 it was the cathedral of the brief bishopric of Edinburgh; and it was the scene of the well-known cutty-stool exploit of Janet Geddes, which acted like a disturber of the perilous equipoise on an Alpine summit and sent down upon the whole episcopacy of Scotland an enshrouding and entombing avalanche. In 1643, the Solemn League and Covenant was sworn and subscribed within the walls of St. Giles, by the representatives of the public bodies of Scotland. Near the middle of its south side, are monuments over the remains of Regent Murray and the great Marquis of Montrose; and under a window near the north-east corner is the monument of Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms. The edifice is now divided into three parts, the High church, the Tolbooth church, and a hall intended for the use of the General Assembly, but found, after its completion, to be unsuitable. The recent changes were aided by a government grant of £10,000, and effected after a design by Mr. Burn, and have given the exterior a very creditable appearance. The High church is attended by the magistrates of the city, the judges of the Court of session, and the barons of Exchequer, in their respective robes of office; and, owing probably to this circumstance—though on a strictly ecclesiastical or presbyterial level with the other parish-churches of the country—it holds a place in popular estimation, and invests its ministers with a species of influence, as the metropolitan church of Scotland,—the St. Paul's of Edinburgh.

Greyfriars' church, Old and New, situated in a recess from Candlemaker-row, immediately north of the city Poor's-house, is externally a plain, slated, oblong structure, with Gothic windows, and internally a place of Gothic construction, with heavy pillars and arches. The entrance to both is by a common porch in the centre. Old Greyfriars' church was built in 1612, and was adorned with a spire; but, in 1718, the steeple was blown up by the ignition of a quantity of gunpowder which had been lodged in it by the authorities of the city. The town-council resolved, instead of re-edifying the towering appendage of the church, to add, by elongation, a new place of worship. This, constructed uniformly with the Old, was finished in 1721. In 1638, the National Covenant was partly subscribed within the walls of the Old church. Greyfriars is remarkable chiefly for its cemetery. Attached to an ancient monastery of Greyfriars, situated on the south side of the Grassmarket, was some fine garden-ground, rising gently to the summit of the southern eminences of the city; and the monastery having been demolished in 1559, this ground was bestowed by Queen Mary to be used as a place of public interment. This cemetery has ever since been the principal one of Edinburgh; and, though embellished with few monuments of architectural or sculptural merit, contains the ashes of many distinguished Scottish characters.—Lady Yester's church, situated on the north side of Infirmary-street, is a plain but agreeable-looking edifice, without a spire. Dame Margaret Ker, Lady Yester, founded the original building, the predecessor of the present, in 1647, and gave the magistrates 15,000 merks to defray its cost, and aid its support. A small cemetery which formerly belonged to it is now covered with buildings.—Newington church, situated on the west side of Clerk-street, has a Grecian front, and a spire 110 feet high. The building is 162 feet long and 73 wide; and chaste though not showy in appearance, is principally remarkable for its being the first public edifice which meets a stranger's eye on the thoroughfare to the west of England, and central part of the south of Scotland.—St. Paul's church, situated in St. Leonard's-street, though a new building, has a heavy and parsimonious aspect,—indicating a struggle, on the part of its originators, between regard to limitation of means, and desire to render the edifice not unworthy of the city.—Nicolson-street chapel, belonging to the United Secession, presents to the street a showy Gothic front, with pinnacles rising 90 feet above street-level. The arch of the doorway is Saxon, and springs from two sculptured human heads.—Cowgate chapel, originally Episcopalian, but now United Secession, has in its interior some oil paintings by Runciman.

St. Cuthbert's church, situated in the hollow under the north-west face of the castle, a little inward from the angle of Prince's-street and Lothian road, is a huge plain edifice, with a double slated roof; and is redeemed, in the ungainliness of its aspect, only by a lofty handsome spire, rising at its west end, and erected some years later than the church. The interior is very spacious, and fitted up with double galleries. Around the building is an extensive cemetery. The original St. Cuthbert's church is older than Scottish record,—perhaps as old as the age succeeding the demise of St. Cuthbert, the end of the 7th century. It had several grants before the date of the charter of Holyrood; and, with its parish and kirk-town and rights, was granted by David I. to the monks of that abbey. St. Cuthbert's was not only the oldest parish in the lowlands of Mid-Lothian, but the most extensive; and it was the most opulently endowed in Scotland, except that of Dunbar: see ST. CUTHBERT'S.—St. John's Episcopal chapel is situated a few yards north of St. Cuthbert's, in the angle formed by the intersection of Prince's-street and Lothian road. This is the most splendid ecclesiastical structure in Edinburgh, embellished within and without with all the graces of the florid Gothic order. The building is 113 feet long, and 62 feet wide. On both sides are buttresses, the summits of which and of the inner wall are adorned with pinnacles. From the western end rises a square tower, perforated at the base with the main entrance, relieved in its sides by beautiful windows, and terminating at its summit, 120 feet high, in ornamented pinnacles. The entrance, also in the Gothic style, is exquisitely arched. The pillars and arches of the interior are light and symmetrical, and the middle roof is ornamented with mouldings and a profusion of decorations. The great window in the east end is 30 feet high, and painted with figures of the apostles in stained glass. Beneath the chapel are vaults; and around it is a small cemetery. Attached to its east end is a vestry externally in keeping with the main building. The chapel belongs to the Scottish Episcopal body, and, being the scene of episcopal ordinations, is viewed in the light of a cathedral.—St. Patrick's chapel, belonging to the Roman Catholics, and situated in Lothian road, is a showy Gothic edifice.

St. George's church, situated on the north side of Charlotte-square, is, as to its architecture, a debated object among critics,—denounced by some as shape-

less and insufferably dull, and panegyrized by others as the most handsome place of worship belonging to the Scottish Establishment. The edifice is square, and in a massive Grecian style. Its front, 112 feet in length, presents to the eye a lofy portico, supported by four pillars and two pilasters of the Ionic order. From the summit rises a circular tower, surmounted by a lead-covered dome, to the height of 150 feet. This feature of the edifice was designed as a mimic resemblance of the dome of St. Paul's in London; but far surpasses the excellences of a miniature imitation, and attracts the eye, and challenges admiration, from many points of view in the metropolis, but especially when so grouped as to appear on the background.—St. Andrew's church, situated on the north side of George-street, is of an oval form, and was originally without a spire. Its present front gives to the view a portico resting on four remarkably elegant Corinthian pillars, and surmounted by a spire which tapers aloft to the height of 168 feet. The spire is not only the finest in Edinburgh—which it might well be, and still possess an outline or ornaments of somewhat equivocal attractions—but one of the most beautiful in the sky-line of any city.—The United Secession chapel, Rose-street, is a handsome building in the Grecian style.—St. Stephen's church, situated at the end of Fettes-row, fronting the line of St. Vincent-street, is of an order of architecture called the mixed Roman. From an obtuse angle in front rises a massive tower 163 feet high, terminated by a balustrade; and from each angle of the balustrade springs an elegant double cross. But whatever attractions to the taste, or challenges to criticism, the edifice offers to the view, are in a great measure marred by the lowness of its situation, overlooked by the ascent of the whole of the northern New town, and part of the southern toward the summit on the line of George-street.

St. Mary's church, situated in the centre of Bellevue crescent, is of an oblong form, having one of the shorter ends as its front. A range of elegant Corinthian pillars supports a pediment, and bears aloft a high spire of considerable beauty. But the spire, at first square and afterwards circular, is hurriedly closed in at the top; and though elegant in its details, fails, even when aided by the fine portico on which it rests, to convey to a tasteful observer a feeling of unmingled pleasure.—The United Secession chapel, Broughton-place, is in the Grecian style, and has a beautiful portico supported by a range of Doric columns.—The Roman Catholic chapel, Broughton-street, presents to the view a Gothic gable with buttresses and pinnacles, winged by side-pieces of kindred architecture. But the sides of the exterior betray the union of prevailing poverty with the wish for display which struggled to decorate the front. The building is 110 feet long and 57 wide within walls; and lifts the pinnacles of its front to the height of 70 feet. The interior is, on the whole, plain, without attempt to fulfil the promise made by the Gothic architecture of the exterior; and furnitured more in accommodation to limited pecuniary means, and the severe taste of the Protestant onlooking community, than to the ceremonial pomp and the earthly opulence of its ritual.—St. Paul's Episcopal chapel, situated on the south side of York-place, in the angle formed by it and Broughton-street, is an elegant Gothic structure. It consists, like St. John's, of a main body and side buttresses, measuring in all 123 feet long, and 73 feet wide. From each of the four angles of the inner walls, rises a small circular turret of open stone-work; and surmounting the outer buttresses are symmetrical pinnacles. The general aspect boldly challenges admiration; but is much impaired by the near pressure of street-lines of houses, occasioning a very limited field of view.

In addition to the ecclesiastical edifices which have been noticed, are two or three *quoad sacra* parish-churches, and not a few chapels belonging to various bodies of Dissenters, which, though of creditable architecture, and not unworthy of the localities which they occupy in the metropolis, possess no remarkable or distinctive features. Such notices of them as are of any importance will be found in our summary of the ecclesiastical statistics of the city. But before passing from the topic of ecclesiastical edifices we must notice some now defunct, which made a prominent figure at a former period.

The Collegiate church of St. Mary in the Fields was situated on the ground now covered by the university, or probably a little to the southward, very nearly on the site of the present Relief chapel in South College-street. Attached to it were a prevost and 10 prebendaries. From its originally standing beyond the city-walls, though afterwards included within them, it was called the Kirk-of-Field,—the name by which principally it is known in history. Within the church was held the celebrated assembly of Scottish ecclesiastics, convoked by Bagimont the papal nuncio, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of benefices throughout the country. The valuation made by this assembly was made the standard at Rome for taxing the ecclesiastics of Scotland, and, under the name of Bagimont's roll, is a standard authority with historians in glancing at the financial matters of the Scottish ante-Reformation establishment. The prevost house connected with the Kirk-of-Field has been rendered immortally infamous in history as the scene of the murder of Darnley.—The monastery of Blackfriars was instituted by Alexander II., in 1230, and stood within the grounds of the Kirk-of-Field, on the site of the Old High school. The gardens around it occupied the whole space on the south side of the Cowgate, between the Pleasance and Potterrow. The monks received also from the royal founder of their convent a piece of ground long since covered with buildings, and along which extends the narrow street appropriately called Blackfriars-wynd. The monastery had frequently as a resident within its walls the person of its founder; and, in consequence, came currently to be called 'Mansio Regis,' the king's dwelling-house. A building belonging to the monks was an episcopal residence of the archbishop of St. Andrew's which not long ago could be traced in Blackfriars-wynd. In 1528 the monastery was destroyed by fire; and it was hardly re-edified, when, along with its appurtenances, it was swept away by the Reformation. The lands belonging to it were bestowed by Queen Mary upon the magistrates for building an hospital and supporting the poor; and, under James VI., they were disposed of in feus, and the proceeds applied to the building and endowing of Trinity hospital.—The monastery of Greyfriars, situated on the south side of the Grassmarket, nearly opposite the West-bow, was established by James I. The house was so splendid that the first monks, invited from Cologne in Germany, refused for a while to enter it, and were with difficulty prevailed upon to adopt it as their abode. Around it were spacious gardens, which afterwards became the site of the existing Greyfriars church.—East of the convent of Greyfriars was an hospital of remote but unknown antiquity, called Mason Dieu. This structure having, at the beginning of the 16th century, become ruinous, a citizen erected beside it a chapel and hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. This foundation was designed to accommodate a chaplain and 7 poor men; but it

was endowed with a pitiful annuity, and vested in trust with the corporation of hammermen,—whose poor still reap the benefit of its funds. The chapel still exists; and, though very small, is let and occupied as a place of worship.—About the middle of Niddry-street was a chapel dedicated to God and the Virgin Mary, and founded in 1505 by Elizabeth, Countess of Ross. The corporations of wrights and masons, in 1618, acquired a right to it, and, in consequence, assumed the name of the united corporations of St. Mary's chapel.—Near the head of St. Mary's-wynd, on the west side, were a chapel and convent of Cistertian nuns, and a hospital dedicated to the Virgin Mary. From the last the narrow street has its name.—In Leith-wynd an hospital for the support of 12 poor men was founded in 1479, by Thomas Spence, bishop of Aberdeen, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the Reformation it passed into the possession of the town-council, obtained the unaccountable name of Paul's work, and was converted first into a workhouse, next into a house of correction, and next into a broad-cloth factory. Its name of Paul's work is bequeathed to a court and cluster of buildings on and around its site.—A little north of Paul's work, on the face of the bank leading up to the New town, stood a chapel dedicated to St. Ninian, which, till a recent date, gave to the thoroughfare of Low Calton the name of St. Ninian's-row.—On the west side of the foot of Canongate, immediately adjoining the Watergate, was an hospital, founded in the reign of James V., by George Crichton, bishop of Dunkeld, and dedicated to God, the Virgin Mary, and all saints. This was a foundation of great celebrity; and, besides lodging and supporting 7 poor men, provided out-door allowance to 30 poor persons, and a salary to two chaplains to officiate at the altars of St. Andrew and St. Catherine in the chapel of Holyrood. In 1617 the magistrates of Canongate purchased it from the chaplains and bedesmen, and converted it, under the new name of St. Thomas' hospital, into a lodging-house for their poor; and in 1634 they sold it to the kirk-session, to be still used as an hospital. Eventually it suffered an embezzlement of its entire revenues, and, for 30 years before being pulled down, in 1778, was converted into coach-houses.—Immediately without the city-wall, at the east end of Drummond-street, stood a nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary of Placentia. A corruption of its designation survives in the name Pleasance, borne by the street which sweeps past its site.—On the east side of the road to Dalkeith stood a chapel and an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard. The lands belonging to them were granted by James VI. to the magistrates of Canongate as an endowment to St. Thomas' hospital. The name survives in various localities adjacent to the site.—On the east side of Newington stood a chapel of Knights Templars. Its site, a rising ground, or slight eminence, is called Mount Hooly, a corruption of Mount Holy, or the Holy Mount. About a century ago, when the ground was dug up, several bodies were found, cross-legged and accoutred with swords.—South of the Meadows, not far from Grange-house, was a convent of Dominican nuns, founded by the Lady St. Clair of Roslin, and dedicated to St. Catherine of Sienna. A low shapeless ruin still remains, and gives the name Sheens, corrupted from Sienna or Siensis, to a district around it.—South-west from the Grange, on the west end of Borough-moor, stood a large chapel, dedicated to St. Roque. Around it was a cemetery which the citizens of Edinburgh used for about two centuries, and which was the chosen place of interment for persons who died of epidemics.—East of the chapel of St. Roque was another dedicated to St. John the Baptist.—In the suburb of Portsburgh was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which gave to the thoroughfare on which it stood the name of Chapel-wynd.—Near the base of the north side of Arthur's-seat stood the chapel and hermitage of St. Anthony. The site, though in the immediate neighbourhood of a populous city, is still remarkably sequestered, and almost as solitary as a spot in a pastoral or Highland seclusion. The cell of the hermitage still remains, 16 feet long, 12 broad, and 8 high. The rock rises within 2 feet of the stone arch which forms its roof, and overlooks a beautiful crystal rill celebrated in an old Scottish ballad. Nine yards east of the hermitage stood the chapel. This was a beautiful Gothic building, 43 feet long, 18 wide, and 18 high. At its west end rose a tower, 19 feet square, and 40 feet high.—At the north-east base of Calton-hill a Carmelite monastery or friary was erected in 1526; but it was destroyed at the Reformation. On its site was built an hospital for lepers, subject to regulations which evince both the frequent prevalence of leprosy in a former age, and the great dread in which the distemper was held. At the angle of Leith-wynd and Canongate still stands the house which was occupied as a residence by John Knox, and from a window of which he frequently preached to street-congregations. On one of its corners is a sculptured representation of the reformer in the attitude of preaching.—The most celebrated of all the defunct ecclesiastical edifices of Edinburgh, is HOLYROOD ABBEY: which see.

### *Extinct Edifices, and Progress of Architectural Improvement.*

An account of defunct buildings not ecclesiastical may advantageously take the form, to a large degree, of an historical view of the architectural progress of Edinburgh. In 1450, James II. empowered the magistrates to fortify the city with a wall, and to levy contributions from the inhabitants for its erection. The line of this wall, and that of its subsequent enlargements, affords a joint view of the ancient structures, and of the early extent and progress of the city. A wall or defence, constructed before the time of James II., ran, on the west, almost directly north from the reservoir in Castle-street or top of High-street; it was then interrupted by the North Loch, which served as a substitute, and probably the wall was thence continued to the foot of Leith-wynd. From the latter locality to the head of Canongate or foot of High-street, an uninterrupted range of houses on the west side, continued the line of defence. The wall of James II. was strengthened at the foot of the north-east rock of the Castle with a small fortress; it thence ran eastward along the south side of the North Loch till it came nearly opposite the reservoir; it then took a southerly direction till it gained the summit of the hill; and it was there bored with a gate of communication between the town and castle. The wall now ran obliquely down the hill toward the south-east till it arrived at the first turn in the descent of the West Bow; and it was here perforated with a gate called the Upper-Bow-port. From this gate it proceeded nearly due east along the face of the ridge between High-street and Cowgate, till it struck Gray's-close or Mint-close; thence it debouched, north-eastward, till it touched the High-street a little west of the head of Leith-wynd; here, it was intersected by a gate of communication between the city and Canongate; and afterwards it went down the west side of Leith-wynd, and then turned westward to make a junction with its commencement at the north-east foot of the Castle rock. The ancient city was thus shut up within very narrow limits, and consisted of simply the High-street and part of some of the alleys lead-

ing from it, and the whole of others; and was obliged to acquire extension by lifting its buildings upward in the air, rather than by the usual method of extending them along the surface,—especially as, while its area was so small, the fashion of the age urged multitudes of persons to seek residence within the royalty.—In 1513 an extended wall was built. This affected chiefly the southern district, and began at the base of the south-east corner of the Castle rock; it thence extended obliquely to the west end of the Grassmarket, and was there intersected by the gate called the West-port; it now ascended part of the hill called the High-riggs, and, turning eastward, ran along the north side of the part of Heriot's hospital; it next, on touching Bristo-street, debouched northward, passing through part of what is now the cemetery of Greyfriars; it then turned eastward, leaving openings for gates called Bristo-port and Potterow-port, in the line of those streets; it next went southward, for a few yards, from Potterrow-port, and then, making an abrupt turn, wended its way along the south side of the present college, and the north side of the present Drummond-street, till it touched the Pleasance; and it there debouched almost at a right angle to the north, and thenceforth pursued its way, intersected by Cowgate-port and St. Mary-wynd-port, to the point of the original wall west of the head of Canongate. Considerable parts of this wall, especially where it touches Bristo-street, and stretches along the north of Drummond-street, and the west of the north end of Pleasance, still exist.—The gate called the Netherbow, with which the wall was pierced on its crossing the High-street, stood originally about 50 yards west of the present termination of High-street; but, being found to occupy a position unfavourable to defence, was superseded, in 1571, by another, on the line of St. Mary's-wynd and Leith-wynd, which was built by the adherents of Queen Mary. A third, and very beautiful gate, supplanted the latter in 1606, and was reared on its site. This port was the principal entrance to the city, and has been rendered famous in history by a bill, in consequence of the indignation excited by what was called the Porteous' mob, having passed parliament for razing it to the ground. The buildings of the port went quite across the High-street, and disappeared in the houses on the sides. The gate was in the centre, perforating a house-like structure of two stories high, springing its arch from the summit of the lower story, and surmounted by a handsome square tower, terminating in battlements, and bearing aloft a tapering hexagonal spire. South of the gate was a wicket for foot-passengers. But the whole structure, pursuant to the decree of parliament, was pulled down in 1764.—At the foot of Leith-wynd was a gate called Leith-wynd-port; beside which was a wicket giving access to Trinity college church.—A wall also was thrown round the Canongate; and on the east was perforated with a gate, still in existence, called the Watergate.—From confinement in space, and in imitation of the Scottish nation's allies, the French, the houses of ancient Edinburgh were piled to an enormous height, rising, in many instances, to twelve stories. The access to the separate lodgings in these huge structures, called lands, was by common stairs, combining the inconveniences of steepness, filth, and darkness.—The earliest architecture of the city consisted, as in other cotemporaneous burghs, of domestic buildings only a degree superior to the primitive cottage, and presenting to the eye, at best, a strongly built ground flat, with a frail superstructure of timber, and a front garniture of a balcony or open gallery. A second stage of the city's architecture exhibited houses of three stories, the first of stone, and the second and third of timber. A third stage improved upon the second, simply in constructing all the stories of stone, and occasionally aspiring to a fourth story of the same material. A fourth stage, overpowered by an influx of inhabitants, and pent in by walls which assigned it a very limited area, sprung aloft like the lark into the air, and sought those enjoyments in aspiring towards the clouds which could not be obtained by an attempt to move along the surface. A fifth stage, incomparably the brightest and most brilliant of them all, burst the cerements of the ancient walls, and walked forth in architectural life and beauty, constructing the North bridge and the South bridge as media of extension towards the wide fields north and south of the hill-ridge of the original site, conjuring up the southern New town between 1774 and 1790, completing the northern New town between 1801 and 1826, branching off into the most splendid part of the Eastern New town between 1813 and 1828, shooting away into the Western New town between 1823 and 1830, and luxuriating in all directions round the ancient city with the freedom of movement and the gaudiness of attire indicative of transition from slavery to freedom, or from incarceration to the breathing of the open air, and the surveying of the joyous scenes of one of the most beautiful landscapes in the world.

But the improvements on Edinburgh, especially the last and the long one, were not unattended by demolitions of important or interesting buildings. The demolished erection which of all others is the most regretted, and, if allowed to remain, would have continued to be the most beautiful and ornamental, was the Cross, situated on the High-street, a little below St. Giles. This was a structure of mixed architecture, partly Grecian and partly Gothic, octagonal in form and 16 feet in diameter; and after rising about 15 feet in height, it shot aloft from its centre an octagonal pillar equal in height to itself, and surmounted by an unicorn embracing an upright spear of nearly twice its own length. At each angle of the main building was an Ionic pillar projecting at the top into a species of Gothic bastion; and between the pillars, before being surmounted by the bastions, were modern arches. Over the arches, in the spaces between the bastions, heads were sculptured in the manner of a modern medallion; and over that which fronted the eastern part of the High-street were sculptured in alto relievo the city-arms. The access to the building was by a door which fronted the Netherbow, and gave ingress to a staircase leading to the platform on the summit. The pillar which rose from this platform was 18 inches in diameter, and had a Corinthian capital, spangled with thistles. The Town-council of the day,—proving themselves to be of the same kidney as the Mohammedan destroyers of the Alexandrian library, the Goth and Vandal desolators of Rome, and the plodding "turn the penny" speculators, once potato-fed weavers, but eventually monied, opulent, and signally illiterate and self-conceited "practical men" of a manufacturing town,—conceived the beautiful cross—such a structure as their booby heads could not have devised in a millennium—to be an obstruction in the thoroughfare of the High-street, where a dozen structures of its bulk might have stood without molesting even the ten thousand carters of Glasgow, had it been placed in that noisiest of all other cities, and much less the few carriage and cab-drivers of Edinburgh; and, in 1756, it was ordered to be pulled down. The demolishers believed, very justly, that they were working for a name among posterity; and they have fully obtained what they sought, though of very different quality from what they desired, their coffins being lodged on

shelf next in the height of ingloriousness to that which exhibits to the view the remains of him who fired the temple of Ephesus. With strange perversity of taste, a huge misshapen hulk of a building, erected in the reign of Charles II., which served as a guard-house to the military police, and had at the west end a dungeon or blackhole for the incarceration of the unruly, and which was situated on the south side of Upper High-street, was allowed to incumber the thoroughfare more than 30 years after the demolition of the elegant cross.—At the head of the Lawn-market, or foot of Castle-street, formerly stood a public Weigh-house, rearing aloft a neat spire. When this erection and the Netherbow and the cross existed, their spires combined with those of St. Giles and the Tron-church, to give the line of High-street an appearance of city architectural decoration greatly superior to what it now possesses. But for some surpassingly strange reason, which is not recorded, the Weigh-house was, about 1666, denuded of its spire, and left, in the naked clumsiness and deformity of its hulk, to disfigure the thoroughfare till 1822.—The principal incumbrance to the High-street was a range of buildings, called the Luckenbooths, rising to nearly the height of the houses on the street-line, stretching parallel with the side of St. Giles, and terminating at the west end in the Old tolbooth of the city. A lane for foot-passengers ran between the Luckenbooths and St. Giles, and was lined on both sides with small shops,—those on the south side adhering like excrescences to the ecclesiastical edifice, and bearing the odd name of the Krames. From the east end of this lane, a flight of steps led off past St. Giles; and from a statue of the Virgin Mary being placed in a niche on the side, was called St. Mary's steps. The Luckenbooths were built to serve as warehouses or shops, probably as early as during the reign of James III.; and the Krames began to be erected in 1555; and both, along with the Tolbooth, were pulled down in 1817,—their demolition laying the north front of St. Giles fully open to the view, and converting the Old High-street and the Lawn-market into a continuous and uniform thoroughfare.—The Old Tolbooth, coeval with the Luckenbooths, was originally used for the confinement of prisoners, for the shops of tradesmen, for the courts of the burgh, and even for the meetings of parliament. But after 1640 it was wholly distributed, on the ground-floor, into shops, and, on the other floors, into the apartments of a prison. The building consisted of two parts: the eastern was a square tower, with a spiral stair, and was closely akin in structure to the numerous strongholds which dotted the border-counties, and were used as residences and rallying-points by the reavers of a marauding age; the western part was a parallelogram of ruble-work, and of later origin than its curious companion. In the tower were first a large room for the use of incarcerated debtors, next and higher up apartments for the confinement of criminals, and over the top of all a strong box for the safe custody of an important and peculiarly dangerous felon. The parallelogram was distributed into apartments for debtors. The Old Tolbooth, under a quaint name popularly applied to it, furnished at once title, incidents, and graphic materials to the novel which more than any other of his productions gave celebrity to Sir Walter Scott,—that of 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian.'—In a small park through which Nicolson-street was cut, stood a pillar to the memory of Lady Nicolson. It was a very neat and chaste fluted Corinthian column, rising 30 or 40 feet from a pedestal which bore an appropriate inscription. When the improvements of the South bridge extension were made, it was 'underfooted, and in that state it remained for many years at the north end of Nicolson-street; but it was eventually removed in some manner unrecorded, and was not long ago seen as a piece of lumber in the Riding-school.—One of the earliest erections of the New town was Shakspeare-square, which closed up the east end of Prince's-street, and overhung the ravine of Low-Calton. About the middle of the east side, looking down Prince's-street, was the Shakspeare-tavern and Coffee-house, which was the resort of the elite, and the most celebrated house of its class in Scotland. The whole square was ploughed down by the improvements of the eastern approach along Waterloo-place.

*Civil and Ecclesiastical Courts.*

Edinburgh is distinguished as the seat of a complete establishment for the administration of justice. Some officers of state, such as the Keeper of the Great seal, the Lord-privy-seal, the Lord-clerk-register, the Lord-justice-general, and the officers of the mint, do not necessarily reside in the city, and have either merely nominal duties, or such as are performed by deputies. But the Lord-advocate is an important functionary, and combines in himself a variety of high powers: he performs the functions both of public prosecutor and of grand-jury; he can seize any suspected person without needing to name his informer,—can give liberty to an accused person at any period previous to trial,—and can interfere, even after trial, to avert capital punishment; he is the confidential counsel of the Crown in the national affairs of Scotland; he oversees and watches the whole country as to the conservation of its peace, and presides over or affects its entire executive; and as his functions are so numerous, he delegates a portion of his power to a number of deputies.—The Court of Session is the supreme civil court of Scotland,—a court both of law and of equity, and possesses discretionary power. In fact, the business of this court comprises all that, in England, occupies the court-of-chancery,—the vice-chancellor and the master-of-the-rolls,—the courts of Queen's bench, and of common pleas and exchequer,—the court of admiralty (with the exception of prize cases),—the court of Doctor's commons, and the court of bankruptcy. [Evidence of G. J. Bell, Esq. before the Select committee on Supreme courts of judicature in Scotland, in April 1840.]—The Court of Session at present consists of 13 judges. The Lord-president and 3 senior puisne judges form what is termed the First division of the court; the Lord-justice-clerk and 3 senior puisne judges form the Second division of the court; and these two divisions are termed 'the Inner house.' The remaining 5 puisne judges officiate in what is called 'the Outer house' as Lords-ordinary, each sitting singly; the last appointed of those judges being more particularly occupied during the period of session in what is termed 'the Bill-chamber,' or in those proceedings, of the nature of injunction or stay of process, which require the more summary interposition of the court. The great majority of cases—all cases indeed, with a few exceptions not worth mentioning here—are brought in the first instance, and in their earliest stage, before one or other of the Lords-ordinary; the record is made up before him, and under his superintendence, and the case prepared for decision. It is then argued before him, and, in general, decided by him. From his judgment there lies an appeal to the Inner house, in one or other of its divisions. The judgment of the division is final, subject only to appeal to the House of Lords. There is no appeal from one division to the other, nor from one division to the whole court. But

either division may require the opinion of the other judges; in which case, judgment is given according to the opinion of the majority of the whole court. The party who comes into court as plaintiff has it in his power to select, not only the Lord-ordinary before whom the cause shall in the first instance proceed, but also the division by which the judgment of the Lord-ordinary, if appealed from, shall be reviewed. The two divisions of the court, it may be proper to observe, are thus in all respects of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction. The same may be said of the Lords-ordinary, with the exception of a few cases reserved for the exclusive determination of the Inner house; each Lord-ordinary having in himself, for the decision of the cases before him, the full jurisdiction of the court of session, and his judgment, if not brought under review of the Inner house, becoming the judgment of the court, not subject to appeal even to the House of Lords, which is only permitted when judgment has been given by the court of session in one of its inner chambers. The court thus constituted has, in virtue either of original or appellate jurisdiction, cognizance of all civil causes and matters, with the exception of those only which are reserved for the Small Debt courts, and of the revenue cases which are reserved for Exchequer. It were unnecessary, perhaps, to enter more minutely into the limits of its jurisdiction, but it may be proper to mention that the jurisdiction is exclusive as regards all questions of real property, and as to all other questions is subject only to this limitation, that no case under £25 value can be brought before it originally. Recent statutes, by abolishing the courts of admiralty and the consistory courts, have thrown into the court of session the whole business which came before those courts respectively. But besides this, though the court of exchequer still remains as a separate jurisdiction, its judicial business is now discharged by two judges of the court of session, sitting as barons of exchequer. A far more important duty, and one of great labour and responsibility, devolves upon the Lord-president, as Lord-justice-general, and the Lord-justice-clerk, and 5 puisne judges of the court of session under a separate commission, by which there is conferred upon them supreme criminal jurisdiction. The court of justiciary sits as occasion requires, in Edinburgh, for despatch of business, embracing there the criminal business of the three Lothians, with such cases as, from their importance or other reason, are brought to Edinburgh for trial. In each year, during the vacations of the court of session, there are three spring-circuits and three autumn-circuits, with an additional winter-circuit for Glasgow. The business of the court of exchequer, and, during vacation, the business of the Bill-chamber department of the court of session, which require constant attendance, are discharged in rotation by those judges of the court of session who are not included in the commission of the court of justiciary. In enumerating the whole business thus devolving on the supreme judges of Scotland, the business of the Teind court (embracing all questions as to the modification of stipends to the clergy, and the respective liabilities of the parties subject to the payment of stipend) must not be overlooked, nor the still more important duty of presiding in the trial of civil cases by jury, where under recent statutes that course of procedure is resorted to. —The Faculty of Advocates consists of between 400 and 500 barristers, who have the privilege of pleading before the supreme courts. Their affairs are presided over by a dean, and managed by a council, a treasurer, and a clerk; and are subject to the authority of the Court of Session. Every candidate for membership is examined on the Roman and the Scottish law, and must pay £100 toward the common fund, and £100 toward the Advocates' library. Members of the Faculty alone are eligible to the judgeships of the Court of Session, the sheriffships of the Scottish counties, and several important offices and dignities connected with the government. The Faculty, till about the commencement of the present century, was exclusive and aristocratic, requiring the adventitious qualifications of rank and noted ancestry, in addition to those which were strictly personal; but, though now more popular in constitution, and looking only to the talents and the scholarship of its members, it is probably the most influential body of the metropolis, and everywhere commands respect. A clerk, appointed by an advocate, is entitled, after paying fees and being found qualified, to act as an attorney in the supreme courts, and is called an advocate's first clerk.—The Faculty of Writers to the Signet includes from 600 to 700 individuals, who are entitled to act in the supreme courts, and have the sole right of making documents valid by the signet or seal of her majesty. They were originally and literally clerks in the Secretary of state's office. Their business was to record and issue writs passing the signet, on which various proceedings took place. They still receive commissions from the keeper of the signet; but, though never erected into a corporation, it has been held that they have acquired the rights and privileges of one by usage. Their advantages over the notaries and lawyers' clerks arose from their keeping together as a body. For a long period after advocates' clerks were recognised as a sort of solicitors, writers to the signet not only excluded themselves, but were excluded by the court from acting as agents. Tempted, however, by the growing emoluments of law-agency, and aided by qualifications superior, it is believed, to most of the advocates' clerks, their interferences, originally surreptitious, were at length acknowledged by the court, and their commission as writers to the signet is now held to authorize their acting also in the capacity of solicitors before all our highest courts. Their peculiar privileges as writers to the signet are of a trifling nature; and their peculiar duties may also be understood in the course of two months. Their library, however, is valuable, and their corporation funds are extensive. Their supporting a lecturer on conveyancing, and a widow's scheme, add to their consequence.—The solicitors before the supreme courts of Scotland are, as agents, on a footing, in every respect, with writers to the signet. The only distinction is, that the latter had a connection with the court, as clerks to the signet, before they had any connection with it as agents. —The High court of Admiralty consisted, after the Union, of a judge appointed by the Lord-vice-admiral of Scotland, and functionaries of inferior jurisdiction appointed by the judges; and, in civil causes, it was subject to review by the Court of Session. At present the magistrates of Edinburgh have an admiralty jurisdiction over the county of the city, and to the midwaters of the frith of Forth, limited on the west by a line drawn from Wardie Brow to the Mickrie Stone; and on the east by a line drawn from the extremity of the Pentland hills, through the mouth of the river Tummel, to the middle of the frith east of Inchkeith.—The Commissary court, or head consistorial court of Scotland, was, as to its business, nearly all merged in the Court of Session in 1830. A power of confirming the testaments of persons having property in Scotland who die abroad, remains with the officers of the defunct court, and when they die out, will devolve to the sheriff of Edinburghshire.—Two deputies perform some unimportant or comparatively trivial duties of the Lyon-court, or, more strictly, of the sinecure office of Lyon-king-at-arms.—The

Sheriff-courts of the county are held in Edinburgh; but are not different from those of other counties.—The Convention of Royal burghs, a court constituted in the reign of James III., meets annually in Edinburgh, and is presided over by the Lord-provost of the city.—The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland holds a full meeting annually in May, besides several meetings of its Commission. A presbytery of fewer than 13 parishes, delegates to it 2 ministers and 1 elder; a presbytery of fewer than 19, but more than 12, delegates 3 ministers and 1 elder; a presbytery of fewer than 25, but more than 18, delegates 4 ministers and 2 elders; a presbytery of fewer than 31, but more than 24, delegates 5 ministers and 2 elders; and a presbytery of more than 30, delegates 6 ministers and 3 elders. Each royal burgh sends one member; Edinburgh sends two; and each university sends one. The Assembly has an ecclesiastical president or moderator, elected by the votes of its members, and a civil president, or overseer, the representative of her Majesty, or, as he is called, the Lord-high-commissioner, appointed by the Crown. The former is the real president, acting very much as if the civil president did not exist. The Commission of the Assembly consists of a large portion of its members, who are invested with all its ecclesiastical powers to despatch business which cannot be overtaken during the 10 days of its full session, and to watch over the interests of the church throughout the country. The General Assembly met in 1840, and several preceding years, in the Tron church; but, at that date, was in the way to have a public building for its special use erected.—The synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and the Established, United Secession, Relief, Reformed Presbyterian, and Original Secession presbyteries of Edinburgh, hold their meetings in the city.—The synod of the United Secession church, or supreme court of that ecclesiastical body, holds the majority of its meetings in Edinburgh, and, in 1840, and preceding years, assembled in their chapel of Broughton-place.—The annual meetings of the Scottish Congregational Union are usually held, on the alternate year, in Argyle-square and Albany-street chapels.—Edinburgh is the seat of a bishop of the Scottish Episcopal church; it is the residence also of a Roman Catholic bishop.

*Municipal Government, &c.*

The city of Edinburgh is governed by a Lord-provost, magistrates, and council, who are elected according to the provisions of the Burgh Reform act. The Lord-provost is styled Right Honourable, is *ex officio* High-sheriff of the royalty, and has precedence of all official persons within his jurisdiction. The magistracy consists of a lord-provost, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and four bailies, each of whom is *ex officio* a member of the council. The number of councillors is 33. For the purposes of the election the city is divided into wards or districts. The number of municipal electors in 1839 was 3,059. One-third part of the councillors go out of office every year, but are eligible for re-election. The provost, bailies, treasurer, and other office-bearers, are elected by the councillors. The provost's term of office is three years, and he is eligible for immediate re-election. The other office-bearers go out at the expiration of one year, and cannot be re-elected until each shall have been out of his particular office one year; but this does not prevent their being kept in the council from year to year by their being elected to fill the different offices in succession. Previous to the Burgh Reform act, the corporation was of a close character, though not altogether without an admixture of popular representation. The return made to the house of commons in 1793, describing the constitution as settled by the authority of a decreet-arbitral of King James VI., 1583; a decreet-arbitral of Lord Islay, 1729–30, and two acts of council, 1658 and 1673, was as follows:—"Council consists of 17 merchants, 6 deacons, and 2 trades' councillors, in all 25. These shorten the leets for 14 deacons, and elect six of them council deacons; they may continue two years. The 14 deacons are elected as follows:—Each corporation or trade vote a list, or leet of six, which they give in to the council, who return three of the six for the election of a deacon, who is chosen by a majority of the votes of the members of the respective corporations. The 25 members of council elect three merchants' and two trades' councillors. The old and new council, consisting of 30, leet for the office-bearers, who are elected by them and the eight deacons not of the council, making in all 38. Thereafter the council consists, as formerly, of 25; but the eight extra deacons have a vote in every case exceeding the value of £1 13s. 4d. The magistrates consist of a lord-provost, dean-of-guild, and treasurer, each of whom may be re-elected for one year more, and four bailies, who cannot be re-elected into the same office the succeeding year; and they must be out of council one year before they can be put in the leet for bailies; each of these office-bearers remains in council one year, *ex officio*, as councillors. A bailie, though he cannot be re-elected until he be out of council at least for one year, yet the sett does not prevent his being kept in council a considerable time, by being elected into other offices, such as treasurer, dean-of-guild, and provost, one after the other."—The magistrates possess very extensive jurisdiction, and of various kinds. Besides the ordinary jurisdiction, civil and criminal, common to royal burghs, and exercised in the bailie-court over the royalty, the magistrates exercise, in the same court, over the county of the city, which includes Canongate, Portsburgh, Leith, and Newhaven, the jurisdiction competent to sheriffs and justices of the peace. The magistrates also have a jurisdiction as judges in the police court over a larger territory than the royalty; they delegate the jurisdiction of an inferior admiralty-court to the magistrates of Leith, and they annually nominate a council to exercise with the dean-of-guild, the jurisdiction of a guildry-court over the ancient and extended royalties and liberties. Besides the ordinary bailie-court, where civil cases are tried according to the forms observed in other burghs, there is a court called the Ten merk court, in which cases not exceeding in amount 11s. $1\frac{4}{12}$d. sterling, (10 merks Scots,) and cases as to servants' wages to any amount, are heard and determined in a summary manner by the magistrates. The magistrates, as justices of the peace, further, under a provision in the act 39 and 40 Geo. III. c. 46. § 21 and 22, hold a court, called the Small Debt court, for the county of the city, in which cases under £40 Scots, or £3 6s. 8d. sterling, are tried agreeably to the forms of the small Debt act. Finally, the magistrates sit in a court usually known by the name of the Council-chamber, which is merely a branch of the bailie court. The distinction between the bailie court and the council chamber is, that the former sits weekly for the disposal of the ordinary civil causes brought before it by summons, while the latter is a daily court for disposing of summary applications by petition, as for removing, sequestration, liberation on sick bills, aliment under the act of grace, &c., and sometimes on matters of contract.—The patronage of the town-council is very extensive and valuable. They appoint 3 assessors, 2 principal town-clerks, a depute town-clerk, a keeper of the council-records, a superintendent and

an overseer of public works, a procurator-fiscal, a chamberlain, town-officers, and some hundred other civil functionaries, not only in the city, but in Leith and Canongate, who have salaries and fees amounting in the aggregate to an enormous sum. The town-clerk of Leith is reported by the corporation commissioners to have paid £1,200 as a consideration for his office. The town-council appoint also to the majority of the chairs of the university, and exercise considerable control over its affairs; and they are patrons of the 13 city parishes, of Currie, Wemyss, and, alternately with the Earl of Stair, of Fala,—of the High school,—of George Heriot's hospital and schools,—and of various other institutions not apparently of a civil character.

The affairs of Edinburgh have, during the present century, been brought so frequently before the legislature and the community, that it seems superfluous to repeat the details of a system of mismanagement which is terminated. There is not sufficient evidence that the disastrous state of the city-affairs has been caused by actual embezzlement or fraudulent malversation. Exaggerated expectations of the continued and indefinite increase of the city in prosperity and size may have led the managers of the corporation into an increase of expense far disproportioned to the really considerable growth of the revenue; offices were multiplied, and salaries raised; a spirit of litigation prevailed, great profusion took place in the expenses of civic parade and entertainments, and extravagant sums were expended on public buildings and other public works, as ill-adapted in general to their object of embellishing the city as they invariably were disproportioned to its finances. The expense of law-proceedings for the city, for the period from 1819 to 1832 inclusive, was £24,162; and for the same period the expenses connected with passing local acts of parliament amounted to £12,156. For the year 1819 the cost of city-entertainments was £782. In 1820, £1,066; and the election dinner of the magistrates that year cost £533. In 1821 the amount of this branch of expense was £755. St. George's church was built on a plan estimated at £18,000, but cost £38,000. The new High school was erected at an expense of £34,199, of which £22,973 was defrayed by the city. This expensive work was undertaken within a few years of the declaration of the insolvency of the city. A separate account, under the head of Petty disbursements, was in use to be kept, which averaged for the last five years of the old regime about £1,200 per annum, The expense of keeping up the causeways, repairs of property, advances for college and churches, &c., was merely stated as casual payments; and whenever the expenditure exceeded the revenue, reference was made to a large sum of casual payments which, it was stated, would not likely occur again, although they always did occur.—The city having become insolvent as on the 1st of June, 1833, a statute was passed in August 1833, conveying its whole properties and revenues, so far as legally liable for its debts, and attachable by the diligence of its creditors, to trustees. This conveyance does not include the harbour of Leith. At that period the whole heritable and moveable property of the city—exclusive of the Leith dues, and of the value of the High-school, the council chambers, the court-rooms at Leith, and the church-patronage—amounted in value to £271,657; and the debt to £407,181. The revenue, exclusive of the Leith dues, was £16,260. In the article LEITH will be found a view of the financial affairs of the harbours and docks. It is sufficient here to state that Government has a preferable claim upon the whole duties which the city of Edinburgh derives from Leith—both shore-dues and dock-rates—for certain advances made from 1799 to 1825, amounting in all to £265,000. The terms of the act of 1833, and, indeed, the nature of the obligations which are implied in the gift of common property to a burgh, have given rise to important and very difficult questions between the creditors and the magistrates, as to what part of the common good of the burgh is attachable for its debts. Among several remarkable circumstances which have been developed by the publication of the city's accounts, one relating to a bequest of the late Dr. Bell, has drawn much attention and censure. A sum of £10,000 3 per cent. stock having, from Dr. Bell's fund for the advancement of education, been placed in the hands of the magistrates and council in trust, to apply the dividends to the support of a school or schools in Edinburgh, on the Madras system of training, the functionaries, pressed by the claims of a clamorous creditor, disposed of the stock, and applied the greater part of the proceeds to postpone the evil day of the city's insolvency.—In conformity with an act, 1st and 2d of Victoria, cap. 55, the accounts of the city's revenue and expenditure have been exhibited in two schedules,—the one of the revenues which are wholly conveyed to the city creditors in security, and the other of customs and market-dues, over which the creditors have a security to the extent of £1,000.

**Abstract View of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Corporation of Edinburgh—proper to the period from 1st August 1838 to 1st August 1839, and comprised in Schedule A of the Act 1st and 2d Victoria, cap. 55, over the whole of which the security to the City creditor extends:—**

| ORDINARY REVENUE. | Arrears at 1st August 1838. | Revenue charged in the period of this Act. | Revenue received in the period of this Account. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Composition Duties received from Vassals | 0 0 0 | 1,172 4 10 | 1,172 4 10 |
| Feu-Duties in the Extended Royalty | 3,892 4 11 | 5,815 5 8 | 6,315 11 7 |
| Ancient Royalty | 965 3 3 | 1,615 11 4 | 1,737 15 8 |
| Ditto proper to Church Revenue | | 40 12 1 | |
| In Leith | 157 11 11 | 20 15 1 | 10 14 6 |
| Canongate | 216 16 3 | 34 15 11 | 97 14 6 |
| Portsburgh | 63 8 7 | 9 10 0 | 0 14 5 |
| Of the City's Mills | 0 0 0 | 186 13 4 | 174 3 4 |
| Rents and Tack-Duties, and Church Revenue | 475 1 4 | 1,260 12 8 | 1,203 3 0 |
| Seat Rents of the City Churches' Nett Revenue | 0 0 0 | 5,812 3 3 | 5,812 3 3 |
| Astricted Mulctures payable by Brewers | 0 0 0 | 223 15 6 | 223 15 6 |
| Dues on Goods sent by the Union Canal | 0 0 0 | 495 17 7 | 495 17 7 |
| Annual Allowance from the Edinburgh and Leith Gas Companies | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 50 0 0 |
| Annual Payments from Revenues of Leith Harbour and Docks* | 0 0 0 | 2,521 14 5 | 2,521 14 5 |
| Annual Payments from the Customs and Market Dues* | 0 0 0 | 793 3 0 | 793 3 0 |
| Totals (Fractions omitted,) | £5,800 6 5 | £20,032 15 0 | £20,608 15 10 |

Overcharges and Abatements, £88 8s. 9d.—Arrears at 1st August 1839, £5,135 16s. 8d.

* These last two are proportions of the Payments from 27th July 1838 to Whitsunday 1839—viz., of £3,180, and £1,000 respectively.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Nett Produce of the Ordinary Revenue, comprised in Schedule A, after the deduction of preferable burdens and expenses of management £1,978 14s. 11d.** | | | **£13,322 14 11** |
| *Payments in terms of the Act.* | | | |
| Paid to liferent annuitants by purchase | £928 4 6 | | |
| Paid permanent annuities on bonds | 11,515 10 6 | | |
| | £12,443 15 0 | | |
| Salary to Clerk of Committee of Creditors, &c. | 27 13 6 | | |
| | | 12,471 8 6 | |
| **Leaving a nett surplus on ordinary revenue of** | | | **£851 6 5** |

**Abstract View of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Corporation of Edinburgh—proper to the period from 1st August 1838 to 1st August 1839, and comprised in Schedule B of the Act 1st and 2d Victoria, cap. 55, over which the security to the Creditors is limited to £1, 000:—**

| ORDINARY REVENUE. | Arrears at 1st August 1838. | Revenue Charged in the period of this Act. | Revenue Recd. in the period of this Act. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Common Good and Market Dues | 1,469 10 8 | 4,268 3 6 | 4,060 4 8 |
| One per cent. Impost | 0 0 0 | *165 1 9 | 165 1 9 |
| Fees of Burgesses, &c. | 0 0 0 | 221 1 4 | 221 1 4 |
| Totals | 1,469 10 8 | 4,654 6 7 | 4,446 7 9 |
| Arrears at 1st August 1839 | | | 1,677 9 6 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Amount of Ordinary Revenue, after deducting expenses of Management (£866 5s. 11d.), and proportion of Annuity payable to Creditors** | | **£4,453 15 9** |
| *Municipal Expenditure.* | | |
| Criminal Department | £2,854 7 2 | |
| Civil Department | 1,459 6 5 | |
| | 4,323 13 7 | |
| **Surplus** | | **£130 2 2** |

The police territory includes the limits of all the de facto town of Edinburgh, and is divided into 32 wards. The general commissioners of police are 48 in number: 12 *ex officiis*, 4 elected by public bodies out of their own members, and 32 elected by ratepayers. The official are, the Lord-provost, four bailies, dean-of-guild, treasurer, and convener of the trades, the sheriff of the county and one of his substitutes, the senior resident bailie of Canongate, and the convener of the Southern districts. Those elected by public bodies are chosen by the Faculty of Advocates, the Society of Writers to the Signet, the Society of Solicitors in the Supreme courts, and the Merchant company. There are also 64 Resident commissioners, each ward electing 2. Some idea may be formed of the management of the police established from the following items:—The total income for the year 1839–40, applicable to the watching department, amounts to £13,894 1s. 9¾d.; the expenditure in which is £15,292 18s. 2½d.; thus showing a deficiency in the amount assessed for this branch of £1,398 16s. 4¾d. The total income applicable to lighting is £6,874 0s. 6¾d.: total expenditure £6,349 3s. 2d.; thus showing a surplus of £524 17s. 4¾d. The total income applicable to cleaning is £11,815 5s. 4½d.: total expenditure £12,140 2s. 6½d.; showing a defalcation of £324 18s. 2d.; thus leaving a nett deficiency of revenue, or sum short-assessed for the general purposes of the act this year, of £1,198 17s. 2d.; making altogether a total expenditure of £33,782 3s. 11d. On taking a comparative view of the revenue and expenditure of the year at present under notice, and the one previous, it appears that the total income of 1838–9, amounted to £30,439 18s. 6d.; and that of 1839–40 to £32,583 6s. 9d.; being an increase in favour of the latter year of £2,143 8s. 3d. The gross expenditure for the year 1838–9, is £30,982 3s. 0¾d.; and that of 1839–40, £33,782 3s. 11d.; proving a nett increase upon the whole of £2,800 0s. 1¼d. This apparently large increase in the expenditure of the last year may in some measure be accounted for by the fact, of £1,371 6s. 6d. having been paid for property purchased for watch and engine-houses, besides other incidental sums which are not mentioned in the disbursements of the previous year.

The freedom or burgess-ship of the city is obtained by payment of a fixed sum, or by serving an apprenticeship in some one or other of the crafts or trades, by propinquity to former burgesses, or by presentation. The price of a burgess-ticket to a stranger is £16 9s. It is £6 5s. 6d. if claimed in right of a father or wife; and if in right of apprenticeship to a freeman, it is £8. Burgess-ship is an indispensable qualification of eligibility to the magistracy; and the burgesses have also the exclusive privilege of carrying on their respective trades within certain boundaries. There are 14 incorporated trades, which were formerly represented in the town-council:—1. Waulkers; constituted by seal of cause, 20th August, 1500. 2. Surgeons; seal of cause, 1st July, 1505; Crown charters, 13th October, 1506; 11th May, 1567; 6th June, 1613; statutes, 1641, 1670; Crown-charter, 28th February, 1694; statute, 1695. 3. Skinners; seals of cause, 1586, 1630. 4. Furriers; act of council, 7th September, 1593; 5th April, 1665. 5. Goldsmiths; seal of cause, 20th August, 1581; Crown-charters, 3d January, 1586; 14th December, 1687. 6. Hammermen; seal of cause, 2d May, 1483. 7. Wrights; act of council, 15th October, 1475. 8. Masons; act of council, 15th October, 1475. 9. Tailors; seals of cause, 26th August, 1500; 20th October, 1531; 11th November, 1584; royal charters, 18th November, 1531; 4th June, 1594. 10. Baxters; before 1522. 11. Fleshers; seal of cause, 11th April, 1488. 12. Cordiners; seals of cause, 28th July, 1449; 26th November, 1479; 1st February, 1586; Crown-charter, 6th March, 1598. 13. Websters; seals of cause, 31st January, 1475; 27th February, 1520. 14. Bonnetmakers; seal of cause, 31st March, 1530; ———, 1684. The corporation of Candlemakers was constituted by charter from the magistrates, 5th September, 1517; confirmed by royal charter, 4th May, 1597; and ratified by act of parliament, 17th July, 1695, which conferred the usual privileges of incorporated trades. The corporation of Barbers, originally united with the Surgeons, had a separate constitution by seal of cause, granted by the town-council in 1722. Neither of these last-mentioned corporations were represented in the convenery or the town-council. All the trades choose their own deacons.

Four subordinate districts—Canongate, the Abbey Sanctuary, Portsburgh, and Calton—are included in the parliamentary boundaries and police territory of Edinburgh, and are compact with it in architectural continuity, but have separate burghal jurisdictions. Canongate is one of the most ancient burghs of regality in Scotland, and had charters from David I., Robert I., and Robert III. The abbots of Holyrood had the superiority of the burgh, and are stated to have appointed as its earliest sett two bailies, a treasurer, and council, with right to make burgesses and craftsmen, and to hold courts civil and criminal, with privilege and liberty of chapel and chancellary, by issuing briefs, and serving the same before such courts. These powers and privileges, with certain feu-duties and other property, they afterwards conveyed to the community, reserving nothing but the bare superiority of the burgh. The abbots continued superiors till the Reformation. Robert Stewart, commendator of Holyrood, exchanged the abbacy

* By act of Council, the collection of the one per cent. impost was suspended for 1838-9, and the above sum of £165 1s. 1d. is for arrears of previous years.

for the temporality of the bishopric of Orkney, with Adam, bishop of Orkney. The superiority passed successively into the hands of Sir Lewis Bellenden of Broughton, and others, and was at last acquired by the city of Edinburgh about the year 1630. The only property belonging to the burgh consists of the superiority of certain properties within the burgh the right to levy petty customs, market-dues, and causeway mail; and an annual allowance from the police-establishment of Edinburgh, "in lieu and place of 1-4th part of the monies arising from the sale of the dung or fuilzie of the streets of Canongate and Pleasance," which had previously belonged to the burgh. The burgh has no debt. The magistrates have not, for a number of years, exercised their burghal jurisdiction in criminal matters. They hold a weekly court for civil causes, in which they dispose of the same classes of questions that are competent to sheriffs and magistrates of royal burghs. They also hold weekly a small debt court, in which causes not exceeding £5 sterling are tried *viva voce*. The magistrates act also as justices of the peace within the territory of the burgh, in all matters falling under the cognizance of justices; and are assisted by an assessor, who is a member of the Faculty of Advocates, and is appointed by the town-council of Edinburgh as superiors of the Canongate. The jurisdiction extends over the whole territory of the burgh, including Canongate Proper, the Abbey of Holyrood house, Pleasance, North Leith, and Coal-hill. None but burgesses or freemen of the burgh are entitled to carry on trade or manufactures within the bounds; and in those callings which fall within the exclusive privileges of the incorporated crafts, it is necessary, besides the qualification of burgess, to be an entered member of the particular craft. The fee for admission as burgess is, to a stranger, £3 3s.; but to the children of a burgess only £1 11s. 6d. The number of burgesses cannot be exactly ascertained; but it has been estimated to amount to about 400. There are eight incorporated crafts, all enjoying exclusive privileges, and possessed of funds, which are appropriated to the support of poor members and the widows of deceased members. These are hammermen, tailors, wrights, bakers, shoemakers, weavers, fleshers, and barbers.

The Abbey court is of a peculiar nature and jurisdiction. During the time of popery the Abbey of Holyrood possessed the privilege of sanctuary in common with many religious houses. After the Reformation it continued as a royal palace, to be regarded as an asylum for debtors, and perhaps petty offenders, and it still retains its privilege of exemption from personal arrest for civil debts. This privilege has been recognised by various decisions of the supreme court, and by an act of the Scottish parliament in 1696, and subsequently by the various acts of the imperial parliament called the Bankrupt acts. The bailie of Holyrood is appointed by commission from the Duke of Hamilton, as hereditary keeper of the palace, and holds his office during pleasure. His commission gives him power to appoint a substitute, and to name fiscals, clerks, and other officers of court. The jurisdiction of the bailie is that of regality; and it was not affected by the act abolishing heritable jurisdictions, being a royal residence and a regality independent of a superior. The jurisdiction is both criminal and civil, and, from the diet-books of court, the bailie seems to have exercised it at different times to a very considerable extent. It is in some respects privative. The bailie alone can grant warrants against persons within his jurisdiction, and his concurrence is necessary to the civil warrant of other judges. The boundaries of the sanctuary are very extensive, reaching beyond the precincts of the palace, and comprising the King's park, Salisbury-crags, and the greater portion of Arthur's-seat.

The burgh-of-barony of Portsburgh comprehends two districts,—Easter and Wester Portsburgh, which are discontiguous. Easter Portsburgh lies wholly to the east of Bristo-street, and has been described as comprehending the east side of Bristo-street from Bristo port southward, Potter-row, Lothian, and South College-streets, Drummond street to opposite to Adam-street, and Nicolson-street to nearly the entry to the York hotel on the west, and to the Surgeon's hall on the east. Wester Portsburgh lies wholly to the west of Wharton-lane and the Vennel, and has been described as comprehending the main street of Wester Portsburgh on both sides, from the corn-market and foot of the Vennel to Main point; the whole of Laurieston, both sides, from Wharton-lane to Lochrin, including Portland-place, Cowfeeder-row, on the west, and to Burntsfield-links on the east, including Home and Leven streets. There lies interjected between the two the whole territory lying along the southern boundary of Heriot's work and the old city-wall, comprehending the west side of Bristo-street, Park-place, Teviot-row, the Meadow-walk, the grounds of Watson's hospital, the lying-in-hospital, &c. This burgh has no corporation-property, revenue, or debts. A baron-bailie and two resident bailies are annually appointed, and there are a clerk and procurator-fiscal. These are all officers appointed by the city of Edinburgh in its character of baron and superior; and any expense connected with their establishment is defrayed by the city. There has been no jurisdiction exercised of late years within the Portsburghs, either by the baron or resident bailies. Formerly courts were occasionally held for recovery of debts under 40s., and for deciding summary complaints for thefts, breaches of the peace, &c. But for a number of years past the former have been taken to the small debt courts of the county, and the latter to the police court. There are no burgesses and guild-brethren in Portsburgh; but there are eight incorporated trades deriving their rights from John Touris of Inverleith.

The lands of Calton formed part of the barony of Restalrig, belonging to Lord Balmerino. The magistrates and council of Edinburgh having bought them from Lord Balmerino, obtained, in 1725, a charter from the Crown, disjoining them from the barony and burgh-of-barony of Restalrig, and annexing them to the city of Edinburgh. This charter, however, does not erect the lands into a burgh-of-barony. The town-council appoint each year one of their number to be bailie of Canongate and Calton; but in the latter no judicial functions are exercised by him, nor does it appear that he has right to exercise any jurisdiction. The bailiary of Calton extends from the brewery a little to the eastward of the Shotts foundry at the north back of Canongate, westward along the street so called, including all the houses next the Calton-hill, and turning round and including the High Calton, passing through the archway of the Regent bridge along Calton-street, and down the street leading to Wordsworth's stables, including all the buildings on the side of that street next the hill, and down to the Greenside well at the north-eastern extremity of the city's property of Calton-hill, whence the boundary crosses over the hill by the wall of the Regent-terrace garden and the east end of the High school to the brewery above-mentioned, all the intermediate property being included. As observed, however, in a report by the town-council, "it consists of several fragments, the limits of which, since the erection of the Regent bridge and the extension of the royalty in

that quarter, it is extremely difficult to ascertain." The only corporation connected with the Calton is that of the incorporated trades.

*Manufactures.*

The manufactures of Edinburgh are of very trivial importance; and, in 1831, employed only 792 males of 20 years and upwards. In 1828 the number of hand-looms throughout the entire county of Mid-Lothian was only 300; and in 1838 they were only 108, of which 48 were factory looms, and 60 plain looms. The making of shawls and plaids, composed of silk and wool, of very rich designs and excellent quality, was for a time the chief. The shawl-weaving is all conducted in factories, and at present yields to the workman 10s. a-week in clear wages. The Edinburgh silk-yarn company, established in 1839, have a large factory employing 32,262 spindles, and 64 dressing-frames. The number of hands employed in 1841–2 was 400. The other departments of manufactures are net-weaving, lace-making, the weaving of haircloth and silk, and coach-building.—The Merchants' company is intimately connected with the guildry, and has the virtual patronage of three public charities. The company was established by royal charter, dated 19th October, 1681, which erected "the then haill present merchants, burgesses, and gild brethren of the burgh of Edinburgh, who were importers or sellers of cloths, stuffs, or other merchandize, for the apparell or wear of the bodies of men or women, for themselves and successors in their said trade in all time comeing, in a society or company, to be designed the Company of Merchants of the city of Edinburgh," which was ratified by act of parliament, 1693. A subsequent charter, and two successive acts of parliament, the last dated 28th May, 1827, have regulated the dues of entry, and authorized the company to admit all persons "being merchants, burgesses, and guild brethren, or entitled to be chosen merchant-councillors or magistrates of the city of Edinburgh." The rate of entry-money, as regulated by the last statute, is £63. The company's stock, at September, 1834, was £23,776. The income from interest of money, rents of real property, and entry money, &c., amounts to about £1,100 per annum, and is expended chiefly in supporting widows and decayed members. Edinburgh, as to water, coals, facilities of communication, and relative position, is peculiarly well-situated for manufactures; but hitherto it has expended its physical advantages chiefly in promoting the health and comfort of its inhabitants. Such trade as it has is carried on principally through Leith, and will be noticed in the article on that port.

*Publishing Trade.*

Literature may, in a sense, be called the staple produce of the metropolis. In the printing of law papers for the legal functionaries, of bibles and school-books for general diffusion over Scotland, of numerous periodicals of national circulation, and of volumes or ponderous works of popular attraction or standard and enduring value, a proportion of operatives and of literary persons—particularly of the former—incomparably greater is employed in Edinburgh than in any other town of the three kingdoms except London. So late as near the close of the 18th century, literature, in the strict sense of the word, was little more an article of manufacture than in any Scottish provincial town; but it started up with an energy, and proceeded with attractions, and increased with a rapidity which have eventually earned for the city the name "Modern Athens," in compliment more to her learnedness and her being the emporium of the nation's means of knowledge, than even to the characteristic features of her topographical position. The Encyclopedia Britannica was the first large work which the Edinburgh press produced; and, bulky and magnificent as it was, it gave but imperfect indication of the spirit of achievement which had been roused. The beautiful and incessant and very varied productions of the Ballantyne press, combined with the princely speculations of Constable, and the corruscations of talent which played from the literary coteries of the Edinburgh Review and Blackwood's Magazine, were the first demonstrations to the world that Edinburgh was taking her place as a manufactory and a mart of literature. But the machinery of publishing was as yet chiefly propelled by one individual, and after his death, seemed, for a time, to be obscured partially from view; but it has since been greatly multiplied in its powers, and advantageously distributed among many possessors, and works with the vigour and the glee of healthful competition. The periodicals of the city—though scarcely a fair index of its productiveness in the more valuable department of standard works and serials—are sufficiently numerous and important to indicate its standing. In 1840 the periodicals were the Edinburgh Review, the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, the Phrenological Review, the Journal of Agriculture, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, Chambers' Journal, the Presbyterian Review, the Edinburgh Christian Instructor, the United Secession Magazine, the Scottish Congregational Magazine, the Scottish Baptist Magazine, the Scottish Christian Herald, the Scottish Missionary Record, and several annual publications. The Newspapers of the city are the Edinburgh Evening Courant and the Caledonian Mercury, three times a-week; the Gazette, the Observer, the Advertiser, the Scotsman, the New North Briton, and the Scottish Pilot, twice a-week; and the Weekly Chronicle, the Weekly Journal, the Saturday Evening Post, and the Edinburgh, Leith, and Glasgow Advertiser, once a-week.

*Banks, Societies, &c.*

The chartered Banks of Edinburgh are three,—the Bank of Scotland, established in 1695, originally upon a stock of £100,000; the Royal Bank of Scotland, established in 1727, on a capital of £111,000; the British Linen company, instituted in 1746, on a capital of £100,000. These all, after their establishment, very greatly increased their capitals. The Joint-stock banks are four,—the Commercial Banking company of Scotland, established in 1810, on 500 shares of £500 each; the National Bank of Scotland, established in 1825, on a very large number of shares of £100 each; the Eastern bank of Scotland, and the Edinburgh and Leith bank. The private banks are two,—that of Sir W. Forbes, J. Hunter & Co., and that of Alexander Allan & Co. There are also branch-offices of the Clydesdale banking company, and the Western bank of Scotland.—Of the Insurance companies belonging to Scotland, and branch-offices of English companies, the list is numerous. The Friendly Insurance company was established in 1720 for the private benefit of its founders, but has since become a public institution. The Caledonian Fire Insurance company was instituted in 1805, and received a royal charter in 1810. Its capital is £15,000, divided into shares of £100. The Hercules Fire Insurance company was instituted in 1809, with a capital of £75,000, by shares on the same plan as that of the Caledonian. The North British Fire-office was established in 1809, with a capital of £500,000. The Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance society was established in 1813, on the model of the

Equitable society in London. The Insurance Company of Scotland was instituted in 1821, on a very wide scale of proprietory. The Standard Life Assurance company has a capital of £500,000. The Edinburgh Life Assurance company was established in 1823, with a capital of £500,000. The Scottish Union Insurance company was instituted in 1824, with a capital of five millions, in £20 shares. A native Sea Insurance society was established in 1816. The following have branches in Edinburgh:—The Sun Fire-office of London; the Royal Exchange Fire and Life Assurance company; the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance society; the Norwich Union Fire and Life Insurance societies; the West of Scotland Fire Insurance company; the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance company; the West of Scotland Life Insurance and Endowment company; the European, the Atlas, the Alliance, the Guardian, the Palladium, the West of England, the Scottish Equitable, the Law Life, the Economic, the Pelican, the Eagle, the Westminster, the Asylum Foreign and Domestic, the Universal Life, the Dissenters, and the Yorkshire Fire and Life societies. Among Provident societies may be named the Grand Lodge of the Free Masons of Scotland; the Ministers' Widows' Fund, instituted in 1744; the Society for the Sons of the Clergy, established in 1790; the Friendly Society of Dissenting Ministers, instituted in 1797; the Medical Provident Institution of Scotland, established in 1823; the Society for Relief of the Widows and Children of Schoolmasters, established in 1807; the Friendly Society of the Ministers of the Relief Synod, instituted in 1792; the Widows' Fund of the United Secession Synod; the Episcopal Fund; the Caledonian Gardeners' society, established in 1792; besides numerous societies and funds connected with particular professions, institutions, or localities.—The Public libraries, additional to the three great ones which have been noticed, are the Edinburgh Subscription-library, instituted in 1794; the Edinburgh Select Subscription-library, South-bridge, instituted in 1800; the Edinburgh Mechanics' Subscription-library, 7, James' Court, instituted in 1825; the Edinburgh Subscription and Circulating Select library, 7, South St. Andrew-street; the Edinburgh Southern District Subscription-library, 1, Nicolson-square, instituted in 1816; and the Bakers' library, St. David's Lodge, Hyndford's-close, instituted in 1828.—A considerable number of miscellaneous societies belong to the metropolis. The Wernerian Natural History society was formed in 1808, and the Plinian society in 1823, for promoting the study of Natural History. Other societies indicate their objects by their titles. Such are the Diagnostic society, instituted in 1816,—the Medico-Chirurgical society,—the Royal Physical society,—the Royal Medical society,—the Hunterian Medical society,—the Harveian society, instituted 1782,—the Speculative society,—the Select Forensic society,—the Juridical society, instituted 1773,—the Scots Law society, instituted 1815,—the Philalethic society, instituted 1792,—the Adelpho-Theological society, instituted 1758,—the Theological society, instituted 1776,—the Edinburgh Academical club, instituted 1828,—the Phrenological society, instituted 1820,—the Edinburgh Harmonists' society,—the Edinburgh Royal Naval club,—the Caledonian United Service club,—the Anatomical society, instituted in 1833,—the Classical society, instituted in 1827,—the Church Law society, instituted in 1827,—the Jurisprudence society,—the Edinburgh Ethical society for the study and practical application of Phrenology,—the Edinburgh Society for the Diffusion of Information on Capital Punishments,—the Royal Northern Yacht club,—the Skating club,—the Duddingston Curling society,—the Edinburgh Company of Golfers, instituted 1744,—the Bruntsfields Links Golfing society,—the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing society,—the Thistle Golf club,—the Brunswick Cricket club, established in 1830,—the Edinburgh Chess club, instituted in 1822,—and the Edinburgh Quoiting club. The Celtic society was instituted in 1820, for promoting the general use of the ancient Highland dress in the Highlands of Scotland, and the encouraging of education in that part of the country, by distributing prizes among its schools. The Highland club, instituted in 1825 for objects of a similar nature, has an annual fete—frequently on the island of Inchkeith—at which there are gymnastic exhibitions, games, and prize-shooting. St. Fillan's Highland society, instituted 1819, also for objects of a similar nature, has an annual fete at St. Fillan's, in Perthshire, where there are games. The Six Feet club was instituted in 1826, chiefly with a view to the practice and encouragement of gymnastic exercises, and games. The members—who must be all six feet in height—have an annual fete and dinner. They are also constituted a guard-of-honour to the hereditary Lord-high-constable of Scotland. The Royal Company of Archers was instituted in 1703, by a charter of Queen Anne, and is the Queen's Body-guard in Scotland. The association has a great number of members, chiefly in the upper ranks of society, who are distinguished by a very tasteful dark-green tartan uniform. The company has a hall of meeting in Buccleugh-street, near the end of the Meadows, where they practise archery.

The Religious and Philanthropic institutions are numerous. Most are sufficiently described by their titles. Such are the Edinburgh Bible society,—the Edinburgh Church of England Missionary association,—the Scottish Bible society,—the Edinburgh Auxiliary Bible society,—the Edinburgh Auxiliary Naval and Military Bible society,—the Scottish Missionary society,—the Edinburgh and Leith Auxiliary of the Irish society,—the Baptist Home Missionary society for Scotland,—the Edinburgh Auxiliary to the London Missionary society,—the Edinburgh association in aid of the Moravian missions,—the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews,—the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, incorporated in 1709,—the Society for promoting Religious knowledge among the Poor, instituted in 1786,—the Edinburgh City mission, instituted in 1832,—the Society for promoting Christian knowledge,—the Edinburgh Gratis Sabbath-school society, instituted in 1797,—the Edinburgh Village Sabbath-school society, instituted in 1818,—the Sabbath-school Union for Scotland,—the Edinburgh Auxiliary to the Irish Evangelical society,—the Society for the support of Gaelic schools,—the Edinburgh Ladies' association in aid of the Society for the support of Gaelic schools,—the Edinburgh Religious Tract society, instituted in 1793,—the General Assembly's Committee for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts,—the Edinburgh and Leith Seaman's Friend society, instituted in 1820,—the Highland Missionary society,—the Edinburgh society for promoting the Religious interests of Scottish settlers in British North America,—the Antipatronage society of the Church of Scotland,—the Edinburgh Young Men's association for promoting the interests of the Church of Scotland,—the Voluntary Church association,—the Edinburgh Young Men's Voluntary Church association,—and the Edinburgh society for the suppression of Intemperance.

*Markets, &c.*

Edinburgh is well-supplied with all civic appli-

ances for the health and comfort of its population. A public market, for the sale of cattle and country produce, is held weekly in the spacious area of the Grassmarket, so situated both as to relative position to the other localities of the town, and avenues of access from the great roads, as to occasion little nuisance by the influx and efflux of the stock, live or inert, which is brought for sale. In the afternoon of the market-day, the area of the market, after having been freed from cattle, is occupied by horse-dealers exposing to sale their horses. Annually, in November, All-Hallow fair is held during two days for the sale of horses, sheep, and cattle. The town-markets of the city, situated under the North bridge, consist of a series of terraces, terminating, in the hollow, in a large quadrangular area which is surrounded by a covered piazza, and partitioned into various departments. Large quantities of fish are brought from the coast, chiefly from the fishing-towns of Newhaven and Fisher-row, and sold, in a fresh state and at low prices, on the streets. Smaller town-markets than the central suite, are open in West Nicolson-street, in Dublin-street, and at Stockbridge; and a sort of dismembered market is dispersed, in the form of single or clustered shops, for the sale of flesh or vegetables, throughout almost every part of the city.—Edinburgh is brilliantly lighted at night with coal-gas; and first enjoyed the luxury in the winter of 1818. The Edinburgh Coal Gas company were formed in 1817, and incorporated in the following year, with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £25. Their premises are on the north side of the North back of the Canongate, opposite New-street. A company for lighting the city with gas manufactured from oil was formed in 1824; but, having entirely failed in attempts to achieve its object, it became united to the Coal Gas company. A second coal-gas company, known as the Edinburgh and Leith company, was formed a few years since, and is now in full and successful operation. Edinburgh is abundantly and facilely supplied with coals for fuel by means of the Union canal, the Dalkeith railway, and ample communication with coal-pits in its vicinity. The fuel is good in quality, and, in general, moderate in price.

*Water Company.*]—The city is supplied with water from the northern declivity of the Pentland hills. In 1621 the magistrates obtained an act of parliament empowering them to cast "seuchs and ditches" in the lands between the city and the Pentlands, and to construct means of bringing water; but, during half-a-century, they seem to have found no engineer, or to have themselves wanted resources to execute their project. In 1674, they paid Peter Bruschi, a German, £2,950 for laying down a leaden pipe, 3 inches in diameter, from Comiston, 4 miles west from the city, to a reservoir on the Castle-hill. Soon after new springs were added to the fountain, and produced more water than the pipe could convey. A new pipe of 4½ inches in diameter now began to be laid, but was slowly carried on, and not completed till 1722; and then it had to be fed with the waters of additional springs. A new act of parliament was obtained, authorizing supply to be brought from any lands within 3 miles of the original fountain at Comiston. In 1787, a cast-iron pipe, 5 inches in diameter, was laid as an additional medium of supply. In 1790, another, 7 inches in diameter, was laid from springs on the lands of Swanston. But the supply being found inadequate to the increased demand, a Joint-stock company was formed in 1810, and incorporated in 1819, to carry pipes from two great springs, 8 miles distant, at Crawley and Glencorse. The present supply, however, is still unsatisfactory.

*Canal and Railways.*]—The numerous facilities of communication which Edinburgh enjoys by sea, as well as its modes of communication with Fife and the north-east of Scotland, will appropriately fall to be noticed in the articles GRANTON, LEITH, NEWHAVEN, and QUEENSFERRY. Its land-communications by coach, waggon, and cart, are too many and minute to bear even an attempt at enumeration. The Union canal and the railways, however, are so important to the city, and so immediately connected with it, as to demand a moment's attention.—In 1817, an act of parliament was obtained, giving power to a joint-stock company to cut a canal from Edinburgh to the Forth and Clyde canal, at a point about 4 miles before the latter's communication with the Forth. The canal was begun in the same year, and completed in 1822. The chief objects of it were the transmission of heavy goods, and the conveyance of passengers between Edinburgh and Glasgow, the importation to Edinburgh of large supplies of coal from places to the west, and the exportation of the manure of the city. The eastern termination, called Port-Hopetoun, is on a plain, half-a-mile south-west of the castle, and has occasioned the erection around it of an important suburb. The canal, though a great benefit to the town, has drained heavy losses from the shareholders: see UNION CANAL. The Great line of railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow was begun to be cut in 1839: see article EDINBURGH and GLASGOW RAILWAY.—The Dalkeith railway has been described under the head DALKEITH.—The Leith, Granton, and Newhaven railway commences at the new terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, at the east end of Prince's-street gardens, and proceeds, by a tunnel, under the northern ridge of the city to the foot of Scotland-street, and thence to Trinity suspension pier, in nearly a straight line. The whole length of the railway to Trinity is 13,000 feet, or about 2½ miles; that of the tunnel—opening at Canonmills—about 2,800 feet. Immediately after crossing the water of Leith, it sends off a branch to the harbour and docks of Leith; and another branch, or rather an extension of the line, proceeds from Newhaven to Granton: see articles GRANTON, NEWHAVEN, and LEITH.—From Granton pier, the line of communication will be continued northwards by the ferry to Burntisland, and thence by railway to Perth: see BURNTISLAND; while another railway line is projected from a point on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway about 5 miles distant from Edinburgh to Queensferry; starting on the north shore of the frith at Inverkeithing, and thence running through Fifeshire and Kinross-shire to Perth, a total distance of 43 miles: see PERTH.—The North British railway will place the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway in connexion with the Berwick and Newcastle, and thus complete the railway connexion with London. It proceeds along the eastern coast by Dunbar, sends off a branch to Haddington, and will be 59 miles in length. The Edinburgh and Hawick railway, a prolongation of the Dalkeith railway, will be 45 miles 28 chains in length, and it is contemplated to extend the line to Carlisle: see HAWICK. By the Caledonian railway also Edinburgh will be placed in connexion with Carlisle by a line traversing the central districts of the south of Scotland, by Lanark, Moffat, Lockerby, and Ecclefechan.

### *Church and School Statistics.*

Since 1834 several additional *quoad sacra* parishes have been created. The ancient royalty of Edinburgh, which composed the whole city till the year 1767, comprehends 9 parishes. In that year, and on three subsequent occasions, viz., in 1785, 1786, and 1809, the boundaries of the city were enlarged by the addition of what is now called the extended royalty of Edinburgh; and within this extended royalty four additional churches were erected, and parishes were assigned to them, at different periods, prior to the year 1834. The Canongate forms another parish, which, although a suburb, and virtually a part of the city, is subject to a separate but subordinate magistracy; and there is likewise the parish of St. Cuthbert, or West Church, which is, in the legal acceptation of the term, a landward or rural parish, although large portions of the suburbs of the city are contained in it. In the year 1834, the General Assembly passed an act declaring the ministers of chapels-of-ease entitled to the same ecclesiastical status as the ministers of parochial churches, and appointing them to the charge, *quoad sacra* or *spiritualia*, of certain districts adjacent to their respective chapels, which were then erected into parish churches. In this way 6 new parishes, *quoad spiritualia*, were erected within the city of Edinburgh and its suburbs; and the General Assembly also formed what was called a seventh parish, which, however, has no territorial limits assigned to it, but comprehends all the Highland population of Edinburgh and Leith, for whose benefit service is performed in the Gaelic language in what was formerly the chapel-of-ease. The 14 old churches in the royalties and Canongate were built at different periods, and are endowed from certain public funds.

HIGH CHURCH. This parish, situated in one of the most dense parts of the Old town, has an area of one-sixtieth part of a square mile, or 51,225 square yards. Population, in 1831, 2,614; in 1841, 2,785. Number of inhabited houses, in 1841, 466; of families, 646. According to an ecclesiastical census of 1835, the population was then estimated at 2,557; of whom 905 belonged to the Estab

lishment, 1,383 belonged to other denominations, and 269 were of no ascertained religious connexion. The parish-church—part of St. Giles'—is of remote but unknown date, and was repaired in 1817 and 1830. Sittings 1,399. The charge is collegiate. As to this parish, and all the following, down to the 13th, or St. Stephen's inclusive, whether collegiate or single, the patron is the Town-council, and the stipend is variable, but, in 1834–5, was £548 4s. 6d.—The Scottish Episcopal congregation of St. Paul's is of remote origin, but is supposed to have been established about 1688. The church is situated in Carrubber's-close, and is believed to have been built before the year 1688. The building—originally a ware-room—is supposed to have been occupied, in its upper floor, by one of the Edinburgh bishops in 1688; and was purchased by the congregation, partly in 1741 and partly in 1786. Sittings 360. Stipend variable; but, in 1835, £125 10s.—A congregation which assembled in Carrubber's-close, and assumed no particular denomination, was established in August, 1833, under the ministry of the Rev. Walter Tait. The chapel was private property, and rented at £20 a-year. Sittings 700. Stipend variable; but, from 22d February till 23d November, 1835, it was £199 14s. 2d.—There were in the parish, in 1834, 5 schools, attended by a maximum of 516 scholars. All were non-parochial; one was a Roman Catholic school for females, attended by about 250.

Old Church. This parish, situated in the Old town, is extremely limited in extent, measuring less than 800 feet from east to west, and not more than 500 feet from north to south, and containing only one-hundredth part of a square mile, or 30,522 square yards. Population, in 1831, 1,952; in 1841, 2,949. Houses, in 1841, 438. According to an ecclesiastical census of 1835, the population was then only 1,704; of whom 729 belonged to the Establishment, 887 belonged to other denominations, and 88 were of no ascertained religious connexion.—There were, in 1834, 3 schools, all non-parochial, attended by 244 scholars.

Tolbooth. This parish does not extend in any direction more than ¼ of a mile, lies wholly within the Old town, and is very densely built. Population, in 1831, 3,016; in 1841, 2,216. Houses, in 1841, 297. According to an ecclesiastical survey of 1835, the population was then 2,465; of whom 1,205 belonged to the Establishment, 980 belonged to other denominations, and 109 were of no ascertained religious connexion. The parish-church—part of St. Giles'—is of remote but unknown date; and was altered and enlarged in 1831. Sittings 1,397.—A Primitive Methodist congregation was established in 1828; and, in 1835, met in a hall in James'-court, rented at £10. Sittings 250. Stipend £36 8s., with an allowance of £5 15s. for a dwelling-house.—There were, in 1834, 7 schools, attended by upwards of 800 children. One was the Sessional school, intended for the benefit of all the parishes of Edinburgh; supported by contributions from the congregations of the various parish-churches, and attended by 343 scholars, who each paid 1½d. per week.

Trinity College. This is an original parish, wholly in the town, and contains an area of 52,711 square yards, or one fifty-eighth part of a square mile. Population, in 1831, 4,244; in 1841, 2,314. Houses, in 1841, 359. According to ecclesiastical survey, in 1835, the population then was 3,630;* of whom 1,804 belonged to the Establishment, 1,655 belonged to other denominations, and 171 were not attached to any religious sect. The parish-church was built about 1,470, and was considerably altered in its internal arrangements about 1812, and again in 1835. Sittings 797.—The congregation of Lady Glenorchy's chapel was established in 1775, by Lady Glenorchy, as a chapel in connexion with the Church of Scotland. It has now a *quoad sacra* district attached to it, of which the population, in 1841, within the College parish, was 501. Sittings 1,514. The charge, in 1835, was collegiate. Stipend of the first minister, £400; of the second, £200. There is attached to the chapel a school attended by 100 or 120 poor children. In 1834 there were in the parish 3 schools, attended by 210 scholars.

New North. This parish is believed to have been formed, by authority of the town-council, about the year 1599. It lies wholly within the ancient royalty, and is of exceedingly contracted extent, containing only 22,354 square yards, or one hundred and thirty-eighth part of a square mile. Population, in 1831, 1,350; in 1841, 2,627. Houses, in 1841, 337. According to an ecclesiastical survey of 1835, the population then was 577;† of whom 419 belonged to the Establishment, 291 belonged to other denominations, and 67 made no ascertained profession of religion. In 1835 the congregation of the Establishment met in Brighton-street chapel, in St. Cuthbert's parish. Sittings 1,257. The only place of worship within the parish, in 1835, was a preaching-station in the Lawnmarket.—There were, in 1834, 3 schools, attended by 240 scholars, and supported by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners.

Tron. This is wholly a city-parish, situated in the Old town, and contains an area of 34,822 square yards, or one eighty-eighth part of a square mile. Population, in 1831, 3,009; in 1841, 2,498. Houses, in 1841, 401. According to ecclesiastical survey, in 1835, the population then was 2,632; of whom 1,186 belonged to the Establishment, 1,278 belonged to other religious denominations, and 168 were of no ascertained religious connexion. The parish-church was built in 1641, and reseated in 1815. Sittings 823.—The United Secession congregation of Cowgate was established in 1828. The chapel was built in 1771 by the congregation of Episcopalians now in St. Paul's chapel, York-place; and was purchased by its present occupants. Sittings 1,792. Stipend £210, with £12 allowance for sacramental expenses. A city missionary is supported by the congregation to attend to the district of the Cowgate.—The Scotch Baptist congregation meeting, in 1835, temporarily in Freemasons' hall, Niddry-street, was one of two recent sections of a congregation established in 1766. Their original meeting-house, situated in the Pleasance, cost £3,800; but was sold in 1835.—The Original Burgher congregation of Skinner's-close, was established in 1801. The meeting-house, originally an Episcopalian chapel, was purchased in 1808 for £560. Sittings 355. Stipend £100, with £12 sacramental allowance.—There were in the parish, in 1834, 7 schools, attended by 560 scholars. One of them was 'the City school,' Niddry-street; and 2 of the others were Roman Catholic schools.

Old Greyfriars and St. John's. This parish lies wholly within the ancient royalty, and contains 44,627 square yards, or one sixty-ninth part of a square mile. A narrow section of it runs into the New North parish. Population, in 1831, 4,345; in 1841, 2,580. Houses, in 1841, 401. The charge was formerly collegiate; but has recently been divided into two distinct charges: one of which is now known as the parish of St. John's. Population

* The apparent decrease of the population between 1831 and 1835, or even 1841, is accounted for, in this instance and some others, by the reduction of the size of the parish in the intervening *quoad sacra* arrangement.

† The reason of the decrease in the interval from 1831, was, in this instance, the dilapidation of dwelling-houses to make way for new streets; 200 persons having been dispossessed of their houses in 1834, and 400 in 1833.

of St. John's, in 1841, 2,140. Houses 272. According to ecclesiastical survey, in 1835, the population of the old parish was then 4,247; of whom 1,697 belonged to the Establishment, 2,290 belonged to other religious denominations, and 260 were not attached to any religious sect. The parish-church was built in 1612. Sittings 1,061.—The Gaelic church, situated in the parish of Old Greyfriars, ranks as a *quoad sacra* parish-church by the Act of Assembly 1834; but it has not annexed to it any separate or definite territory. The church was built by subscription in 1809, and cost very nearly £3,000. Sittings 1,166. Stipend £280.—The Scotch Baptist congregation, Argyle-square, is one of two recent sections of a congregation established in 1766. Their place of meeting is held on a sublease, at a rent of £30. Sittings 240. The Berean congregation, Cowgate, was established near the end of the 18th century. For 35 years they occupied the Magdalen chapel; they met in a school-room rented at £2. Sittings about 50.—The Independent congregation, North College-street, was established about 1802. The chapel was built in 1802, entirely at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Aikman, its first minister, and cost upwards of £3,000. It has been recently altered and improved. Sittings 1,226. There were 2 ministers, whose joint emoluments, in 1835, did not exceed £300.—There were in the parish, in 1834, 7 schools, attended by 400 scholars. One of these was the Trades' Maiden hospital, conducted by 6 teachers.

Lady Yester's. This is wholly a town-parish, situated in the Old town, and contains 64,472 square yards, or one forty-eighth part of a square mile. Population, in 1831, 2,890; in 1841, 1,800. Houses, in 1841, 275. According to a survey made by a committee of Dissenters, in 1835, the population was then 2,149; of whom 702 belonged to the Establishment, 1,251 belonged to other denominations, and 196 were not known to belong to any religious body. The parish-church was built previous to 1647, and rebuilt in 1804 or 1805. Sittings 1,212.—The congregation of Original Seceders was established in December, 1820, in the parish of New Greyfriars, and removed in April, 1822, to their present place of worship. The chapel, built in 1822, cost nearly £2,400. Sittings 1,203. In 1835, the charge was collegiate; and the stipend then was £300, equally divided between the two ministers.—There were in the parish, in 1834, 13 schools, all non-parochial. The parish includes the University of Edinburgh; and, till 1839, contained also the High school.

New Greyfriars. This parish, situated in the Old town, has an area of 96,493 square yards, or one thirty-secondth part of a square mile. Population, in 1831, 4,536; in 1841, 2,481. Houses, in 1841, 344. According to ecclesiastical survey made in 1835, the population was then 3,087;* of whom 749 belonged to the Establishment, 1,332 belonged to other denominations, and 1,006 were not of any ascertained religious connexion. The population consists principally of labourers, many of them Irish. The parish-church was repaired and newly seated in 1818, at an expense of £1,518. Sittings 1,302. The United Christian church, Heriot-bridge, was established in 1828; and meet in a building, formerly a shawl manufactory, which they rented at £42. Sittings 340. Stipend about £50.—There were in the parish, in 1834, 5 schools, attended by 710 scholars. One was George Heriot's hospital, conducted by 5 teachers, and affording board and education to 180 boys; another was the Workhouse Charity school for the whole city, conducted by 2 masters, and affording board and education to 180 children; and a third was an Infant model school, superintended by one master, and attended by 120 children.

* Between 1831 and 1835 many houses in the parish were taken down to make way for new streets.

St. Andrew's. This parish, situated in the New town, was divided from St. Cuthbert's, and erected into a separate parish, by act of parliament, in 1785. Since that date, parts of it have been assigned to several parishes of more recent erection. Population, in 1831, 7,339; in 1841, 4,440. Houses, in 1841, 696. According to ecclesiastical survey, in 1835, the population appeared to be stationary, and, exclusive of the populous district of Greenside, amounted to 4,681; of whom 2,145 belonged to the Establishment, 2,184 belonged to other denominations, and 352 were not known to belong to any religious sect. The parish-church was built in 1785, and cost £7,000. Sittings 1,053. The charge is collegiate.—The United Secession congregation, Rose-street, was established in 1786. The chapel was built, in 1830, upon the site of the original church and manse, and cost £3,042 18s. 8½d. Sittings 1,363. Stipend £400, with £12 sacramental expenses.—The Scottish Episcopal congregation of St. George's, York-place, was established in 1794. The chapel was built in 1794, and cost £3,000. Sittings 642. Stipend from £280 to £290.—The Baptist congregation, Leith Walk, was formed in 1798. The chapel is the upper part of a building belonging to a private individual, and built in 1801, at a cost, it is believed, of £6,000. Sittings 1,000. The Wesleyan Association congregation was formed in December 1835, and rented for their use the Calton Convening-hall at from £30 to £35. They had also, in Chalmer's-close, Trinity college parish, a place of worship, which contained about 500 sittings.—The Independent Baptist congregation, Clyde-street, was established in 1824. Their place of meeting is the hall of the Phrenological society. Sittings 200. No stipend.—The Roman Catholic congregation, Broughton-street, will be noticed under the parish of St. Cuthbert.—In 1834, there were in the parish 17 schools, attended by 1,265 scholars. All the schools were non-parochial.—The district of Greenside has been erected into a parish, of which the population, in 1841, was 3,105. Houses 526.

St. George's. This parish, situated in the New town, was disjoined from St. Andrew's and St. Cuthbert's, about the year 1814, by the town-council and presbytery of Edinburgh. It is partly landward, extending from Hanover-street to the farthest boundary of Coates; and is probably 1½ mile in length, and ½ a mile in breadth; but almost all the inhabited houses are within the town. Population, in 1831, 7,338; in 1841, 5,518. Houses, in 1841, 980. According to an ecclesiastical survey of 1835, the population then was 7,523; of whom 3,471 belonged to the Establishment, 2,688 belonged to other denominations, and 1,364 were not known to belong to any religious sect. The parish-church was built in 1814. Sittings 1,687.—The Baptist congregation, Rose-street, was established about 1806. The chapel originally belonged to an Episcopalian congregation; and, in 1818, was purchased, altered, and enlarged, at a cost of £2,500. Sittings 750. Stipend about £105.—In 1834, there were in the parish 28 schools, attended by 1,330 scholars.

St. Mary's. This parish, situated in the New town, was separated from St. Andrew's in 1824, by the town-council and the presbytery of Edinburgh. Population, in 1831, 6,587; in 1841, 6,724. Houses, in 1841, 1,127. According to ecclesiastical survey, in 1835, the population, exclusive of districts in which there might be nearly 1,000 persons, was then 5,877; of whom 3,144 belonged to the Establishment, 2,525 belonged to other denominations, and 205 were not

of any ascertained religious connexion. The parish-church was built in 1824, and cost about £13,000. Sittings 1,646.—The Episcopal congregation of St. Paul's, York-place, was formed about 1735, and removed to its present place of worship in 1818. The church was built in 1818, and cost £13,533 11s. Sittings 1,036. The charge is collegiate. Stipend of each minister £300.—The Independent congregation, Albany-street, was established in 1808 in the parish of St. Andrew's, and removed to its present place of worship in 1817. The chapel was built in 1816, and opened in 1817, and cost £4,009. Sittings 878. Stipend £200.—There is, in the parish, a Glassite congregation; and Mr. Tait's congregation, mentioned in High Church parish, has erected a neat chapel adjoining to the Independent chapel.—In 1834, there were 26 schools, attended by a maximum of 647 scholars.

St. Stephen's. This parish, situated in the New town, was disjoined from the conterminous parishes in 1828, by the presbytery of Edinburgh and the teind court. Population, in 1831, 5,772; in 1841, 6,754. Houses, in 1841, 1,092. According to ecclesiastical census, in 1835, the population then was 6,689; of whom 3,713 belonged to the Establishment, 2,343 belonged to other denominations, and 633 did not profess attachment to any religious body. The parish-church was built in 1828. Sittings 1,784.—In 1834 there were 12 schools. Three were subscription-schools; a fourth was the Edinburgh Academy for Latin and Greek, attended by 300 boys; a fifth was the Circus school, attended by 290 children; a sixth was the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, attended by 60 young persons.

Canongate. This parish contains 484 Scotch or 605 English acres; and measures, in extreme length, 1¼ mile, and in extreme breadth 1 mile and ⅘ths of a furlong. It is partly landward and partly town; but the whole population, excepting two on three families, is within the burghs of Canongate and Portsburgh. Districts containing a population, in 1841, of about 3,810 were detached from it in 1834, to form the *quoad sacra* parishes of Leith-wynd and New-street. Population of the parish *quoad civilia*, in 1831, 10,175; in 1841, 8,932. Houses, in 1841, 1,499. Population, *quoad sacra*, in 1835, about 6,072. The parish-church was built in 1688, and reseated in 1817. Sittings 1,295. The charge is collegiate. Patron, the Crown. Stipend of each minister £240. The first minister has a manse; and the second £40 for house-rent.—In 1834 there were in the *quoad civilia* parish 14 schools, attended by 1,020 scholars.

New Street. This is a *quoad sacra* parish, lying wholly within the burgh of Canongate, and was disjoined from Canongate parish by act of General Assembly in 1834. In superficial extent it is very small. Population, in 1841, 1,932. Houses, in 1841, 351. The parish-church was opened in 1794 as a chapel-of-ease to the parish of Canongate, and cost from £2,800 to £2,900. Sittings 1,150. Stipend £150.

Leith-wynd. This is a *quoad sacra* parish, erected by act of General Assembly in 1834. Its territory is densely peopled, situated chiefly in the burgh of Canongate, and partly in the ancient royalty of Edinburgh; but is so limited that a person may walk round its boundary-line in 20 minutes. Population, in 1841, 1,878. Houses 326. According to an ecclesiastical census taken in 1835, the population was then 1,703; of whom 654 belonged to the Establishment, 634 belonged to other denominations, 375 were not known to belong to any religious sect, and 40 concerning whose religious condition no information could be obtained. The parish-church was built in 1792. Sittings 1,094. Stipend £80.

St. Cuthbert's. This parish is believed to have anciently contained the city of Edinburgh, the burgh of Canongate, and the parish of Corstorphine and Libberton. In its greatest length, *quoad civilia*, in 1835, it measured upwards of 5 miles, and, in its greatest breadth, about 3½. But, in 1834, territories were detached from it and erected into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Buccleuch, St. Bernard's, Newington, and Roxburgh. It is partly landward and partly town; but, as regards its population, it is chiefly the latter. Population, in 1831, 70,887; in 1841, 71,984. Houses, in 1841, 12,784. Supposed population, *quoad sacra*, in 1835, 60,000. The parish-church was built in 1775. Sittings 2,400.—Gardner's Crescent chapel was purchased by the kirk-session in 1831, and cost them £2,500. Sittings 1,300. The charge of the parish is collegiate. Patron, the Crown. Stipend of each of the ministers, variable; but, in 1833, it was £338 4s. 1½d., and, in 1834, £365 16s. 1d. One of the ministers has a manse, and the other £60 for house-rent. Each receives £15 for communion expenses, and some small additional emoluments.—The United Secession congregation, Bristo-street, was established in 1740. The present church was built in 1802, and cost £4,084 8s. 3d.; and has since been enlarged and altered at an expense of £1,515 7s. 2d. Sittings 1,671. The charge has, for some years, been collegiate. Stipend of the first minister £350, with £16 sacramental expenses; of the second minister £200.—The Reformed Presbyterian congregation, Lady Lawson's Wynd, was established in 1804. The present church was built in 1835, and cost £1,150. Sittings 540. Stipend £130.—The Episcopal congregation of St. James', Broughton-place, was established about 1820. The chapel was built about the same date, and cost about £4,000. Sittings 850. Stipend £500.—The United Secession congregation, Broughton-place, was established about 1785, and formerly occupied a chapel in Rose-street. The present chapel was built in 1821, and cost £7,095. Sittings 1,599. Stipend £450, with £12 sacramental expenses.—The Episcopal congregation of St. John's, Prince's-street, was established in this parish in 1818. The chapel was built in 1817, and cost £16,013 14s. Sittings 821. Stipend £550.—The Relief congregation, Bread-street, was established in this parish in 1831. The chapel was built at the same date, and cost £2,600. Sittings 1,050. Stipend £150, with £10 sacramental expenses.—The United Secession congregation, Potterrow, was established in 1792. The chapel was built in 1793, and cost £1,290; and was repaired in 1831, at an expense of £300. Sittings 885. Stipend £280, with £20 sacramental expenses.—The Relief congregation, Pleasance, originally occupied the chapel in Brighton-street, which was used in 1836 by the congregation of New North parish. Their present chapel, together with another building, was purchased in 1835 for £2,100. Sittings 690.—The Original Seceder congregation, Richmond-street, was established in Potterrow about 1794, and removed to Richmond-street in 1813. The meeting-house was built at the latter date, and cost £2,300. Sittings 760. Stipend £250.—The chapel of the Baptist congregation, Elder-street, was built in 1814; and, along with a dwelling-house with which it is connected, cost £1,500. Sittings 480. Stipend £200.—The Wesleyan Methodist congregation has existed since about 1795, and was established in this parish in 1815. The chapel was built at the latter date, and cost about £6,800. Sittings 1,278. Connected with the chapel are a house for the minister, and a double dwelling-house. Stipend upwards of £150, with a house estimated at £28.—The Roman Catholic community, having chapels in Lothian-street and Broughton-place, has partially

existed, and met in various localities from time immemorial. In 1835, the number "in and about Edinburgh," as estimated by their bishop and one of their priests, was from 12,000 to 14,000. Broughton-street chapel was opened in 1814. St. Patrick's chapel, Lothian-street, was opened in 1835, to supersede an old and inconvenient chapel in Blackfriar's-wynd. There are also two private chapels,—one at St. Margaret's convent, and the other for the Sisters of Charity at Milton-house. Sittings in Broughton-place and St. Patrick's jointly, 1,443. The community have a bishop and four clergymen, who have unitedly a house connected with Broughton-street chapel. Emoluments of each of the four clergymen, £41. The convent or nunnery of St. Margaret's was founded in 1834, and, in the following year, had 18 religious. Two resided at Milton-house, in the Canongate, and devoted themselves to the duties of Sisters of charity, having under their charge three schools for the poorer female Roman Catholic children, attended by 319. There is also in Edinburgh a Roman Catholic boys' poor school, which was attended, in 1835, by 264 boys.—The Unitarian congregation of St. Mark's chapel, Castle-terrace, were established in their present position in 1835, but previously met in a chapel in Young-street. St. Mark's was built in 1835, and cost about £2,000. Sittings about 700. Stipend £200.—The Society of Friends have had a meeting-house in Edinburgh since about 1685. The present one, situated in Pleasance, was built about 1790, and cost about £1,000. Sittings 400.—The United Secession congregation, Nicolson-street, was established in 1747. The present chapel was built in 1819, and cost £6,000. Sittings 1,170. Stipend, variable; but, in 1835, it was £250. At that date also £150 was paid annually to the former minister.—The United Secession congregation, Lothian-road, was established in 1827, in Gardner's Crescent chapel. The present place of worship was built in 1831. Sittings 1,284. Stipend £225.—The United Secession congregation, Vennel, was established in 1792. The present chapel was built on the site of a former one in 1828, and cost £1,947 19s. Sittings 832. Stipend £210.—The Relief congregation, St. James's-place, was established in 1796. The chapel was built in 1800, and cost £3,600; and was repaired in 1828, at an expense of £650. Sittings 1,540. Stipend £350.—The Relief congregation, South College-street, was formed in 1765. The present chapel was built in 1797, and cost about £2,000. Sittings 1,667. Stipend £350.

Buccleuch. This is a *quoad sacra* parish, disjoined from St. Cuthbert's by act of General Assembly, 1834. It is 1½ mile long, and ¼ a mile broad; and is a town parish. Population, in 1841, 3,130. Houses, in 1841, 621. The population, according to ecclesiastical census in 1835, was 2,834; of whom, 1,715 belonged to the Establishment, 1,071 belonged to other denominations, and 48 were not known to belong to any religious body. The parish-church was built as a chapel-of-ease, in 1755, and cost £650. It was afterwards repaired; and, in 1808–9, it was reseated at an expense of £1,300. Sittings 1,374. Stipend £300. In 1834 there were 8 schools, attended by about 400 scholars.

Newington. This is a *quoad sacra* parish, disjoined from St. Cuthbert's in 1835. It is single and suburban, but covered with buildings; and extends, in extreme length, about ¾ of a mile, and in extreme breadth, about ¼ of a mile. Population, in 1841, 3,310. Houses, in 1841, 636. The population, according to ecclesiastical survey in 1835, was 2,950; of whom, 1,345 belonged to the Establishment, 952 belonged to other denominations, and 653 were of no ascertained religious connexion. The parish-church was built as a chapel-of-ease in 1823, and cost £6,372. Sittings 1,623. Stipend £350.—In 1834, there was an unendowed parochial school, attended by from 160 to 200 scholars. There were also 7 other schools, attended by a maximum of 212 scholars.

St. Bernard's. This is a *quoad sacra* parish, detached from St. Cuthbert's in 1834. It is single and suburban, and is nearly 1½ mile long, and about ¾ of a mile broad. Population, in 1841, 4,751. Houses 854. The population, according to ecclesiastical census in 1835, was 4,043; of whom, 2,372 belonged to the Establishment, 1,601 to other denominations, and 70 were not known to belong to any religious sect. The parish-church was built as a chapel-of-ease in 1822, and cost £4,200. Sittings 1,309. Stipend £450.—The United Secession congregation, Dean-street, Stockbridge, was established in 1829. The chapel was built in 1828, for a Relief congregation, and purchased, in an unfinished state, in 1829. It ultimately cost £2,100. Sittings 1,200. Stipend £200, with £12 sacramental expenses.—In 1834 there were in the parish 7 schools, attended by a maximum of 338 scholars.

Roxburgh. This is a *quoad sacra* parish, disjoined from St. Cuthbert's in 1834. It is single and town, and not above ¼ of a mile square. Population, in 1841, 3,683. Houses 686. The population, according to ecclesiastical survey, in 1835, was 3,292; of whom, 1,171 belonged to the Establishment, 1,702 belonged to other denominations, and 419 had not any ascertained religious connexion. The parish-church was built as a Relief chapel in 1809, and altered in 1814. The original cost was £2,960; and the value, in 1835, about £1,400 or £1,500. Sittings 830. Stipend £200.—The Relief congregation, Roxburgh terrace, assemble in a place of worship which was originally a dwelling-house, and was afterwards transmuted into the form of a church. Sittings 369. Stipend £105.—The Independent congregation, Richmond-court, was established in 1833. Their place of worship till 1840, was built about 1795 by a congregation of Baptists. Sittings 325. In 1840, a new and capacious chapel was opened.—The Hebrew congregation, Roxburgh-street, was established in 1817. In 1835, the number of families was 20, and of individuals about 106 or 110. The place of worship, originally a dwelling-house, was purchased in 1824 for £350, and converted into a synagogue at an additional cost of £80. Stipend of the minister or reader £55.—The Episcopalian congregation of St. Peter's, Roxburgh-place, was established in 1791. The place of worship consists of the first and second flats of a five-story tenement, and was originally built at the sole expense of a clergyman, who first let it at a rent of £105, and then sold it for £1,575. Sittings 420. Stipend £78 15s., together with the whole amount of the collections and offertories.

St. David's. This is a *quoad sacra* parish, disjoined from St. Cuthbert's since 1835, and having for its parochial church the quondam Gardner's Crescent chapel, which—as noticed in the statistics of St. Cuthbert's parish—was, in that year, occupied as a joint parish-church for the whole parish, *quoad civilia*. Population, in 1841, 2,910. Houses 534.

St. Paul's, Dean, and Morningside. These are *quoad sacra* parishes disjoined from St. Cuthbert's since 1835, and accommodated with new churches. The church of the first is situated in St. Leonard-street; population, in 1841, 2,845:—of the second, in the vicinity of Dean-bridge; population, in 1841, 1,920:—of the third, in the village of Morningside; population, in 1841, 1,648.

## CENSUS OF EDINBURGH IN 1841.

| | Uninhabited Houses. | Inhabited Houses. | Families. | Males. | Females. | Total 1841. | Total 1831. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. The City, comprehending the ancient and extended royalties, | 653 | 8,577 | 11,507 | 24,537 | 31,799 | 56,336 | 54,992 |
| 2. Canongate parish, | 171 | 1,499 | 2,130 | 4,169 | 4,763 | 8,932 | 10,175 |
| 3. St. Cuthbert's parish, | 894 | 12,784 | 16,208 | 31,726 | 40,178 | 71,984 | 70,887 |
| 4. The Castle, | — | — | — | 825 | 197 | 1,022 | — |
| Total population of the city and suburbs, | 1,718 | 22,860 | 29,845 | 61,257 | 76,937 | 138,194 | 136,054 |
| Population in 1831, | — | — | — | 60,727 | 75,327 | 136,054 | |
| Apparent increase, | — | — | — | 530 | 1,610 | 2,140 | |
| But deduct the population of the Castle, which does not appear to have been mixed up with that of the city or suburbs in 1831, | — | — | — | 825 | 197 | 1,022 | |
| Real increase during the last ten years, | — | — | — | | | 1,118 | |
| PARLIAMENTARY BURGH. | | | | | | | |
| 1. The City, as before, | 653 | 8,577 | 11,507 | 24,537 | 31,799 | 56,336 | |
| 2. Canongate parish, do. | 171 | 1,499 | 2,130 | 4,169 | 4,763 | 8,932 | |
| 3. Part of St. Cuthbert's parish, | 869 | 12,540 | 15,958 | 31,132 | 39,590 | 70,722 | |
| 4. Part of South Leith parish, | 45 | 559 | 705 | 1,373 | 1,856 | 3,229 | |
| 5. The Castle, as before, | — | — | — | 825 | 197 | 1,022 | |
| Total in 1841, | 1,738 | 23,175 | 30,300 | 62,036 | 78,205 | 140,241 | |

### POPULATION OF THE CITY-PARISHES, EXCLUSIVE OF THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

| | Inhabited Houses. | Fam. | Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Tolbooth, | 297 | 513 | 2216 |
| 2. High, | 466 | 646 | 2785 |
| 3. Trinity College, | 359 | 555 | 2314 |
| 4. Old, | 438 | 766 | 2949 |
| 5. Tron, | 401 | 617 | 2498 |
| 6. New North, | 337 | 599 | 2627 |
| 7. St. John's, | 272 | 459 | 2140 |
| 8. New Greyfriar's, | 344 | 549 | 2481 |
| 9. Old Greyfriar's, | 401 | 607 | 2580 |
| 10. Lady Yester's, | 275 | 410 | 1800 |
| Total of ancient royalty, | 3590 | 5721 | 24,390 |
| 1. St. Andrew's, | 696 | 797 | 4440 |
| 2. Lady Glenorchy's, *quoad sacra*, | 86 | 98 | 501 |
| 3. St. George's, | 980 | 1138 | 5518 |
| 4. St. Luke's, *quoad sacra*, | 480 | 497 | 2546 |
| 5. St. Mary's, | 1127 | 1197 | 6724 |
| 6. St. Stephen's, | 1092 | 1364 | 6744 |
| 7. Greenside, | 526 | 695 | 3105 |
| Total of extended royalty, | 4987 | 5786 | 29,588 |
| Total of ancient royalty, | 3590 | 5721 | 24,390 |
| Public Institutions of city, | — | — | 2,358 |
| Total population of city, | 8577 | 11,507 | 56,336 |

### PARISH OF CANONGATE.

| | Inhabited Houses. | Fam. | Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. The original parish, exclusive of *quoad sacra* parishes, | 819 | 1126 | 4697 |
| 2. New-street, *quoad sacra*, | 351 | 525 | 1932 |
| 3. Leith-wynd, do. | 326 | 479 | 1878 |
| 4. Public Institutions, | — | — | 425 |
| Total of Canongate parish. | 1496 | 2130 | 8932 |

### PARISH OF ST. CUTHBERT'S

| | Inhabited Houses. | Fam. | Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. The original parish, exclusive of *quoad sacra* parishes, | 8,107 | 10,609 | 46,128 |
| 2. Roxburgh, *quoad sacra*, | 686 | 894 | 3,683 |
| 3. St. Paul's, do. | 613 | 731 | 2,845 |
| 4. Newington, do. | 636 | 748 | 3,310 |
| 5. Buccleuch, do. | 621 | 668 | 3,130 |
| 6. Morningside, do. | 325 | 371 | 1,648 |
| 7. St. David's, do. | 534 | 669 | 2,910 |
| 8. Dean, do. | 357 | 440 | 1,920 |
| 9. St. Bernard's, do. | 854 | 1,007 | 4,751 |
| 10. Lady Glenorchy's, do. | 51 | 71 | 315 |
| 11. Public Institutions, | — | — | 1,264 |
| Total of St. Cuthbert's parish, | 12,784 | 16,208 | 71,901 |

### LADY GLENORCHY'S PARISH.

| | Inhabited Houses. | Families. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Within the City, | 86 | 98 | 501 |
| 2. Within St. Cuthbert's, | 51 | 71 | 315 |
| 3. Within South Leith parish, | 244 | 336 | 1341 |
| Total of Lady Glenorchy's parish, | 381 | 505 | 2157 |

*History.*

Edinburgh is of so high antiquity as to be seen, in the remote distance of its annals, enveloped in the thick haze of fable and uncertainty which ancient history throws round almost all its objects. Most writers, whatever opinions they entertain respecting the origin of the city, are agreed that the Castle-rock was fortified by the Ottadini long before their subjugation by the Romans. The most ancient name on record applied to the rock is *Castelh-Mynyd-Agned*, which means, in the language of the Britons, 'the Fortress of the hill of Agnes.' Either, therefore, the rock was fortified after the time of St. Agnes, or it was bereft, in the Christian era, of its original name. At a later date, when a monkish fable was fabricated as to its having been the residence of the daughters of the Pictish kings, it was called *Castrum Puellarum*. About or after the year 617, when the Anglo-Saxon domination in the Lothians had been established, and when Edwin, a powerful Northumbrian prince of that race, began his reign, it acquired the name of Edwin's-burgh. The Celtic population, moulding the name into affinity with their language, called it Dun Edin, and, at the same time, made the name descriptive of the site,—the words *Dun Edin* meaning 'the Face of a hill.' The town probably owed not only its name, but its origin, to the residence of the Northumbrian Edwin; for, according to the statements of Simon of Durham, it must have been a considerable village in 854.

In 1093 the Castle was the refuge of the widow and children of Malcolm Canmore, at the period of his being slain; and was besieged by Donald Bane, the brother of Canmore, and the usurper of his throne, with the view of seizing the heir to the crown. In the reign of David I. the town, though consisting of thatched and mean houses, had grown to be one of the most important in Scotland, and appears to have been for some time erected into a burgh. David I., in his charter to the canons of the Abbey of Holyrood, gave liberty to construct the burgh of Canongate; and recognised the previous existence of the church of St. Cuthbert's. William the Lion made Edinburgh castle his frequent residence, and materially promoted the progress of the town. But having been made prisoner during a hostile incursion into England, he surrendered it, in 1174, to Henry II., and did not regain it till his marriage, in 1186, with Ermengard the English princess, who brought it as a dower. In 1215 Edinburgh was the scene of the first parliament of Alexander II., and, in 1239, of a provincial synod held by Cardinal L'Aleran, legate of Pope Gregory IX. Alexander III. resided in the Castle, and made it the depository of the regalia and the archives; and he suffered in it a sort of invasion from the Earl of Dunbar, at the head of a party attached to the English interests, who expelled the patriot nobility, and dictated terms to the king.

The wars of the succession which followed the death of the Maid of Norway, grandchild to Alexander, involved Edinburgh in serious disasters. In 1291 Edward I., as the acknowledged superior of Scotland, received a surrender of the Castle, and next year he received the fealty of the abbot of Holyrood. The Castle having been withdrawn from him he captured it, in 1294, after the battle of Dunbar; and, in 1296, he received the fealty of the magistrates and inhabitants of the burgh. In 1313 the Castle was re-captured by Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray; and it was afterwards stripped of its fortifications by Robert Bruce. In 1322 the abbey of Holyrood was plundered by the army of Edward II.; in 1326 it was the scene of one of the parliaments of Robert Bruce; and, in 1328, it accommodated the celebrated parliament in which the representatives of burghs were first admitted among the seats, and which confirmed the treaty of Edward III. acknowledging the independence of Scotland. In 1334 the usurper and vassal-prince, Edward Baliol, held a parliament in Holyrood, and agreed to surrender to Edward III. the Castle, town, and county of Edinburgh. In 1336 Guy, Count of Namur, approaching the town with an army in the service of the English king, the Earl of Moray encountered him on Borough moor, drove his forces in headlong confusion into Edinburgh, and pent up a portion of them to slaughter in the narrow lane of St. Mary's-wynd, and chased the rest to a precarious and temporary retreat on the bare rock of the Castle. In 1337 Edward III. rebuilt the Castle, and left it in charge of a strong garrison. In 1341, by means of as expert a stratagem as a fertile imagination could have invented, or a brave heart carried into execution, Sir William Douglas, the Black Knight of Liddesdale, recovered the Castle to the patriots, and greatly contributed by the event to the expulsion of the English from Scotland.

The hostile incursions of the English being suspended, Edinburgh grew into more consideration. Robert Bruce had already bestowed on the burgh the harbour and mills of Leith. During the reign of David II. it was the seat of numerous parliaments, and the source of frequent issues of coin, and confessedly the chief town, though not yet the actual capital, of Scotland. During the reign of Robert II., in 1384, a company of French knights having arrived in the town to aid the arbitrary schemes of the king, the church of St. Giles was occupied as the scene of deliberation respecting a predatory warfare on the borders. Edinburgh, then the royal residence, was called by Froissart, who accompanied the French knights, the Paris of Scotland, and described as consisting of 4,000 houses, so poor that they could not afford the knights due accommodation. In 1385 Richard II. making an excursion into Scotland, gave St. Giles, the abbey of Holyrood, and the whole town to the flames; and, after looking on for five days in vengeful triumph, left all in ashes except the Castle. John Stewart, Earl of Carrick, who acted as the king's lieutenant, and who soon after succeeded to the throne under the name of Robert III., now granted permission to the citizens to raise habitations within shelter of the Castle-walls. In 1400 the Castle was repeatedly assaulted by Henry IV., but successfully defended by the Duke of Rothesay, the heir-apparent to the Scottish crown. In 1402 a parliament was held in Edinburgh to inquire into the assassination of the Duke of Rothesay. While James I. was a prisoner in England, Edinburgh partook of the desolation which swept generally over the country. In 1416 the Castle was taken by Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, but restored in 1418; and, in 1423, when a ransom was proposed to be given for the king's release, the town had advanced so far in prosperity as to be able to contribute to the object 50,000 merks of English money. After the king's return, in 1424, he often honoured Edinburgh with his residence; and, in 1429, he received, before the high altar of the church of Holyrood, the abject submission of Alexander, the rebellious Lord of the Isles. In 1430 the queen was delivered of twins, one of them the future James II., in the abbey of Holyrood. In 1431 the town was scourged with pestilence; and, in 1436, it was the scene of the last parliament of James I.

On the murder of James I., in 1436–7, Edinburgh became, in every sense, the metropolis of Scotland.

From the reign of David II. it had, in all public transactions, held the place of primary burgh, and had been frequently the seat of parliaments and the royal abode; but it shared its honours with other towns, and wanted in point of favour what it might have justly claimed in point of paramount importance and power. Now, however, its title to entire metropolitan dignity became fully recognised. Neither Perth, Stirling, nor any other resort of the king and court possessing sufficient means to protect the royal family from the murderous attacks of ferocious nobles, James II.—then only 7 years of age—fled or was conveyed, after the assassination of his father, to Edinburgh castle; and, in the same year, was crowned and held his first parliament in the abbey of Holyrood, and set up in the city the machinery of his government. During the years 1438, 1439, and 1440, the Castle was the scene of frequent contests and intrigues respecting the keeping of the king's person. In 1444 Crichton, the ablest man in Scotland, having, as the victim of faction, been dismissed from the high office of chancellor, provisioned the Castle and gave defiance to Douglas of Balveny, the royal favourite. Next year, his estates having been escheated by a parliament held in the city, and partly laid waste by military emissaries of the favourite, Crichton sallied from the Castle, and, after inflicting severe retaliation, returned within its walls. Being now besieged by the king in person, he defended himself with such skill and resolution that the Castle was gladly accepted from him, in 1445–6, on terms of capitulation, which involved his restoration to his office and to the royal favour. During these troubles, and up to 1456, James II. lavished upon the city such grants and immunities as made it much more indebted for its prosperity to him than to any other monarch. Among other favours, were permission to fortify the town with a wall, and levy a tax to defray the cost,—exemption of burgesses from the payment of any duties except a petty custom,—a grant of all the vale between Craigend gate on the east, and the highway leading to Leith on the west,—and a grant of the 'haven silver' and customs on ships entering the roadstead and harbour of Leith. In 1449 Mary of Gueldres, after having been espoused by proxy to James II. at Gueldres, was married to him in person, and pompously crowned in the abbey of Holyrood. In 1460 James II. having been killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh castle, was brought a corpse to the city he had enriched with his munificence, and interred on the spot where he had received his crown. His queen, who had imitated his taste in raising the dignity of the metropolis, and had founded and endowed Trinity church and hospital, died three years after him, and was laid in the church which she had reared.

James III., throughout his inefficient reign, conferred on Edinburgh the advantages of his residence and of several immunities. In 1461 Henry VI., after his defeat at Towton, sought refuge in Scotland, and was honourably entertained for a time in the capital. In 1469 the Princess Margaret of Denmark was married to the King, and crowned, amid splendid pageantry, in the abbey of Holyrood. In 1475 the city was so desolated with pestilence that parliament, though summoned, failed to assemble. In 1477 James III. gave to the city a charter minute, and now very curious, establishing the sites of its markets. In 1478 began those intrigues at Edinburgh of the king's brother, the Duke of Albany, to supplant him in the throne, which issued in extensive disasters to the town and country, and eventually terminated in the king's death. Albany, having been imprisoned in the Castle, effected his escape to France; and passing thence, in 1482, into England, bargained with Edward IV. to hold the crown of Scotland under him, as superior of the realm. The Duke of Gloucester, deputed by the English king, marched on Edinburgh; and meeting no resistance, was induced by Albany to spare the town from a destruction with which he had menaced it, "only taking such presents," saith Hall, "as the merchants genteelly offered him." The English Garter King-at-arms now ascended the platform of the cross, and summoned the Scottish king, who had taken refuge in the Castle, to perform all he had promised to Edward IV., and to pardon Albany. The citizens, evincing both their wealth and their patriotism, agreed to repay to the English king certain sums which he had advanced in consideration of a concerted marriage between his daughter and James' son; and, the Duke of Gloucester having been wiled away by the permanent cession of the town of Berwick, and the Duke of Albany having been pardoned by a formal act of forgiveness, the provost and citizens, assisted by the latter, processed to the Castle to escort the king from his durance. James III. and Albany mutually embraced, and then rode together to Holyrood-house, amid the tumultuous joy of a deluded people; and the king bestowed on the inhabitants some munificent expressions of his gratitude for their patriotism in the season of his distress. At the close of 1482 Albany, immediately after having been received into favour, and injudiciously constituted Lieutenant-general of the realm, intrigued once more against the king. James III., however, by retiring into the Castle, and rousing the citizens, disappointed his purposes of treason. Edinburgh, by its loyalty to the sovereign, and especially by its prompt performance of all its stipulations with England, obtained great praise, and, in reference to the ample resources which it evinced itself to possess, was called by the Continuator of the Annals of Croyland "ditissimum oppidum." Early in 1488 the king, hard pressed by a powerful combination of insurgents, and obliged to leave the city and flee to the north, deposited his treasure and valuable effects in the Castle, and supplied it with ordnance and provisions to sustain a siege; but he was assassinated in the same year, and proved to have been only heaping up store for his murderers.

Late in 1488, the first parliament of James IV. assembled in Edinburgh, amid the guilty triumphs of rebellious faction; and for some time succeeding the early part of the next year, the castle, town, and shire were under the domination of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. As James IV. grew up in years, he frequently invited the knights of every country to tournaments at Edinburgh, and took great delight in rendering the city a busy scene of magnificent entertainments. In 1503 the king was, with gorgeous parade and pomp, married, at Holyrood-house, to Lady Margaret, the eldest daughter of Henry VII. In 1508 the printing-press was introduced to Edinburgh by Chapman & Millar, under a royal charter; and it produced curious specimens, some of which are still preserved in the Advocates' library. About the same time, the king, continuing to reside in the capital, entertained the French ambassador at great expense, and with coarse profusion. In 1513, while a dreadful plague had broken out and was desolating Edinburgh, James, preparing for a hapless war, busied himself in inspecting his artillery in the Castle and the outfit of his navy at Newhaven; and, having summoned the whole array of his kingdom to assemble on the Borough-moor, he marched thence to his disastrous defeat and violent death on the field of Flodden.

The magistrates and numerous burgesses of Edinburgh having followed the late king in his fatal expe-

dition, drew upon the city apprehensions of fearful retaliation. All men able to bear arms were instantly ordered to stand, if necessary, to the defence of the walls; and other vigorous measures were adopted to maintain a stern resistance. But the privy-council withdrew for some months to Stirling; and there James V. was crowned. Early in 1514 the magistrates of Edinburgh, fearful of disasters with which the city seemed menaced, raised a permanent city-guard of 24 men, levied £500 Scots for the extending of the fortifications and the purchase of artillery, and ordered the erection of the second or southern wall, considerable part of which at Laurieston and Drummond-street still stands. In 1515 the putative Duke of Albany, to whom all eyes were turned for giving stability to the fragile and shattered government, and vigour to the Scottish arms, was received in Edinburgh with unwonted magnificence and processional demonstrations of feeling; and he proclaimed at the cross the peace for Scotland which France had negociated with England. In the same year a parliament which assembled in the city, appointed him protector and governor of Scotland during the minority of the infant king. But Albany, though residing at Holyrood-house, and wielding all the power of royalty, thought himself insecure unless he should obtain command of the young king and his mother's persons, who had retired to the Castle. Forcible measures were adopted which first drove the queen to take flight with the young prince to Stirling,—next compelled her to yield up the fortress of that town, and return to Edinburgh castle,—and next converted the latter place into a state-prison for the infant monarch. In the meantime, the town became the scene of frequent tumults and copious bloodshed, from contentions among the nobles, and from strifes for superiority in the magistracy. On one occasion, upwards of 200 men were slain on the streets in a melee, popularly commemorated under the odd name of "Cleanse the causeway," between the Hamiltons and the Douglases. On another occasion, there was an encounter with similar results, between the partizans of the Earls of Huntly and Moray, and those of Lords Rothes and Lindsay. These facts, and others of kindred character which occurred, evince that, under the regency of Albany, the metropolis enjoyed neither the amenity of civilized manners, nor the most ordinary protection of common law. In 1519 and 1520, while Albany was absent in France, the city lay prostrate beneath the twofold scourge of devastation by the plague, and of the ascendency of lawless violence maintained with the aid of an armed force from the borders. In 1522, Albany having returned from France, a parliament held in the city authorized the removal of the young king from the Castle to Stirling, but was too feeble to reform the popular profligacy of manners, or to strengthen the weakness of the laws. At the close of 1523, Albany met the parliament at Edinburgh for the last time; and in May 1524, he departed for ever from Holyrood-house to France, leaving the Scottish government and the police of the metropolis in a state of utter confusion.

In July 1524, the queen brought James V., now in his 13th year from Stirling to Edinburgh, and caused proclamation to be made that he had assumed the government. In November of this same year, while parliament was sitting, the Earl of Angus, who had been married to the queen, broke into Edinburgh, with several other chiefs and 400 armed followers; and, having vaunted or proclaimed themselves at the cross to be good subjects, went to the council of state, and demanded that the queen should be deprived of the guardianship of the infant king. The Castle immediately fired upon the town, and killed several innocent persons; and Angus, menaced, along with his fellow-insurgents, by a body of hackbutters who had been called out against him, and having received a mandate from the king to retire from the city, withdrew to Dalkeith. Early in 1525, a coalition and division of patronage having been effected between the queen and her opponents, the young king, who had taken refuge in the Castle, removed his residence to Holyrood-house, and afterwards went in person to meet his parliament in the Tolbooth, his crown being borne before him by Angus. In 1525, Angus acquired such an ascendency as, while he dictated to the whole kingdom, enabled him to subject the metropolis to the will, and impoverish it for the pampering of his creatures; and, from that date till his final disgrace and forfeiture in 1528, he occasioned continual disturbances and tumultuous movements both in Edinburgh and throughout the country, in opposing first the queen and next the monarch. About 1528, additional excitements arose in the city from the private diffusion of the principles of the Reformation. In May 1532, after various establishments for the administration of equity had been tried and rejected, the college of justice, or system of national law-courts the same *in limine* which exists at present, was founded. This event was the greatest in intrinsic importance which had yet graced the annals of the city, and immediately raised the dignity and influence of the city, and occasioned it to become the resort of many families from among the best portion of the community who possessed a competency of worldly wealth. In the same year, and during two or three years following, the magistrates, and even the parliament, adopted measures to remove nuisances which hitherto had defiled or obstructed the streets, and diffused putridity among the lanes, and occasioned the lampoonings of wit and the severities of satire; and they now ordered the thoroughfares to be paved, lanthorns to be hung out at night, the meal-market to be removed from High-street to "some honest place," where it would be no obstruction, and a substantial wall to be built from Netherbow to Trinity College church. In August 1534, Norman Gourlay and David Straiton were tried and condemned, at Holyrood-house, for the heresy of the Protestant faith, and executed at Greenside. In 1537, Magdalene, the first consort of James V., arrived from France at Leith, made a triumphal entrance into Edinburgh amid magnificent processions and joyous acclaims, and, in forty days, was carried a corpse to the royal tomb in Holyrood abbey. In July 1538, Mary of Guise, James V.'s second wife, entered Edinburgh amid similar greetings to those which had been accorded to her predecessor, and was treated by the citizens with rich presents, and "with farces and plays." At the close of 1542, James V., having died at Falkland, was buried in Holyrood by the side of his first wife.

The regents Arran and Beaton having rejected some ambitious schemes of Henry VIII. respecting the person of their infant Queen Mary, who was only a week old at her father's death, the Earl of Hertford arrived in the Forth with a numerous fleet and army, and, besides inflicting numerous devastations on other towns and the country, set fire to Edinburgh, burnt the abbey and palace of Holyrood, and made an unsuccessful attempt upon the Castle. In 1548, the city, after being again menaced by an English force, was garrisoned by part of a French reinforcement of 6,000 men under D'Esse. In 1551, the queen-dowager, after conveying her infant-daughter to France, was received, on her return to Edinburgh, with distinguished honours; and in 1554, having been constituted regent of the kingdom, she

encouraged plays in the city, and cajoled the magistrates to defray much of the expense. In October 1555, John Knox arrived in the city, and speedily occasioned a shifting of its scenes. Next year a concourse of people assembled in and around Blackfriars' church, to protect him from the hostile proceedings of an ecclesiastical judicatory. Early in 1557, Knox having gone to Geneva, Harlow and Willock, two other reformers, arrived, and successfully preached their doctrine in Edinburgh and Leith. In December of the same year, a few nobles signed the first covenant in Edinburgh, and were the germ of "the Congregation." In June 1558, an invasion from England being apprehended, the burgesses of Edinburgh voluntarily agreed to maintain upwards of 700 armed men for the defence of the city. Next month, the reformers and the queen-regent came to an open rupture. On the anniversary of St. Giles, when the priests carried an effigy of the patron saint with great processional pomp along the streets, the populace flamed forth in indignation, dispersed the ecclesiastics, and tore the effigy in pieces. In 1559, Knox having returned from Geneva, and the army of the congregation approaching the town from the north, the magistrates ordered all the gates except two to be shut, and these two to be guarded; and they sent commissioners to meet the reformers at Linlithgow, and treat with them; and placed a guard of sixty men to protect St. Giles' church. When the army of the congregation entered Edinburgh, they took possession of the mint, and of the offices of government; but found the work of upsetting popish altars, and destroying the paraphernalia of popish ceremonies, and converting monasteries into private dwellings, sufficiently accomplished by the populace. Open hostilities now occurred in regular warfare between the troops of the reformed, and the troops of the queen-regent. Leith, which was in a fortified condition, was the head-quarters of the Romish or government party, who were aided by the opportune arrival of an auxiliary force from France; Edinburgh was the head-quarters of the reformed party, and entirely in their possession; and the fine plain which stretches between the Calton-hill and Leith, was the scene of frequent skirmishes and resolute onslaughts. The irregular troops of the reformed could ill cope with the well-disciplined auxiliaries from France; but, eventually aided by a force from Elizabeth of England, they succeeded, about the middle of 1560, to expel the queen-regent's forces from the kingdom, to dismantle Leith, and to remove every hinderance to the ascendency and the civil establishment of the principles for which they contended. Edinburgh, now in undisputed possession of the reformers, and entirely freed from the influences which had hitherto swayed it, underwent an almost entire change of moral aspect, yet did not pass through the transition without some ebullitions of popular feeling, and some riotous movements on the part of small portions of its people. Women were prohibited from keeping taverns; the market-day was changed from Sunday to Saturday and Monday; measures were adopted for the suppression of immorality; the reformed religion was introduced to all the places of worship, and enforced on the attention of the whole population; and on the 20th December, 1560, the first General Assembly of the Kirk assembled under the local sanction of the magistrates.

In August 1561, Mary, the young queen, arrived at Leith from France; and she made a public entry into Edinburgh amid clamorous and showy demonstrations both of welcome to her person, and of caution against interference with the recent changes in religion. Splendid dresses were prepared; the public streets were ornamented; and as she issued from the Castle, where she dined, a boy descended, as if from a cloud, and delivered to her a Bible, a psalter, the keys of the Castle gates, and some verses containing "terrible significations of the vengeance of God upon idolaters." Having arranged her government at Holyrood-house, she set out on a progress to visit her principal towns throughout the country, and left the metropolis, as she found it, wholly under the power of the reformers. In June 1562, the town-council ordered the figure of St. Giles to be displaced from the banner of the city, and substituted by the thistle; and ordained that no one should be eligible to any civic office who was not of the reformed faith. In May 1563, the queen, dressed in her robes and wearing her crown, met her parliament in the capital, and concurred in an act of oblivion as to the proceedings of the Lords of the Congregation. Edinburgh, with Knox for its minister, and the General Assembly for its most influential court, now gave tone to the whole country, and lifted the spirit of religious reform up to a point of high dominance which was sufficiently menacing to the adherents of popery, and little careful of pleasing the monarch. On the 28th July, 1565, Lord Darnley was proclaimed king at the market-cross; and at 5 o'clock on the following morning was married to the queen within the chapel of Holyrood. On the 9th March, 1566, David Rizzio was assassinated in the queen's presence in her supper-apartment at Holyrood; and on the 19th June of the same year, she was delivered, in a small room in the Castle, of her son James. On the 10th February, 1567, Darnley, then lying in a convalescent state in the house of Kirk of Field, was blown up with gunpowder; and on the 15th May following, Bothwell, who was believed to have been the author of Darnley's murder, and who had repudiated his wife, was married to the queen in Holyrood, by Adam Bothwell, bishop of Orkney. On the 6th of June, a smouldering popular indignation having begun to belch up in flames, Mary and her husband fled from the city, pursued by 800 horsemen. On the 11th, the associated insurgents, amounting to 3,000 men, marched upon Edinburgh, and though the gates were shut against them, easily entered, and took possession of the seat and the powers of government. On the 14th, she was brought from Carberry-hill (see CARBERRY-HILL) to Edinburgh, and conducted through the streets, amid popular insults, to the house of Sir Simon Preston, the provost; and next day, she was sent off a prisoner to Lochleven castle. Her valuables within Holyrood-house were seized; her plate sent to the mint to be converted into coin; and her chapel in Holyrood spoiled of its furniture and ornaments, and generally demolished. The last of these acts, however, was chargeable, not on the body of the successful insurgent chiefs, but only on the Earl of Glencairn: see HOLYROOD.

A government was now formed in the name of James VI., the infant son of Mary; and on the 22d of August, 1567, the Earl of Murray was proclaimed, at the cross of Edinburgh, the regent of the kingdom. At the coronation of the infant king in the church of Stirling, three of the magistrates of Edinburgh attended to represent the city. In 1568, when the nation was violently excited by Mary's escape from her imprisonment and the brief civil war which followed, the metropolis was in arms to repress insurrection, and was, at the same time, desolated with pestilence. On intelligence of the regent Murray's assassination in January 1569–70, at Linlithgow, the city was thrown into great confusion, and put under a strong guard night and day; and the Lords of the court of session were with difficulty

dissuaded from abandoning it as too tumultuous a scene to be the seat of their court. The chiefs of the queen's party marched upon Edinburgh from Linlithgow, and were received within the walls by Kirkcaldy, the governor of the Castle, the provost of the town, and one of the ablest soldiers of the period. Kirkcaldy ordered all who opposed the queen to leave the town within six hours, seized the arms of the citizens, planted a battery on the tower of St. Giles', and repaired the walls and strengthened the gates of the city. A war now commenced within the limits of the metropolis and its suburbs, the miseries of which did not soon come to an end. In May 1571, two parliaments sat in the harassed city,—the one on the queen's side, in the Tolbooth,—and the other, on the king's side, in the Canongate. While the two legislatures fulminated forfeitures at each other, their respective partizans fought frequent skirmishes in the neighbourhood and the streets. The Castle was kept for the queen, with great superiority of advantage; and Holyrood-house was retained for the king by the regent Lennox. A small army, sent from Berwick by Elizabeth, eventually crushed the queen's party, and, on the 29th May, 1573, forced the Castle to capitulate. Kirkcaldy and his brother, though they surrendered on the understanding of being favourably treated, were hanged at the cross. The quick succession of four regents, who fell amidst the furies of civil war, neither quieted the nation, nor brought peace to the metropolis.

At length, in March 1577–8, James VI. himself came upon the unsettled stage. Having summoned a parliament to meet in Edinburgh, and resolved to remove his residence from Stirling, he made a magnificent entry into the metropolis on the 17th October, 1579, and passed to the palace of Holyrood, with a cavalcade of 2,000 horse. In December 1580, the Earl of Morton was called to account by the privy-council for his many crimes, and, in particular, for being accessary to the murder of Darnley. He was first warded in Holyrood, next sent to the Castle, next removed under a strong guard to Dumbarton, and eventually brought back to Edinburgh, and guillotined with the infamous instrument called "the Maiden," which he himself, it is believed, introduced to the country, and which afterwards drank the blood of patriots and martyrs. When the king's provocation of his reformed subjects by his attempted extensions of the royal prerogative, led, in 1582, to his capture in the raid of Ruthven, the conspirators brought him to Holyrood-house, and demanded of the magistrates a body of hackbutters to guard him in the palace. In January 1583 two ambassadors arrived from France to solicit his freedom. The king ordered the magistrates to entertain them with a banquet. But the ministers of the city appointed the day of feasting to be a day of fasting, and occupied the whole of it in successive religious services in St. Giles', in the course of which they used language less measured than the taste of a later age would approve respecting all the parties connected with the banquet. The king, having freed himself from thraldom, established a guard of forty gentlemen on horseback for the protection of his person, and made adequate provision for the governor of the Castle. Having arrived, in 1587, at the legal age of twenty-one, he made a royal banquet in Holyrood-house for reconciling his factious nobles; and, with puerile conceit, made irascible men walk hand in hand to the cross, and there partake a collation of wine and sweetmeats provided by the magistrates, and pledge one another in the juice of the grape to mutual forgiveness and future amity. When intelligence arrived in August 1588, of the approach of the Spanish Armada, the magistrates commanded the citizens to provide themselves with arms in order to guard the coast, and raised a body of 300 men to defend the city. James was in the practice of ordering the magistrates to entertain his friends, and, by draining their coffers with the costs of banquets, he brought the metropolis into a less opulent condition than had graced it during several preceding reigns; and now, in the prospect of his marriage with the princess Anne of Denmark, he commanded the magistrates to find suitable accommodation and entertainment for the royal bride, from the time of her arrival at Leith till Holyrood-house could be duly fitted out for her reception. The magistrates paid 5,000 merks to be excused; and afterwards, when the bride was driven back by adverse winds, and when James himself, with more enterprise than he was supposed to possess, determined to cross the ocean and convey her home, they provided him, at enormous cost, with a beautiful and commodious ship for the voyage. In May 1590 the royal pair arrived at Leith, and were received in Edinburgh with acclamations of welcome; and six days after their arrival the queen was crowned in Holyrood. In December 1590 the Earl of Bothwell having broken into the palace at the hour of supper, and laboured by fire and demolition to overcome obstructions in his way to the king's apartment, the citizens ran to the rescue, forced Bothwell to flee, and captured eight of his followers, who were executed on the morrow. In September 1593 James vainly renewed attempts, which he had formerly made, to dictate to the city in the choice of its council and magistrates; and in November he even issued a proclamation, forbidding any person to enter Edinburgh without his leave. In February 1594, when the queen was delivered of Prince Henry at Stirling the town-council of Edinburgh presented the king with ten tuns of wine, and sent 100 citizens, richly accoutred, to attend the baptism; and next year, when Bothwell continued to raise treasonous tumults, they appointed the sovereign a body-guard of fifty citizens. In September 1595 the boys of the High school broke into rebellion; and one of them fired a pistol from the school-house, and shot one of the magistrates who had been summoned to reduce them to order. In August 1596, when the princess Elizabeth was born, the magistrates were invited to the baptism in Holyrood-house; and they made a promise of 10,000 merks to be paid to the princess on the day of her marriage,—a promise which not only was fulfilled, but raised to 15,000 merks. In December 1596 the clergy and citizens, irritated and alarmed at what they believed to be menacing interferences of the king with religious liberty, a serious tumult broke out in the city, and rolled along toward the town-house to attack the king and his council, who sat in consultation. The provost and magistrates opportunely came upon the theatre, and, by skilful management, assuaged the storm. James fled from the city, issued a proclamation which painted in dark colours the objects of the uproarious but harmless tumult, and sent a charge to the magistrates to arrest the ministers, and, in consequence, obliged the latter to flee from the country. The privy-council also declared the tumult to have been traitorous; the several judicatories were removed to Leith; and the Court of Session was directed to sit at Perth after January 1597. The town-council, as well as the inhabitants, were now completely alarmed, and sent a deputation of citizens to Linlithgow, to make unqualified submissions, and to sue for pardon. James made a public entry into the city with great ceremony, and, in March 1597—moved partly by the people's tears and 30,000 merks of their money, and partly by the in-

terposition of Elizabeth of England—formally pardoned the tumult, and drank with the provost and magistrates in token of reconciliation. In 1599 the king came once more into collision with the ministers of Edinburgh, he having invited to the city a company of English players, and the presbytery denouncing histrionic performances as positively sinful. This company of actors was the first who appeared on a Scottish stage after the Reformation, and is supposed to have included Shakspeare. In 1600 Robert Bruce, the favourite minister of the city, and four of his clerical brethren, were banished by proclamation at the cross, and forbidden, on pain of death, to preach or to come within 10 miles of the king's residence, for the crime of being sceptical as to the reality of the Gowrie conspiracy; and the dead bodies of the Earl of Gowrie and his brother were brought from Perth to Edinburgh, and hung up at the market-cross as the bodies of traitors.

James having succeeded to the crown of England by the demise of Elizabeth, on the 24th March, 1603, many persons hastened from London to Edinburgh with the welcome news. On the 31st March the nobility and the Lyon King-at-arms proclaimed the event at the cross. On the Sabbath previous to his departure for England, he attended public worship in St. Giles', and, at the close of the sermon, delivered a formal valedictory address. At this period, and during some subsequent years, Edinburgh, in common with other Scottish towns, severely suffered by frequent visitations of plague. In 1608 James empowered the magistrates to wear gowns, and to have a sword of state carried before them in their processions. In 1616 the king, in fulfilment of a promise made at his departure, paid a visit to Edinburgh. Arriving at the West Port, he was received by the magistrates in their robes, and some citizens in velvet habits; and was treated to an oration by the town-clerk, abounding in the most fulsome and rhapsodical flattery. The citizens afterwards entertained him with a sumptuous banquet, and presented him with 10,000 merks of double golden angels, in a silver vason. In June 1617 James convened his 22d parliament in Edinburgh, and sanctioned, or rather instigated, its passing decrees for the resuscitation of prelacy, and the improved support of the Castle. After presiding at a scholastic disputation of the professors of the university, he departed in September 1617 for London. News of his death, in March 1625, having arrived, the ministers of the city praised him, in funeral sermons, as a most peaceable and religious prince.

On the 31st March, 1625, Charles I. was proclaimed at the cross; and the town-council agreed to advance to him the assessment of the city, and to contribute to the maintenance of 10,000 men; and they, at the same time, provided for the city-guard, and for the discipline of all the citizens. On the 12th June, 1633, Charles visited Edinburgh, to be crowned king of Scotland. He was received at the West Port by the magistrates in red furred gowns, and 60 councillors in velvet dresses; and conducted along the streets with a display of pageantry more gorgeous than had graced the public entry of his father, and indicating increase in civic wealth. On the 18th he was crowned in the Abbey church of Holyrood with unwonted splendour; and on the 20th he assembled his first Scottish parliament, mainly for the purpose, as would appear, of carrying out his projects in favour of prelacy, and the introduction of a liturgy. By the acts of this parliament, and by the erection of the bishopric of Edinburgh, his brief residence, though hailed at the moment with demonstrations of delight, ignited a smouldering, and far-spreading, but fierce fire of discontent. Scarcely had he returned to London when the hidden fire burst forth into a blaze. When the liturgy, which was chiefly copied from that of England, was read in St. Giles', a tumult ensued. In October 1637 a great concourse of persons of every rank resorted to Edinburgh to avow their discontent, and declare their opposition. A proclamation, commanding them to disperse, only produced a new tumult. The withdrawal of the privy-council and the court of session to Linlithgow was followed by increased uproar and confusion. During 1638 discontent was animated into organized insurrection. A convocation assembled in Edinburgh to oppose the liturgy, and adopted the strong measure of renewing the Covenant. The magistrates now ordered the citizens to prepare for war; and the Covenanters, on their side, drew to arms. On the 22d September proclamation was made—but at too late a date, and in too exacerbated a condition of the popular feeling—that the liturgy was abandoned. In December the Covenanters beleagured the Castle, and were aided by the town-council with a force of 500 men, and a subsidy of £50,000 Scotch. But a pacification taking place in May 1639, at Berwick, the Castle was delivered to the Marquis of Hamilton as the King's officer. A parliament, which sat in Edinburgh in December 1639, broke up amid mutual criminations of unconstitutional conduct. In 1640 fresh preparations were begun for determined war. The magistrates appointed a night-guard, exercised the citizens in arms, and raised fortifications to defend the town against the Castle. Ruthven, the governor of the Castle, fired upon the city; but being invested by Lesley, the general of the Covenanters, was forced to surrender. The treaty of Ripon put an end to hostilities. In August 1641 Charles revisited Edinburgh, and pardoned and conciliated the insurgents. Having been well-received by the magistrates, and sumptuously entertained at the cost of £12,000 Scotch, he departed in November. The magistrates still adhered to the Covenant, and raised for its support a regiment of 1,200 men, at the expense of £60,000 Scotch. In October 1643 the Solemn League and Covenant was sworn in St. Giles'. In March 1645 a plague again desolated the city; but happily was the last with which it has been afflicted.

After the execution of Charles I. Edinburgh joined in the national engagement in favour of Charles II., and engaged to contribute a quota of 1,200 men. But, in lieu of the men, the town-council afterwards offered to pay £40,000 Scotch; yet, in consequence of impoverishment by plague and civil war, they were in so disastrous a predicament that they first thought of borrowing the money, and next pleaded exemption from paying it, on the ground that it had been promised in an unlawful cause. In May 1650 the Marquis of Montrose was brought a prisoner into the city, conveyed along the streets in ignominious parade, tried and condemned by the parliament, and publicly executed at the cross. Having obtained the consent of the exiled Charles II. to be their king, the magistrates, in July 1650, proclaimed him at the cross. Lesley, the commander of the Scottish troops, having been subdued at Dunbar, on the 3d September, by Cromwell, who had crossed the Tweed and menaced the metropolis, Edinburgh was abandoned to its own fears, and left by the magistrates without a government. On the 7th September Cromwell took possession of the city, and three months later forced the Castle to capitulate. In December 1651 the magistrates returned and resumed the government. Commissioners from Cromwell for ruling Scotland having arrived, in January 1652, at Dalkeith, the citizens of Edinburgh were so humbled that they felt obliged to ask their

consent before proceeding to elect new magistrates. The metropolis now enjoyed, for several years, a degree of repose to which it had long been a stranger; but it was so impoverished that scarcely a person was able to pay a debt,—the city itself being unable to satisfy a claim upon it for £55,000 sterling. When intelligence arrived in 1660 of the Restoration, the town-council addressed a letter to the king, congratulating him on his recovery of the throne; the town-clerk made a journey to London, and presented £1,000 sterling for the royal acceptance; and the citizens expressed their joy by partaking of a sumptuous feast at the market-cross. Charles ratified some old privileges, empowered the magistrates to levy a new civic tax, abolished the English tribunals in Scotland, and directed a parliament to meet at Edinburgh for the adjustment of the national affairs. Parliaments which met in January 1661, and May 1662, abolished presbytery, condemned the covenants, restored prelacy, and, in consequence, incited the Covenanters to arms, and threw the metropolis and the country into confusion. Edinburgh was put into a posture of defence; the gates were barricaded; ingress or egress was prohibited without a passport; the gentlemen of the neighbouring territory were called in to afford their aid; and the courts of law placed its members under arms. In December 1666 ten of the Covenanters who had been captured in the action of Rullion-green, were executed in Edinburgh. During the whole period of Charles II.'s reign, from the year 1663, the metropolis was the scene of the trial, torture, and execution of vast numbers of Covenanters, many of them the best and brightest men of the age. But the tyranny which was exercised, the inquisitorial proceedings which were carried on, the martyrdoms which were perpetrated, the demonstrations of a ferociously persecuting spirit which were made, and the military manœuvres of a standing army which were practised, did not for an hour awe the inhabitants into submission, and scarcely succeeded in even repressing them from attempting bold though hopeless deeds of insurrection. At the execution of one Mitchell, who was concerned in an attempt to assassinate the archbishop of St. Andrews in the High-street, bands of women assailed the scaffold, and made a strenuous endeavour to effect a rescue. During 1679 the Duke of York—the future James VII.—resided in Edinburgh, was magnificently entertained by the magistrates, and introduced the drama and other appliances of fashionable dissipation. In 1680 the students of the university having, in contempt, probably, of the Duke of York's religious creed, resolved to burn the Pope in effigy, the magistrates interposed, and a tumult ensued. The college was now, for a time, shut up; and the students exiled under a prohibition not to approach within twelve miles of the town. In May 1682 the Duke of York, after having utterly effeminated the capital, and diffused an idle and ruinous taste for show and extravagance, and lured the magistrates into numerous acts of mean servility, took his departure for London.

Intelligence having arrived of the demise of Charles II., in February, 1685, a stage was erected at the cross, the militia drawn out, and proclamation, amid pompous displays, made of the accession of James VII. On the 20th June the Earl of Argyle was brought into Edinburgh, paraded along the streets, bound, uncovered, and preceded by the hangman, and publicly executed with every accompaniment of ignominy. On the 1st of November, a letter from the king, dispensing with the test, and indicating favour to papists, was read at the privy-council. Early in 1686 an order, dictated by the king, was issued by the privy-council, forbidding the booksellers of Edinburgh to print or sell any document which reflected upon popery. A subsequent order, authorizing the public and open celebration of mass, occasioned a popular tumult. A journeyman baker, who was concerned in the tumult, having been ordered by the privy-council to be whipped along the streets, a mob rose to his rescue, beat the executioner, and continued all night in riotous possession of the town. The king's guards and soldiers from the Castle were brought out to the assistance of the town-guard, and, firing upon the mob, killed two men and a woman. Next day several of the rioters were scourged amid a double file of musqueteers and pikemen; a drummer was shot for having uttered an expression of strong antipathy to papists; and a fencing-master was hanged at the cross simply for having expressed approbation of the recent tumults, and drunk the toast of 'Confusion to Papists.' On the 29th of April, 1686, a parliament was convened at Edinburgh, to which was read a letter from the king proposing indulgence to the Roman Catholics; which included among its members the Lord-chancellor Perth, who was a Papist, and had not taken the test required by law; and which, though sufficiently pliant, was not so servile as the king desired in adopting and enforcing his religious schemes. James, persecuting and spurning the sturdier members for their votes, did by his own authority what the parliament refused to do,—he took the Roman Catholics under his protection, assigned them for the exercise of their religion the chapel of Holyrood abbey, commanded the magistrates to be conservators of their privileges, and promoted as many of them as possible to places in the privy-council, and the offices of government. Watson, a popish printer, was appointed by the king the printer to the royal family, and by the privy-council the printer of all the prognostications in Edinburgh; and he carried through the press the numerous books whose imprints indicate their having been printed during the reign of James II. "in Holyrood-house." Some minor particulars mentioned by Lord Fountainhall sufficiently indicate the deep undercurrent in the direction of popery which flowed beneath the surface of the king's public enactments. "On the 23d of November, 1686," says he, "the king's yacht arrived from London, at Leith with the altar, vestments, images, priests, and their apurtenants, for the popish chapel in the Abbey of Holyrood. On St. Andrew's day, the chapel was consecrated, by holy water, and a sermon by Wedderington. On the 8th of February, 1688, Ogstoun the bookseller, was threatened, for selling Archbishop Usher's sermons against the papists, and the History of the French Persecutions; and all the copies were taken from him; though popish books were printed and sold. On the 22d of March the rules of the popish college, in the abbey of Holyrood were published, inviting children to be educated gratis." But James VII. had now run his race of religious folly, and was about to forfeit for himself and his heirs the crowns which he had meretriciously adorned with Roman gems. Throughout the months of September and October, 1688, his officers of state at Edinburgh acted as if they expected an invasion from Holland. Throughout August and November the court of session almost ceased to sit, considering its functions to have ceased from the apparent dissolution of the government. On the 3d December the students of the university, acting as the tools of the influential parties, burned the Pope in effigy, and clamoured for a free parliament. At length the Chancellor, the Earl of Perth, in whose person rested the whole government of Scotland, indicated, by his flight from Edinburgh to the Highlands, that the metropolis and the country were freed from

caprices and the tyrannies of the dynasty of the Stuarts.

No sooner was it known that William, Prince of Orange, had landed, and that the regular troops were withdrawn from Scotland, than Edinburgh was peopled with crowds of Presbyterians pouring into it from every part of the country, and became a scene of tumultuous confusion. A mob rose, drums were beat through the streets, and a rush was made upon every thing identified with popery. The populace and the students ran to the abbey of Holyrood to demolish the chapel; but were fired upon and repulsed by the guard, 12 of their number being killed. Wallace, the captain of the guard, refusing, when called upon, to surrender, another rush was made upon his party, and terminated in the slaughter of some, and the capture of the rest. The mob now pillaged the Abbey church and private chapel of Holyrood, pulled down the Jesuits' college, plundered and sacked the religious houses and private dwellings of Roman Catholics, burned at the cross the paraphernalia of the chapels for saying mass, and made a general demolition of whatever was popish, or connected with the ecclesiastical policy of the dethroned monarch. Guards were now placed throughout the city to prevent further tumults. Nor—owing to the discretion of the Duke of Gordon, the governor, who yet refused to resign his command—did the Castle fire upon the town during the season of violence. On the 25th December the students paraded, with the college-mace before them, and a musical band, to the cross, and there again burnt the pope in effigy, —the town-council, and the portion of the privy-councillors who had not fled, looking on with approbation. The magistrates, notwithstanding their former sycophantish submission to James, were among the first to offer their services to the Prince of Orange; and on the 28th December they addressed him, congratulating him on his success, and assuring him of their cheerful concurrence in preserving their religion and their liberties. On the 14th of March, 1689, a convention of Estates was held at Edinburgh; and declared the forfeiture of James VII., offered the crown of Scotland to William and Mary, abolished prelacy, and re-established presbyterianism. On the 26th of March the magistrates of the city gave their oath of fidelity to the Estates. On the 11th of April William and Mary were proclaimed at the cross king and queen. During the sitting of the convention 6,000 Covenanters from the west protected its members, and preserved the peace of the city. Viscount Dundee, better known as Graham of Claverhouse, prowled about the city for a while with a small armed body of about fifty horse; and when about to retire before the forces which were accumulating within its walls, he climbed up the western side of the Castle-rock to a postern now closed up, and held a conference with the Duke of Gordon, who still maintained possession of the fort. An alarm now arose that the Castle was about to bombard the Parliament-house, and scatter the convention; but was magnanimously quelled within doors by the president, the Duke of Hamilton, who turned the lock, and declared that members should not depart till there was actual danger. The adherents of the revolution were suddenly summoned to the streets by beat of drum; and, in crowding together into masses, gave the city the appearance of hurried preparation to resist a menacing attack. On the 13th of June, 1690, the last hopes of the Jacobites having been slain at Killiecrankie, the Castle was surrendered by the Duke of Gordon. Several Jacobite plots were at various periods discovered in the city, but were easily crushed. In July 1690 the magistrates were empowered to raise a revenue for maintaining the city-guard. An act was soon after passed, though not without opposition, to enable the corporation to pay its debts. During the whole of the reign of William the city was disgraced with the practice of torture, in nearly as cruel a degree as under the later Stuarts. In 1698 a statute was enacted by the Scottish parliament, against erecting houses in Edinburgh of a greater height than five stories, or of less thickness of wall in the ground story than three feet. On the 3d of February, 1700, a dreadful conflagration broke out on the south side of Parliament-square, and consumed the Treasury-room, the old Royal exchange, and extensive piles of building on the south and east sides of the square. Early in the same year the whole of the printers of Edinburgh, and some other parties, were severely prosecuted for the publication of pamphlets reflecting on the government. As the year 1700 advanced, the massacre of Glenco, the disregard of the Scottish privileges at the treaty of Ryswick, and particularly the opposition of the king to the recently formed company for trading to Africa and Indies, and the failure of the settlement which this company attempted to establish on the isthmus of Darien, exacerbated the people of Edinburgh and provoked them to open violence. On the arrival of news which were temporarily favourable respecting the Darien settlement, a mob obliged most of the inhabitants to illuminate, committed outrages on the houses which were not lit up in obedience to their dictation, secured the avenues to the city, and burned the doors of the Tolbooth, and set at liberty the victims of prosecution for libel upon government. When news shortly after arrived that the settlement was destroyed, and the hopes and capital of the trading company demolished, the mob were so furious that the officers of state and the royal commissioner to parliament fled from the city to escape becoming victims to the popular indignation.

Intelligence having arrived in March, 1702, of the demise of William, Queen Anne was proclaimed at the cross with the usual ceremonies. In March, 1704, a large quantity of popish paraphernalia, consisting of sacerdotal habiliments, communion-table linen, pictures, chalices, crucifixes, whipping-cords, rosaries, consecrated stones, relics, remissions and indulgences, were, by order of the privy-council, carried to the cross, and there burned or otherwise destroyed. In March, 1705, a vessel belonging to the English East India company having put into the Forth, the crew were suspected of piracy, aggravated by murder, upon the crew of a Scottish vessel in the East Indies; and—more in retaliation of the uncompensated seizure in the Thames of a vessel belonging to the Scottish African company, than in due appreciation of their imputed conduct—they were tried in Edinburgh, and condemned. The evidence against them appearing slender, intercessions were made for the royal mercy on their behalf. But the populace were deeply enraged, and, on the day appointed for the execution, congregated in vast numbers round the Parliament-house, where the privy-council and the magistrates were assembled in deliberation whether and how the victims should escape. The magistrates, aware of the revengeful fury of the mob, assured them that three of the criminals were ordered for execution. But the Lord-chancellor, emerging from the privy-council to his coach, some person shouted that the magistrates had cheated them, and that the criminals had been reprieved. The mob now stopped the chancellor's coach at the Tron-church, broke its glasses, insulted and ill-treated the chancellor, and could eventually be appeased only by the criminals being brought out for execution.

In 1706, when the measure of the national union

came before the Scottish parliament, the inhabitants of Edinburgh rose in insurrection against the constituted authorities. Even while it was known to them only *in limine*, they were under strong irritation; but when it became known in its details, they pressed in vast crowds toward the Parliament-house, and hooted and insulted every member of parliament who was believed to favour it. On the 23d of October they attacked the house of Sir Patrick Johnston, their late provost, who was a strenuous advocate for the Union, and compelled him to seek refuge in a precipitate flight. Increasing in numbers and in fury, the mob scoured the streets, became absolute masters of the city, and seemed as if proceeding to shut up the gates. The commissioner ordered a party of soldiers to take possession of the Netherbow, posted, with the consent of the magistrates, a battalion of foot-guards in Parliament-square and other suitable localities, and speedily succeeded in quelling the riot, and restoring order. But so deep and general was the popular rage, and so strong the panic it had excited, that nothing less than the whole army, encamped in the vicinity, was deemed a force sufficient to protect the parliament and the city. Three regiments of foot were constantly on duty in the town,—a battalion of guards protected the Abbey,—and the horse-guards attended the commissioner. Thus strongly protected, yet not undisturbed by popular hootings and insults, the parliament continued its deliberations on the Union, and at length, on the 16th of January, 1707, ratified the articles. But the members encountered severe difficulties, and submitted to remarkable privations, and adopted devices not a little curious, in order to authenticate by their signatures the popularly detested contract, first retiring in small numbers to a summer-house behind the Earl of Moray's house in the Canongate; next, when discovered and scared away by the mob, taking refuge, under the darkness of night, in an obscure cellar in the High-street; and then, before they could be discovered by persons early a-foot in the morning, taking a precipitate leave of the city, and starting off for London.

From the consummation of the Union on the 1st of May, 1707, Edinburgh, during half-a-century, lay prostrate and stunned under the blow which had been inflicted on her importance, stripped off the jewels and ornamented raimentings of her once courtly character, and pouring on the dust, unlamented by her nobles, the crimson hearts'-blood of her metropolitan pride. The city—as to nearly every thing which had rendered it opulent and illustrious—was utterly forsaken, and appeared to have lost all its attractions; and a thick gloom, such as had never before darkened its sky, hung over the dwellings and the hearts of its citizens. But eventually the Union, the occasion of temporary and afflicting disasters, worked indirectly out for it an amount and a brilliance of well-being which have, in some respects, made it the envy and the wonder of every other city in the world. From the date of the Union down to the present day, only five events in its history are of sufficient importance, or so detached from the history of particular institutions, and unanticipated in the early portions of this article, as to require notice. These events are the rebellion of 1715, the Porteous mob, the rebellion of 1745, some tumults before and after the period of the French Revolution, and the visit of George IV.

The rebellion of 1715 commenced with an unsuccessful attempt to capture Edinburgh castle by surprise. Some well-concerted measures were arranged; but they were discovered before the appointed hour of action, and easily disconcerted. The Bank of Scotland was immediately subjected to an extraordinary demand upon its specie, and compelled, for a short time, to suspend payment. Fifteen hundred insurgents passed the Forth from Fife, and marched upon Edinburgh; but they found it so well-prepared by the exertions of the magistrates in fortifying it, and the presence of a military force under the Duke of Argyle, to give them a warm reception, that they declined to attack it, and filed off, first to nestle in the decayed fort of Leith, and next to seek death and discomfiture in the south. The arrival, immediately afterwards, of 6,000 Dutch troops to aid the king's measures, prevented Edinburgh from being the scene of any further event during the brief remaining period of the rebellion.

In 1736 occurred the strange tumult called the Porteous mob, famous in the city's annals, and graphically described in the tale of the Heart of Mid-Lothian. Two smugglers—who had violated revenue laws recently extended from England to Scotland, and who attracted the sympathy rather than the reprehension of the populace—were tried, convicted, and condemned to death. On a Sabbath while at church, between two guard soldiers, one of them suddenly started up, and sprung upon the soldier at the side. The other, whose name was Wilson, now seized both the soldiers, and held them fast till his companion escaped; and he, in consequence, won no stinted meed of praise from the general population of the city. On the 14th of April, when Wilson was led out to execution in the Grassmarket, the mob pelted the executioner and the city-guard. John Porteous, the captain of the guard, enraged at the attack, ordered his men to fire. The guard, in the first instance, fired over the heads of the mob; but, enjoined by their angry captain, fired next among them, killing six persons, and dangerously wounding eleven. Porteous was tried for murder and condemned; but was reprieved by the Queen-regent Caroline. An opinion having gained general credit among the excited and exacerbated populace that Porteous would get a second reprieve, and even that, on the day named for his execution, he would be adroitly transferred for safety to the Castle, a formidable conspiracy was formed with profound secrecy, and executed with singular promptitude. On the night preceding the day named for his execution, a mob, disguised in dress, broke into the jail, set at liberty all the prisoners except Porteous, drove off some gentlemen who attempted to lure them from violence, carried Porteous to the Grassmarket, suspended him on a dyer's pole till life had fled, and then dispersed with the utmost quietness and order. Great indignation was excited at court, and Edinburgh was menaced with a fearful retaliation. The lord-provost was taken into custody, and not admitted to bail till after three weeks of confinement; and he was commanded, along with the bailies and three lords of justiciary, to appear before the House of Lords. A bill passed the upper house to unfrock the provostry, to confine the provost in close custody for a year, to abolish the city-guard, and to destroy the city-gates; but in the lower house this severe bill was transmuted into an order upon the city to pay the widow of Porteous £200 a-year. Though a reward of £200 was offered for the discovery of each person who had acted in the conspiracy, and though it was accompanied with a proffered pardon to any accomplice who should turn informer, not one individual concerned in the affair was ever brought to justice, or even traced.

At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, the city-guard was augmented to 126 men, the trained bands were ordered to be in readiness, 1,000 men were raised by subscription, and placed under the direction of the town-council, a part of the king

forces were brought into the vicinity, the walls were repaired, ditches were thrown up, inquisition was made respecting strangers lodging in the city, the money of the banks and other public offices was removed to the Castle, and all preparatory measures were adopted which might contribute to the defence or safety of the metropolis. On the 13th of September the Pretender crossed the Forth with 2,000 men, some miles west of Stirling; and on the 15th he had reached Linlithgow, and driven Gardiner's dragoons before him in retreat. The city's regiment and town-guard, marching out to assist the king's forces, in making a stand a mile to the westward of Edinburgh, saw the troops whom they went to support in full retreat, and fell back upon the city only to witness universal consternation among its inhabitants. While negotiations were attempted with the rebel camp for the safety of the city, 800 Highlanders, under Cameron of Lochiel, took advantage, on the afternoon of the 17th September, of the opening of the Netherbow for the admission of a carriage belonging to the negotiators, to rush quietly into the town, overpower the guard, and take immediate and entire possession of the streets. On the same day the Chevalier led his little army into the King's park, fixed his camp at Duddingstone, entered Holyrood-house, commanded the magistrates, on pain of military execution, to furnish stores which cost 2s. 6d. per pound on the real rental of the inhabitants, ordered the citizens to give up their arms, proclaimed James VIII. of Scotland at the cross, and at night held a splendid ball in the palace. On the 18th Charles was joined by Lord Nairne, with 1,000 men from the North. On the 20th he marched out to the field of Prestonpans; and on the 21st won his easy victory, [see PRESTONPANS,] and returned in triumph to Edinburgh. On the 25th the Castle, alarmed by some noise among the rooks, fired upon the Highland guard at the West port. Charles now cut off communication between it and the city; and the Castle being scantily supplied with provisions, the governor threatened a cannonading if the blockade should not be removed. A severe firing was now commenced upon the city, and filled all quarters with terror and confusion, demolished and burned a number of houses, and killed and wounded many of the inhabitants as well as of the Highland soldiers. At the end of two days, Charles removed the blockade, and restored quiet; and on the 31st of October, he, at the head of his army, left Edinburgh for England. After the final defeat of Charles, 14 standards taken at Culloden were ignominiously burned at the cross of Edinburgh; and the Duke of Cumberland visited the city in his way to the South, and occupied apartments in Holyrood-house. Archibald Stewart, Esq., who filled the office of lord-provost when the rebels entered the metropolis, was brought before the justiciary-court, for malversation favourable to the Jacobites; but after a trial of six days, as remarkable for its interesting character as for its length, was acquitted.

In 1778 the Earl of Seaforth's Highland regiment, then quartered in the Castle, being required to embark for India, broke into mutiny, and encamped on Arthur's-seat; but were brought to allegiance through the interposition of Lords Dunmore and Macdonald. In 1779, a mob—exasperated by measures in progress to repeal the penal laws against Roman Catholics—burnt one popish chapel, plundered another, and destroyed considerable property belonging to Romish priests and people, and even some Protestant advocates of their civil rights. Military assistance was called in, and quelled the disturbance without loss of life or recourse to violence: but the city was afterwards obliged to compensate damages to the amount of £1,500. When the French revolution broke out, several citizens of Edinburgh were brought to trial for treason and sedition, and visited with rigorous punishment. During the atrocities of the French reign of terror, the city made zealous demonstrations of loyalty. After the breach of the peace of Amiens, four volunteer regiments were raised in the city, constituting a force of between 3,000 and 4,000 men. On the night of the 31st December, 1811, a body of youths, united by previous conspiracy, and armed with bludgeons, scoured the streets, indiscriminately plundered persons in their way, drove the police headlong before them, killed one person and mortally wounded several others, and, during a considerable part of the night, maintained mastery over the town. Three of the youthful rioters were afterwards brought to trial, and publicly executed in the High-street. Some affecting incidents connected with their execution, and especially the horrors of the scene which caused it, excited salutary, general, and permanent feelings, both of aversion to the bacchanalian festival of celebrating the transition from an old to a new year, and of concern for the education and moral training of the young.

George IV.'s visit to Edinburgh in 1822, is so well yet succinctly narrated in a sketch by James Browne, Esq., attached to W. H. Lizars' 'Picturesque Views of Edinburgh,' that, after looking at voluminous materials before us, we prefer the adoption of it to any attempt at a compilation of our own. "His Majesty's gracious intention to visit Scotland was communicated officially to the lord-provost of Edinburgh on the 17th of July; and it was further intimated that he might be expected to reach the capital about the middle of August; that is, immediately after the rising of parliament. The time for making the necessary preparations for his Majesty's reception was therefore short; but the proper authorities exerted themselves with so much zeal, that wonders were performed. The apartments in Holyrood-house were cleaned, repaired, and fitted up with suitable elegance; a new approach was formed from the south side of the Calton-hill to the front of the palace; the road through the King's park was opened for the convenience of his Majesty travelling to and from Dalkeith-house, where it was intended he should reside; the Weigh-house was removed to clear the passage to the Castle; a barrier, like the gates of a city, was constructed in Leith-walk, nearly opposite Picardy-place; and triumphal arches were erected at Leith, where it was presumed his Majesty would land, but in case that should not be found expedient, a communication was opened with Trinity chain-pier. At the same time an encampment was formed on Salisbury-crags and the Calton-hill, where guns were stationed, and poles erected for displaying the royal standard; and, in a word, every effort was used to receive his Majesty with becoming pomp and splendour. Meanwhile, crowds of people from all parts of the country, and equipages of every description, from the superb fashionable chariot-and-four to the humble Glasgow noddy, poured in daily; all was bustle, anxiety and expectation, the novelty of the approaching spectacle heightening the interest with which it was anticipated, and raising to the highest pitch of excitement the loyal feelings which seemed to animate every bosom. The session of parliament having been closed by his Majesty in person on the 6th of August, he embarked at Greenwich for Scotland on the 10th. On the 14th the royal squadron arrived in Leith roads; but the state of the weather being unfavourable, it was announced that the landing would be deferred till the morrow. On the 15th, which proved a remarkably fine day, all was bustle

and preparation. The whole of Leith-walk was lined with scaffolding on each side; every corner was crowded with well-dressed people; and the windows in every street through which the procession was to pass, exhibited clusters of heads densely packed together. Exactly at noon a gun from the royal yacht announced that his Majesty had embarked; and soon after, the royal barge entered the harbour amidst the thunder of artillery, and the still more gratifying peals of enthusiastic acclamations, sent forth by the immense multitude who had assembled to witness this magnificent spectacle. At the landing-place, which was a platform covered with scarlet-cloth, his Majesty was received by the Duke of Dorset, the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Cathcart, the Earl of Fife, Sir William Elliot, Sir Thomas Bradford, the judges of the supreme courts, and the magistrates of Leith, all of whom he shook cordially by the hand. His Majesty then proceeded to his carriage, which was opened at the top; and after being seated with the Duke of Dorset and Marquis of Winchester, it drove off at a slow pace, guarded by the company of royal archers, under the command of the Earl of Elgin, and a detachment of the Scots Greys. The train of the procession, which moved by Bernard-street, and Constitution-street, along Leith-walk, was of a more splendid kind than had ever been seen in Scotland, and consisted of all that rank and pomp could contribute to grace the ceremonial. The head of the cavalcade reached the barriers of Edinburgh about one o'clock, when the lord-provost, accompanied by the magistrates, presented his Majesty with the silver-keys of the city, which his Majesty immediately returned with a short and courteous speech. The procession then moved forward by York-place, and St. Andrew's-square to Prince's-street, and turning to the eastward, proceeded to the Regent-bridge, Waterloo-place. On entering Prince's-street, where, on the one hand, the picturesque irregularity of the Old town, surmounted by its venerable and majestic Acropolis, and, on the other, the elegance and splendour of the New town, with the Calton-hill in front, terraced with human beings, burst upon the view, his Majesty was charmed with the scene, then enlivened by every accompaniment that could heighten the feeling of admiration, and waving his hat, exclaimed, 'How superb!' About two o'clock his Majesty reached the palace of Holyrood-house, and his arrival was announced by salutes fired from the Castle and from the guns placed on the Calton-hill and Salisbury-crags. After receiving the congratulations of the magistrates and other authorities, his Majesty set out in his private carriage for Dalkeith-house. Fire-works were exhibited in the evening, while a beacon blazed on the summit of Arthur's-seat; and the night following there was a general illumination. On the 17th his Majesty held a levee in Holyrood-house, which was most numerously and splendidly attended; on the 19th he received the addresses of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, of the four universities and of other public bodies; and on the 20th he held a drawing-room, which was graced by about 500 ladies, the most distinguished for rank, beauty, and fashion, which Scotland could boast of. On the 22d, his Majesty went in procession from Holyrood-house to the Castle, which would have proved a gorgeous pageant had not the effect of the spectacle been impaired by almost incessant rain. On the following day he reviewed a body of about 3,000 cavalry, chiefly yeomanry, on Portobello sands; and the same evening attended a splendid ball given in honour of the royal visit by the peers of Scotland. On the 24th a splendid banquet was given to his Majesty in the great hall of the Parliament-house by the lord-provost, magistrates, and town-council, on which occasion his Majesty honoured the city by creating the lord-provost a baronet; and the following day, being Sunday, he attended divine service in the High church,—Dr. Lamont, moderator of the General Assembly, officiating on the occasion. A ball given by the Caledonian Hunt was attended by his Majesty on the 26th; and on the 27th he made his last appearance before his Scottish subjects in a visit to the theatre, where, with his accustomed good taste, he had commanded the national play of 'Rob Roy' to be performed, and where, both at his entrance and departure, he was hailed with long-continued and enthusiastic acclamations from all parts of the house. On the 29th his Majesty, after partaking of a splendid repast prepared at Hopetoun-house, embarked on board the royal yacht at Port Edgar, near Queensferry, amidst the cheers and cordial adieus of a vast body of spectators, assembled from all parts of the adjacent country."

Subsequent noticeable events in the history of Edinburgh have chiefly been connected with particular institutions, or the architectural extension of the city, or have otherwise been of such a nature as to have been incidentally noticed in the earlier portions of this article.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MID-LOTHIAN, situated in the eastern part of the southern division of Scotland, has a somewhat serrated outline, yet has proximately the figure of a half-moon, whose body rests on the frith of Forth, and whose horns stretch away south-east, and to the north of west. On the north it is bounded by the frith of Forth; on the east by Haddingtonshire, Berwickshire, and Roxburghshire; on the south by Selkirkshire, Peebles-shire, and Lanarkshire; and on the north-west by Linlithgowshire. It lies between 55° 39′ 30″ and 55° 59′ 20″ north latitude; and between 2° 52′ and 3° 45′ 10″ longitude west from Greenwich; and measures in extreme length from east to west 38 miles, in average breadth from north to south 15 miles, and in superficial area 358 square miles, or 229,120 English acres. These are the measurements of the recondite and generally accurate author of 'Caledonia;' and they are rather authenticated than invalidated by those of the 'Agricultural Survey of Mid-Lothian,' which make the superficial area 1,288 English acres less. The line of the county along the Forth, from west to east, is about 12 miles; along the eastern boundary, from north to south, about 23 miles; along the southern boundary, from east to west, about 36 miles; and along the boundary of Linlithgowshire, or the course, with one brief exception, of Breich water and Almond water, from south-west to north-east, about 19 miles.

Edinburghshire may, in the most general point of view, be considered as consisting of an inclined plane or hanging level, descending northward or eastward of north toward the frith of Forth; and a section, 11 miles in length, of upland ploughed by streams, and inclining southward at its south-eastern horn.—The most prominent hills are the Pentlands, which come in upon the county in continuous and parallel ranges from Peebles-shire, and sweep northward nearly along its middle, over a distance of 12 miles, till they terminate in bold outlines 6 miles from the sea, or 4 from the capital. East-Cairn-hill, near the middle of a continuous group of eminences not greatly inferior to it in elevation, rises 1,802 feet above the level of the sea at Leith: see article PENTLANDS. Next to the Pentlands, the Moorfoot hills, which are a continuation of the Lammermoor hills, are the most conspicuous ranges. From Coatlaw, on the west side of Moorfoot water, the most northerly one of two

ranges, coming in from Peebles-shire, stretches about 10 miles east-north-east, and terminates in Cowberry hill, near the source of Gala water. This range cuts off the parishes of Heriot and Stow from the main body of the county, and forms a line between waters which flow northward, and the sources of the southward streams which are carried off toward the Tweed. The other range of the Moorfoot hills also branches off from Coatlaw on the western point, and extends, with a wider spread than the former, about 10 miles, in a south-east direction, over the country which is drained by the Heriot and the Luggate waters. The two Moorfoot ranges may, as to the geographical lines which they form, be regarded as two sides of a triangle which has Gala water on the east as its base. The area of this triangle, and the stripe along the Gala water, are irregularly studded by hills of the transition series, generally round, sometimes insulated, and nowhere linked into a continuous range.—Along the extensive inclined plane which stretches between the Pentland and the Moorfoot ranges and the sea, are several brief hilly chains, or remarkable congeries of elevations. The most singular, romantic, and curiously agglomerated are those which partly environ and partly bear aloft the capital, and which were briefly described in the articles, ARTHUR'S SEAT, CALTON, and EDINBURGH. Between the parishes of Cranston and Crichton on the east, and the parishes of Dalkeith and Cockpen on the west, a continued ridge of hill stretches nearly 6 miles from north to south; but, though rising in various places from 550 to 680 feet above the level of the sea, does not much obstruct a road which crosses its centre from Edinburgh to Coldstream. Through the parish of Corstorphine run the hills of the same name, in a curving direction from north-west to south-east, over a distance of 2 miles; but, rising only 474 feet above the level of the sea, they derive their conspicuousness of appearance, partly from some remarkable indentations in their summits, and chiefly from their being surrounded with a rich extensive plain. In Ratho parish a small congeries of hills, called the Plat hills, rising 600 feet above the level of the sea, runs about 1½ mile from north to south. In the southern extremity of the same parish, at the head-springs of the Gogar burn, are three trap hills in a line, called Dalmahoy-crags, two of which rise respectively 660 and 680 feet above the level of the sea. Other hills in the county are either rising grounds of inferior note, or spurs of the Pentland range.

The northern and western sections of the county are in general arable, fertile, and variegated only to an agreeable and highly beautiful degree with rising grounds; and the southern and south-eastern sections, especially the latter, are, to a large extent, pastoral. About one-third of the whole county may be estimated as the proportion of hill or grounds inaccessible to the plough. On the great inclined plane which forms the northern division, is a tract of upwards of 50,000 Scotch acres of arable and fertile lands, stretching about 15 or 16 miles from east to west, and 6 or 8 from north to south. The hills and rising grounds which diversify this tract, while they greatly embellish the landscape, abound in fine pasture, and are nearly equal in territorial value to the level grounds. Farther south, and nearer the mountain-ranges, is another tract of plain country, situated from 600 to 900 feet above the level of the sea, with a northern exposure, having in general a good soil, not unfriendly to vegetation, abounding in warm and wealthy spots which carry luxuriance up to the very base and along the lower face of the mountains, and containing stretches of moorland and moss which, in many instances, have accepted opulence and adornment from the hand of culture Interspersed among the mountains, especially among the Moorfoot ranges, are several dales or valleys, consisting of good arable land. The pasture in the hilly and unploughable districts is in general sweet and healthy, and enriches the country with the breed of sheep which it supports. The soil of the county is much diversified. Clay, sand, loam, and gravel, are all, in many cases, to be seen on the same farm, and frequently in the same field, with many variations of quality; and they are so blended, and compete so briskly for pre-eminence, that one cannot easily determine which predominates.

"Almost the whole of the county may be seen at once from the summit of Allermore, the most elevated of the Pentland hills to the north. Its waters may be traced by the fringe of wood with which their banks are generally ornamented. The numberless villas in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and gentlemen's seats, all over the county, are seen beautiful and distinct, each in the midst of its own plantations. These add still more to the embellishment of the scene from the manner in which they are disposed; not in extended and thick plantations, which turn a country into a forest, and throw a gloom upon the prospect, but in clear and diversified lines, in clumps and hedge-rows, or waving in clouds on the brows of hills and elevated situations, useful as well as ornamental; protecting, not injuring, cultivation. In fact, Mid-Lothian, when viewed on a fine summer-day from almost any of its hills, displays a prospect of as many natural beauties, without being deficient in those embellishments which arise from industry and cultivation, as perhaps can be met with in any tract of the same extent in Great Britain. The expanse of the Forth, which forms the northern boundary, adds highly to the natural beauty of the scene; and the capital, situated upon an eminence adjoining to an extensive plain, rises proudly to the view, and gives a dignity to the whole. Descending from the hills to the low country, the surface, which had the appearance of an uniform plain, undergoes a remarkable change to the eye. The fields are laid out in various directions according to the natural figure of the ground, which is unequal, irregular, and inclined to every point of the compass. The most part, however, of the land lies upon a gentle slope, either to the north or the south, in banks which are extended from west to east all over the county. This inequality in the surface contributes much to the ornament of the country, by the agreeable relief which the eye ever meets with in the change of objects; while the universal declivity, which prevails more or less in every field, is favourable to the culture of the lands, by allowing a ready descent to the water which falls from the heavens." ['Agricultural Survey of Mid-Lothian.' Edin. 1792. 8vo, pp. 23, 24.]

Edinburghshire is well-watered; though, from its peculiar configuration, it is washed by no stream of sufficient length or volume to be called a river. All the numerous streams, which touch or intersect it, are designated either Burns or Waters. But its deficiency as to natural inland navigation is abundantly compensated by the sweep along its northern boundary of the broad navigable sea-waters of the Forth. The frith where it rolls past the county is from 7 to 12 miles broad, and swarms with white fish and herrings, and profusely scatters on the beach some of the best kinds of shell-fish. But for many ages it has been making encroachments on the land; and, in consequence, it stretches out in long shallows from the shore, and offers greatly less and fewer facilities for navigation than would seem to be promised by the expanse of its waters, and the declination of its coast. Almond water, the most westerly stream of the county, comes down upon it at the

northern angle of the parish of West-Calder from Linlithgowshire, intersects a wing of the parish of Mid-Calder, and, thence to the sea, forms the north-western boundary-line. The water of Leith rises in the south-eastern extremity of the parish of Mid-Calder, and flows generally in a deep channel between wooded banks, over a distance of 20 miles to the sea at Leith. The Esk—the largest stream in the county—is composed of two main branches which unite below Dalkeith, and fall into the sea at Musselburgh; and, by its head-waters and its numerous tributaries, it drains the whole country lying between the Pentland and the Moorfoot ranges of mountain. The Tyne rises near the north-east termination of the Moorfoot hills, and after flowing 7 miles northward in the county, debouches to the east, and passes away into East Lothian. The Gala rises in the northern limit of the Moorfoot hills, and flows 10 miles southward through the parishes of Heriot and Stow, receiving from the west the waters of the Heriot and the Luggate, and leaves Edinburghshire at its south-eastern angle. All these streams form the subject of separate articles in the present work. —The lakes are so inconsiderable as to be fit objects of notice only in the articles on the parishes.

A continuous bed of coal, nearly 15 miles in length, and from 7 to 8 in breadth, extends across the county from Carlops to Musselburgh, in a northerly direction, stretching beneath the vale of the North Esk. Coal is worked, however, chiefly in the lower part of the vale, and there occurs in seams from 20 to 25 in number, partly on edge and partly flat, and from 2 to 15 feet in thickness. In one estate, in the parish of Lasswade, coal appears to have been worked as far back as the beginning of the 17th century. The quantity annually disembowelled from the earth during many years, was so considerable as to yield a rental for the pits of about £12,000; and has been materially increased since the construction of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway. But owing to the prevalence of 'dikes,' the great expense of working the mines, and the spirited competition of the Fife and Western coal-districts, it has not yielded large remuneration to proprietors. In the rising ground south of Newbottle, on the estate of the Marquis of Lothian, fine parrot-coal occurs in abundance, and is thence carried to Edinburgh for the manufacture of coal-gas.—Limestone abounds in the coal-district, and also between that district and the hills by Middleton, Crichton-Dean and Fala, as well as in the south-west angle of the county, in the parish of East Calder. The most remarkable and abundant strata are near Gilmerton, in the parish of Libberton. One mine—which has been abandoned from time immemorial, and which evinces that limestone was first worked in localities where it looked out from the surface—"presents the appearance of an immense series of arcades upon a considerable declivity, reaching from the surface to a most profound depth under the incumbent fields, and forming quite a local wonder."—Sandstone of excellent quality and various kinds is abundant. One principal quarry is at Craigleith, in the parish of St. Cuthbert's, and near the metropolis; and has produced the immense quantity of beautifully white and very durable stone, of which the greater part of the New Town of Edinburgh is built. The six columns in front of the college, each consisting of one stone 23 feet by 3, and supposed to be superior to any similar pillars in Britain, are from this quarry. Another principal quarry is at Hales, in the parish of Colinton, about 4 miles west of Edinburgh, and yields a slaty stone which is easily worked, and of great value for pavement. Several other quarries of inferior note occur in various localities. Granite and whinstone are found in every parish of the county, and have been not only used for local buildings, and for paving the streets of Edinburgh, but transported in considerable quantity to London. Millstones, petrifactions, and beautiful specimens of marble, are produced in the parish of Penicuick. Lead was, at a former date, found on the south side of the Pentlands, at the head of the North Esk. Copper is believed to exist in several parishes; but, though tried for a time in Currie, is not sufficiently abundant to be remuneratingly worked. Iron is much more frequent, particularly in the vicinity of coal. Gems are now very rarely met with, but anciently were not altogether scarce. The Arthur-seat pebble, a species of jasper, was, at no remote date, occasionally seen.—Mineral waters, chalybeate and sulphureous, spring in two localities near Edinburgh,—in Cramond, Mid-Calder, and Penicuick, and in various other districts.

However early, during rude and tumultuous ages, the plough may have been introduced to Mid-Lothian, agriculture appears to have there made some progress before the close of the 11th century. At that epoch, and for ages afterwards, the county was for the most part covered with forests. But while the feeding of flocks among the woods and in vast pastures on the Gala water was pursued by the opulent, husbandry was practised by the poor. David I. raised agriculture in the popular estimation, and threw around it the dignity and eclat of royal adoption; becoming himself the greatest farmer in Mid-Lothian, and maintaining many agricultural establishments. David I. also showed his people an example of horticulture; and speaks, in his charter of Holyrood, of his garden under the castle. Horticulture was generally practised in Scotland during the Scoto-Saxon period; and commanded much attention, in the instance of the royal gardens of Edinburgh, during the disastrous reign of David II. But the prevalence of groves and shrubberies long obstructed, in every shape, the cultivation of the soil. Edward III. did much to abridge the domination of the forests; yet even he left large clusters of native oak to spread their dark wings over the rich plains, and send down their hungry roots into the productive soil, so late as the 16th century. While woods lifted their umbrageous covering over the country, and warriors and freebooters prowled beneath them to trample upon luxuriance, and break through the fences reared by the hand of cultivation, agriculture could not make material progress. Mills, kilns, and breweries, indeed, were not few in number, and afforded no unambiguous intimation that the farmer was quietly and unostentatiously resisting the soldier, as well as subduing the asperities of the soil. Yet the lower orders of the inhabitants—those chiefly who practised agriculture—were the slaves rather than the tenants of the land-owners, and laboured unwillingly for others, rather than willingly for themselves. The tillers of the ground—especially when coin was scarce, and the circulation of it nearly unknown—could not, in consequence, possess sufficient capital to enable them advantageously for either their families or the population around them, to follow the plough. The tenant, therefore, rented from the landlord—who copied the example of the freeholders of England—not only the land but the materials with which it was stocked; and was bound to deliver up all he possessed whenever he vacated his farm. The strange tenure by which the cultivator of the soil thus held the lands on which he expended his labour, was called steelbow, and long and almost hopelessly obstructed the progress, or rather the beginning of improvement. A patient, persevering, and assiduous course of quiet industry, —a course possessing these properties in a degree

inconceivable by an age of stir and speculation, and rapid evolutions,—was indispensable in combination with frugal economy to carry up the value of agricultural capital from the cypher of the steelbow age, to the flourishing and opulent period of identity of farmership with independence, luxury, and social greatness. The era of improvement, to an extent fully visible, was so low as about the end of the first quarter of the 18th century. At that period a society of Improvers formed in Edinburgh, and now, according to the usual ingratitude of the world, almost entirely forgotten, issued agricultural instructions, and illustrated them by example. Other parties, near and after the same date, followed in their wake. In particular, Sir James Macgill, and, 60 years later, Sir John Dick of Prestonfield in Duddingston, carted away manure from Edinburgh, and demonstrated how, by artificial appliances, a barren soil may be converted into the seat of luxuriance and agricultural wealth and beauty. At later dates, down toward the close of the 18th century, Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland, Hamilton of Fala, Thomas Hope of Rankeilor, and the Duke of Buccleuch, aided or directed by Dr. Carlyle of Inveresk, and Dr. Irvine of Dalkeith, achieved great improvements in the introduction of grasses and succulents, of hedges and ditches, and of economical ploughs, and well-adapted implements of husbandry. The present state of agriculture in the county is as high and prosperous as modern science and capital can well desiderate. A territory around the metropolis is extensively laid out in nurseries and garden-grounds, and is maintained or forced in its luxuriance by the importation of manure from the city. A district beyond is distributed chiefly into potato fields, enriched and supported by the same manurial appliance; and this district, patched with spots of the former territory, has been extended away westward, in consequence of the facilities for conveying manure which have been afforded by the opening and traffic of the Union canal. The ulterior and larger parts of the arable division of the county are laid for crops of wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, potatoes, summer tares, rye-grass, and clover. In the moorlands, though a few miles of ascent from the plain reveals a difference of almost as many weeks in the date of harvest, cultivation rapidly extends, striding along heath and bog, and even making a considerable ascent up the acclivities of the hills. Well-constructed fences, sheltering plantations, draining, manuring, and all the arts of improvement, are contributing their quota to enhance the opulence of wealthy soils, and confer value and ornament upon poor. The farmers are well-educated, experimental, generally affluent, and distinguished by the bearing of independence and reflection.

During the reigns of the earliest Scoto-Saxon kings, the people must have enjoyed the benefit of those domestic fabrics without which society can hardly exist. Yet at that period manufactories were represented only by the achievements of handicraftsmen. The making of salt, and the art of distillation, were the sole and miserable indications of progress at the demise of Alexander III. During the 14th and 15th centuries, an independent but ruined nation scarcely enjoyed the most common handicrafts; nor could two centuries of distractions, subsequent to the reign of James I., give much energy to the incipient, the hardly-existing, manufactures of the county. Legislation, during that period, vainly interposed encouragements to men without skill or capital or social support to engage in the useful labours of the loom; and even after the Restoration it strove assiduously, but without success, to introduce various manufactures. A hundred and twenty years ago, or little more, the fabrication of linen was, almost perceptibly and on a very small scale, introduced. The board of trustees for encouraging manufactures in North Britain, aided by several of the nobility and gentry, soon made a strong and favourable impression. In 1729 a number of Dutch bleachers from Haarlem commenced a bleachfield on the water of Leith, a few miles west from Edinburgh; and soon exhibited to the gaze and the imitation of Scotland the printing and stamping of all colours. Extensive bleachfields still exist in the neighbourhood of the city, and on the banks of the Esk, particularly in the parish of Lasswade. At Kirkhill, south from Edinburgh, is a very large establishment for the preparation of linen-yarn. Woollen and linen fabrics are woven, though not by any means to an amount proportioned to the bulk and facilities of the county, in Edinburgh, Leith, and Musselburgh. At Stobbs and Roslin are the only manufactories of gunpowder in Scotland. Mid-Lothian, however, while possessing high advantages equal or superior to those of many a district whose manufacturing industry has made its weavers princes, and has covered its surface with a swarming population, is exceedingly and almost unaccountably deficient in the amount and spirit of its manufactories. Its principal factorial produce consists of salt, soap, candles, glass, intoxicating liquors, pottery, leather, iron, paper, and books. A cluster of large buildings, called the Castle Silk mills, have been erected since 1835 on the banks of the Union canal, west of the city, and have introduced the manufacture of silk into the county. Paper of home-made manufacture first issued from Edinburghshire; and is now made at Lasswade, Balerno, Melville, Penicuick, Colinton, Polton, Auchindinny, and various other places on the waters of Leith and Esk; and, though not able to compete in the finer qualities with the paper of the south of England, supplies nearly all Scotland with the best material for the press. Edinburghshire, viewed in the aggregate, is far from being a manufacturing district, and appears, by its factorial produce, rather to apologize for its indolence, or its aristocratic spirit, or its fondness for luxuriating in the wealth and finery of its landscape, than to offer competition to the plodding and matter-of-fact districts of the kingdom.

Edinburgh is the only royal burgh in Mid-Lothian; and Dalkeith the only burgh of barony. Musselburgh, Leith, Canongate, and Portsburgh—the latter two incorporated with the metropolis—are burghs of regality. Portobello, Newhaven, Inveresk, Mid-Calder, and Penicuick, are considerable villages. Lesser villages are Joppa, Corstorphine, Currie, West-Calder, Gilmerton, Loanhead, Roslin, Lasswade, Ratho, Bonnyrig, Cramond, Pathhead, and Slateford. There are also various hamlets. The seats in the immediate neighbourhood of the city belonging to the wealthiest class of its population, are very numerous.—In 1831 the county contained 30 parishes, including St. Cuthberts and North and South Leith; but excluding Canongate and the parishes within the royalty of Edinburgh. Since that date 9 *quoad sacra* parishes, principally in the town or suburbs of Edinburgh, have been erected out of St. Cuthberts. Portobello, Newhaven, St. John's of Leith, Gilmerton, Buccleuch of Dalkeith, Roslin, and Musselburgh or North Esk, have also been made parishes *quoad sacra*.—The county sends one member to parliament; and has its polling-places at Edinburgh, Dalkeith, and Mid-Calder. Parliamentary constituency, in 1839, 2,315. The court-of-lieutenancy is divided into 6 districts.—The valued rental, in 1674, was £191,054 Scotch; and the assessed property, in 1815, £770,875. Population, in

1801, 122,954; in 1811, 148,607; in 1821, 191,514; and in 1831, 219,345. The population, in 1831, was distributed into 665 occupiers of land employing labourers; 274 occupiers of land not employing labourers; 3,637 agricultural labourers; 7,695 labourers not agricultural; 1,267 manufacturing operatives; 23,780 persons employed in retail trades and handicrafts; 8,257 capitalists; 1,803 male servants; and 1,544 female servants. The total number of families, in 1831, was 47,415; of inhabited houses 19,744. —The number of parochial schools, in 1834, was 32, conducted by 40 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 3,400 scholars; and of schools not parochial 325, conducted by 442 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 13,176 scholars.

The maritime traffic of Mid-Lothian, and also of East and West Lothian, Peebleshire, and Selkirkshire, is concentrated at Leith, and is of considerable extent. Fisherrow or Musselburgh is a port for fishing-boats; and Newhaven, besides being a fish-port, is a post of communication with the coast of Fife. Steam-vessels ply many times a-day between the piers at Newhaven and Burntisland, Pettycur, Kinghorn, and Kirkcaldy, on the opposite shore, and connect Mid-Lothian and the capital with the eastern division of Scotland northward of the Forth. The Union canal, stretching between Edinburgh and the Forth and Clyde canal at a point near Falkirk, traverses the parishes of St. Cuthberts, Colinton, Currie, Ratho, and Kirkliston: see Union Canal. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway runs in the same direction as the canal, intersecting the county a little farther to the north: see Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. Another railway now executing communicates between Edinburgh and Newhaven and Granton. The main-line of the North British railway from Edinburgh to Berwick is 57¾ miles in length; and this railway will be placed in connection with the Newcastle and Darlington railway by the completion of the Newcastle and Berwick line, about 87 miles in length, in 1846; while an extension of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, rather above a mile in length, has brought that line into connection with the North British line. The latter company have concluded an agreement for the purchase of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway, and its branches to Fisherrow and Leith; and is preparing to push forward railways to Hawick and to Peebles. The branch to Hawick will be 45¼ miles in length; that to Peebles 23 miles. An act has also been obtained for connecting Edinburgh with Perth by a railroad, in connection with the Edinburgh and Granton line, which, starting from the opposite ferry-point of Burntisland in Fifeshire, will proceed to Perth by a main-line of 35½ miles, and throw off branches to Cupar of 5¼ miles in length; to Kirkcaldy harbour of half-a-mile in length; and to Dundee and St. Andrews.— The Caledonian railway, now in progress, will connect Edinburgh and Carlisle. It consists of a main trunk line of 72¾ miles from Carlisle to Carnwath, whence the lines diverge, one of about 27½ miles to Edinburgh, and another of about 12 miles to the Wishaw and Coltness railway, by which, and the Clydesdale Junction railway, which joins the Wishaw and Coltness railway at Motherwell, communication is effected with Glasgow.— All the great lines of road in the county diverge from the metropolis. One leading to Haddington, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the east of England, runs down to Portobello, and thence proceeds along the shore. Another leading to Lauder, passes through Dalkeith, and leaves the county near the village of Fala. A third, leading through Selkirk and Hawick to Carlisle, and through Jedburgh to Newcastle-on-Tyne, passes a little to the west of Dalkeith, and traverses the parishes of Newbottle, Borthwick, Heriot, and Stow, running along the banks of Gala water from near its source till, in its company, it leaves the county. A fourth, leading to Peebles, breaks off from the former in the parish of Libberton, and thence intersects the parishes of Lasswade and Penicuick. A fifth, leading to Biggar and Dumfries, goes through the village of Morningside, skirts the eastern part of the parish of Colinton, and intersects the parishes of Glencorse and Penicuick. A sixth, leading to Lanark, passes through the villages of Slateford and Currie, and leaves the county near Crosswoodhill. A seventh, leading to Glasgow by way of Whitburn, passes through the villages of Hermiston, East-Calder, and Mid-Calder. An eighth, leading to Glasgow by way of Bathgate, passes the village of Corstorphine, and leaves the county a mile south of the village of Kirkliston; and it sends off, in the parish of Corstorphine, a slightly diverging branch which leads to Linlithgow and Falkirk. The ninth and last great line of road passes through the metropolitan suburb of the Dean, and intersects the parish of Cramond, leading on to Queensferry, there to communicate by steam-boat across the Forth with the great road to Perth. Every part of the county, or at least its non-pastoral districts, is freely intersected with intermediate and cross roads.

The antiquities of Mid-Lothian, most instructive and valuable, though least noticed and but partially interesting, are the traces, in the names of its localities, of the presence and influence successively of the Britons, the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons, and the Scoto-Irish. The Ottadini and the Gadeni, the British descendants of the first colonists, enjoyed their original land during the second century; and left memorials of their existence in the names of the Forth, the Almond, the Esk, the Leith, the Breich, the Gore, and the Gogar, and of Cramond, Cockpen, Dalkeith, Dreghorn, Inch-keith, Roslin, and Pendreich. The Romans, though untraceable in the topographical nomenclature, have left roads, encampments, baths, and sepulchres sufficient to attest their temporary dominance. The Anglo-Saxons, who came into Mid-Lothian in fewer numbers than into Berwickshire and East Lothian, have bequeathed a much smaller proportion of names than in the latter counties, but have left sufficient indications of their presence in the names Stow, Newbottle, and Lasswade, and in the occurrence in the south and south-east of *Law*, *Rig*, *Dod*, *Shiel*, *Lee*, *Dean*, *Hope*, *Ham*, *Burgh*, *Law*, *Cleugh*, and *Holm*. But there does not occur in the county the word *Fell*, applied to a mountain, or any intimation of the presence at any period of a Scandinavian people. The Scoto-Irish, who came in from the west, and acquired entire ascendency, are abundantly commemorated in the local nomenclature, and have bequeathed Gaelic names too numerous to be exhibited in a list, and so obvious as to be noticeable by even a careless observer. The Gaelic names were imposed partly after the year 843, when the Scottish period commenced; but chiefly, perhaps, after the year 1020, when Lothian was ceded to the Scottish king. Owing, probably, to the comparatively recent superinduction of English names upon Gaelic ones, the proportion of Anglo-Saxon in the nomenclature of the county is about four times more than that of the Celtic or British.

British antiquities, though not abundant, occasionally occur. Druidical circles appear in the parish of Kirknewton and on Heriot-town-hill. Cairns which may be regarded as funeral monuments of the Britons, exist in the parishes of Borthwick and Colinton. Tumuli, which mark the scenes of Britis

conflict, and whence stone coffins were dug, occur in the parish of Mid-Calder, and were levelled at dates not remote in the parishes of Newbattle and Lasswade. Oval or circular camps, indicating by their form that they owed their construction to the Britons, may be traced, or are still of conspicuous outline, in the parishes of Penicuick, Borthwick, Crichton, Lasswade, and Libberton. Strengths, which probably were, in their original shape, fortlets of the Britons, are the maiden castles of Roslin and Edinburgh. The caves of Hawthornden, though improved by warriors of a later date, were very likely hiding-places of the British tribes.—The Romans, who entered Mid-Lothian toward the conclusion of the first century, and did not finally retire from it till after the lapse of 360 years, seized the best places of defence, and secured their power by a ramification of camps, forts, and roads, which have left so numerous traces as to draw largely on attention in minute topographical description, and they reared altars, baths, granaries, and other works of art, which still occasionally meet the eye, and dropped innumerable coins and weapons, and other minor relics, which have for generations arrested the delighted gaze of many an antiquary, and continue, to the present hour, to be not unfrequently disclosed to view in turning up the soil.—The Anglo-Saxons and the Scots bequeathed numerous castles and strengths, many of which have totally disappeared, while others are wholly or partially in a ruinous condition. The most remarkable are Craigmillar castle, in the vicinity of Edinburgh; Crichton castle, 10 miles south-east of Edinburgh; Borthwick castle, 2 miles farther south; Dalhousie castle, in the parish of Cockpen; Hawthornden and Roslin castles, in the parish of Lasswade; Ravensnook castle, in the parish of Penicuick; Dalkeith castle, now obliterated by the hand of modern improvement; Cousland castle, in the parish of Cranston; Lennox tower, in the parish of Currie; Catcune castle, on the Gore water; Locherwart castle, near the sources of the Tyne; Luggate castle, on Luggate water; and Fala tower, on the northern side of Fala moss. Many of these form the subject of separate articles in the present work. Of all the castles, Craigmillar, both for the beauty of its situation, and for its extensive means of defence, is most worthy of notice. See CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE.

The ecclesiastical antiquities of the metropolis and its suburbs are numerous and interesting, and are noticed in the articles EDINBURGH and HOLYROOD. Extensive monasteries existed at Newbattle, Temple, and Torphichen. Corstorphine church, and the church of Duddingston, are curious remains, still in use, of a considerably high antiquity. On Soutra hill, in the parish of Fala, are remains of an ancient hospital. In the parish of Cranston are the ruins of some buildings and enclosures which are conjectured to have been monastic. But the most beautiful ecclesiastical relic of antiquity out of Edinburgh, is Roslin chapel, in the parish of Lasswade: See ROSLIN.—The Roman legionaries, who delighted to dwell along the salubrious shores of Mid-Lothian, possibly enjoyed, to some extent, the surpassingly rich religious benefits of the Christian dispensation. The Saxon colonists of the county derived much religious instruction from the efforts of Baldred, and from the more excursive and productive labours of Cuthbert. The bishopric of Lindisfarn, established in 635, appears to have included Mid-Lothian; but was obliged permanently to renounce it at the abdication of the authority of the Northumbrian Saxons. After the ascendency of the Scottish kings the county was annexed to the bishopric of St. Andrews, and continued to be attached to it till the period of the Reformation. Under the reforming processes of David I., the churches of Edinburghshire were probably placed under the subordinate authority of the deans of Lothian and Linlithgow. Anciently, the archdeacons and deans of Lothian were persons of great consideration, and acted a conspicuous part in national affairs; rising, in many instances, to the rank of bishops, serving occasionally as chancellors of the king, and wearing, in one case, the hat and the dignity of cardinal. The office of archdeacon, however, became eventually merged in that of the official of Lothian. This was a person who ranked high, and wielded prodigious influence; and he usually resided in Edinburgh, and acted a conspicuous part in the public conventions and the royal councils. In general, the ecclesiastical affairs of the county were fitfully managed till the Reformation freed them from the noxious influences of the Romish superstitions and errors, and placed them under the popular regimen of presbyteries and synods. In 1633, Charles I., in the prosecution of his wild and fatal scheme for imposing episcopacy upon the reformed and presbyterian Scottish people, erected Edinburgh into a bishopric, and gave the incumbent prelatic domination over all Mid-Lothian, and various other territories; but though he thus, at the latest practicable hour, technically raised the metropolis to the dignity of a city, he could not prevent the new bishopric, only five years after its erection, from falling permanently to ruin amid the summary overthrow of the whole episcopalian fabric of the kingdom.

Fields of battle, with the reminiscences which they suggest, hold a middle place between antiquities and history, and partake the character of both. Every foot of ground covered by the metropolis and its environs, and many a spot throughout the county, were the scenes of sanguinary contests which, in many instances, involved the fate of the kingdom. Places in which the successive colonists, conquerors, and lords of the ascendant during the lapse of thirteen centuries, fought for victory or possession, are either identified with the castle and town of Edinburgh, or so obscurely intimated as to be, in a great degree, matter of conjecture. Near Roslin, in the parish of Lasswade, a Scottish army of from 8,000 to 10,000, led by Sir Simon Fraser and Sir John Cumyn, achieved three successive victories, on the 14th of February, 1303, over an aggregate English force of 30,000 men under Ralph Confrey, treasurer to Edward I. The Borough-moor, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, was, in 1334, the scene, after a desperate conflict, of the utter discomfiture and dispersion of an English force under Count Guy of Naumur, by the Scottish patriots the Earls of Murray and March, Sir Alexander Ramsay, and their followers. A spot in the parish of Crichton witnessed, in 1337, another sharp conflict between the Scotch and English troops; and various other localities in the county were drenched with blood during the sanguinary and prolonged wars of the succession. Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalwolsie, the ancestor of the present noble family of Dalhousie, often sallied from the caves of Hawthornden, and chased the mercenary forces of England from the vicinity of the metropolis. In 1385, Mid-Lothian was, in many places, devastated by pillage and conflagration during the retaliatory incursion of Richard II.; and a century and a half later, it considerably suffered in several localities from the invasions which were made by England, to resent the disarrangement of Henry VIII.'s plan of marrying his son to the young Scottish Queen. In 1547, the field of Pinkie, lying between the village of Inveresk and Walliford and Carberry, witnessed a disastrous on slaught, in which 10,000 Scottish troops were killed

and 1,500 made prisoners, by an English force, commanded by the Duke of Somerset. In 1567, Carberry-hill, in the parish of Inveresk, was the scene of a battle array, though not of an actual conflict, and of the surrender of Queen Mary immediately prior to her imprisonment in Lochleven-castle. In 1666, on Rullion-green, in the parish of Glencorse, an armed body of Covenanters twice repulsed a party of the King's troops under Dalziel; but, on a third attack, were routed, and upwards of 50 of them slain.

The history of Mid-Lothian is, in most particulars, so identified with that of the metropolis, which has already been sketched in the article EDINBURGH, and in others has been so anticipated in our views of its agriculture, antiquities, and fields of battle, that little remains to be told except the facts which refer to territorial distribution, and the erection of the district into a county. Mid-Lothian, very probably, was placed under the salutary regimen of a sheriff, as early as the epoch of the introduction of the Scoto-Saxon laws. A sheriffdom is apparent from the reign of Malcolm IV. down to the restoration of David II.; and appears, during this period, to have extended over Haddingtonshire on the east, and Linlithgowshire on the west. But from the time of David II., down to its adjustment in its present form, the sheriffdom or shire suffered successive limitations; in every age it was abridged in its authority by various jurisdictions within its bounds; and, for a considerable period, it was confused in its administration by distribution into wards, each of which was superintended by a sergeant. In August, 1744, James, Earl of Lauderdale, succeeded his father in the sheriffdom, and was the last who held the office under the old regime. The first sheriff under the present improved practice, was Charles Maitland of Pitrichie, who received his appointment in 1748, with a salary of £250. A constable was attached, from an early period, to the castle of Edinburgh; and, as early as 1278, appears to have exercised civil jurisdiction.—From the year 1482, the provost of Edinburgh had the power of sheriff, coroner, and admiral, within the territories of the city, and those of its dependency of Leith.—The abbot of Holyrood acquired from Robert III. a right of regality over all the lands of the abbey, wherever situated, and particularly over the barony of Broughton in Mid-Lothian. The jurisdiction was acquired after the Reformation by the trustees of Heriot's hospital, and, at the epoch of the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, was compensated by £486 19s. 8d.—The monks of Dunfermline obtained from David I. baronial jurisdiction over the manor of Inveresk, including the town and port of Musselburgh, and maintained their lordship and regality till the period of the Reformation. The jurisdiction was bestowed by James VI. upon Sir John Maitland, sold in 1709 to the Duchess of Buccleuch, and eventually compensated, in common with all the baronial jurisdictions of the Buccleuch family, by £3,400.—The regality of Dalkeith was obtained by the Douglasses of Lothian; passed into the possession of the family of Buccleuch; and ceased in 1747.—The barony of Ratho, when Robert II. ascended the throne, was erected, in common with the other estates of the Stuarts, into a royal jurisdiction, and given by Robert III. to his son James; and it was disjoined from Mid-Lothian and annexed to Renfrewshire, when the sheriffdom of Renfrew was settled by dismemberment from Lanarkshire.—The extensive estates in Mid-Lothian which belonged to the archbishop of St. Andrews were erected into a regality, and were under the control of a bailie appointed by the proprietor.—The baronies or lands of Duddingston, of Preston-hall, of Carington, and of Carberry, were also all regalities administered, in the case of the first, by a bailie, and in the case of the others, respectively by the Duke of Gordon, Lord Dalmeny, and Sir Robert Dickson.—In addition to all the privileged authorities now enumerated—which in the aggregate must have greatly embarrassed the civil administration of the county—there existed from the reign of Malcolm IV., a justiciary of Lothian, who exercised a greater power than even the sheriff, and must have very materially abridged and restrained the jurisdiction of the sheriffship. The power of the Archbishop of St. Andrews, both baronial and ecclesiastical, must likewise have thrown impediments continually in the way of the sheriff's movements; and even after the Reformation, when prelacy and its appliances were abolished, continued for a time to be perpetuated as to its effects. The overthrow of all hereditary jurisdictions, in 1747, was one of the happiest events in the diversified history of Mid-Lothian.—The civil affairs of the county are now managed by the class of functionaries common to the several counties of Scotland; and by about forty deputy-lieutenants, distributed among six districts into which the county is divided.

EDINBURGH, DALKEITH, AND LEITH RAILWAY. This railway, constructed under sanction of acts passed in 1826, 1829, and 1834, extends from Edinburgh to the South Esk river, a distance of 8¼ miles. It has branches to Leith, Dalkeith, and Musselburgh, making an extent of about 14 miles. It is all a double line, except the Musselburgh branch, and about 1 mile at the south extremity. It intersects or receives branches from the principal coal-fields of Mid-Lothian, the produce of which is stored at the Edinburgh terminus, in a depot about eight acres in extent, and also at Leith and Fisherrow, by means of branches to these ports.—From St. Leonard's depot, at the Edinburgh terminus, the main line descends 116 feet, by an inclined plane of 1 in 30, worked by a double fixed engine of 50 horse-power, and passing through a tunnel 1,716 feet in length. From the bottom of the plane, the line runs level for 3 miles; after which it has a regular ascent to the south extremity, at the rate of 1 in 234. The Leith branch descends from the main line to the level of Portobello, at the rate of 1 in 70; and the Musselburgh branch from the main line to the level of Musselburgh, at the rate of 1 in 52. Owing to causes which could not be avoided, there are many curves,—so many as eleven between Edinburgh and Dalkeith, a distance of scarcely 7¾ miles, and several of them about 500 feet in radius. The whole railway—except the Edinburgh inclined plane—is worked by horses, which make tolerable performance, notwithstanding the bad gradients, and the levels being disturbed by coal-wastes. The railway and branches cross or pass along so many as 17 highways or streets on a level. The coach-fares average about a penny per passenger per mile. The cost of haulage on this railway is 26-100ths of a penny per passenger per mile. This railway, with its branches, was acquired by the North British railway company in 1845; and the main, or Dalkeith line, will be employed by that company in the formation of the contemplated railway lines to Hawick and to Peebles.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW CANAL. See UNION CANAL.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY. This magnificent work, projected in 1825 but only resolved on in 1835, and an act for which was obtained on the 4th of July, 1838, after a Parliamentary contest of three sessions, was begun at the end of that year, and was opened on Friday the 18th of February, 1842. Measured from its original terminus at the west end of Edinburgh it is 46 miles in length, being 2 miles longer than the Bathgate road betwixt the two cities, and 1 mile shorter than the Cumbernauld-road; but as carried into the heart of Edinburgh, at the North loch, its length is 47¾ miles. With the exception of an inclined plane at Glasgow, it presents nearly a level line throughout, the ruling gradient being 1 in 880, or 6 feet a-mile, and that only for a few miles. The gauge or width of the rails is 4 feet 8½ inches, and their weight 75 lbs. to the yard. They are laid with 4 feet bearings on cast-iron chairs. In the cuttings, the chairs are placed on whinstone blocks of 4 cubic feet each; on the embankments, they are fixed on transverse sleepers of larch 9 feet long. The interval between the up and down rails is 6 feet. Pursuing a course to the south of west, through Prince's-street gardens, and St. Cuthbert's parish, the line is carried across the Water of Leith, at the distance of 1 mile from the original terminus, by a viaduct of three arches. One mile beyond this it enters Corstorphine parish; and thereafter runs for about half-a-mile through the parish of Currie, in which it passes the hamlet of Culton. A branch line about 5 miles in length is projected from Gogar to South Queensferry. This line will probably form the southern extremity of the Edinburgh and Perth line by Queensferry. It then enters the parish of Ratho, through which it runs for a distance of nearly 3¾ miles, bending nearly due west after crossing Ratho-burn, but again turning to the south of west

after leaving Norton-mains, in which direction it enters Kirkliston parish in Linlithgowshire, through which it sweeps in a curve of 1½ mile radius, a distance of 3½ miles. It is understood that a branch railway to Bathgate, about 9 miles in length, to be executed under the guarantee of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, will take its departure from the main line between the Ratho station and Broxburn. This branch line will put off side-branches to Mid-Calder and Uphall quarry. Hitherto the line has passed through a fertile and beautiful country, by an easy line presenting no extensive embankments or deep cuttings; but shortly after entering Linlithgowshire, it is conducted across the valley of the Almond by a stupendous viaduct, consisting of 36 arches, of 50 feet span each, with piers 7 feet wide, and varying from 60 to 85 feet in height; which is connected by a lofty embankment with another viaduct of 7 arches of 60 feet span, known as the Broxburn viaduct, by which the line is carried across the turnpike-road to Glasgow. The view from this part of the line is magnificent; but the eye of the amateur would have been still further gratified had the line of arches been continued between the two viaducts in place of the present lofty and ponderous, though probably less expensive embankment. From the Broxburn viaduct the line proceeds in a north-west direction, impinging on the Union canal, passing the solitary ruin of Niddry-castle on the right, and then plunging into a tunnel of 367 yards in length, by which it is conducted, at the depth of 100 feet, through a ridge of whinstone-rock at Winchburgh, soon after emerging from which, it enters Abercorn parish at the 11th mile from Edinburgh. A deep cutting of nearly 2 miles in length occurs in this parish, through which the line pursues a course more nearly west. Until the completion of the 12th mile from Edinburgh the ascent has been gradual, amounting only to 63 feet; that is, on an average, only 1 in 1,000; from this point to the viaduct by which it is conducted across the Avon, and leaves Linlithgow parish, a distance of about 4½ miles, it has an inclination of 1 in 1,056. The line now skirts the ancient town of Linlithgow on the south, passing between the town and the Union canal, and commanding a fine view of the palace and the adjacent lake. The Avon, and the finely-wooded valley through which that romantic stream runs, is crossed by a viaduct of 20 arches of 50 feet span, and 3 of 20 feet, some of them upwards of 90 feet in height, and of beautiful light masonry, from which the magnificent aqueduct by which the Union canal is led across the same valley, at a point a little higher up the stream, is visible in its full extent. The surface of the Avon viaduct is only 38 feet above the level of the Edinburgh terminus. It conducts the line into Muiravonside parish in Stirlingshire, through which it runs nearly due west for a distance of above 2 miles, passing the ruined castle of Almond on the left. A little beyond the 20th mile, it enters the parish of Polmont, in which it passes to the south of the village of Redding. At the Polmont station a junction will be effected with the eastern fork of the Scottish Central railway, which, passing through Falkirk, will join the Scottish Central railway near Larbert. From the 23d to near the 30th mile, it intersects the parish of Falkirk, in a line nearly parallel with the Union canal. The high ground immediately south of Falkirk, and part of Callendar-park, the seat of Mr. Forbes, is pierced, at the depth of 130 feet, by a tunnel of 830 yards in length, 27 feet wide, and 20 feet in height. At the Falkirk station are erected the company's coke ovens. A little beyond the 25th mile, at Tamfourhill, the line is conducted across the Union canal locks by a viaduct of a striking appearance and great solidity, the principal arch in which—a segment arch of 24 feet 6 inches rise—has a span of 131 feet. The stones of which this great arch is composed were brought from Forfarshire; they are five feet deep in the bed, of a bluish colour, and peculiar strength. The weight of the arch-stones alone of this stupendous piece of masonry is upwards of 1,900 tons. The arch was thrown upon trussed centres, which required betwixt 12,000 and 13,000 cubic feet of timber for their construction. The other arches here are 2 of 20 feet, 2 of 16, and 1 of 63 feet span. The view on the portion of the line from the western extremity of the Callendar tunnel to the last-mentioned viaduct is very magnificent, presenting the rich carse of Falkirk stretching away towards the east, with that town close under the eye of the spectator,—the windings of the Forth and Stirling-castle, with the rich level carse-ground between, in the centre,—and the towering heights of Benledi and the Ochils, Benlomond and the Grampians, in the distance. It adds to the interest of the scene, that we are here traversing the ground on which the battle of Falkirk was fought in 1746. Passing Tamfourhill, and crossing Bonnymuir, a little beyond the 28th mile, the railway enters Cumbernauld parish, in the shire of Dumbarton, through which it runs in a waving line—having the Forth and Clyde canal on the right—a distance of nearly 6 miles. In the neighbourhood of Castlecary it crosses the road from Falkirk to Cumbernauld, and the deep ravine of the Red-burn, by a viaduct of 8 arches, each of 50 feet span, and nearly 90 feet in height,—the one end terminating on a forced embankment, the other resting on the far-famed remains of the Roman camp at this spot. Castlecary, 15 miles from Glasgow, is the station for Stirling and other towns to the north of the Forth, and from this point, the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway company proposed to push a line to Stirling, 13 miles and 76 chains in length; but an amalgamation having been effected with the Scottish Central railway company, the line as projected by the latter, and the western limb of which branches off from the Edinburgh and Glasgow line about a quarter of a mile nearer to Glasgow, has been adopted. This most important adjunct to the Edinburgh and Glasgow line—which may now be distinguished as the Edinburgh and Glasgow Scottish Central railway—will proceed to Perth by Stirling, Dunblane, and Strathallan, a distance of 45 miles, and will send off branches from Loaninghead to Crieff; from Glenbervie to Alloa-ferry, and thence to Tullycoultry; and to Falkirk and Denny; and at Dunblane will join the Dunblane, Doune, and Callendar line, by which it will be placed in connection with the Scottish Grand Junction at Callendar. From a little beyond Castlecary the general direction of the Edinburgh and Glasgow line to its western terminus is to the south of west. Passing about a mile to the north of Cumbernauld, it continues on, through rather a rough country, but commanding an extensive view of the valley stretching along the southern base of the Campsie-hills, till it approaches Croy-mill, which is the summit of the line, being 79 feet above the level of the eastern terminus, and 49 feet above the top of the inclined plane at the Glasgow terminus. The cutting of the great ridge of whinstone-rock at Croy was a work of vast labour and expense. Towards the centre of the ridge, the rock rises to a height of 70 feet above the level of the rails. Running through Drumshanty moss, upon a formation of dry turf, on which layers of brushwood and sand are placed, and across the Luggie, by a 6th viaduct of 4 arches of 30 feet span, it is carried, a little beyond the 39th mile, over the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, by a 7th viaduct of 1 arch of 44 feet, 3 of 30 feet, and 1 of 15 feet span, with a height of from 33 to 48 feet. Near this latter point is the Kirkintilloch station; and here a junction is effected with the three Monkland mineral railways, the Wishaw and Coltness railway, and the projected Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monkland junction railway,—all which lines are now amalgamated with the Edinburgh and Glasgow line. A short branch is also projected from Kirkintilloch to Kilsyth; and a line is now executing from Kirkintilloch to Campsie, 5 miles 22 chains in length, which will probably be pushed forward to Balfron. Entering the county of Lanark in Calder parish, the line proceeds, with a few moderate cuttings and embankings, through a rude district of country, exhibiting the struggles of the husbandman with a niggardly soil, until it crosses the Kirkintilloch road near Bishopbriggs, and enters the Barony-parish at the 43d mile. From this point to the head of the inclined plane at Cowlairs, there is some heavy cutting and embanking. At the head of the inclined plane near Cowlairs, the engine establishment is erected; and here are placed the fixed engines which worked the tunnel terminating in the depot in Queen-street, before the introduction of the powerful locomotive which now drags the train to the summit of the tunnel. The inclined plane is 2,077 yards in length, consisting of open cutting, and a tunnel divided by eyes or openings of 40 feet each in length, into three portions of 550, 300, and 297 yards. Its fall is 1 in 43. It is lighted by 43 gas-lamps. The length of the rope employed on the inclined plane is 2¼ miles. It weighs 13 tons, and cost £538. The terminus in Queen-street opens into George's-square; and is within 200 yards of the Royal Exchange, and 750 of the Clyde. It is proposed to connect this terminus with the termini of the Glasgow and Ayr, and Glasgow and Greenock lines, on the opposite side of the river and city. The company is also understood to be negotiating with the College of Glasgow for the purchase of the present site of the University as a depot in connexion with its Monkland mineral lines. An electrive telegraph, on Mr. Bain's principle, is now at work along the whole line.

EDINBURGH AND HAWICK RAILWAY. This line, 45 miles 28 chains in length, for which an act was obtained in 1845, branches off from the southern terminus of the Dalkeith and Edinburgh railway, and passing by Middleton-moor, through the town of Gallashiels, and from thence to Selkirk, crosses the Tweed at Abbotsford, and terminates at Hawick. The capital of the company is £400,000, and the amount of loan which they are empowered to raise is £133,333 6s. 8d. The Hawick railway is a complete and integral line between the termini specified; but it is intended to extend the line to Carlisle, according to a plan already before the public. There is one plane which is to be worked by assistant engines, either stationary or locomotive: this plane, which is 8 miles long, on an inclination of 1 in 75, occurs between Dalhousie-mains and Middleton-moor. There is one tunnel of the length of 570 yards, breadth 18 feet, and height 18 feet. The strata through which it is intended to pass are generally favourable. The gradients and curves also offer no great difficulties. The steepest gradient is 1 in 75, and the smallest radius of a curve is 20 chains. The total length of the line to Edinburgh is 49½ miles. The railway will cross 20 public highways on the level. It will consist of a double line of rails. It is understood that the North British railway company have purchased this line.

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND NEWHAVEN RAILWAY. This short line at present extends from Trinity chain-pier, on the frith of Forth, to a station at Scotland-street, in the outskirts of Edinburgh. To secure, however, a more central and convenient terminus, a tunnel is now nearly completed, which will bring the line to the great general terminus under the North-bridge, in the heart of the town of Edinburgh; thus connecting the line with the great lines of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and the North British railway. The company are now executing branch-lines to Granton-pier on the west, and to Leith on the east. The branch to Leith connects it with the most important port in the frith of Forth, where the company have secured a good wharfage. By the branch to Granton a communication will be maintained with Burntisland, on the opposite shore of the Forth, and by the railway from that place to Perth, with the coal districts of Fifeshire, and generally with the north of Scotland. The length of the line and branches is 5 miles.

EDINBURGH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY. This line,

now executing, commences at the burgh of Burntisland, in connexion with the low-water pier now nearly completed there for the Burntisland and Granton ferry. Large iron steamers are intended to pass every hour during the day from either side. From Burntisland the line proceeds by Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy (with a branch to the harbour of that town), Dysart, New Inn, the county town of Cupar, and Guard-bridge, to Ferryport-on-Craig, and to Craighead opposite to Dundee, where a floating bridge is about to be made by the co-operation of Government. The line to Perth is intended to diverge from the main trunk at a point north of the village of Kettle, and to pass by Collessie, Lindores, Newburgh, and Abernethy, to the South Inch of Perth. The length from Burntisland to Craighead, including the branch to Kirkcaldy, will be 39 miles. The length of the junction line from Kettle to Perth will be 17 miles, and from Burntisland to Perth 37 miles. The total length of the several lines will be 56 miles. The summit level is only 275 feet above Burntisland pier. By this line the distance to Aberdeen, and to the principal towns on the east coast of Scotland north of Dundee, is greatly shortened: from Aberdeen to Edinburgh it is shortened 45½ miles; from Perth to Edinburgh 40¾ miles; from Perth to London 37 miles; from Dundee to Edinburgh, 54¼ miles; from Dundee to London 54 miles; and from Dundee to Glasgow 5½ miles. The time which will be occupied in travelling from Perth to the centre of Edinburgh will be 2¼ hours; and between Dundee and Edinburgh, including the ferry and the floating bridge, it will be 2¾ hours. Railways are already formed, and others are in progress, at both termini.

EDINBURGH AND PERTH RAILWAY. This line, it is proposed, shall branch off from the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway at Gogar, about 5 miles from Edinburgh, and proceed thence by a branch of about 5 miles to South Queensferry. The ferry being passed by means of powerful steamers, which it is calculated will generally perform the voyage in five or six minutes, the railway line will be renewed at North Queensferry, and will pass Inverkeithing near to the town of Dunfermline, with which it will be connected by a branch-line of about 2 miles, through the great coal-fields in the parishes of Dunfermline, Beath, Aberdour, and Auchterderran; by Lochleven, Kinross, Milnathort, and Glenfarg to Strathearn, and the city of Perth. The whole distance from Edinburgh to Perth is about 43 miles, but the extent of railway required to be made will be only 34 miles. The principal objects which the projectors of this railway have in view are to give to travellers from Edinburgh a direct route by the narrowest passage across the firth, to Perth, Dundee, and the Northern and Eastern counties of Scotland, and also to open up the rich beds of coal contained in the districts above-mentioned.

EDINGTON-CASTLE, an ancient fortalice, of which the southern side still remains, 2 miles east of the village of Chirnside in Berwickshire.

EDINKILLIE. See EDENKEILLIE.

EDLESTON. See EDDLESTON.

EDNAM,* a parish on the northern verge of Roxburghshire; bounded on the north and north-east by Berwickshire; on the south-east by Sprouston; on south-west by Kelso and part of Berwickshire; and on the west by Stitchel. It approaches being of the figure of a parallelogram lying from south-west to north-east; but has sinuosities in the outline, and expands at the north. Its greatest length, from Spittal on the south to the boundary beyond Girthridge-hall on the north, is 3¼ miles; and its greatest breadth, in a line drawn over High-ridge-hall, is 2¾. The Tweed forms the south-east boundary-line; and the Eden intersects the parish from east to west, dividing it into not very unequal parts. Along the banks of both rivers are beautiful and rich low grounds. The district, as a whole, is low and level, but delightfully diversified. The generally flat ground gently rises, in some places, into inclined plains; and, in two spots, swells into fine elevations, one near the village called Edenham hill, and the other between the Tweed and the Eden called Henderside hill. The land is among the best in the Merse, and is well-cultivated, well-enclosed, and agreeably variegated with plantation. The parish is traversed along the Tweed, by the road from Kelso to Coldstream, and through its centre by the road from Kelso to Berwick by way of Swinton.—James Thomson, the author of 'The Seasons,' and the son of the first minister of the parish after the Revolution, was born in 1700, in the manse of Ednam. An obelisk to his memory, 52 feet high, and built in 1820, stands on a rising ground about a mile from the village.—Ednam village is beautifully situated on the Eden, 2½ miles north-east of Kelso. In 1558, it was burnt by the Earl of Northumberland. Population of the parish, in 1801, 598; in 1831, 634. Houses 124. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,847.—Ednam is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £15 1s. 8d. The parish-church was built in 1800. Sittings about 260. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £35 or £36 school-fees. As early as the 12th century, the mother or parish-church of Ednam had two dependent chapels; one at Newton, now Newton-don; and the other at Nathanthorn, now Nanthorn; and, along with these chapels, it belonged to the monks of Kelso. The kings had at Ednam a mill, whence David, in 1128, granted to the monks of Kelso, 12 chalders of malt, with the turbary in the moor of Ednam.

EDROM,† a parish in the district of Merse, Berwickshire. In form it presents extreme angles to the north, south, and east, and would be nearly an equilateral triangle, but for having a deep indentation and a small wing on the west, and a less considerable indentation on the south-east. It is bounded on the north by Buncle; on the north-east by Chirnside and Hutton; on the south-east by Hutton and Whitsome; and on the south-west and west by Fogo, Langton, and Dunse. Its greatest length is 7½ miles; its greatest breadth 4 miles; and its superficial area 13 square miles. Except in the north-west division, where there are inconsiderable rising grounds, the surface is flat. Whittadder water comes down upon the parish at its north-west angle, and, over a distance of 6 miles, forms its northern and north-eastern boundary-line. Blackadder water comes in from the south-west, forms, for 1½ mile, the boundary-line with Fogo, and then runs 5 miles north-eastward through Edrom, and falls into the Whittadder at the village of Allantown. Langton-burn, and another brook flowing from the west, unite with the Blackadder, the former drawing, for 2¼ miles, the boundary-line with Dunse. Near Langton-burn, on the Edrom side, is a mineral well, called Dunse spa, which was long celebrated for its reputed medicinal qualities, but has latterly fallen into disrepute, and become quite neglected. The soil, on a small part of the district, is naturally moorish, but in general is rich and fertile, and, excepting about one-eighth of the area, tastefully or necessarily devoted to plantations, buildings and roads, is all arable. Pools and lochlets formerly generated marsh and rendered the climate insalubrious; but they have been completely drained, to the benefit alike of health and of agricultural produce. On the estate of Kimmergham on the Blackadder is a valuable bed of shell-marl, which has contributed much to the enrichment of neighbouring soils. Sandstone abounds, and is worked in several quarries. Blackadder-house, on the right bank of the Blackadder near its embouchure, is an elegant modern edifice, accompanied with extensive shrubberies and green-houses, and a beautiful Gothic conservatory which was constructed at the cost of several thousand pounds. Allanbank-house, Kelloe, and Kimmergham, all on the same stream, Broomhouse on the Whittadder, and Nisbet, a seat of Lord Sinclair, at the western boundary, are all mansions possessing the attractions either of architecture or of

* Ednam is sometimes written Edenham, and is a contraction of that word,—signifying the village on the Eden, and appropriately descriptive.

† *Adder* or *Ader* is the Cambro-British *Awedur*, 'a Running water;' and *Ader-ham*—first twisted into Ederham, and then abbreviated into Edrom—means 'the Hamlet on the running water,' and well describes the position of even the modern hamlet and the church, overlooking the stream of Whittadder

beautiful demesne and cheering situation. The parish, though not intersected by any main line of road, is abundantly provided with facilities of communication. Over the Whittadder are two bridges, and over the Blackadder four, but two of the latter are only for foot-passengers. At Broomhouse on the Whittadder, and Allanbank on the Blackadder, are extensive paper-mills. Allanbank is celebrated as the scene, in 1674, of a Covenanters' conventicle, between 3,000 and 4,000 in number, to whom the eminent and devout ministers, Blackadder and Welch, assisted by three of their brethren, preached and dispensed the Lord's Supper. The hamlet of Edrom stands on the north-west corner of the parish, 3½ miles north-east of Dunse, on the road between that town and Berwick, and is the seat of the parish-church and delightfully situated. The village of Allanton, with a population of 250, has an endowed school, and three inns. See ALLANTON. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,355; in 1831, 1,435. Houses 272. Assessed property, in 1815, £14,288.—Edrom is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £242 16s. 7d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £337 13s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £15 school-fees. According to an ecclesiastical survey in 1836, the population was then 1,458; of whom 835 belonged to the Establishment, and 623 to other denominations. The dissenters have no place of worship in the parish, but are connected with congregations at Dunse, Horndean, and Chirnside. The parish-church is supposed to have been built about the year 1499; and was repaired in 1696, reseated and repaired in 1782, and subsequently fitted up with two private galleries. Sittings 407. Robert Blackadder, first archbishop of Glasgow—whose family derived its surname from the river of the parish—built to the ancient church a vaulted aisle, part of which is still standing. A gallery in front of the pulpit is over the burying vault of the Kelloe family. The church, with its lands, was granted by Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, and afterwards confirmed by David I., to the monks of Coldingham; and continued to be held by them, and served by a vicar, till the Reformation. During the minority of James V., the most murderous contests for the lands of Blackadder continued between the Homes on the one side, and the Blackadders of Blackadder on the other, and violently, though not rightfully, terminated in favour of the Homes.

EDZELL, a parish in the north-east of Forfarshire. It is of a triangular form, but with a protrusion on the southern angle; and is bounded on the north-east and east by Kincardineshire, on the south-west by Strickathrow and Lethnot; and on the west and north-west by Lochlee. From its southern angle at the confluence of the East and West waters, to its northern angle at Mount Batlock, it measures 12¾ miles; and from its western angle at Clash, to a curve in its eastern boundary near Dorly, it measures 6½ miles. For 4½ miles, the south-eastern part is a sort of peninsula, the East and the West waters flowing along its limits, and forming a confluence, under the name of the North Esk, at its extremity. Both of these streams approach the parish from the west: the former intersecting it over a distance of 5½ miles in passing to the eastern limit, there to become its boundary-line. In the western and northern sections the parish is hilly; but in the southern section, and in places traversed by the East water, it is more open, and well-sheltered with plantation. The greater part of the district being bleak and unsheltered, the air is generally sharp and piercing, but is not insalubrious.—Three of those monuments of antiquity, called Druidical temples, are in this parish; two within a few yards of each other, at Culindir, and one at Dalbogg. They consist of tall upright stones, enclosing elliptical spaces, the area of the largest being 45 feet by 36.—The castle of Edzell is a magnificent ruin. It consists of two stately towers, in different styles of architecture, and evidently built at different periods; but connected by an extensive wall, and formerly winged with buildings in the rear. The proprietors of this castle, the Lindsays of Glenesk, surpassed in power any other family in the county. One of them became heir to his cousin, Earl Crawford, but did not retain the peerage in his family. Another, about the beginning of the 16th century, built in Edzell a small castle, called Auchmull; and in Lochlee, another called Innermask; and was compelled to burrow in them as hiding holes from the inquisition made after him for the murder of Lord Spynie.—Edzell is provided with two lines of road spread along the vale of the East water, one on each bank, and with numerous cross-roads in its peninsular division. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,012; in 1831, 974. Houses 214. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,375.—Edzell is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £9. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with other emoluments £30.

EGLINTON CASTLE, a noble mansion, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton, situated on the banks of the Lugton, in the south of the parish of Kilwinning, district of Cunningham, 2½ miles north of Irvine in Ayrshire, and 26 from Glasgow. This edifice is of a castellated yet modern and very stately and magnificent structure, and was built about the year 1798. A spectator, looking upon it from any part of the lawns, has high conceptions of its grandeur, and of the taste and opulence of its proprietor; and the more minutely he surveys it, he experiences these conceptions becoming more lofty and brilliant. There is a large circular keep, and at the corners are circular turrets joined together by a curtain,—to use the language of fortification. The whole is pierced with modern windows, which in some degree destroy he castellated effect, but add to the internal comfort. The interior of the fabric corresponds with the magnitude and the beauty of its exterior. From a spacious entrance-hall, a saloon opens, 36 feet in diameter, the whole height of the edifice, and lighted from above; and from this the principal rooms enter. All the apartments are spacious, well-lighted, and furnished and adorned in the most superb manner. One of them in the front is 52 feet long, 32 wide, and 24 from floor to ceiling. Every thing about the castle contributes to an imposing display of splendid elegance and refined taste. Nor are the lawns around it less admired for their fine woods, and varied surfaces and beautiful scenery. The park around the castle is 1,200 acres in extent, and has one-third of its area in plantation.—The first of the ancient and originally Norman family of Montgomery, who settled in Britain, was Roger de Montgomery, or Mundegumbrie. Under the banner of William the Conqueror—to whom he was related—he obtained great distinction; and, accompanying that monarch into England, he, in 1066, commanded the van of his army at the battle of Hastings. In guerdon of his bravery, he was created Earl of Chichester and Arundel, and afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury, and, in a short period, lord of no fewer than 57 lordships throughout England; and, at the same time, received extensive possessions in Salop. Having made a martial incursion into Wales, he captured the castle of Baldwin, and imposed upon it his own name of Montgomery,—a name which not only it, but the romantically situated town in its vicinity, and the

entire county in which it stands, have permanently retained. The first of the family who settled in Scotland, was Robert de Montgomery. Walter, the son of Allan, the first steward, having obtained from David I. several Scottish estates, Robert accompanied him from Wales to take possession of them, and received from him the manor of Eaglesham in Renfrewshire. This was, for two centuries, the chief possession of the Scottish section of the Montgomeries. John de Montgomery, seventh laird of Eaglesham, married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Hugh de Eglinton, and niece of King Robert II., and obtained through her the baronies of Eglinton and Ardrossan. At the battle of Otterburn he had the command of part of the Scottish army under the brave Earl of Douglas, and, by his personal valour and military conduct, contributed not a little to the celebrated victory which was achieved. The renowned Henry Percy, well known by the name of Hotspur, who was general of the English army, Sir John Montgomery took prisoner with his own hands; and with the ransom he received for him, he built the castle of Polnoon in Renfrewshire: see article EAGLESHAM. His grandson, Sir Alexander Montgomery, was raised by James II., about 1488, to the title of lord Montgomery, and inaugurated into the office of king's bailie of Cunningham. His son, Hugh, was elevated, about 1508, to the title of Earl of Eglinton; and, a few years previously, in June, 1498, obtained a charter to himself and his heirs of the office of bailie of Cunningham, and chamberlain of the town of Irvine. About the time of his obtaining this charter, a feud arose between him and Lord Kilmaurs, which continued between the families, and occasionally blazed forth in deeds of violence, and originated tedious and fruitless appeals to umpires, till after the union of the crowns. Hugh, one of the line of Earls, came into possession of the earldom when considerably under 16 years of age; and having, for a time, been placed or rather coercively brought under the curatorship of his grand uncle, Sir Neil Montgomery, of Langshaw, he eventually enjoyed his inheritance during only ten months when he fell the victim of his family's hereditary feud. Riding from his own castle, towards Stirling, on the 20th of April, 1586, he was, at the river Annock, waylaid and shot by David Cunningham of Robertland, and other Cunninghams, the emissaries of the Earl of Glencairn, the descendant of Lord Kilmaurs. Though this atrocious act of assassination created a strong sensation throughout the country, and was afterwards partly punished by Robert, the master of Eglinton, it was at length, under the feeble and capricious administration of the pedant, James VI., formally pardoned. So late as twenty years after this event, on the 1st of July, 1606, the old feud broke out in a violent tumult at Perth, under the very eyes of parliament and the privy-council. In the 18th century, all the valuable improvements in gardening, planting, and agriculture, which, during half-a-century, were made in the parish of Kilwinning, and throughout a great part of Ayrshire, proceeded, in a great measure, from the spirited exertions, combined with the fine taste of Alexander, Earl of Eglinton. Nor was his successor in the peerage less distinguished for his magnificent and costly, though considerably unsuccessful, schemes to enrich the district of Cunningham, and advance the public weal of Scotland, by improving the harbour of Ardrossan, and cutting a canal to it from the city of Glasgow: see ARDROSSAN. Happy would it be for themselves, their posterity, and the population of the territories in which their estates are situated, if persons of rank and fortune copied the example of this munificent and patriotic nobleman. But something different must be said respecting the enormous expenditure, at Eglinton castle, in the month of August, 1839, upon a gorgeous pageant, in imitation of the tournament of the Middle ages,—a "passage of arms," as a tilt with wooden poles smoothly rounded at the end, over lists carefully strewn with saw dust five inches deep, yielding soft repose to unhorsed knights, was somewhat facetiously termed.—Susanna, the third wife of Alexander, the ninth Earl of Eglinton, and daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, is celebrated for her personal beauty, and for her transmission of a nobleness of mien, distinguished at the period as "the Eglinton air," to a family of one son and seven daughters.

EGLISHAY. See EAGLESHAY.

EIGG, or EGG, one of the Western isles, attached to the county of Inverness, and one of the cluster which composes the parish of Small Isles. It is 6½ miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth; and is about 8 miles west of Arisaig, the nearest part of the mainland. It is partly flat, and partly hilly and rocky, having a small valley running through it. The low grounds are tolerably productive. The superficial area is 5,580 Scots acres, whereof 935 are arable; and the gross rental, in 1826, was £650. Basaltic pillars here and there appear over the whole island; along the coast, the rocks are chiefly of a light honey-comb lava, having a great resemblance to other volcanic productions. Scure Eigg, according to Mr. Jameson, is the highest part of the island. This hill, from its peculiar shape, has at a distance a singular appearance; but, as we approach nearer, it rises in grandeur, and at length, a stupendous columnar promontory bursts on our view. The whole of this promontory is perfectly mural, extends for upwards of 1½ mile, and rises to the height of 1,340 feet. It is entirely columnar, and the columns rise in successive ranges until they reach the summit, where, from their great height, they appear diminutive. Staffa, the most magnificent assemblage of natural columns that has yet been discovered, is the only one that can bear a comparison with Scure Eigg. On the south coast of Eigg, there is a small island, called Eilan-Chastel, on which a few persons, tending cattle, live during part of the summer months. The sound between this island and Eigg makes a tolerable harbour for vessels not exceeding 70 tons. The air is generally moist, and the weather rainy: the climate, however, is healthy. The language principally spoken and universally understood is Gaelic, and from it the names of places seem mostly to be derived. There are various Danish forts; and, on the farm of Kill-Donnain, near an old Popish chapel, is a barrow which is said to be the burial-place of Donnan, the tutelary saint of Eigg. The population, in 1801, was 500, and continues stationary; about one-half are Roman Catholics. The minister of Small Isles has his manse on this island, which is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Skye.

EIL (LOCH), the upper part of an inlet from the sea, which nearer the ocean is known by the name of Loch-Linnhe. From Corran-ferry, where the loch changes its name, it stretches 10 miles north-east, between the counties of Argyle and Inverness, to Fort-William, where it takes a sharp turn, and extends 12 miles in a west-north-west direction. Near its head is the house of Loch Eil, the residence of the chief of the family of Cameron.

EILDON HILLS, a brief mountain-range of three conical summits, in the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire. The central summit rises, according to some, 1,330 feet, and according to Sir John Leslie, 1,364 feet above the level of the sea, and is celebrated for the opulence of the scenery which it overlooks; and the north-eastern summit, scarcely less elevated, and commanding a minute view of the rich beauties at its

base, and a full view of most of the landscape seen from the loftier summit, is famous for its monuments of antiquity. From the north only these summits—each more important than the third—are visible; and, as seen from that quarter, they possess a lovely outline, and exquisite proportions, towering aloft on a base of irregular but generally rapid acclivity from the banks of the Tweed, and forming a magnificent back-ground to a picture full of minute and various beauties. Seen from the south, all the summits are in view, but heathy and bleak in their appearance, and serving as a foil to the luxuriance and the brilliant displays of the surrounding country. Looking down from the Eildons, an observer sees at his feet the fine abbey of Melrose peering out from among trees, and the joyous movements of the Tweed, windingly prolonging its stay among villas and clusters of plantation and verdant slopes and all the varieties of a gay river's adornments of holiday dress; lifting his eye higher, he surveys a sea of hills, wearing the uniform hue of pastoral wildness, till they terminate in the distant ranges of Lammermoor and the Yarrow braes; and, turning slowly southward, he observes minutely the attractions of Cowdenknows and the lands of Dryburgh, and sees all Teviotdale and the Merse—rich in scenery as in song—hung out before him like a panorama, till the horizon is hemmed in by the long blue line of the hazily seen Cheviots. On the side of the Eildons is an artificial tumulus, called the Bourgo, of great extent, and currently believed to have been the scene of Druidical orgies. On the north-eastern summit are vestiges of a Roman camp, fortified with two fosses and earthen mounds more than 1½ mile in circuit; and having a level space near the centre, where was the pretorium, or general's quarters. The camp included springs of good water, and an ample supply of wood for fire; and—affording abundant space for man, beast, and baggage, and lifting the eye away to even a very distant view of any enemy—it had all the properties of a well-chosen station.—Mr. Kemp, the intelligent manager of the gas-works in Galashiels, has discovered appearances on the Eildon hills of the same kind as the famous parallel roads of Glen Roy. There are no fewer than sixteen distinctly traceable terraces running round these hills, and rising one above another like the steps of a stair.

EISDALE. See EASDALE.

ELCHIES, an ancient vicarage, now comprehended in the parish of KNOCKANDO: which see. It is 11 miles south by west of Fochabers.

ELCHO-CASTLE. See RHYND.

ELDERSLIE, a village in the Abbey parish of Paisley, Renfrewshire, about 2 miles westward from the cross of that town. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers, cotton-spinners, and workmen at the neighbouring coal-pits and quarries. As the village is intersected by the high-road leading from Paisley westward, and as the canal from Glasgow to Johnstone, and the railway from Glasgow to Ayrshire, both pass close to it, it enjoys great facilities for commercial intercourse. There is a copious supply of excellent spring water, especially from the Bore, a spring so called from its water having come in contact with a shaft which was put down about the beginning of this century, when boring for coal. Population, in 1831, 1,099.—A neat church, connected with the Establishment, was erected here in 1840; it contains 800 sittings.

Mr. Ramsay, in his Notices of Renfrewshire, says: "The place called Elderslie, also written Ellerslie, has been rendered classical by its association with the name of the renowned Sir William Wallace:—

> "At Wallace' name what Scottish blood
> But boils up in a spring-tide flood!
> Aft have our fearless fathers strode
> By Wallace' side,
> Still pressing onward red-wat-shod,
> Or glorious died."

Near the west end of the village, and close to the north side of the turnpike-road which passes through it, stand the shattered remains of the celebrated tree, called 'Wallace's Oak,' among the branches of which, when in full leaf, tradition affirms that our great patriot-hero concealed himself from the English. In transmitting this tradition, the popular voice, ever prone to exaggerate, has magnified it so much as to assert that the branches afforded shelter, not only to Wallace, but also to 300 of his followers. The modified form of the narrative is surely sufficient to induce every true Scotsman to contemplate this 'monumental oak' with reverence. In the year 1825 the trunk measured 21 feet in circumference at the ground, and 13 feet 2 inches at 5 feet from the ground. It was 67 feet high, and the branches extended 45 feet east, 36 west, 30 south, and 25 north, covering altogether a space of 19 English poles. Since that time the dimensions of the tree have been much diminished, partly through natural decay, but chiefly by the cutting-off of portions, which are preserved in many a form as mementos of the indomitable supporter of his country's independence.—The barony of Elderslie belonged to Sir Malcolm Wallace, and here, as is generally believed, his heroic son first saw the light. Near the oak-tree, but on the south side of the road, a plain building of rather ancient appearance is pointed out as the very house in which Wallace was born; but the architecture and the condition of this edifice show that it must be referred to an era much more recent than that in which he flourished. Any mansion which then existed at this place must have decayed, or been destroyed, in the course of the five centuries which have since rolled away. Adjoining the house just noticed is an old garden, from the foundations of the walls of which there was dug, about 30 years ago, a stone bearing the following inscription, cut in Roman letters: 'W. W. W. CHRIST IS ONLY MY REDEEMER.' These initials probably indicate two proprietors of Elderslie, William Wallace, father and son, who lived in the 16th century. . . . . In the garden there is to be seen a fine and very old specimen of the Scottish yew. The name of 'Wallace's Yew' has been assigned to it, probably for no other reason than because it stands at a spot hallowed by his name.—Elderslie remained for nearly five centuries, after Wallace's time, in the possession of various branches of the family from which he was descended. In 1729 it fell to an heiress, Helen Wallace, only child of John Wallace of Elderslie, and wife of Archibald Campbell of Succoth. The late Sir Ilay Campbell, Bart., Lord-president of the court of session, was one of the children of this marriage. In 1769 Mrs. Campbell sold the estate to the grandfather of the present proprietor, Alexander Speirs, Esq.—A large straggling village now occupies the grounds of Elderslie. It shows the thriving state of our manufactures, but it degrades this interesting spot, and tends to repress the enthusiasm with which, from its connexion with the history of the illustrious Scottish champion, it would otherwise be contemplated."

Elderslie house, the seat of Mr. Speirs, is situated upon the left bank of the Clyde, adjacent to the burgh of Renfrew, at the distance of 5½ miles from the village of Elderslie. It was built in 1777–82 by his grandfather, who, in 1760, had purchased the ground on which it stands, and who gave it the name of the estate from which he took his designation. Elderslie house has, since that time, been enlarged and improved. It fronts to the south, and is surrounded by a fine park.

ELGAR, one of the Orkneys; constituting part of the parish of Shapinsay. It lies about a furlong to the south of Shapinsay, and is separated from it by a reef of rocks that are almost dry at low water.

ELGIN,* a parish in the county of Moray or Elgin, bounded on the north by Spynie; on the east by St. Andrew's Lanbride; on the south by Birnie; and on the west by Alves. It is of irregular form, but extends about 10 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; its superficial contents have been estimated at about 18 square miles. Houses 1,116. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,186. Population, including the burgh of Elgin, in 1801, 4,345; in 1831, 6,130. The surface of this parish is flat. The vales of Mosstowie and Pluscardine are separated by a steep hilly ridge; and the district rises gently from the vicinity of the town towards the Black-hills, the summits of which terminate its southern extent. The only river of any importance is the Lossie, to which a tributary stream runs northwards from the Black-hills. The Lossie flows slowly through the level lands also northwards, partly through the parish, but dividing it from Spynie on the north before it falls into the Moray frith at Lossie mouth. This river frequently overflows even its artificial banks. In 1829 the 'Morayshire floods,' so graphically described by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, committed great havoc here. In the back parts of the parish the soil is chiefly light and sandy clay with calcareous particles; but many places, particularly on the river banks, are of a rich loam and clay, exceedingly fertile, and yielding excellent crops. Great part of the parish is under cultivation. Even in remote times tillage seems to have been attended to in this part of Scotland, and indeed considerably advanced, as the scattered facts collected from among the less useful and important records of political and military history by the writer of the Old Statistical Account of this parish sufficiently evince. About 3,000 acres, however, are still waste, or in pasture. Thriving plantations now cover much of the old wastes. Some of these are extensive, while others consist of scattered belts and clumps of various foliage, which add greatly to the beauty of the landscape. The secluded glen, at the west end of the parish, in which the fine ruins of Pluscardine abbey stand, has been so judiciously wooded that the interest and romantic beauty of the scene are greatly enhanced: see article PLUSCARDINE ABBEY. The property now belongs to the Earl of Fife, who is one of the principal proprietors in this parish. The chief mineral product of this parish is a bed of secondary limestone, tinged of a dark colour by the oxide of iron. It is used as manure, and for mortar. It runs from the southern vicinity of the town eastward as far as the Moray frith. The hilly ridge between Mosstowie and Pluscardine consists of strata of a peculiar hard and pale-coloured sandstone, which is considered superior to all others found in Scotland, except, perhaps, that of Craigleith, near Edinburgh. In 1826 a considerable quantity was exported to London for the building of the new London bridge. The old red sandstone also appears in this district.†—The parish is in the presbytery and synod of Moray or Elgin. Patron, the Crown. The charge is collegiate. Stipend of both charges £240 7s. 6d.; glebe of each valued at £17. Unappropriated teinds £52 11s. 6d. —Schoolmaster's salary about £50, with fees and other emoluments of about £45 per annum. The school is attended by about 160 children, and entered in the returns as parochial, but strictly speaking is not so, but is an academy consisting of 4 schools, and conducted by 6 teachers. There are 16 other schools in the parish; attended by about 580 children. About 200 receive gratuitous instruction.

ELGIN, a royal burgh in the above parish, the capital town of the county of Moray or Elgin, once an important episcopal city, the see and cathedral seat of the great bishopric of Moray, is situated 144 miles north of Edinburgh; 63½ north-west of Aberdeen; 12 east of Forres; 9 west of Fochabers; and 5 south of Lossiemouth, its sea-port. It extends for nearly a mile in length, along the southern bank of the river Lossie, in the midst of scenery so beautiful and foliage so luxuriant that the inhabitants delight, and justly so, in claiming, for the environs of their ancient city, the distinguished appellation of "the Garden of Scotland." Of all the Scottish towns, Elgin bears the strongest resemblance to St. Andrews. Doubtless this must be attributed to the circumstance of its having once been, like that venerable metropolis, the important and wealthy seat of a see; the respectable,—nay, in the less fastidious, though quite as stately, eyes of ages that are past,—the sumptuous, and luxurious residence of a numerous corps of dignified Papistical, and quite as dignified Episcopal ecclesiastics, and of affluent provincial gentry, drawn together here as to a common centre of attraction. Many of their houses are still pointed out:

> "Bright towers of warlike chiefs around appear,
> The lowly roof and noble dome are here.
> Sweet is the scene: yet, Scotia, turn thine eyes
> And weep, for lo! thy church a ruin lies."‡

although, like those of a similar stamp in Edinburgh and elsewhere, ancient mansion-houses here were long since 'handed down' to artizans and others in the lower ranks of life; and though it may be said, not only that a new town has sprung up, but that the old indeed has, in a measure, 'cast its skin,' and now become completely renovated; nevertheless the period is by no means yet remote, when Elgin wore the antiquated, still, and venerable aspect which so well befits and harmonizes with the meditative

* The name of Elgin is generally supposed to have been derived from Helgy, a general of the army of Sigurd the Norwegian Earl of Orkney, who, about 927, conquered Caithness, Ross, Sutherland, and Moray, and probably made a settlement at Elgin, which is so ancient as to have been a town of some note, and a favourite and usual royal residence, even before it became the Episcopal see of the diocese. As the word *Helgyn* is still used in the inscription on the corporation seal, it is probable that this etymology is correct.

† While preparing this article [November 1840] we have been informed that a cave, full of curious and instructive remains, has been discovered in the old red sandstone at Hopeman, near Elgin, during the process of quarrying in that vicinity. An eminent geologist, Mr. P. Duff, has furnished the following description of this geological treasure:—"A considerable part of the cave had been quarried away before its interest was suspected, nor until considerable quantities of bones had been exposed. It would appear, from the quantity of calcined wood and burnt stones which strewed the outer entrance, that the cave had been used by man as a shelter, in which the process of cooking had gone on; subsequently it had been taken possession of by foxes, or other predaceous animals, which had hoarded the bones now found of deer, dogs, hares, rabbits, seals, birds, and fishes; but the most interesting feature of the cave is, that it proves by its contents, the upheavement of an ancient sea-beach, with its rolled pebbles, sea-sand, and shells, lying undisturbed, and above them a mass of brown mould evidently derived from the decomposition of animal matter. Many of the shells—such as the turbo and patella—may have been carried there for food; but the sand, besides being nearly half made up of fragments of shells, contains many entire specimens of minute shells which could not have been brought thither for any economical purpose, either by man or animals. Here, then, we have a portion of the sea-shore or beach elevated from seventeen to twenty feet above high water-mark, with its sand, shells, and pebbles lying undisturbed, as they are seen lying and undisturbed on the beach which is every day washed by the ocean waves."

‡ Arcibus heroum nitidis urbs cingitur, intus
Plebei radiant, nobiliumque lares;
Omnia delectant; veteris sed rudera templi,
Dum spectas, lachrymis Scotia tinge genas.
*Johnstoni Poemat.*

Transcribed from 'Sketches of Moray,' edited by William Rhind, Esq., and illustrated by D. Alexander, Esq., 1 vol. 8vo., 1839. Amongst other authorities, we are indebted to these spirited and faithful 'Sketches' in the compilation of a part of this article, and to them we recommend our readers for general reference, and for much graphical and interesting information on the antiquities of Moray.

habits and repose of genuine ecclesiastics, in the full enjoyment of an intellectual '*otium cum dignitate*.'

The houses of the long main street of Elgin, as it then existed, were of venerable age, with high-crowned roofs, overlaid with heavy slabs of priestly gray; presenting, to the street, like those—we may now almost also say *of old*—in Dy-art, Edinburgh, and other towns, the portly fore-stair, and a double range of the more distinguished open piazza, consisting of a series of pillared arches in the front wall, over the entrance to a paved and sheltered court within, in which, as well as in his humbler small dark shop or cellar, was tl. ancient 'merchant' wont, at times. with carelessness, but with complete security, to leave his goods, and walk unceremoniously off,—his "half-door on the bar,"—to breakfast, dinner, or his evening stroll. But few of these piazzas now exist, and some that do, are either built entirely up, or otherwise converted into shops of modern style. Of those which still retain them open, with a railing, Elchies-house is one. Diverging from the main street, the essential form of which —as widened in the centre of the town, to comprehend 'the Muckle kirk,' 'the Little kirk,' its adjunct, and the Town-house, or Tolbooth,—is still the same, though much improved in length and breadth as well as substance, numerous lanes and closes, flanked by houses of inferior grade, stretched off, rectangularly, as they still do, like the ribs from a spinal ridge. The dates of their erection, and the names of their proprietors, were usually inscribed upon the lintels of these ancient domiciles, with here and there a holy benediction. The pavement of the high or main street was an ancient causeway, which tradition modestly reports to have been the work of no more ancient hands than those of Cromwell's soldiers; though, most likely, it was many ages older. It rose high in the middle; and 'the crown of the causeway,' where the higher-minded folks delighted to parade, was elevated and distinguished by a row of huge stone blocks, while those of a more moderate calibre occupied the sloping sides. The drains which ran along the street were crossed, rectangularly, by the common gutter, which, in heavy rains, was often swelled into a mighty torrent. The street had no side-pavements, till Lord Fife, aided by the citizens, and the road-trustees, introduced them in 1821.

St. Giles's, or 'the Muckle kirk,' has now no local habitation. It was razed, in 1826, to make way for the present splendid substitute. The period when the original St. Giles was built is not on record. It was very ancient, and is early mentioned as a parsonage. In the high and palmy days of the cathedral's glory, it was in the bishop's pastoral charge. It stood upon two rows of massive pillars, spreading into pointed Gothic arches, with a vaulted roof, weighed down by heavy hewn stone, instead of slate. In 1679, on Sunday, 22d June, and, providentially, in the interval between the services, the roof fell in, and, except the arched tower in the centre, and the pillars at the sides, the total fabric was destroyed. In 1684, it was rebuilt, when two long aisles were added, on each side, to the original form of the church. The Little kirk, where service was performed on week days, was appended to the middle tower, upon its eastern side, but was demolished half-a-century ago. Although the interior of the Muckle kirk, with its rows of massive sandstone pillars running along its aisles, and terminating upwards in the high peaked arches which upheld its vaulted roof, possessed a dignity and grandeur of no common order, heightened and enhanced as was the *tout ensemble* by its richly carved and massive oaken pulpit, galleries, and seats, the exterior was by no means rich in architectural display—presenting nothing worthy of record, indeed, except the lofty pointed gable of its western aspect, which was occupied by a large and fine Venetian three-arched window; and the central, Gothic, grand front entrance from the paved square called the Plainstones. The central tower was a square and heavy mass without a steeple. It possessed a curious old fashioned clock, however, and a bell whose long familiar tones were held in veneration by the natives, as indeed was every thing connected with the Muckle kirk:*—so much that its demolition caused a general feeling of deep regret, if not dismay, amongst them, which the unequivocal symptoms of decay, and the impending probability of other dangers such as those of 1679, did little to diminish.

"The Tolbooth, biggit wt stanes frae ye kirk-yard dyke, and sclaited wt stanes frae Dolass," in the year 1605, is now, like 'the kirk-yard dyke' itself, amongst the things that were. It stood in the middle of the market-place, and consisted of the court-house, and the jail, a square uncomely tower, which terminated in a short spired roof. A new and elegant court-house having been erected, it was doomed, in 1840, no longer to incumber the ground; and immediately behind the court-house a new prison, containing 15 separate apartments, is about to be erected at an expense of about £1,500, to be defrayed by the county of Moray, the town or city of Elgin, and the town of Forres. [See 2d Report of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland. Appendix, p. 100.]—'The Muckle cross' stood also in the market-place, but was many years ago removed. 'The Little cross' still stands entire near the entrance to Grant-lodge,—Lord Seafield's house,—and opposite an old piazzaed mansion. Here it probably marked the old burgh-boundary on the east. The burgh, it is thought, was once surrounded by a wall: at all events there were two entrances or gateways to the town, one called the East port, and another called the West.

On the flattened summit of the Lady-hill, a mount with conical and precipitate slopes, north-west of the High-street, there was anciently a royal fort erected so early as the reign of William the Lion, for protection to the town, which probably then crept close around it. Ruins of the castle-walls, of extraordinary thickness, are still visible: they seem

* "The bells," says a writer in the Forres Gazette, "did not escape the general reformation.† They had been, indeed, great transgressors. For centuries they had summoned the people to the idolatrous sacrifices of the mass, and were thereby polluted; and it was necessary that they should undergo a process of purification. Accordingly, two or more of them were sent to Turriff in 1589, to be recast into one solid, sound Presbyterian bell. This new bell was hung in the kirk-steeple, where it continued till 1713, when it was rent by a woman striking it violently with a heavy key, for the purpose of arousing the inhabitants to quench a fire which had broken out in the town during the night. It was again recast, August 17th, 1713, at the head of Bailie Forsyth's close, by Albert Gely, founder in Aberdeen, the expenses being again defrayed by the town. It is said that numbers of the rich inhabitants of Elgin repaired to the founding-place, and cast in guineas, crowns, half-crowns, and the poorer people shillings and sixpences, during the time the metal was melting, which contributed, in no small degree, to enrich its sound as well as its substance. It was again elevated to its former place, in the kirk-steeple; and used on all solemn and joyful occasions, till it fell a victim to excessive loyalty;—the boys having overrung and rent it on the king's birth-day, June 4th, 1785. It was taken down, and refounded at London, on the 17th October following, having the names of the then magistrates cast on its body: the charges were of course defrayed by the town. This is the history of 'the Big bell' for a period of 250 years."

† It would appear that the 'Prayer bell,' commonly called the minister's bell, has come scathless through this trying time. The inscription around it, 'Thomas de Dunbar me fecit, 1402,' tells that it is an ancient,—the only relic (save and except the Ronald bell of Birnie) of the former dispensation. This venerable piece of metal was given to the town of Elgin, by the Earl of Moray, 435 years ago. It has, with equal fidelity, lifted its sonorous voice in behalf of papists, presbyterians, and episcopalians; and has rejoiced at the success of royalists and round-heads, whigs and tories, as well as sounded forth the requiem of eighteen sovereigns, during that period.

to have been grouted or cemented into one hard mass, as durable as rock, with hot run lime. As the warlike spirit of the age subsided, Elgin castle fell into decay, but legends of the nursery give other causes for its disappearance. These assure us that the inmates were afflicted with the plague or pest,* and that, *hac causa*, we presume,—

> ——"the castle in a single night,
> With all its inmates, sunk quite out of sight.
> There, at the midnight hour, is heard the sound
> Of various voices talking under ground,
> The rock of cradles,—wailing infants' cries,
> And nurses singing soothing lullabies."

A place is now occupied beside the castle by a monumental pillar to the memory of the late Duke of Gordon, the funds for which were raised by a county subscription.

In the hollow ground to the eastward of that venerable and most splendid of the Scottish churches, the cathedral of Elgin, stands a pool, which is traditionally believed, by every Elgin school-boy, to be of unfathomable depth. It is called 'the Order pot,'—most probably a name corrupted from 'the Ordeal pot,' a place where witches underwent their ordeal by water, or were made to 'choose their horn' of the rather grave dilemma into which our fathers, in the plenitude of a sagacity profound and deep as the Order pot itself, beguiled 'the devil's bairns' by the simple practical alternative of—'sink or swim.' So late as 1560, witches were publicly and legally punished in the burgh of Elgin.† There are no authentic records of the Ordeal pot, however;‡ but there is an ancient prophecy, believed to be one of that worthy old orthodox seer, Thomas-the-Rhymer that—

> "The Order Pot and Lossie gray
> Shall sweep the Chan'ry kirk away;"—

and, at all events, it requires no seer's eye to perceive that some peculiar and mysterious subterraneous communication must exist between the Order pot and the Lossie; for, "whenever the Lossie is swelled by unusual floods, it makes for its old haunt," the Order pot,—a phenomenon which has led to the natural supposition that the channel of the Lossie—which is known to have deviated in this vicinity—must have passed, at an era more or less remote, through the Order pot.

Amongst other and more important features yet to be described, of the ancient state and consequence of Elgin, as a city, is Thunder-house, the ancient town-house of the family of Sutherland of Duffus. In its pristine grandeur, it consisted of a great imposing edifice, adorned with a tower and bartizan, the top of which was skirted by a curiously chiseled balustrade. This house fell ultimately into the possession of a jocular auctioneer, named Batchen, who, when questioned as to what he meant to make of 'the Muckle house,' dryly assured his inquisitive friends that he "meant to make a kirk and a mill of it,"—a joke, the point and edge of which they came to see, when John had let the great hall as a chapel, and had fitted up a windmill in the bartizan. The property has since been sold in building-lots; and a neat Congregational chapel was built upon a part of the site in 1821.

In the train of the Roman Catholic establishment were numerous institutions and religious houses,—Friars "black and gray," knights of St. John, with wandering monks, innumerable. The ruins of a chapel, and a portion of the convent walls, once occupied by a brotherhood of the Grey friars, and endowed by Alexander II., may be still seen, near the Elgin institution, at the east end of the town. The Elgin institution was itself erected on the site of 'the House of God,'—'Maison Dieu,'—a kindred institution, founded in the 13th century, and largely endowed, by Bishop Andrew Moray, for reception of poor men and women. It was burnt by 'the Wolfe of Badenoch,'—of whom hereafter. The extensive revenues of this establishment were given to the magistrates for special purposes, in 1620, by King James; but from the funds some Beadsmen are supported still, in houses near the site of the original establishment. A Leper-house stood also in the neighbourhood, some crofts still passing by the name of 'Leper lands.' This place was for reception of those labouring under leprosy, a very prevalent disease in Scotland in the Middle ages, but now utterly extinct in Britain. It is the house alluded to in the curious legend of the withering of the arm by witchcraft previously transcribed.—Upon the ground called Black-friar's-haugh, between the Lossie and the North-back-street, and at the point from whence the river is supposed to deviate from its ancient course, was formerly a Black-friar's monastery. No vestige of it now remains. A turretted edifice, occupied, in 1840, as a library, is said to have been inhabited by Templars. In the front of it are escutcheons of the family of Rothes.

The cathedral, the seat of the see of Moray, in the days of its perfection, was no less the chief glory of Elgin than it was the boast of Moray:—nay, Bishop Barr characterized the original edifice not only as the chief ornament of the district, but "the glory of the kingdom, and the admiration both of foreigners and natives." "It is an allowed fact, which the ruins seem still to attest," says Chambers

* That the plague raged in Elgin about the middle of the 16th century, evidence is produced by Mr. Rhind in the following extract from the burgh-records. "Item, 18s. for an quart of wyne and bread, and an glass giffen to ye bailzies of Forres at ye eist port ye time of ye infectionne of ye pest."

† "The comptar, viz. Andrew Edie, discharges him of 40s. deburssed be him at ye town's command, for the bunners to ye wyffis yat war wardit in ye stepill for witches in summer last by-past."—*Burgh Records.*

‡ The following extract, transcribed from an old MS. by Mr. Rhind, though unauthenticated, may be interesting, as alluding to the Order pot. The good and enlightened 'Maister Wyseman,' the 'clerk,' in the legend, does look a little apocryphal, but for certain reasons, *ex facie*, we think it probable that this is only 'a curious coincidence:'—the tale itself is told with graphic, touching, and peculiar, felicity:—

"The whilk day ane great multitude, rushinge thorough the Pannis-port, surroundit ye pool, and hither wis draggit, thorough ye stoure, ye said Marjory Bysseth, in sore plight, wid her grey hairis hanging loose, and crying 'Pitie! pitie!'—Now Maister Wyseman, the samin clerk who had stode up at her tryal, stepped forward, and said: 'I kno thys womyan to have been ane peacable and unoffendynge ane, living in ye privacy of her widowhoode, and skaithing or gainsaying no ane.—Quhat have ye furthir to say again her?'—Then thir was gret murmuryng and displeausance among ye peopel, but Maister Wyseman staunding firm, agen asked,—'Quhat have ye furthir to say again her?'—Then did ye Friares agen repeate, how that she had muttered her aves backward, and othirs that the maukin, started at Bareflet, had ben traced to her dwellinge, and how that the aforesaid cattel had died by her connivance. Bot she hearing this, cried the more, 'Pitie! pitie! I am guiltlesse of ye fause crymes, never sae much as thought of be me.' Then suddenlie there was ane motion in ye crowd, and ye peopel parting on ilk syde, ane leper cam doun frae ye hous, and in ye face of ye peopel bared his hand and his hale airm, ye which was wythered, and covered over with scurfs, most pyteous to behold; and he said, 'At ye day of Pentecost last past, thys womyan did give unto me ane shell of oyntment, with ye which I anoynted my hand, to cure ane imposthume, which had com over it, and beholde, from that day furthe, untyll thys, it hath shrunke, and wythered, as you see it now.' Whereupon ye croud closed rounde, and becam clamorous; but ye said Marjory Bysseth cried pyteously, that God had forsaken her—that she had meanyed gude only, and not evil—that the oyntment was ane gift of her husband, who had been beyond seas, and that it was ane gift to him from ane holy man and true, and that she had given it free of reward or hyre, wishing only that it mote be of gude; but that gif gude was to be payed backe with evil, sorrow and gif Sathan mot not have his owin. Whereupon the people did presse roun', and became clamorous, and they take ye womyan, and drag her, amid mony tears and cryes, to ye pool, and crie, 'To tryal! to tryal!' and sae they plonge her in ye water. And quhen, as she went doun in ye water, ther was ane gret shout; bot as she rose again, and raised up her armes, as gif she wode have come up, there wae silence for ane space, when agane she went doune with ane bublinge noise, they shouted finallie, 'To Sathan's kyngdome she hath gone,' and forthwith went their wayes."

in his 'Picture of Scotland,' "that this was by far the most splendid specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland, the abbey-church of Melrose not excepted. It must be acknowledged that the edifice last mentioned is a wonderful instance of symmetry and elaborate decoration; yet, in extent, in loftiness, in impressive magnificence, and even in minute decoration, Elgin has manifestly been superior. Enough still remains to impress the solitary traveller with a sense of admiration mixed with astonishment." Shaw, in his description of it, even ventures to assert, that this "church, when entire, was a building of Gothic architecture inferior to few in Europe." "The prevailing impulse of the religion of the period," observes Mr. Rhind, "led its zealous followers to concentrate their whole energies in the erection of such magnificent structures; and while there was little skill or industry manifested in the common arts of life, and no associations for promoting the temporal comforts of the people, the grand conceptions displayed in the architecture of the Middle ages, the taste and persevering industry and the amount of wealth and labour bestowed on those sacred edifices, find no parallel in modern times." When entire, then, and in its pristine glory, this magnificent temple must have afforded a splendid spectacle. A vast dome, extending from the western entrance to the high altar, a length of 289 feet, with its richly ornamented arches crossing and recrossing each other to lean for support on the double rows of stately massive pillars—the mellowed light streaming in at the gorgeous windows above, and flickering below amid the deep and dark shades of the pointed aisles, while the tapers of the lit up altars twinkled through the rolling clouds of incense—the paintings on the walls—the solemn tones of the chaunted mass—the rich modulated music of the choir—and the gorgeous dresses and imposing ceremonies and processions of a priesthood sedulous of every adjunct to dazzle and elevate the fancy,—must have deeply impressed with awe and veneration, a people in a remote region, in a semi-barbarous age, and with nothing around them, or even in their uninformed imaginations, in the slightest degree to compare with such splendour. No wonder that the people were proud of such a structure, or that the clergy became attached to it! It was a fit scene for a Latin author of the period, writing on the "tranquillity of the soul," to select, for his 'Temple of Peace,' and under its walls to lay the scene of his philosophical dialogues.*

This great religious foundation owes its origin to Bishop Andrew Moray, who is said to have founded it on the site of an old church in the year 1224. But after standing 166 years, the original fabric was destroyed, in June 1390, by the lord of Badenoch, Alexander Stuart, son of Robert II., usually called the Wolf of Badenoch. From resentment against the bishop, Alexander Barr, who had excommunicated him, for keeping violent possession of church property, this ferocious incendiary burnt the city, Maison Dieu, the parish-church, and another edifice devoted to religion, with 18 houses of the canons, besides the cathedral itself. His only punishment was doing penance in the Black friars' church at Perth, before the altar. Bishop Barr began soon after to rebuild it, but many painful years were spent, together with a third of all the revenues of the bishops, ere that one dark day's disaster was repaired; and even after its completion, in 1506, the great central tower fell down. This new misfortune was also remedied, however; and, from 1538, the fabric continued in a state of perfect preservation till the Reformation, ten years after which, in 1568, the privy-council actually had the execrable meanness to appoint the Earl of Huntly, sheriff of Aberdeen and Elgin, with some others, "to take the lead from the cathedral-churches of Aberdeen and Elgin, and sell the same" for the maintenance of Regent Murray's soldiers! The displeasure of Providence itself seemed to be manifested at the base deed done by these ultra-Goths, for so base a purpose; for the vessel freighted with the metal had scarcely left the harbour of Aberdeen, on her way to Holland, where the sacrilegious plunder was to be sold, than she sunk with all her infamous cargo. Since that period, the cathedral of Elgin, unprotected from the weather, has gradually gone to ruin and destruction. Still, however, do its splendid ruins amply justify even the highest estimate of its original magnificence, and constitute the chief amid the numerous attractions of this limited but interesting city. Government has latterly caused much attention to be paid in clearing out the ruins† of this and other of our Scottish cathedrals, and in preventing them from falling into complete decay: this queen of ruins is therefore now more than ever an object of great and impressive interest.

Like all similar fabrics of its time, the cathedral of Elgin stood due east and west, and was built in the form of a Jerusalem or Passion cross. The choir and altar faced the east, or head of the cross, with the branches, transepts, or cross wings, to the north and south, and the grand entrance through the western extremity, or foot of the cross. The grand tower rose from its centre. The west gate, flanked with two massive but elegant towers, and the chapter-house, appended to the northern cloisters, with parts of the transepts, are all tolerably perfect; the whole displaying workmanship of the most intricate and exquisite beauty. The western towers, however, form the most entire part of the ruin. The great gate, between these, is ornamented with fluted pilasters, and above it is a central window, lancet arched, 28 feet high, and originally fitted up with mullions and tracery. The great gateway is entered by a flight of steps, and leads to the nave, which occupied the centre of the church, where the numerous and splendid Papal processions took place, while the multitudes who witnessed them were present in the aisles, at the sides, which were separated from the nave by rows of stately pillars, rising up to support the roof: the foundations of these alone, and a few of the pedestals, remain. Between the nave and the choir where the sacred rites were actually performed, stood the walls of the great central tower, and on each side were the transepts. The choir extends eastward to the chancel, in the sanctum sanctorum at the head of the cross, where stood the grand altar. The chancel was separated from the choir by a screen. The grand altar stood beneath the eastern windows, and was lighted up by a double row of five slender windows, with pointed arches,—the whole surmounted by a large wheel window, with rich ornamental tracery. The choir and nave were also lighted by a double row of windows with pointed arches, the lower range being the largest, while both tiers ran along the whole extent of the church. The windows were filled with richly tinted glass, in various devices, fragments of which have been found amongst the ruins. The authors of the 'Sketches of Moray,' have succeeded in effecting a very beautiful restora-

* Volusenus, Scotus. De Tranquillitate.

† The public, we believe, were, at first, less indebted to privy-councils and governments than to the zeal and good taste of the present superintendent, John Shank, who had no sooner succeeded to his charge, in 1825, than he set personally to work, and cleared out from the ruins no less than nearly 3,000 barrow loads of rubbish. Numerous dilapidated ornaments, figures, tombs, and other objects, were thus discovered, or laid open, and additional interest and gratification thereby afforded to the visiter.

tion of the plan of this cathedral, whereby it appears abundantly evident, from the consummate harmony of effect, though mixture of Norman and Saxon styles, displayed throughout the whole sketch, and from the massive form, broad buttresses, and general severity of architectural style in the two great western towers themselves, that these were surmounted, each by four small turrets, and not raised and tapered into spires like the central tower, as has been erroneously conjectured. The spire of the central tower, as restored in 1538, rose to the height of 198 feet, and, in the sketch alluded to, it forms a superb and appropriate coronal ornament to the whole, the effect of which would have been manifestly injured by association with other spires of any magnitude in the same edifice. The great tower fell in 1711. The dimensions of the cathedral given in the New Statistical Account, and which are said to be "nearly accurate," are as follow:—"length of cathedral over walls, 264 feet; breadth, 35; traverse, 114; height of centre tower, 198; eastern turrets, 60; western towers without the spires, 84; side wall, 36." According to the elevation above alluded to, however, the dimensions furnished by the architect, Mr. Kemp, the author of the beautiful design for the monument to Sir Walter Scott, at Edinburgh, are as under:—

| | Feet. |
|---|---|
| Length from east to west, including towers, | 289 |
| Breadth of nave and side aisles, | 144 |
| Breadth of choir, including walls and aisles, | 79 |
| Length of transept, including walls, | 120 |
| Height of west towers, | 83 |
| Height of east towers, | 64 |
| Height of middle tower, including spire, | 198 |
| Height of grand entrance, | 26 |
| Height of chapter-house, | 34 |
| Breadth of do. with walls, | 37 |
| Height of great western window, | 28 |
| Diameter of eastern wheel window, | 12 |
| Height of side walls, including choristry, | 43 |
| Breadth of side aisles, | 18 |

The chapter-house, attached to the northern cloister of the cathedral, is extremely elegant. It is an octagon, with a pillar of elaborate workmanship in the centre, supporting a richly groined roof. Arched pillars from every angle terminate in the grand pillar, which is 9 feet in circumference, crusted over with 16 pilasters or small pillars, alternately round and fluted. It is lighted by seven large windows, and, in the walls, are niches, where the oaken stalls of the dignified clergy, who formed the bishop's council, were placed: the central one for the bishop or dean being more elevated than the rest. This a partment was richly ornamented with sculptured figures, and it now also contains the grotesque heads and other devices which occupied niches and capitals of the pillars in other parts of the church.* This, like similar choice portions of other ecclesiastical edifices of the Middle ages, is called, 'The Apprentice's aisle,' being built, according to the curious but hackneyed legend, by an apprentice in the absence of his master, who, from envy of its excellence, had murdered him on his return,—a legend so general [see article Roslin] that probably it never did apply to any cathedral in particular, but originated in the mysticisms of those incorporations of free-masons, who, in the Middle ages, traversed Europe furnished with papal bulls and ample privileges to train proficients in the theory and practice of masonry and architecture:—indeed to such a common origin have the similarity of plan and execution so prevalent in the gorgeous cathedrals of the Middle ages been themselves attributed.

* The Elgin pillar, a Runic obelisk, discovered in 1823, about 2 feet beneath the surface, when the streets of the town were under repair, is now preserved in the cathedral. It is 6 feet long, 2¼ broad, and 1 thick; but it is evidently incomplete.

Surrounding the cathedral was a substantial wall, 8 feet in height, and entered by five gates. It enclosed an area 900 yards in circumference, called the College, and included the manses and gardens of the dean, the prebendaries, and the other dignified members of the chapter. A paved street ran round this area. The only gate to the precincts now remaining is the eastern, named the Water-gate, or Pann's port, which was formerly defended by an iron portcullis. Near it, is a large and venerable beech, with wide-spread branches. The college was the residence of the dean, who was rector of Auldearn. The manse of the sub-dean still exists, but has been much enlarged and altered. The episcopal palace is on the south of the cathedral. In the reign of James IV., it became the property of Alexander Seton, Earl of Dunfermline, and was hence named Dunfermline-house. The Duke of Gordon subsequently purchased it, but it is now in ruins. In the immediate vicinity of the college, westward, was a small suburb under the jurisdiction of the bishop.

The chapter consisted of 22 canons who resided within the college. They were chosen from the clergy of the diocese, and officiated in the cathedral:—part of them constituted the council of the bishop. Besides a manse and garden in the college, each had a portion of land, called a prebendum, allotted to him for his services. Hence they were also called prebendaries. They enjoyed these benefits over and above the revenues of their vicarages in the country parishes whence they were chosen:—these were—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auldearn | (Dean) | Kinmore | Advie |
| Forres | (Archdeacon) | Dallas | Duffus |
| Inveravon | (Chancellor) | Inverkeithnie | Rennie |
| Kinnedar | (Treasurer) | Dipple | Spynie |
| Alves | (Chantor) | Botarie | Croy |
| Vicar of Elgin | | Aberlour | Moy |
| Kingussie | | Duthil | |
| Rafford | | Pettie | |

As already observed, the dean presided in the chapter during the absence of the bishop; he also presided in synods and all church-courts, and was anciently superior over 10 canons. The archdeacon was the visiter of the diocese and the bishop's vicar. The chancellor was judge in the court of the bishop, secretary to the chapter, and keeper of their seal. The names of the chantor and treasurer also denote their respective offices. The bishop had civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical courts, and officers; and his power within his diocese was almost supreme. The seat of the bishopric was originally at Spynie; and indeed, prior to the 13th century, the bishop transferred his chair from one church to another as suited his convenience; but, at the request of the chapter, and of King Alexander II., it was translated to Elgin, in virtue of a bull from Pope Honorius, dated 10th April, 1224. The diocese was a very extensive one. It comprehended the whole of the present counties of Moray and Nairn, and also part of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness. The precise date of its erection into a bishopric is not known, the early records of the diocese having been destroyed on the burning of the cathedral, by the Wolf of Badenoch, and the chartulary going no farther back than the year 1200; but it is supposed to have been about the beginning of the 11th century, in the reign of Alexander I., previous to which, the bishops in Scotland wore blue gowns, with their hair tucked under a cap, and having no particular diocese assigned them, were itinerant. The first bishop on record was Gregory, in the end of Alexander's reign, or the beginning of the reign of his successor, David I. From this period till the Revolution, the see was filled by, at least, 36 bishops, of whom 28 were Roman Catholic prelates, and 8 Protestant. The following is a list of them in succession:

Gregorius.
William, Papal legate to Scotland—died in 1161.
Felix—died in 1170.
Simeon de Tocny, buried at Birnie, in 1184.
Andrew—died in 1185.
Richard, Clericus Regis—elected in 1187.
Bricius de Moravia, or Murreff, prior of Lesmahago, elected in 1203;—see at Spynie; petitioned the Pope for its removal to Elgin—died in 1222.
Andrew de Moravia, son of Hugh de Moravia, Lord Duffus;—see transferred to the old church of Holy Trinity at Elgin, after his consecration in 1223—buried in the choir, 1242.
Simon—died in 1252.
Archibald, built and resided in palace of Kinnedar—died in 1298.
David de Moravia, consecrated by Pope Boniface in 1299—a zealous supporter of Bruce.
John Pilmore, burgess of Dundee, elected Bishop of Ross, and postulated Bishop of Moray—died in 1362.
Alexander Barr, consecrated at Avignon, by Pope Urban V., in 1362—excommunicated the Wolf of Badenoch, who in revenge burnt the cathedral—died at Spynie in 1397.
William de Spynie, Chantor of Moray—died in 1406.
John de Innes—died in 1414, buried under great central steeple which he began to rebuild.
Henry de Leighton, LL.D., translated to Aberdeen in 1421.
David succeeded till 1429.
Columba de Dunbar—died in 1435.
John Winchester, L.B. Clericus Regis, Provost of Lincluden, Lord-register—died in 1460.
James Stewart, of Lorn—died in 1453.
David Stewart, his brother, built great tower of Spynie palace—died in 1475.
William Tulloch, bishop of Orkney, translated in 1477—keeper of the privy seal—died in 1482.
Alexander Stewart, son of queen-mother by her second marriage with Sir James Stewart of Lorn—died in 1501.
Andrew Forman, in great favour with James IV., translated to St. Andrew's in 1514.
James Hepburn, abbot of Dunfermline, and high-treasurer—died before November, 1524, when the Earl of Angus wrote to Cardinal Wolsey to solicit the Pope for the bishopric of Moray and the abbacy of Melrose, "whilk is are baith vacant," for his brother.
Robert Schaw, abbot of Paisley—died in 1527.
Alexander Stewart, son of Duke of Albany—died in 1527.
Patrick Hepburn, son of first Earl of Bothwell, and uncle to Darnley. He alienated the church-possessions, and braved the Reformation, being the last Popish bishop—died in 1573.
George Douglas, natural son of Archibald, Earl of Angus, appointed first protestant bishop, in 1573. At his death, the temporality of the bishopric was erected by James VI. into a temporal lordship, in favour of Alexander Lindsay, created Lord Spynie; but it was repurchased by the Crown, and given to the Episcopal establishment in 1606.
Alexander Douglas, presbyterian minister of Elgin, ordained first Episcopal bishop in 1606—died in 1623.
John Guthrie, minister in Edinburgh, deposed by the General Assembly, in 1638; garrisoned his castle in self-defence, but afterwards surrendered. The see remained vacant till the Restoration.
Murdoch Mackenzie, chaplain to the great Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, originally a presbyterian; translated to the see of Orkney in 1676.
James Aitkens, translated to Galloway in 1680.
Colin Falconas, bishop of Argyle, translated to Moray in 1680, being ignorant of the Gaelic language—died in 1686.
Alexander Ross, principal of St. Mary's college, St. Andrew's; translated to Edinburgh in 1687, after his consecration.
William Hay, D.D., ejected at the Revolution in 1688, after his consecration.

The revenues of the bishopric were, no doubt, at first very limited, but by the bounty of our kings, nobility, and private individuals, they became very ample indeed. King William the Lion was a liberal donor. At a very early period he granted to it the tenth of all his returns from Moray. Grants of forests, lands, and fishings were also made by Alexander II., David II., and other sovereigns, besides the Earls of Moray, Fife, &c. Some of these lands were in Inverness, Ross, &c., and among them were the lands of Rothiemurchus and Strathspey. The rental, for the year 1565, as taken by the steward of the bishopric, was £1,675 2s. 4d. Scots, besides a variety of articles paid in kind. At this period, however, more than a half of the church-lands had been "frittered and sold and squandered;" the full rents were not stated, and probably the rental then given did not amount to a third of the actual income in the high and flourishing period of the bishopric. The estates or temporalia of the bishopric, with the patronages belonging to the bishop, remained, after the Reformation, in the Crown till 1590, when James VI. assigned them all to Alexander Lindsay, a son of the Earl of Crawford, and grandson of Cardinal Beaton, for payment of 10,000 gold crowns, the sum which he had lent his majesty when in Denmark, Lindsay being at the same time, as already observed, created Lord of Spynie. After the king had prevailed on Lord Spynie to resign the lands to obtain a revenue for the Protestant bishops, the latter's rights of patronage were reserved till the extinction of his family in 1670, when they were reassumed by the Crown as *ultimus hæres*. The Crown conveyed them by charter, in 1674, to James, Earl of Airlie, who disponed them to the Marquis of Huntly in 1682.

Elgin's ancient glory has departed with its princely bishopric, and gorgeous religious rites; but the light of a new regeneration, while it has been rapidly obliterating even the shadow of its former glory, is as rapidly providing a solatium for the loss more truly in accordance with the modern march of human progress. "Forty years ago," observes the writer of the New Statistical Account of Elgin, "there were no turnpike-roads leading to or from it, no stage-coaches, no gas-work, no lighting or side-pavement to the streets, no hospital for the sick, no institution for the support of old age and the education of youth, no academy, no printing-press or newspaper published in the town." In 1812 the first mail-coach was started in the north. "The blast of its horn, as it entered the town of Elgin with a couple of horses and a guard in royal livery, excited no small interest among the inhabitants, and was hailed as the harbinger of a new era." So indeed it was. The mail and several stage-coaches now enter and leave the town every day; carriers regularly go to Aberdeen, Banff, Inverness, and all the adjacent towns and villages. The turnpike roads are excellent, and diverge in every direction, crossing, here, the river Lossie, by four modern one-arched bridges, three of stone and one of iron. New and very handsome houses occupy the places of the old. New streets have even started up; and villas, built in an elegant style, and interspersed with shrubberies and gardens, now adorn the southern suburbs. The streets and shops, and even private houses, are brilliantly lighted with gas, and the town is now well-drained and cleaned. The population of the burgh, in 1831, was 4,493. Houses 811. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,435. In the vicinity of the town there is a small suburban village called Bishopmill, the superior of which is Lord Seafield.—The new church is one of the most elegant structures in the north. It has a spacious portico of Doric columns covering its western entrance, and a handsome tower with clock and bells, surmounted by a lantern with a richly chiseled cupola. The Trinity Episcopal chapel, with a handsome Gothic front, now forms a neat termination to North-street,* and, besides a Roman Catholic chapel, there are two for congregations of Seceders, and one for Independents. Elegant Assembly-rooms were erected and tastefully fitted up in 1822, and Sir Archibald Dunbar's town mansion, Westerton-house, &c., are of recent erection. Printing-presses have been introduced, and, in 1827, was established the Elgin Courier, which has been succeeded by the Elgin Courant. There is an excellent public library in the town, a literary association, a museum, a literary and debating society, a speculative society, a horticultural society, two bible societies, &c. &c. The academy of Elgin has been long celebrated. It is under the patronage of the burgh, and partly supported by endowment, partly by funds appropriated, for the establishment of a music-school, by King James, in 1620, from the revenues of the Maison Dieu.

* Moray or Elgin is still a conjoined diocese of the Scottish Episcopalian church.

Besides the school-fees the classical master has a salary of £50 per annum, and the mathematical and English masters £45 each. These sums are independent of the Dick bequest. The three principal teachers appoint their own assistants. The branches taught in the academy are English reading and writing, English grammar and composition, arithmetic, geography, practical mathematics, French, Latin, and Greek, with an occasional course of lectures on natural philosophy illustrated by experiments. There are 10 or 12 schools in the town. The trades of Elgin patronize a school for teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography; and besides the free-school, to be afterwards alluded to, there are also two schools for the education of young ladies, a drawing-school, a dancing-school, an infant-school, &c.

The Elgin Institution, at the east end of the town, was founded and endowed in 1832, from funds amounting to £70,000, bequeathed for the maintenance of aged men and women, and the maintenance and education of poor or orphan boys and girls, by General Anderson—a gentleman who rose from the rank of a private soldier—to which, itself, indeed, in the first place, he may truly be said to have also risen; for, as observed by Mr. Robert Chambers in his highly illustrative and interesting 'Picture of Scotland,' "there was something even below poverty in his origin. A small apartment is shown amidst the ruins of the cathedral where his mother, an indigent and infirm old widow, who could afford no better lodging, lived for many years, while he was a boy; and this, I humbly conceive to be, in one sense, the greatest curiosity about Elgin. In a crib not more than five feet square, surrounded by melancholy ruins, and the dread-inspiring precincts of a churchyard, Anderson spent all his early years; the boy who was, on this account, perhaps the most wretched and despised of all the boys in the town, being all the time destined to reach superior honours, and to make provision for numbers of such outcasts as himself. Let the stranger inquire for, enter, and ponder upon this humble cradle of genius and greatness." The rank this man of noble ambition ultimately held was that of Major-general in the Honourable East India Company's service. The philanthropic and splendid monument which he may be said to have thus raised to his own honourable and immortal memory, is a beautiful and appropriate piece of architecture. With the simple elegance of outward proportions, and built of native sandstone which even marble cannot excel, its internal accommodations present every comfort suited to the inmates,—advantages which are enhanced by able and methodic management. It is a quadrangular building of two stories, surmounted by a circular tower and dome. The institution for the children contains a school-of-industry; the children are apprenticed also to some trade or useful occupation. The house-governor and teacher of the school of industry has a salary of £55 per annum, and his maintenance and lodging in the institution. A public-school, on the Lancasterian system, is attached to the institution as a free-school, for the education of male and female children whose parents, though in narrow circumstances, are still able to maintain and clothe them. The male and female teachers have a joint salary of £75.

Gray's hospital, or infirmary and dispensary, constitutes another beneficent institution also founded by a native of Elgin, Dr. Gray, who was afterwards resident at Calcutta. It is intended for relief of the sick poor of the town and county of Elgin, and was founded and endowed from a bequest of £26,000. The building was erected in 1819, on a slight but spacious eminence at the west end of the town. Its situation is singularly well chosen, and being a very handsome edifice, in the Grecian style, with a projecting portico of Doric columns on its eastern front, from a design of Gillespie, it forms a splendid termination to the High-street.—A small Lunatic asylum for paupers has been lately erected on the Hospital grounds. The founder also established a charity "for reputed old maids of the town of Elgin." Other charities connected with the town besides the almshouses, supported out of the preceptory of Maison Dieu, are the Guildry charitable fund, for the benefit of decayed brethren, widows, and children:—income, in 1835, £300 per annum; Lang's, Braco's, and Petrie's, mortifications, and several friendly and religious societies.

Elgin was made a royal burgh by William I. It is classed with Banff, Cullen, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead, in returning one member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency, in 1839, was 249. The constitution of the burgh, previous to the operation of the burgh reform act, was fixed by an act of the convention of burghs, 8th July, 1706. The council consisted of a provost, four bailies, dean-of-guild, treasurer, and two other councillors. It is now governed by a provost, four bailies, and twelve councillors. Its municipal constituency, in 1839, was 204. The revenue of the burgh, in 1839–40, was £538 14s. 5d. In 1832 it was £715 0s. 4d., inclusive of £74 for anchorage and shore dues at Lossie-mouth, where the corporation built a harbour, on which the burgh had from time to time expended considerable sums for repair, which the revenue thus arising was not nearly sufficient to meet; a joint stock company was, therefore, afterwards formed for the erection of a deeper harbour at Stotfield point, to the north of the old harbour. Of the burgh-revenue, in 1832, £241 4s. 1d. arose from feu-duties, £107 18s. 9d. from rental of land, and £187 11s. 11d. from entries of feu-vassals, burgesses, &c. and other casualties. The expenditure on an average of five years to 1832 was £887 18s. 4¾d. The amount of debt then due by the burgh was £794 10s., besides the sum of £18 12s. 7d. per annum for the application of which the burgh was answerable, arising from sums mortified in their hands for charitable purposes. Besides the appointment of the burgh-officers the principal patronage of the corporation in 1832 consisted of the academy. The number of burgesses, in 1832, was 141, of whom 40 had rents or tenancy under £5. In 1832 there were 213 houses of £10 and upwards rental within the burgh. Assessed taxes £800 6s. 1d.—Elgin is the head-burgh and seat of the sheriff-court of the shire of Elgin and Forres; and the centre of a large and well-improved agricultural district. Branches of several metropolitan banks are settled in the town, and there is also a savings' bank. There are weekly markets on Tuesday and Friday, and cattle markets on the 3d Friday of February, 3d Friday of March, 3d Friday of April, 2d Friday of May, 1st Tuesday of June, 3d Tuesday of July, 3d Tuesday of August, 3d Tuesday of October, and 3d Wednesday of December. Elgin gives the title of Earl to a branch of the illustrious and royal house of Bruce. Thomas, 3d Lord Bruce of Kinross, was created Earl of Elgin, in 1633, by Charles I. A descendant of this noble family, Thomas, the 7th earl, formed the valuable collection of the Elgin marbles in the British museum.

ELIBANK, an estate in the shire of Selkirk, and parish of Yarrow; on the south bank of the Tweed 8 miles north-west of Selkirk. In 1613, Sir Gideon Murray was appointed a lord-of-session, by the title of Lord Elibank; and, in 1643, Elibank furnished a baronial title to Sir Patrick Murray.

ELLAM, or Eld-Ham, an ancient rectory, now

comprehended in the parish of Longformacus, Berwickshire. The ruins of the ancient church, and of the hamlet of Ellam, stand on the north side of the Whitadder, near a ford, whence the place has been called Ellam-Ford.

ELLANDONAN. See Alsh (Loch).

ELLIOCH. See Sanquhar.

ELLIOTT (The), a rivulet in Forfarshire. It rises in Delty moss, on the western verge of the parish of Carmylie, and flows through that parish to the south-eastward, dividing it into two nearly equal parts, and receiving several small tributaries in its course; it next, over 1¼ mile's distance, flows eastward, forming the boundary-line between Carmylie and Arbirlot; and it then enters the latter parish, cuts it from north-west to south-east into parts of one-third and two-thirds, receives, about its centre, the waters of Rotten-Raw burn flowing to it from the west, and eventually falls into the German ocean about 1½ mile south-west of Arbroath. Its whole course is about 8½ or 9 miles. Its banks towards Guynd are naturally picturesque and romantic, and have been beautified by the pleasure-grounds of the proprietor of the soil; and, near its confluence with the ocean, they are finely covered with trees, and rise into an overhanging precipice which is surmounted by the romantic-looking castle of Kelly.

ELLISLAND. See Dunscore.

ELLON, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded on the north by Deer; on the east by Cruden and Logie Buchan; on the south by Logie-Buchan and Udney; and on the west by Tarves and New Deer. It is about 10 miles in length from north to south, and about 7 in breadth from east to west. Extent about 42 square miles. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,591. Houses 509. Population, in 1801, 2,022; in 1831, 2,304; and, in 1837, according to a census taken by the minister, 2,805. The parish is intersected by the river Ythan, a few miles from its mouth, and which is navigable for large boats to within half-a-mile of the village of Ellon. There is an excellent salmon-fishery on this river: near it are some small plantations of fir, ash, elm, and alder, but they serve more for ornament than use. The surface of the parish is uneven, rough, and bleak in appearance, and not very productive. Though there is a good deal of rising grounds, the height of these is not considerable. The soil on the low ground is dry; but in the northern parts it is generally wet and mossy. The grounds, especially near the river, are well-cultivated. The village of Ellon contains about 380 inhabitants, and is pleasantly situated on the Ythan, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is 17 miles north by west of Aberdeen, and a like distance south by west of Peterhead.—The parish is in the synod of Aberdeen, and presbytery of Ellon. Patron, the Earl of Aberdeen. Church built in 1777, and repaired in 1828. Sittings 1,120. Stipend £219 2s. 7d., with glebe valued at £18 per annum. Unappropriated teinds £568 11s. 8d.—There is an Episcopalian chapel, built in 1815; sittings 262. Minister's salary £95 per annum. The congregation has existed since 1688. There is also an United Secession chapel, built in 1827; sittings 340. Minister's salary £74 4s. and house and garden.—An Independent chapel was built in 1825; sittings 350.—Schoolmaster's salary £28, with £25 fees and an interest in the Dick bequest. There are two private schools in the parish kept by males, and eight or ten by females who principally teach knitting and sewing.

ELPHINSTONE. See Dunmore.

ELST (Loch), a lake in the parish of Criech, Sutherlandshire. It is about 2 miles in length, and discharges itself into the Dornoch frith by a rivulet of the same name.

ELVAN (The), a small river in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Crawford, which has its rise near the Lowther-hill, on the confines of Dumfries-shire, and, after a north-east course of some miles, falls into the Clyde at Elvanfoot, in the parish of Crawford. see next article. It is famous for the particles of gold which have been occasionally found in its sands. See Glengonar.

ELVANFOOT, a stage-inn on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, at the junction of the Elvan and Clyde; 18 miles south-east of Douglas-mill, and 12 north-west of Moffat.

ELY, or Elie, a small parish in Fifeshire, on the sea-shore, west of St. Monan's. It originally formed part of the parish of Kilconquhair, from which it was disjoined about 1639. In length it is 2 miles from east and west, and nearly 1 in breadth from north to south. It is bounded partly by the frith of Forth, which here forms the bay of Ely, and partly by the parish of St. Monan's on the south; by the same parish on the east; and by the parish of Kilconquhair on the north and west. About a mile to the north-west of the principal part of the parish, there is another portion, which is entirely cut off from it by the intervention of a part of Kilconquhair, and is bounded by that parish on the south, east, and north, and by Newburn on the west. There are no hills, and scarcely even a rising ground in the parish, the whole surface being flat, and a considerable part of it near the sea-shore forming sandy links. The promontories which form the two extremities of the bay of Ely consist of amygdaloid and basalt the latter exhibiting sometimes a columnar structure. Between these headlands the beach is low, and composed of alternating, thin beds of sandstone and shale, with occasionally seams of coal and strata of limestone,—the whole belonging to a carboniferous system, and inclined at high angles in different directions, and without any regularity. Basalt occurs in numerous places, extending in long reefs far into the sea,—the beds of sandstone and shale dipping from them on both sides; but at one point in the western part of the bay the strata are said to dip under the basalt.* The population, in 1801, was 730; in 1831, 1,029. Houses, in 1831, 180. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,857. The greater proportion of the parish belongs to Sir W. C. Anstruther of Anstruther, Bart. Originally it formed what was called the barony of Ardross, and belonged to a family of the name of Dischington, from whom it came about the beginning of the 17th century, to Sir William Scott, who held the office of director-of-chancery during a part of the reign of Charles I. From his descendants the barony was acquired about the close of that century, by Sir William Anstruther

* "About 2 miles to the eastward of Elie is a small promontory, near the extremity of which is situated a bed of marine shells. The extent of the deposit across the promontory does not exceed 80 yards; its range inland has not been ascertained. The bed rests unconformably upon strata of sandstone and shale, containing masses of ironstone, and consists principally of coarse sand, with rounded fragments of sandstone and ironstone. The shells are sometimes imbedded in clay, but are more frequently scattered irregularly through the deposit, and belong, without exception, to existing species. The point at which they were first noticed, is about 5 feet above high-water mark, and the shells were very much broken. As the bed gradually rises towards the north-east, they are more numerous, and better preserved; the greatest height at which they were noticed, by Mr. Hamilton, being 12 or 14 feet above the level of high tide. The strata, on the basset edges of which the shelly bed rests, Mr. Hamilton conceives were thrown into their highly inclined position by the agency of the neighbouring trap, and before the accumulation of the gravel and sand; but, in consequence of the angle presented by the latter, and the distribution of their component materials, a subsequent elevatory movement has taken place, to which he ascribes the difference of level between the deposit and the present shore."—*Geological Transactions for* 1835.

of Anstruther, ancestor of the present proprietor. The ruins of the ancient castle of Ardross, the manor-place of the barony, still remain, about a mile east of the village. Ely house, the present mansion-house, is situated north of the village, and in its immediate vicinity. It is a large building, erected apparently rather more than 150 years ago in the semi-classic style introduced by Sir William Bruce of Kinross. The grounds are beautifully wooded, and have been laid out with great taste, but have been for some time greatly neglected. There are 1,570 imperial acres in the parish, of which 56 acres have never been cultivated; and about 50 acres are in wood. The rent of the arable land varies, according to its quality, from £1 to £4 per acre; the average being nearly £1 15s. per acre. The valued rent is £4,105 13s. 4d. Scots; the rental, in 1836, was about £2,562 sterling.—This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart. Stipend £149 8s. 8d.; glebe £28 17s. 6d. The parish-church is situated in the village. It appears that the spire was built in 1726, and it is probable the church was built much about the same time. The church received a thorough repair in 1831. It is seated for 610.—There are 3 schools in the parish. The parochial school is in the village, and is well-attended. The teacher has the maximum salary, besides school-house, dwelling-house, and garden. About 50 children from this parish attend school at Earlsferry.

The village of Ely, situated on the sea-shore, is a burgh-of-barony. It is neat and well-built; the streets are wide, clean, and regular. It is well-sheltered from the east wind, and has for a long time been a place of considerable resort during summer for sea-bathing. No market is held in the town, but Colinsburgh—in the parish of Kilconquhair—which is only 2½ miles distant—has regular weekly and yearly markets. There is a post-office in the village, which is a sub-office to that of Colinsburgh. A coach from St. Andrews to Largo passes regularly through Ely every day during the summer, to meet the steam-boat for Newhaven; and the Aberdeen and Dundee steam-boats land and take on board passengers twice, and sometimes three times a-day. There are also two regular packets that sail weekly to Leith, exporting grain, potatoes, &c., and importing articles of merchandise for the shopkeepers in the district. The harbour is naturally an excellent one, and forms a safe and accessible shelter for vessels, during a gale from the west or south-west. Some care appears to have been at one time taken to improve its natural advantages, by the erection of quays and a pier; but nothing has of late been done for their preservation.* Notwithstanding the advantages which Ely enjoys as a fishing-station, very little profit is derived by its inhabitants from that branch of industry. There are few fishermen in the place; and these merely fish along shore for white fish, to supply the consumption of the village and neighbourhood.

EMANUEL, or Manuel Priory, an ancient edifice, now in ruins, in the parish of Muiravonside, on the north bank of the Avon, about a mile above Linlithgow bridge. It was founded in 1156, by Malcolm IV., surnamed the Maiden, and was occupied by nuns of the Cistertian order. Besides the endowments bestowed by the royal founder, it received considerable donations from others at different periods. The prioress of this house swore fealty to Edward I., on the 28th of July, 1291; as did Alice, her successor, at Linlithgow, in 1296. Of this nunnery little now remains except the western end of the church. It is of hewn stone, but unadorned; yet there is an elegant simplicity in it, and with the beauty of the surrounding objects, it makes a very picturesque appearance. Grose has preserved a view of it.

EMBO. See Dornoch.

ENDER (The), a streamlet in the parish of Blair-Athol, formed by the junction of several smaller brooks, which, uniting a little above Dalmean in the west part of Athol, fall into the Garry, at the hamlet just named.

ENDRICK (The), a small river which rises in the Gargunnock hills, parish of Gargunnock, Stirlingshire, and flowing towards the south-east, is joined a small distance from its source by the Burnfoot burn, after which it forms, for about a mile and a half, the western boundary of the parish of St. Ninian's. It then makes a sharp turn to the westward, entering the parish of Fintry a little below the old ruin called Sir John de Graham's castle. A little farther on, it falls over a perpendicular rock 60 feet in height, forming a singular cataract well known in the district by the name of 'The Loup o Fintry.' Continuing its westerly course, it leaves the kirk of Fintry on the left, and the woods of Culcreuch a little on the right, and then quitting the parish for Fintry, it forms, for about 5 miles, the boundary between the parish of Balfron on the north and that of Killearn on the south. Near the western extremities of these parishes it makes a bend towards the south-west, and enters the parish of Killearn between the mansion-houses of Boquhan and Carbeth. After describing various windings it turns directly southward, forms a singular and romantic waterfall called the 'Pot of Gartness,' near the once favourite residence of the illustrious Napier, and is joined by the Blane near Croylecky. On receiving this accession to its waters, it describes a sort of curve, and turning abruptly towards the west, enters the parish of Drymen. It is shortly afterward joined by the Catterburn from the south, upon which it makes a slight northerly bend, but immediately reverting to the original direction of its course, passes a little to the south of the kirk-town of Drymen and the Earl of Montrose's noble mansion-house of Buchanan, forms the bounding-line between the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton, and finally falls into Lochlomond at the distance of little more than a mile south-west from the kirk of Buchanan, and about half-a-mile from the small island Aber of Lochlomond. Many parts of the banks of the Endrick are of great beauty, and the valley through which it flows has been celebrated in Scottish song under the name of 'Sweet Innerdale.' Franck, in his quaint 'Northern Memoirs,' (1694,) speaks of "the memorable Anderwick, a rapid river of strong and stiff streams; whose fertile banks refresh the borderer, and whose fords, if well examined, are arguments sufficient to convince the angler of trout as are her deeps when consulted, the noble race and treasure of salmon; or remonstrate his ignorance in the art of angling. Besides this Anderwick," he adds, "there are many other small rivulets that glide up and down these solitary parts."

ENHALLOW, one of the Orkneys, constituting part of the parish of Rousay. It is about a mile in circumference, and is separated from Rousay by a reef of rocks, which, being covered at high water, have sometimes proved fatal to the unwary mari-

* Mr. Stevenson has given a plan for its improvement, at an expense of not more than from £4,000 to £5,000; and some correspondence has in consequence taken place, but nothing has, as yet, been done in the matter. To the eastward of the harbour, and at a small distance from it, is Wadehaven, so called, it is said, from General Wade, who recommended it to Government as a proper harbour for men-of-war. It is very large, and has from 20 to 22 feet water at common tides.

The sound of this name is on the south, between it and the island of Pomona; as it is narrow, and the tide rapid, it should only be attempted with a fair wind, and in moderate weather.

ENNERIC (The), a river in Inverness-shire, rising in Loch Cluny, in Glenmoriston, which falls into Loch Ness.

ENSAY, one of the Harris isles. It is about 2 miles long and 1 broad; is verdant all over, and well-cultivated.

ENZIE. See Rathven.

EORAPIE-POINT. See Lewis.

EORSA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between the islands of Mull and Icolmkill. It is inhabited.

EOUSMIL, an insulated rock about half-a-mile in circuit, lying on the west side of North Uist. It is noted for its seal-fishing.

EOY, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Barra and South Uist.

ERCHLESS-CASTLE. See Strathglass.

ERCILDOUNE. See Earlston.

ERES (St.), an old chapel in the parish of Wick, Caithness; a little below Ackergill tower.

ERIBOLL (Loch), an arm of the Northern Atlantic ocean, in the parish of Durness, in Sutherlandshire: see article Durness. It is about 11 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, and in depth from 15 to 60 fathoms. At Camisendunbay, about 7 miles from its entrance, is excellent anchorage, and a ferry, 2 miles broad. Its eastern shore, from the Whiten-head southwards, presents a series of caves and arches "the most extensive and extraordinary," according to Macculloch, "on any part of the Scottish coast." At its upper end is some fine Alpine scenery, amongst mountains of quartz and grey slate, in which Benhope [which see] is conspicuous. Near the entrance of this loch is the pleasant island of Hoan, about a mile in length and half-a-mile in breadth; and a little above Camisendunbay ferry is another island, of nearly the same dimensions, called Choarie.

ERICHT, or Erochd (Loch), a lake partly in the parish of Fortingall, county of Perth, and partly in the parish of Laggan, county of Inverness. It is about 16 miles in length, and 1 mile in breadth. The recent Statistical Account mentions, that according to an ancient tradition, the district now covered by the waters of this lake was formerly dry, and constituted an entire parish called Feadail; and that the entire parish, with its inhabitants, was overwhelmed in one night, by the sudden bursting of an immense body of subterranean water. The tradition also states, that for long afterwards the church and part of the principal village could be seen under the water in clear weather. Its waters are emptied into Loch-Rannoch, which lies about 5 miles to the south, whence they flow, through Loch-Tummel, into the river Tay. There is no road to Loch-Ericht; but it may be visited at its southern extremity, either from the head of Loch-Rannoch, to which there is a road along that lake, or from the inn at Dalnacardoch on the Great North road. From either of these places a huge extent of bog, muir, moss, and mountain has to be traversed; but by approaching from Loch-Rannoch, a much less portion of this sort of travelling is necessary than if the visiter attempts to cross the mountains from Dalnacardoch. There is no road along its banks, and no house, with the exception of a solitary hunting-lodge, and the hut of a shepherd near its upper extremity. Few, therefore, we should think, will be inclined to make the attempt of penetrating to its northern extremity, along its rocky margin, or climbing over the nearly perpendicular precipices which almost entirely form its boundary. Nothing can exceed the solitude and desolation of its shores. Rocks bared by the winter storm,—lofty, precipitous, and sometimes altogether perpendicular,—surround it; and every where are scattered huge blocks of stone which frost or torrents of rain have detached from the mountains. Vegetation seems here almost at an end. The bleating of sheep, the barking of the dog, or the cry of the shepherd, seldom if ever break the silence of this silent place: the visiter finds himself alone amid the silence of nature,—of nature in its wildest form. At the south end, where the waters of the lake are discharged towards Loch-Rannoch, is a rock of 300 or 400 feet perpendicular height. Its summit is accessible with great difficulty; and here is to be seen an ancient fortification or place of strength, the laborious work of an early people who had at one time inhabited this district. It is about 500 feet in length, and 250 in breadth, over the walls. The walls are upwards of 15 feet in thickness, and are constructed of large squared broad stones, firmly laid together, though without mortar. The general purpose of such an erection is abundantly obvious; but the time when, or the people by whom, it was erected, it is now impossible to ascertain.—On the east side of the lake, about a mile or two from the south end, a small cave is pointed out as having afforded shelter and concealment to the young Chevalier after the battle of Culloden. He had wandered previously for some time amid the wilds of Moidart, the islands, and Lochaber, and had made many hairbreadth escapes from being taken by his ruthless pursuers, when, learning that Cameron of Lochiel, and M'Donald of Keppoch, two of his most devoted followers, were concealed in Badenoch, he set off to them, and found them at this cave on the shores of Loch-Ericht. The cave is small, and is formed by detached blocks of stone which, having fallen down to their present situation, form a small opening which might receive two or three individuals. The fugitives, however, had enlarged its dimensions, by erecting a hut of trees in front of its entrance, from which circumstance it obtained the name of the cage, by which it was popularly known at the time. A more effectual place of concealment, or one less likely to be intruded upon than this at Loch-Ericht, could hardly have been selected.—Dr. Macculloch says: "At the southern extremity, Loch-Ericht terminates in flat meadows, vanishing by degrees in the moor of Rannoch, and in that wild and hideous country which extends to Glen Spean along the eastern side of Ben Nevis. This is indeed the wilderness of all Scotland. The wildest wilds of Ross-shire and Sutherland are accessible and lively, compared to this. They might, at least, contain people though they do not; which this tract never could have done, and never will nor can. I know not where else we can travel for two days without seeing a human trace: a human trace,—a trace, a recollection, of animal life; and with the dreary conviction that such a thing is impossible. It is indeed an inconceivable solitude; a dreary and joyless land of bogs, a land of desolation and grey darkness, of fogs ever hanging on Auster's drizzly beard, a land of winter and death and oblivion. Let him who is unworthy of the Moor of Rannoch be banished hither; where he can go next, I know not; unless it be to New South Shetland. Every where else in Scotland, wild as it may be, (and assuredly it is often wild enough,) if we do not see the marks of a living world, of something that speaks of man or beast or insect, we can yet conceive that such things might have been, or that they may be at some future time. If even there is not much expectation of life, there is still the hope left. But, here, to live, is impossible; and if there are any trout in its waters, doubtless

they escape to Loch-Ericht, or elsewhere, as fast as they can."*

ERICHT (The), a stream which issues from the southern end of the above lake, and after a course of a few miles falls into Loch-Rannoch.

ERICHT (The), a river in the east of Perthshire. It is formed by the junction of the Airdle and the Shee in the parish of Blairgowrie, which it crosses, and flowing in a south-easterly direction forms the boundary between that parish and the parish of Rathbay. It then flows through the parish of Bendochy in the same direction and falls into the Isla nearly opposite Balbrogy, in the parish of Cupar-Angus. Its channel is rocky, and its stream rapid and turbulent. The scenery on its banks is in many places singularly romantic, particularly in the neighbourhood of Blairgowrie, at a spot called Craiglioch, where the rocks rise perpendicularly on each side to a height of more than 200 feet, and for about 700 feet along the western bank are as smooth as if hewn with the chisel. The entire course of the river does not exceed 17 miles

ERICKSTANEBRAE, a lofty hill at the head of Clydesdale, along the side of which, above a dangerous declivity, the public road from Edinburgh to Dumfries passes. Here an immense hollow, of a square form, made by the approach of four hills towards each other, receives the popular name of the Marquis of Annandale's Beef-stand,—the Annandale reavers having, in former times, often concealed stolen cattle in this place.

ERISA (Loch). See Mull.

ERISAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, lying between North Uist and Harris.

ERISKAY, a small island of the Hebrides, on the south side of South Uist. It is noted for having been the first place upon which Prince Charles Stuart landed, in his attempt to regain the throne of his ancestors.

ERNE. See Earn.

ERNGROGO (Loch), a small lake near the centre of the parish of Crossmichael, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It covers about 40 acres, and is remarkable for two islets which are much resorted to by sea-gulls during the breeding-season.

ERROL, a parish on the northern shore of the Tay, in the carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. Its average length is about 5½ miles; its average breadth about 3 miles; and its superficial extent, as ascertained from actual survey, 8,626 imperial acres, or rather more than 15 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Kinnaird and Inchture; on the south by the frith of Tay; on the west by the parishes of Kilspindie, Kinfauns, and St. Madois; and on the east by the parish of Inchture. Forming an integral part of the carse of Gowrie, its surface is generally flat. In the west, however, there are several ridges of slight elevation, which extend in a direction nearly parallel with the Tay, and give a pleasing diversity to the landscape. The soil is principally composed of alluvial clay, and the writer of the recent Statistical Account states that scarcely a single rood of land in the parish is out of cultivation. At the quarry of Clashbennie, near the western extremity of this parish, a number of remarkable fossil remains and impressions have been discovered.† The quantity of sandstone excavated from this quarry yearly, is stated in the last Statistical Account, at between 4,000 and 5,000 tons. The chief wealth of the district consists in the agricultural produce. The valued rent of the parish is £16,982 Scots. The real rent in 1829, was £2,600 sterling. The population of this parish, in 1801, was 2,652; in 1,831, 2,992. Houses 552. In 1836, a private census returned the population at only 2,942; of whom 2,023 belonged to the Establishment, and 908 to other denominations. Of the population, 1,218 are assembled in the village of Errol; 17 families in the village of Westown; 16 families in the village of Grange, and 35 families in the adjoining villages of Seatown and Chapelhill. This parish gives a title to the family of Hay, who were created Earls of Errol in 1452. The family, however, ceased about the middle of the 17th century to possess property in the parish. The principal heritors are J. L. Allen, Esq. of Errol; Col. Allen, of Inchmartin, and Lord Kinnaird. The parish of Errol is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, J. L. Allen, Esq. of Errol. Stipend, £268 3s. 6d. Church built in 1831–32, at a cost of above £5,000; sittings 1,434.—There are three dissenting congregations in the parish. A United Secession congregation was established at Errol more than 80 years ago. Church built in 1809, at a cost of upwards of £400; sittings 242.—Another United Secession congregation was established at Petrodie in 1788. Church built in 1789; sittings 320. Stipend £80, with £1 for window-tax, and a house and garden valued at £14 a-year.—A Relief congregation was commenced at Errol in 1795. Church built in 1796; sittings 751.—The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £32 per annum, with about £35 school-fees; other emoluments £25 annually, as kirk-treasurer and session clerk. Average attendance about 94. There are two private schools in the parish, attended on an average by about 175 children.

The village of Errol is situated near the sea-coast, about half-way between the eastern and western boundaries of the parish. Its position is very delightful, on a slight rising ground which commands a delightful prospect, particularly towards the south and west. The population of the village which, as already stated, amounts to 1,218, consists chiefly of operative weavers and their families.

ERSKINE,‡ a parish in Renfrewshire, bounded on the north by the Clyde; on the west by Kilmalcolm; on the south by Houston; and on the east by Inchinnan. Its length from east to west is about 4 miles; its breadth about 1½ mile in all parts, except

* Dr. Macculloch, in his 'Letters on the Highlands and Western Islands,' [vol. i. page 452,] says of this lake, in his usual caustic manner, that he found it an enormous gutter, or huge cess-pool; and makes sundry sore grumblings about the difficulties he encountered on visiting it, and the small pleasure received in viewing it after this had been attained. That a visit to Loch-Ericht is indeed an arduous and laborious task, few who have made the attempt will deny. But the objects to which it was assimilated in the imagination of the learned Doctor, will occur to few minds except such as have vegetated amid the streets and lanes of the metropolis: whose knowledge of picturesque scenery is bounded by the waterfall in Vauxhall, or the scenery of Covent-Garden. That the scenery around Loch-Ericht is not beautiful, is certain; and it is equally so, that it is not picturesque. But few cultivated minds can contemplate the wild shores of this lake without acknowledging their sublimity, and feeling emotions of awe press upon the soul. Even the Doctor, with all his talent for sarcasm, could not have written what we have quoted from him in the present article, while his impressions of this scenery were recent. In the solitude which reigns around Loch-Ericht there is sublimity; in the utter silence,—here undisturbed even by the hum of an insect,—there is another source of the sublime; while amid the dark mountains, and lofty black rocks which form the boundaries of the lake, the spectator is at once impressed with the variety, the greatness, and the grandeur of Nature.

† Among these the impression of an unknown kind of fish, measuring 27½ inches by 13, which was discovered in 1836, is the most interesting as yet found. A drawing of this singular remain was exhibited in the geological section of the British Association at Bristol, in 1836, and another and more correct representation of it has since engaged the attention of Professor Agassiz.

‡ The name is probably derived from the British *ir-isg*, signifying 'the Green rising ground.' A foolish legend derives it from a person who is said to have received the surname *Erskine*, on occasion of a military achievement in the reign of Malcolm II., 1003–33.

on the east side, where it extends to 3½ miles. The parish contains 6,365 English acres, of which about a half is arable, and well improved; the remainder is occupied as pasture-ground, and by wood, natural or planted. The tract along the Clyde is flat and fertile: behind that plain the ground rises considerably. A hilly ridge extends through the western district. The soil in general is light, but some tracts are a deep clay. In the north-east division, a dark grey mould is mixed with gravel; in some places there is till on a bed of freestone; in others a deep clay. This parish abounds with good water, but it does not contain any lake or river; only some small streams or burns. The Clyde greatly increases in breadth, and begins to assume the appearance of an estuary, as it passes along the border of this parish. It is here crossed by two ferries: one of these, called Erskine ferry, nearly opposite to the village of Kilpatrick, being furnished with quays, serves for transporting horses and carriages, as well as foot-passengers;* the other, called the West ferry, is opposite to the castle of Dumbarton, and is chiefly used for foot-passengers. In the eastern part of the parish, there are some freestone quarries. The two great lines of communication between Glasgow and Greenock, namely, the railway, and the turnpike-road, pass through the parish.—The lands of Erskine were the most ancient possession of the distinguished family who assumed that as their surname, and afterwards became Lords Erskine and Earls of Mar. They remained in the possession of this estate till the year 1638, when it was sold by John, Earl of Mar, to Sir John Hamilton, of Orbiston.† In 1703, it was purchased from the Hamiltons, by the noble family of Blantyre; to whom it still belongs. The old mansion-house of Erskine, which is still in good condition, is situate near the bank of the Clyde. On a rising ground, a little farther down the river, stands the magnificent modern mansion, the building of which was commenced by Robert Walter, 11th Lord Blantyre, who perished accidentally during the commotions at Brussels, in September, 1830. The structure is in the Elizabethan style, and presents a fine appearance from the river. From the house itself the views are varied, beautiful, and extensive. The pleasure-grounds are finely wooded, and a handsome obelisk, which was erected to the memory of the lamented person just mentioned, by the nobility and gentry of the county, forms a striking and appropriate accessory to the scene.—The estate of Bishopton in this parish, now the property of Sir John Maxwell, originally belonged to the family of Brisbane, represented by Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane.—The estate of Dargavel belongs to an ancient family, named Maxwell. The house was built in the year 1574, as appears from a stone in the front wall. It is in the French style, which was introduced into Scotland in the reign of Mary; and having undergone little alteration, forms a good specimen of the dwellings of the Scottish gentry about that period. The lower story is strongly vaulted, and the flanking towers are loopholed for musketry. Facing the gate there is an ancient yew, which in size and beauty excels any other tree of the same kind in Renfrewshire.—Bargarran, a noted scene of witchcraft, has been described in a separate article.—Walter Young, D.D. and F.R.S. Edinburgh, minister of this parish, from about 1770 till his death in 1814, was distinguished for his profound and scientific knowledge of harmony. His successor, Andrew Stewart, M.D., who died in 1839, possessed great skill in pulmonary complaints.—Population, in 1801, 847; in 1831, 973. It is a remarkable fact that the population in 1831 was exactly the same as in 1821. Houses in 1831, 130. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,459.—Erskine is in the presbytery of Greenock, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Lord Blantyre. The present church is a handsome edifice. Stipend £279 2s. 9d.; glebe £9 12s. 6d. Unappropriated teinds £382 2s. 4d.—Salary of parochial schoolmaster £30, with about £31 fees and emoluments. There is also a side-school, partly supported by a small contribution from the heritors, and partly by the fees.

ESK (The), a river of Dumfries-shire, formed by the confluent waters of the Black Esk and the White Esk. From the point where these streams unite, the Esk flows 3½ miles south-south-eastward through the parish of Westerkirk. Hemmed in here by Craighill, it sweeps with a rapid circuit round its base, going off in a direction due north, and assuming a direction due south, in the progress of ¾ of a mile. It now, for 1¼ mile forms the boundary line between Westerkirk and Langholm. Entering the latter parish, it flows east, north, and east, and debouches to the south, within the space of 1½ mile; and thenceforth continues, with the exception of unimportant sinuosities, to have a direction to the east of south, till it receives the waters of the Liddal, and thence to the west of south, till it falls into the Solway frith. It intersects Langholm parish considerably to the eastward of its middle, and flows past the town of Langholm, and there receives Ewes water from the north-east, and Wauchope-water from the south-west. At the point of leaving Langholm-parish, it is joined by Tarras water from the east; and, entering Canonbie, it cuts that parish into two nearly equal parts. At Canonbie-holm, it receives from the north-east the wealthy tribute of the Liddal; and afterwards, for about a mile, forms the boundary-line between Scotland and England. It then enters Cumberland, and having become an English river, it receives from its fatherland the tribute of Glenzier burn, and from the land of its adoption the richer tribute of Line river, and, having flowed past Kirkandrews, and Longtown, pours along toward the Solway frith at a point about 1½ or 2 miles from Sarkfoot, the extreme verge of Scotland. The Esk is a river of no common beauty. Till it reaches Broomholm in the south of Langholm parish, it has its path among mountains or uplands, and afterwards it traverses a fertile plain. But even in its upland regions, especially in the vicinity of the town of Langholm, it is brilliant in the dresses and opulent in the ornaments of river-beauty. Over a great part of its entire course, it has a shelving or gravelly bottom, and glides along amidst lovely woodland scenery and smiling luxuriant haughs, which, in former ages, have oft re-echoed to the shouts of war. Measured from the confluence of the Black and the White Esk, its course, before leaving Scotland, is about 16 miles; and after entering Cumberland, between 7 and 8.

ESK (The Black), a river of Dumfries-shire. It rises in the mountain-range which forms the boundary of the county, near the north-eastern point of the parish of Eskdalemuir. For 6 miles it flows nearly

* Until 1832, the operation of ferrying cattle across here, was a very awkward and even perilous one. The animals were thrust into a deep boat, in the most awkward and dangerous manner possible, and blows innumerable had often to be applied to them ere they could be prevailed on to embark. Now a strong, neat, roomy, and commodious boat, built expressly for the purpose, on the most approved principle, plies here; and is found to answer the end admirably. Forty head of cattle can, by means of it, be conveyed over at once, and that too, with such ease that the cattle, until they see the shore receding from their view, scarcely seem to know that they are afloat. The boat, instead of being guided by poles or oars, is pulled across by a chain, in a way similar to the cattle-boat at Renfrew. Equestrians, coaches, and loaded carts, can also be conveyed over, with the greatest safety and expedition.

† In Swan's Views on the Clyde, p. 65, it is erroneously stated that this sale was made by Charles, Earl of Mar, "shortly previous to the year 1689."

the eastern boundary of that parish, in a direction due south, cutting its way through a field of mountains, and receiving numerous tributary rills in its course; it then debouches almost at a right angle, and for 1½ mile flows due east; it now bends suddenly round, and for another 1½ mile flows to the east of south; and afterwards, over a distance of 2½ or 3 miles, it wends in remarkable bold sinuosities, east, south, west, east, north-east and east, forming, part of the way, the boundary-line between Eskdalemuir and Westerkirk, and eventually, at the south-east extremity of the former parish, forming a confluence with the White Esk: which see. Its whole course is about 12 miles, through rugged mountain scenery, and terminates at a place called Kingpool, where, according to tradition, a Pictish king was drowned.

ESK (The North), a river of Forfarshire, formed, according to some representations, by the confluent streams called the East water and the West water, but including, according to others, the whole course of the former of these streams. Even the East water, otherwise the North Esk, is formed of three confluent streams, the Mark, the Lee, and the Brany, which unite their waters near the centre of the parish of Lochlee, at Invermark castle. All the three rise amidst the mountain-range of the Grampians, on the northern boundary of the county. The Brany, the shortest of them and the most easterly, rises at the hill of Cairney, and flows due south over a distance of 4½ miles. The Lee, the most westerly, rises at the base of Bousties-Ley, and flows very sinuously in an easterly direction, bearing the name of the water of Urick till it enters Lochlee, and on its egress thence assuming its proper name; and traversing altogether, till the point of confluence with the other streams, a distance of about 11 miles. The Mark, the central stream and the longest, rises between Wester Balloch and the Black hill of Mark, flows northward for about 5½ miles, and then bends round to the south-east, and traverses 6½ miles further distance till it meets the Brany, and ¼ of a mile farther down, the Lee. The East water, or North Esk, now formed by these united streams, flows eastward 5½ miles till it touches the parish of Edzel; it then debouches and goes northward about 1½ mile, forming the boundary-line between that parish and Lochlee; it now enters Edzel and intersects it, flowing first eastward, and next south-eastward, over a distance of 6 miles; and it finally forms, for 5 miles, the boundary-line between Edzel and Kincardineshire, and at the extreme south-east angle of Edzel, makes a junction with the West water. In its course it receives the Effock, the Tarf, the Kieny, the Turret, and numerous brooks and rills; and till it emerges from among the Grampians, 4 miles above the point of confluence, it careers rapidly along a rugged path, and wears the character of strictly a Highland river.—The West water rises at Stoney loch, in the extreme west of the parish of Lethnot, and flows south-east 6½ miles, north-east 1½ mile, east 2 miles, and again south-east 4 miles, cutting the parish into two nearly equal parts, receiving numerous small tributaries, and bearing for a while the name of the Water of Saughs. It now flows north-eastward for 2½ miles, forming the boundary-line between Lethnot on the west, and Menmuir and Strickathrow on the east; and then flows south-westward, 5 miles, dividing the latter parish on the south from Edzel on the north, when it unites with the East water to form what all nomenclatures agree in calling the North Esk. In the upper and longer part of its course it resembles the East water in being strictly a mountain-stream; and it flows altogether, in its independent course, about 22 miles.—The North Esk of the united waters pursues a direction somewhat sinuous, but in general easterly, traversing a distance of 9 miles,—dividing the parishes of Strickathrow, Logieport, and Montrose on the south, from Kincardineshire on the north,—diffusing its treasures over a basin of generally a pleasing, and at intervals a beautiful appearance,—and gliding away from an overhanging bank tinted with the hues of fine landscape, to lose itself in the German ocean, 3 miles north of Montrose. Its entire course, from the head-waters of the Mark, is about 40 miles.

ESK (The North), a small river of Edinburghshire. It rises in the parish of Linton in Peeblesshire, in two sources, respectively at the Boar-stone and the Easter-Cairn-hill, amid black and barren mountain-scenery. Having flowed ¾ of a mile eastward, it first turns to the south-east, and next resumes its easterly direction, forming for nearly 5 miles the boundary-line between Peebles-shire and Mid-Lothian, and receiving, in its course, several tiny tributaries, the chief of which is Carlops-burn, on its right bank. Entering Edinburghshire at the Powder mills, it flows about 4 miles north-eastward, till it sweeps past the village of Penicuick; when it turns northward, and, for about 1½ mile, forms the boundary-line between the parish of Penicuick on the west and that of Lasswade on the east. It now runs sinuously for nearly a mile, turning successively to nearly every point of the compass, and receiving on its left bank the tribute of Glencross-burn, and touching over a brief space the parish of Glencross, and then, over a direct distance of 4 miles, but with constant meanderings in its course, flows in a direction east of north to Polton. Over half-a-mile hence it touches the parish of Cockpen on its right bank, next sweeps past the village of Lasswade on its left bank, and then, over the distance of a mile, bends eastward, intersecting a wing of Lasswade parish. It now, a little eastward of Melville castle, enters, in an easterly direction, the parish of Dalkeith, and, after a mile's run, sweeps past the town and the ducal mansion of Dalkeith; and having already assumed a direction east of north, it forms, half-a-mile farther on, at the northern limit of the parish of Dalkeith, a junction with its sister-stream, the South Esk. The united waters of the Esks, denuded of their distinctive epithets of North and South, henceforth intersect the parish of Inveresk, cutting it into two nearly equal parts, and become ingulfed in the sea at the town of Musselburgh. The banks of the North Esk, over nearly its whole course, after entering Mid-Lothian, are delightfully picturesque and romantic. Though an inconsiderable brook, while traversing the parish of Penicuick, it then forms the grand charm of the beautiful demesnes of Penicuick and Newhall; and over the parish of Lasswade, it wends its course through a deep and sequestered and richly scenic vale, sweeps round and almost encompasses the venerable pile of Roslin castle, and runs thenceforth along a deep and romantic glen past the caves and mansion of Hawthornden. Where it looks up the banks of one of its tributaries, it even suggests the classic thoughts associated with 'the Gentle Shepherd' of Allan Ramsay: see Habbie's Howe. Amid all its beauty and its wealth of landscape, too, this river contributes largely to the useful and productive aims of agriculture and manufactory,—driving, in its progress, the machinery of numerous paper and other mills. Its manufactories and its mills, however, have destroyed its reputation as a fishing-stream.

ESK (The South), a river of considerable magnitude in Forfarshire. It rises in the extreme north-west of the county, among the highest of the Grampian range within half-a-mile of the source of a chief

tributary of the Aberdeenshire Dee. It flows eastward 5 miles, and south-eastward 7, intersecting longitudinally the oblong parish of Clova, in the extreme west of which it rises, and receiving in its progress White water, and a large number of mountain-rills. It now enters the parish of Cortachie, and in a south-easterly direction traverses it over a distance of 7 miles. Hitherto it moved along a mountain-path, and was cheerless in its aspect; but henceforth it luxuriates amid the fertility and the culture and the woodland beauties of Strathmore, and the richest part of the coast-district which intervenes between that fine strath and the sea. For 3 miles after its intersection of Cortachie, it continues to flow south-eastward, and divides that parish on the west from Tannadice on the east; and it then, coming in contact with the friendly but powerful and unceremonious tribute of Prosen water, pouring down upon it from the east, makes a gentle bend, and, over the rest of its course, maintains a direction, interrupted and varied by numerous brief windings, but generally due east. From the point of its confluence with the Prosen, it divides the parishes of Kirriemuir, Oathlaw, and Aberlemno, on the south, from those of Tannadice, Menmuir, and Brechin on the north; it then enters the last of these parishes, sweeps past the town of Brechin, situated on its northern bank; and after leaving the parish, divides for 2 miles Marytown on the south from Dun on the north; and then suddenly expands into the beautiful lagoon, 2½ miles by 2, called Montrose basin: see DUN and MONTROSE. From this fine expanse,—which alternately gleams in splendour under the flow of the tide, and, during the recess of the waters, darkens into the desolate aspect of a wide field of mud—the river emerges by two narrow outlets, which fork round an island, and then open into a channel ¼ of a mile wide, along which the river runs to embrace the ocean at the distance of 1¼ mile from the exit from the basin. So narrow are the two gullets along the sides of the island, compared with the area and depth of the lagoon, that the tide, both in entering and in receding, moves with the impetuosity of a resistless current. Chiefly on this account, the South Esk, though here washing the walls and forming the harbour of the populous town of Montrose, and having on its opposite bank the flourishing fishing-village of Ferrydon, and though overlooked in its inland progress by the important town of Brechin, and many of the opulent lands as well as some of the stirring villages of Forfarshire, is of no benefit as a watery highway of communication further than ¾ of a mile from the sea. The banks of the river are adorned with numerous elegant seats and demesnes, and, in particular, with those of Brechin castle, Rossie, and Kinnaird. The family of Carnegie, the proprietors of the last of these, are descended from noble ancestors who, accepting title from the river, were called Earls of Southesk. This river, in a former age, produced pearls of great value, but has eventually suffered such an exhaustion of its mussel-beds that no shells have, for a considerable period, been found old enough to contain the precious gems.

ESK (THE SOUTH), a small river of Edinburghshire, the sister-stream of the North Esk. It issues, in the parish of Eddleston in Peebles-shire, from a small lake called West loch, and flows due north over a distance of 3¼ miles, forming the boundary-line between Peebles-shire and Mid-Lothian over the last ¾ of a mile of that distance, and entering Mid-Lothian at a point only 5 miles east from that where the North Esk enters. Running for half-a-mile first north and then east, it intersects a small wing of the parish of Temple, receives on its right bank the tribute of Tweeddale-burn, as far-fetched and as wealthy as its own waters, and begins, over a distance of 2½ miles, and flowing in a northerly direction, to divide the parish of Penicuick on the west from that of Temple on the east. It now, though beginning to run in constant and beautiful sinuosities which characterize all its subsequent course, assumes a general direction east of north, and, over a distance of 2 miles, divides the parish of Carrington from that of Temple, and receives the wealthy tribute of Gladhouse water, which, after traversing the whole parish of Temple from a point on the limits of Mid-Lothian 2 miles farther south than the source of the South Esk, flows down upon that river where it debouches to the east, and drives it suddenly round to a northerly direction. The South Esk, after its junction with the Gladhouse, divides, over a distance of 2 miles, the parish of Carrington on the west from that of Borthwick on the east, and receives another important accession in Borthwick water. It now, for ¾ of a mile, meanders north-westward, dividing the parish of Carrington on its left bank from that of Cockpen on its right; it then, resuming its northerly direction, intersects the latter parish over a distance of 1½ mile; and thenceforth till, 3 miles farther on, it blends its waters with those of the North Esk, it intersects a wing of the parish of Newbattle, and sweeps past the town and the palace of Dalkeith, enclosing them between its own waters and those of its sister-stream in a long and beautiful peninsula. The banks of the South Esk are, in general, richly clothed in sylvan dress, and possess a romance and an attractiveness of character little inferior to the banks of the North Esk, though less frequented by the tourist and more seldom celebrated in description and song. The district watered by the South Esk was formerly a lordship or barony, which derived the name of Eskdale from the river, and belonged to the Maxwells, but was attainted in consequence of that family's attachment to the dethroned house of Stuart.

ESK (THE WHITE), a river of Dumfries-shire of similar character to the Black Esk, and flowing parallel to it at an average distance of 3 miles to the east. Its sources, according to popular nomenclature, are in the mountains a mile east of Ettrick Pen. But a stream called Bloodhope-burn rises a little to the north-east of these, and flows circuitously over a considerably longer course than is traversed by the nominally parent stream previous to their confluence. The White Esk, with the exception of very numerous and sudden but uniformly brief sinuosities, flows, over its whole course, almost due south, intersecting the parish of Eskdalemuir, a little to the eastward of its middle; and it receives, in its progress, the tributes of Davington and Garwald from the west, and of Langshaw burn and Rae burn from the east,—all, like itself, rising in the central mountain-range of the Southern Highlands of Scotland. Its basin, though looking occasionally up some cleughs, and containing a few spots of some interest, is rather the deeply-cut course of a mountain-stream than a dale or valley. The course of the river, till it forms a confluence with the Black Esk, is, including windings, about 15 or 16 miles.

ESKDALE, the eastern district of Dumfries-shire, and the smallest of the three dales or sections into which that county is popularly divided. These sections seem never to have had fixed or accurately defined boundaries; and are loosely represented as corresponding with the watersheds of the great rivers, the Nith, the Annan, and the Esk, by which they are respectively traversed. The considerable territory, consisting of the parishes of Gretna, Half-Morton, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dornock, and part of

Middlebie, would thus be debateable-ground between Annandale and Eskdale, or rather would properly belong to neither. But as that portion of this ground which lies nearest the Annan is popularly reckoned part of Annandale, so Half-Morton is fairly viewed as belonging to Eskdale. What lies within the watersheds of the Esk and its tributaries, is the territory of the large parishes Eskdalemuir, Westerkirk, Ewes, Langholm, and Canonbie. But in some old documents, Ewes, consisting of the basin of the tributary river Ewes, is treated as itself a section of Dumfries-shire, in common with the these large sections [see EWES]; and in popular language, it is still styled Ewesdale. Excepting the parish of Canonbie, and a stripe of the southern part of that of Langholm, which are a fine flat country, all Eskdale is hilly or mountainous, constituting a large part of the Southern Highlands of Scotland, and presenting a bleak and rugged aspect relieved at intervals by glimpses of beauty. The immediate basin of the Esk, till it approaches the southern boundary of Langholm, is rather a deep river-course than a valley; and it opens, at frequent intervals, particularly at the confluences with its own stream of the Black Esk, the Meggot, the Ewes, and the Wauchope, into lateral river-courses similar in character to itself. Nearly the whole of the upland and greatly larger section of Eskdale, is, in consequence, pastoral and thin in population.—In all its parts, Eskdale was settled, early in the 12th century, by Anglo-Norman barons and their followers. Robert Avenel received from David I., in reward of military services, Upper and Lower Eskdale: he seems to have been a counsellor of Malcolm IV., and a courtier of William the Lion. Having granted a large portion of the estates to the monks of Melrose, he retired from the world and joined their cowled society. Gervaise, his son and heir, confirmed to the monks the grant of Upper Eskdale, and, in 1219, was buried in their cemetery. Roger Avenel, the successor of Gervaise, though acknowledging the monks' property in the lands they had obtained, disputed their right to hunt upon them, and successfully made an appeal against that right to Alexander II. and his barons. The property of the Avenels seems now to have passed, by female heirs, into the possession of other families. The manor of Westerkirk, occupying the middle part of Eskdale, was probably granted, along with Liddesdale and some lands in Teviotdale, by David I., to his follower Ranulph de Soulis. This estate, however, was forfeited by the Soulises during the critical and tempestuous period of the war of the succession. During the reign of Malcolm IV., the lower part of Eskdale was held chiefly by two brothers of the name of Rossedal. Guido de Rossedal possessed lands on both sides of the Lower Liddal. Turgot de Rossedal, and afterwards his successor William, owned a large part of the lands between the Esk and the Liddal, and between the Esk and the Sark; and Turgot founded a religious house, called the Priory of Canonbie, on the former section of the property, and bestowed the adjacent estate on the monks of Jedburgh. During the reigns of Robert I., and his feeble son David II., Eskdale, including Ewesdale, was, in a great measure, acquired by the grasping Douglas, and, with ample jurisdiction, erected into a regality. This extensive and powerful lordship remained with the Douglasses till their forfeiture in 1455; and was then acquired by the Maxwell family, and continued with them throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1610, John, Lord Maxwell, erected the town of Langholm into a baronial burgh; and the jurisdiction of Eskdale was sometimes, in consequence, called the regality of Langholm. After the regality came into the possession of the family of Buccleuch, it was enlarged by the annexation of what had belonged, in upper Eskdale, to the monks of Melrose. In 1747, the Duke of Buccleuch was compensated for the jurisdiction by the receipt of £1,400 sterling.

ESKDALEMUIR, a parish in the district of Eskdale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the north by Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire; on the south-east by Westerkirk; and on the south-west by Hutton and Corrie; and on the west by Moffat. It has nearly the figure of a flying kite,—the arc of a circle subtended by a long acute angle, the point of the angle being towards the south. It measures in extreme length, from the highest source of Bloodhope-burn on the north, to the confluence of the White and the Black Esk on the south, 11¾ miles; in extreme breadth, from Loch-Fell on the west to half-a-mile above the source of Rae burn on the east, 9½ miles; and in superficial area about 42,250 English acres, or 66 square miles. Nearly all its surface is mountainous, heathy, and of a moory appearance, and appropriately designated Eskdale-*muir*. The highest summits are Ettrick Pen on the northern boundary, and Loch Fell on the western. The former rises 2,200 feet above the level of the sea, and is also, and more justly, called Eskdalemuir Pen, constituting a prominent feature in the landscape of Eskdalemuir, and being imperfectly and limitedly seen in Etterick. The soil of the parish is, in general, very deep, but mossy, unproductive of fine vegetation, and carpeted with heath, or with a coarse grass. Along the banks of the White Esk the hills are, for the most part, green, and afford excellent pasture; and there are a few meadows or holms which repay cultivation. The parish is cloven into mountain-ridges by the White and the Black Esk, and very numerous tributaries. Near the northern boundary, on the brook Finglandhope, is a cascade called Wellsburnspout, of about 56 feet in height. In the western division, on Garvald water, is another cascade, peculiarly romantic: see GARVALD WATER. On almost every hill of the parish are marks of encampments, some rectangular, and some of a circular or oval form. On the top of a hill on the farm of Yetbyre, near the confluence of the Esks, is a very complete oval encampment, which has long and generally been regarded as the celebrated Roman camp of Castle-over, Castle-o'er, or Overbie, which, as an upper station, communicated by a causeway with the camps of Middlebie and Netherbie. But Dr. William Brown, the venerable minister of the parish, and the statistical reporter of it both in the Old Account, of Sir John Sinclair, and in the New, now in course of publication, though he followed the prevailing opinion in his first report, became of opinion that the encampment in question is of Saxon origin; and he discovered, considerably to the north of it, on a tongue of land at the confluence of the White Esk and Rae burn, what appears to be the true Castle-o'er. This camp, elaborately described by Dr. Brown in the New Statistical Account, contains, in its present state, an area of 5 acres, 1 rood, and 30 poles, English; and is supposed to have contained, in its original condition, 6 acres, 3 roods, and 24 poles. Within the larger area is a space, 270 feet by 100, enclosed and fortified. The vallum and fosse remain still distinct; and the ditch, 20 feet wide, is, on an average, 5 feet deep. On the farm of Coat are two circles of erect stones, in the form of what are popularly styled Druidical temples; the one entire, measuring about 90 feet; and the other, worn partly away by the Esk, measuring about 340 feet. On the peninsula at the confluence of the Esks, an annual fair was, in former times, held, at which

remarkable custom prevailed. At any anniversary of that fair, unmarried persons, of the two sexes, chose companions suitable to their taste, with whom they agreed to live till next anniversary. This strange paction was called 'hand-fasting,' or 'hand in fist.' If, at the return of the fair, they were mutually pleased with their companionship, they continued together for life; and if not, they separated and were free to make another choice.* The parish is traversed from north to south along the White Esk by one line of road, and diagonally from south-west to north-east by another. Population, in 1801, 537; in 1831, 650. Houses 114. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,329.—Eskdalemuir is in the presbytery of Langholm, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £220 15s. 10d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated tends £719 14s. The parish originally constituted part of Westerkirk, and was disjoined from it in 1703. The church was built in 1826. Sittings nearly 400. There are 2 schools; one of them unendowed. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d, with school-fees amounting to about £10.

ESSIE. See RHYNIE and ESSIE.

ESSIE AND NEVAY, two parishes consolidated into one, on the western verge of Forfarshire. They are strictly coterminous, and of not unequal size,—Essie on the north, and Nevay on the south. The united parish is bounded on the north by Airlie; on the east and south-east by Glammis; on the south by Newtyle; and on the west by Perthshire. It is of somewhat an oblong form, stretching from north to south; and measures, in extreme length, from Dean river near Blackhill to Banquho tower, 4¾ miles; in extreme breadth, from Newmill on the west to a point near Eanie on the east, 2¾ miles; and in superficial area about 5,120 English acres, or 8 square miles. The eastern division consists of the declivity of the Sidlaw hills, and the western of a portion of Strathmore. The Dean river flows sluggishly along the north, forming the boundary-line over a distance of 2½ miles; and is noted for the large size and delicious flavour of its trouts. Three rivulets, two of them indigenous, intersect the parish, or, for a short way, trace its boundary. One of these, the burn of Essie, rises at the hill of Auchterhouse, in the parish of the same name, flows northward through Glammis, and, after entering Essie, drives a mill, bathes the wall of the churchyard, and at length, 6 miles sinuously from its source, falls into the Dean. The soil of the eastern or upland division is a thin black mould on a bottom of mortar, and more fertile than that of any part of the opposite declivity of the Sidlaws; but toward the summit of the hills it degenerates, and is suitable only for plantation or for pasturage. The soil of the eastern or strath division is, in the south, a level and marshy tract continuous with the moss of Meigle; and, in the north, it is in some places thin but fertile, and in others a strong and rich clay, partially subject to occasional overflowings of the Dean. A vein of silver ore, too inconsiderable, however, to be worked, was, at one time, discovered in the south-east corner There is a quarry of excellent freestone of a light grey colour, and capable of a fine polish. The parish is intersected by the turnpike between Perth and Forfar, and by three other roads, one longitudinally, and two across its breadth. Population, in 1801, 638; in 1831, 654. Houses 130. Assessed property: in 1815, £2,195.—The parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Lord Wharncliffe. Stipend £161 5s. 2d.; glebe £15. Both parishes have churches in which divine service is performed alternately. The manse, situated near the church of Essie, has a commanding prospect to the west and north-west. The parishes were united before the middle of the 17th century.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with school-fees £17 5s. 7d. Besides the parochial school there is one unendowed.

ESSIL, an ancient parish, now comprehended in that of SPEYMOUTH: which see. It is 3 miles north of Fochabers.

ETIVE (LOCH), a navigable inlet of the sea in Argyleshire, nearly 20 miles long, but of very unequal breadth. Its shores are pleasant, being indented with creeks and bays, which afford safe anchorage in any wind. The extremity of Loch Etive bends its course, from Bunawe ferry, in a north-easterly direction, till it terminates in a point, where it receives the waters of the Etive river, running through Glen Etive. About 7 miles from its entrance from the sea, it contracts into a narrow channel: see article CONNAL. "Loch Etive, between the ferries of Connal and Bunawe," says Professor Wilson, "has been seen by almost all who have visited the Highlands—but very imperfectly; to know what it is you must row or sail up it, for the banks on both sides are often richly wooded, assume many fine forms, and are frequently well embayed, while the expanse of water is sufficiently wide to allow you from its centre to command a view of many of the distant heights. But above Bunawe it is not like the same loch. For a couple of miles it is not wide, and it is so darkened by enormous shadows that it looks even less like a strait than a gulf—huge overhanging rocks on both sides ascending high, and yet felt to belong but to the bases of mountains that sloping far back have their summits among clouds of their own in another region of the sky. Yet are they not all horrid; for nowhere else is there such lofty heather—it seems a wild sort of brushwood; tall trees flourish, single or in groves, chiefly birches, with now and then an oak—and they are in their youth or their prime—and even the prodigious trunks, some of which have been dead for centuries, are not all dead, but shoot from their knotted rhind symptoms of life inextinguishable by time and tempest. Out of this gulf we emerge into the Upper Loch, and its amplitude sustains the majesty of the mountains, all of the highest order, and seen from their feet to their crests. Cruachan wears the crown, and reigns over them all—king at once of Loch Etive and of Loch Awe. But Buachaille Etive, though afar off, is still a giant, and in some lights comes forwards, bringing with him the Black Mount and its dependents, so that they all seem to belong to this most magnificent of all Highland lochs. 'I know not,' says Macculloch, 'that Loch Etive could bear an ornament without an infringement on that aspect of solitary vastness which it presents throughout. Nor is there one. The rocks and bays on the shore, which might elsewhere attract attention, are here swallowed up in the enormous dimensions of the surrounding mountains, and the wide and ample expanse of the lake. A solitary house, here fearfully solitary, situated far up in Glen Etive, is only visible when at the upper extremity; and if there be a tree, as there are in a few places on the shore, it is unseen; extinguished as if it were a humble mountain-flower, by the universal magnitude around.' This is finely felt and expressed; but even on the shores of Loch Etive there is much of the beautiful;

* Persons of high rank seem to have taken the benefit of this custom. Lindsay, in his reign of James II., says: "James, sixth Earl of Murray, begat upon Isabel Innes, daughter of the Laird of Innes, Alexander Dunbar, a man of singular wit and courage. This Isabel was but *handfast* with him, and deceased before the marriage; where-through this Alexander he was worthy of a greater living than he might succeed to by the laws and practices of this realm."

Ardmatty smiles with its meadows, and woods, and bay, and sylvan stream; other sunny nooks repose among the grey granite masses; the colouring of the banks and braes is often bright; several houses or huts become visible no long way up the glen; and though that long hollow—half a day's journey—till you reach the wild road between Inveruran and King's House—lies in gloom, yet the hillsides are cheerful, and you delight in the greensward, wide and rock-broken, should you ascend the passes that lead into Glencreran or Glenco. But to feel the full power of Glen Etive you must walk up it till it ceases to be a glen. When in the middle of the moor, you see far off a solitary dwelling indeed—perhaps the loneliest house in all the Highlands—and the solitude is made profounder, as you pass by, by the voice of a cataract, hidden in an awful chasm, bridged by two or three stems of trees, along which the red-deer might fear to venture—but we have seen them and the deer-hounds glide over it, followed by other fearless feet, when far and wide the Forest of Dalness was echoing to the hunter's horn."

ETTLETON, a district in the parish of Castleton in Roxburghshire, formerly a rectory and vicarage, and the churchyard of which is still in use. It is situated on the west side of the Liddal, at the head of the dale.

ETTRICK, a parish in the south-west of Selkirkshire; bounded on the north by Yarrow; on the east by Yarrow and Roberton; and on the south and west by Dumfries-shire. Its figure is a square with considerable sinuosities of outline. Diagonally, from Cadgercraig on the north-east to Micklewhin Fell on the south-west, it measures 12½ miles; and from Merecleugh on the north-west to Moodlaw loch on the south-east, 10 miles; and it contains an area of 43,968 imperial acres, or 68.69 square miles. The surface is a sea of hills, beautiful and varied in appearance, and everywhere wearing the mantle of romance. Seen along the water-courses they rise crest above crest, hazy and of bleak aspect in the distance; but, seen in succession, or in near groupings, they are, in general, exquisitely rounded, and richly arrayed in verdure, with just a sufficient number of heathy spots and clumps of plantation to be ornamental to their dress. Toward the sources of the streams, along the western and the southern boundaries, the summits tower aloft to a considerable elevation. Old Ettrick hill is 1,860 feet above the level of the sea; Wardlaw or Weirdlaw hill, 1,986; and Ettrick Pen, 2,200. But the last, though the highest summit in the parish, and commanding over three-fourths of a circle a most extensive prospect, is so situated behind a congeries of elevations at the head-waters of the Ettrick as to be very limitedly a prominent feature of the landscape. The streams of the parish, the Ettrick, and its tributaries, Tima water, Rankle burn, and Tushielaw burn, are rapid and impetuous in their upper course, appearing, from the overseeing heights, like threads of silver in fair weather, and like thin long wreaths of soiled snow when swollen into torrents; and they cut their way through gorges or narrow defiles which afford no scope for expansion into vale or basin. The Ettrick, however, begins, about the middle of the parish, occasionally to smooth down the surface on its banks into rich, luxuriant, blooming haughs; and, when receiving the waters of its chief tributaries, it is joyous and opulent in the beauties of its scenery, and looks aside among the mountains through vistas delightfully picturesque. The parish, from its extreme south-west angle to the middle of its north-east boundary, is cut into two nearly equal parts by the Ettrick; and is traversed southward in its southern section by Tima water and Rankle burn, and eastward in its northern section by Tushielaw burn. In the north-western verge is the Loch of Lowes, less than a mile in length, fed by five mountain-rills, and particularly by the incipient stream of Yarrow, flowing into it like the drainage from a city. Communicating with the Loch of Lowes, lying within a furlong south of it, and stretching away from the boundary-line into the conterminous parish of Yarrow, is the beautiful lake called St. Mary's Loch: which see.—Half-a-mile west from this lake, at the north-west angle of the parish, a scarcely visible tract styled the King's road, mounts over the summit of the hill of Merecleughead, and is pointed out as the path by which James V. entered the district to inflict the summary and unsparing chastisement so lugubriously commemorated in song and story.—On Ettrick water, almost at the centre of the parish, stands the little hamlet of Ettrick, presided over by the chastely constructed parish-church. The heights immediately around are lofty and of Highland aspect, suggesting thoughts of solitude and mountain might and darkness which are almost oppressive. One of the very few houses, near the lonely church and its burying-ground and its little straggling retinue of trees, was the birth-place of Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. In the sequestered cemetery is a fine monument, of recent erection, over the ashes of probably the best man who ever hallowed the 'bushy dells' of Ettrick with the breathings of sentiment as superior to mere earthly poetry as the music of the spheres excels the creaking of a rusty hinge,—the adopted and cherished instructor, for three generations bygone, of the wisest of Scotland's peasantry,—Thomas Boston, the well-known author of 'The Fourfold State.'—On the south side of the Ettrick, nearly opposite the church and beneath the shadow of an existing stronghold called old Ettrick house, formerly stood a village, which was barbarously destroyed about the commencement of the 18th century.—A mile-and-a-half below the church, on the same side of the stream, are the modern mansion and the ancient tower of Thirlestane, both finely shaded by some venerable ash-trees, and beautified by a rising plantation. Thirlestane is the seat of Lord Napier, the lineal descendant of the ancient family of Scotts of Thirlestane, and the inheritor, by maternal right, of the name of Napier. On the opposite side of the river, at half-a-mile's distance, are vestiges of the tower of Gamescleuch, built by one of Lord Napier's ancestors.—Two miles farther down the vale of the Ettrick is touched from the south by the minor vale of Rankle burn. Following the latter between a dense pressure of hills, and a sabbath silence and an awfulness of solitude, a tourist arrives, after a progress of 2½ miles, at the two lonely farm-steadings of the Buccleuchs, on one of the earliest estates of the powerful family to whom it has given title: for

> "In Scotland no Buckcleuch was then,
> Before the buck in the cleuch was slain."

Both tradition and song trace the name to the seizing and killing of a buck in a cleuch; and they minutely describe and even identify the localities of the event,—a spot in the cleuch where the buck was taken, and the spot on which it was slain. In the cleuch thus celebrated by association with the name and the splendours of a ducal family, are moss-grown traces of an old corn-mill, sung and satirized by poetry,—there never having been an acre of corn raised in the whole glen. A mile-and-a-half higher up Rankle burn, in a deep solitude, frequented only by the sheep in their upland walks, are traces of the wall and the church-yard-dike of the old parish-church of Buccleuch: see Buccleuch.—Overlooking the confluence of Rankle burn with the Ettrick, on a declivity rising from the left bank of the latter stream, stand



# Altrieve Cottage

*Residence of the Ettrick Shepherd*

A. Fullarton & Co. London & Edinburgh

the dingy ruins of the old tower of Tushielaw, celebrated alike in song, in tradition, and in history. Tushielaw was the property and stronghold of a powerful section of the clan Scott, and figures in many a story of their stirring and ruthless movements as reavers and freebooters. Adam Scott, one of the family, and currently called 'king of the thieves' and 'king of the border,' roused by his exploits the slumbering wrath of James V.; and, in the course of a judicial excursion of the monarch among the fastnesses of 'the forest,' is traditionally reported to have been one morning seized by him before breakfast, and summarily hung up under the shadow of his own stronghold. The tree from which he was suspended is an old ash, still standing among the ruins, and still currently called the gallows-tree; and, strangely enough, still bearing along its branches numerous nicks and hollows traced by ropes in his ruthless execution of wretched captives on whom he inflicted the fate which eventually became his own.—A road, in excellent condition, leading up from Selkirk, passes along the whole vale of the Ettrick, and leaves the parish at Permanscore, to lead down to Moffat. A branch-road from this strikes off halfway between Thirlestane and Ettrick church, and goes up Tima water, leaving the parish at the source of that stream to pass through Dumfries-shire on to Carlisle. Another road leads off, from the head of Ettrick, round along the west to the head of the vale of Yarrow. A neat and comfortable inn, for the accommodation of tourists, was recently built on the highway near the tower of Tushielaw. Population, in 1801, 445; in 1831, 530. Houses 88. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,148.—Ettrick is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Lord Napier. Stipend £249 9s. 7d.; glebe £28. Unappropriated teinds £55 1s. 7d. Sittings in the parish-church nearly 500. The present parish includes, on the east, the old parish of Buccleuch. In the south-west, in the glen of Kirkhope burn, there was, in ancient times, a church called Kirkhope. In the north-west corner, in a vale called Chapel-hope, at the south-west angle of the Loch of Lowes, there was a chapel, probably subordinate to the mother-church of St. Mary in Yarrow.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £16 school-fees. Though there is no permanent unendowed school, one or two small non-parochial schools are held during winter.

ETTRICK (The), a river of Selkirkshire. It rises in the extreme south-west angle of the county; and, with few sinuosities, pursues a north-easterly direction over its whole course. The source of its highest head-water is on the south side of the central summits of the highest mountain-range of the southern Highlands, among some rushes between Loch-fell and Capel-fell, 2 miles above a farm-house which is reported to be the most loftily situated in Scotland. For 12 miles, including windings, it intersects the parish of Ettrick, receiving innumerable rills or mountain-torrents, and three considerable tributaries in its course, and spanned by a bridge above the confluence with Tima water. It now, for half-a-mile, divides Ettrick from Yarrow; and, having entered the latter, traverses it over a distance of about 8½ miles, making a beautiful detour below Gilmanscleuch, and crossed by a bridge at the village of Ettrick bridgend. It then, for 2½ or 3 miles, very circuitously forms the boundary-line between Yarrow and Selkirk; receives, on the left bank, the rejoicing waters of the Yarrow; and, over a distance of 2½ miles, intersects the parish of Selkirk, flowing past the burgh, and crossed there by a neat bridge. It now, for half-a-mile, intersects a tiny wing of Roxburghshire; next, for 1½ mile, divides that county from Selkirkshire; and then falls into the Tweed 2 miles below the town of Selkirk. Its entire course is about 28 miles. As to the appearance of its banks, see the articles Ettrick, Yarrow, and Selkirk.

ETTRICK FOREST, a popular, poetic, and historical name for the whole or chief part of Selkirkshire. All the country watered by the Ettrick, the Yarrow, and their tributaries, and the kindred district watered by the Cadon northward of the Tweed, besides the upper ward of Clydesdale, were anciently a literal forest, the remains of the ancient Caledonian forest. The most numerous woods were oaks, mingled with birch and hazel. Great numbers of oaks have even very recently been dug up in mosses which evidently owed their formation to the stagnation of waters upon the neglected woodlands The forest, judging from the prevalence of a Saxon nomenclature throughout the district, appears to have been early settled by the Northumbrian Saxons. From the time of Earl David, through several centuries, many grants were made, chiefly to the abbeys of Selkirk, Melrose, and Kelso, of various 'easements' within the ample scope of the forest. At the close of the 13th century Edward I., acting as the sovereign of Selkirkshire, gave away the forest's timber; and was followed, in his conduct, by Edward II. and Edward III. At the accession of Robert Bruce the forest was given to Sir James Douglas in guerdon of his services; and it continued with his family till their forfeiture in 1455. On the 4th of August, in that year, Ettrick forest was, by act of parliament, annexed to the Crown. Abounding in beasts of chase and birds of prey, the forest now became again—what it had been before its possession by the Douglasses—a favourite hunting-ground of the Scottish kings. In 1528, James V. "made proclamation to all lords, barons, gentlemen, landward-men, and freeholders, that they should compear at Edinburgh, with a month's victuals, to pass with the king where he pleased, to danton the thieves of Tiviotdale, Annandale, Liddisdale, and other parts of that country; and also warned all gentlemen that had good dogs to bring them, that he might hunt in the said country as he pleased: The whilk the Earl of Argyle, the Earl of Huntley, the Earl of Athole, and so all the rest of the gentlemen of the Highland, did, and brought their hounds with them in like manner, to hunt with the king, as he pleased. The second day of June the king past out of Edinburgh to the hunting, with many of the nobles and gentlemen of Scotland with him, to the number of twelve thousand men; and then past to Meggitland, and hounded and hawked all the country and bounds; that is to say, Pappert-law, St. Mary-laws, Carlavirick, Chapel, Ewindoores, and Longhope. I heard say, he slew, in these bounds, eighteen score of harts." [Pitscottie's 'History of Scotland,' folio edition, p. 143.] After this stately hunting, James, who 'made the rush-bush keep the cow,' in order to increase his revenues, poured into it 10,000 sheep, to figure there under the tending of a thrifty keeper, instead of 10,000 bucks which scoured its woodlands during the bounteous age of Edward I.; and by this act, he led the way to such a conversion of the entire forest into sheep-pasture, as occasioned a rapid and almost total destruction of the trees. The last sovereign of Scotland who visited it for the sake of the chase was the beautiful Mary. Excepting a few straggling thorns, and some solitary birches, no traces of 'Ettricke foreste fair' now remain, although, wherever protected from the sheep, copses soon arise without any planting.

EU (Loch). See Ewe.

EUCHAN WATER, a rivulet in the northern part of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It rises in Black Larg-hill, on the boundary-line between Dumfries-shire and Ayrshire; flows 3 miles north-eastward, and then 5½ eastward; having its whole course in Sanquhar parish, amid mountain-scenery, and falling into the Nith opposite the old castle of Sanquhar.

EUCHAR (The), a rivulet in Argyleshire. It takes its rise from Loch Scammodale, in the district of Kilninver, and, after a rapid course to the north-west, falls into the sound of Mull.

EVAN WATER, a rivulet of Lanarkshire and Annandale, forming a sister-exception with the Nith, to the entire separation of waters by the extended mountain-range which constitutes the northern boundary-line of Dumfries-shire. The Evan rises in the parish of Crawford, at Clydes-law, so near the source of what is popularly reckoned the parent-stream of the Clyde, as now to receive the waters of a rill which formerly was a tributary of that noble river. It first flows about 2 miles westward; then suddenly debouches, and flows 3½ miles south-eastward; and now assumes a southerly direction, passing 1½ mile to the boundary of the two counties, and there entering the parish of Moffat, to intersect it over a distance of 2¾ miles. It now receives Cloffin burn, and enters the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, taking a direction to the east of south on entering it; and, after traversing that parish over a distance of 4¼ miles, and receiving in its progress the tribute of Garlpool burn, it forms a confluence with the river Annan, at the point where that river receives on its opposite bank the tribute of Moffat water, 2 miles south of the town of Moffat. Its entire course is about 14 miles; one half in Lanarkshire, and the other in Dumfries-shire. The rivulet is chiefly remarkable for its cutting a channel through a high and precipitous part of the Southern Highland mountains, for the safe and easy line of mail-coach road, well-known, as the Evandale road, between Glasgow and Carlisle. Its upper course is over rugged rocks, among hills and mountains generally acclivitous, and, in some instances, nearly perpendicular. As it rises, and for some distance flows, at an elevation nearly 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, it has in many places the impetuous motion of a torrent. In its lower course, as it approaches the Annan, it flows between two hilly ridges, and has become comparatively tranquil.

EVANTOWN. See Kiltearn.

EVELICKS (The), a river in the county of Sutherland, which falls into the frith of Dornoch. It abounds with trout and salmon; and a small fishing-village of the same name is situated at its mouth.

EVIE and RENDALL, a united parish in the mainland of Orkney; extending about 12 miles in length, by about 5½ in greatest breadth. It includes the isle of Gairsay, which is separated from Rendall by a very narrow sound, and contains about 60 inhabitants: see Gairsay. Population, in 1801, 1,415; in 1831, 1,450. Houses 322. Assessed property, in 1815, £375.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkwall, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. The parish-church is in Evie; sittings 498. Stipend £154 6s. 10d.; glebe £50.—There is an Independent congregation in Rendall.—Schoolmaster's salary £30. There were 5 private schools here in 1834.

EVORT (Loch), a safe harbour on the east coast of North Uist: which see.

EWE (Loch) or Eu, an arm of the sea, on the western coast of Ross-shire, into which a broad and rapid river called the Ewe, issuing from Loch Maree, empties itself at Pol-Ewe, after a course of only a mile in length. This loch, and Loch Maree, appear to have originally formed one loch, under the name of Loch Ewe, as the village at the head of Loch Maree is named *Cean-Loch-Ewe;* that is, 'the Head of Loch Ewe.' See article Loch Maree. The river Ewe is praised by Sir Humphrey Davy for its finely-stocked pools, from which, at certain times, a couple of skilful anglers might load a horse with grilse and sea-trout.

EWES or Ewesdale, a parish in the district of Eskdale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the north and east by Roxburghshire; on the south by Canonbie and Langholm; and on the west by Westerkirk. Its figure is a broad oval, with indentations on the north-east and south. It is 8 miles in length from north to south, and 5½ miles in average breadth; and contains 17,563 Scotch acres, or 34½ square miles. In some ancient writings it is regarded as a separate and independent district of Dumfries-shire. "Beyond the Tweed," says Boethius, "to the middle march under the Cheviot hills, lieth Tevidale, that is to say, the vale of Tiffe. Beyond it is Eskedale, or the vale of Eske, of a river so called that runneth through the same. Over against Eskedale, on the other side, lieth Eusdale, so named of the river Eus, that passeth thereby, and falleth into the water of Annand." The whole parish is a double basin, surrounded on three sides by mountains which form a water-line; and it discharges all its aggregated waters, in the two streams Ewes and Tarras, through openings on the south. The Tarras rises at Hartsgarth Fell, and intersects the eastern division for 4¼ miles, and then, for 1½ mile, forms the boundary-line between it and Langholm. The Ewes rises at Mosspaul, in the extreme north. After a progress southward of 2¾ miles, it receives on its left bank Blackhill burn, which had flowed 3¼ miles from Tudhope hill. Passing onwards, it receives the waters of Unthank burn, Mosspeeble burn, Muckledale burn, and numerous tiny streams; and after a course, from its origin, of windingly 9½ miles, it enters the parish of Langholm, and, 1½ mile farther on, closes in, with the river Esk and Wauchope water, to decorate the brilliant scenery in which the town of Langholm lies embosomed. Ewesdale, along the banks of this stream, is one of the most beautiful districts in the Southern Highlands. The hills on both sides are mostly covered with verdure, and fringed with thriving plantations, belted or spotted at intervals with heath; and they exhibit many groupings and phases of lively and picturesque landscape. Haughs and stripes of valley stretch along the margins of the river, and, in favourable seasons, luxuriate under culture. The parish is traversed in its whole length, down the vale of the Ewes, by the great mail-road between Edinburgh and Carlisle. Population, in 1801, 358; in 1831, 335. Houses 53. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,001.—Ewes is in the presbytery of Langholm, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £220 13s. 7d. Unappropriated teinds £657 6s. 11d. The parish-church contains about 200 sittings. Before the Reformation there were two churches and two chapels. The principal church was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and stood on the west side of the Ewes, at a hamlet which was called Kirk-town of Nether Ewes. The other church was situated in the upper part of the vale, at a place now uninhabited except by a solitary shepherd, and called Ewes-duris, or the pass of Ewes, where a pass leads into Teviotdale. Of the two chapels vestiges still exist, respectively at Unthank and at Mosspaul. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £9 other emoluments.

EYE (Loch), a small lake in the parish of Fearn, in Ross-shire, about 2 miles long, and half-a-mile broad. From it proceeds the small river Eye,

forming in its course a succession of smaller lakes, which are much frequented by aquatic fowls. It falls into the Moray frith, near the fishing-village of Balintore.

EYE (The), a small river in Berwickshire. It rises among the Lammermoor hills in the parish of Cockburnspath, pursues a south-eastward course over a distance of 11 miles, and then, making a sudden bend, flows 3½ miles north-eastward to the sea at Eyemouth. Over 2½ miles it intersects Cockburnspath; over the next mile it divides a detached portion of Oldhamstocks from Coldingham; over 6 miles it traverses the latter parish; over the next 1½ mile, it divides Coldingham from Ayton; and it now receives a small tributary from the west, and makes its debouch to the north-east. Half-a-mile from this point, it sweeps past the village of Ayton; 1½ mile farther on it receives, from the west, the considerable tribute of Ale Water, [which see,] and it thence, to its embouchure, divides Ayton on the east from Eyemouth on the west. The river abounds in trouts, of excellent quality, though small in size; and, as to the appearance of its banks, is, in many parts, pleasing and beautiful.

EYEMOUTH, a small parish on the coast of Berwickshire; bounded on the north by the German ocean; on the east and south by Ayton; and on the west by Coldingham. It may, in a general view, be regarded as a square figure, 1½ mile deep; but it has a rugged outline on the north and west, and embosoms in its centre a small detached portion of Coldingham parish. The boundary-line on the south is the Ale, and on the east is the Eye. Both streams, while they touch the parish, are picturesque and ornamental. The tide flows about half-a-mile up the Eye. The coast rises, along the whole line, in rocky and precipitous abruptness from the sea, to 80 or 90 feet above its level; and is sliced down at intervals by deep fissures or gullies, and at one place perforated by a cavern; but, except at two points where roads have been scooped down its openings, and at Eyemouth, where its gigantic breastwork is interrupted by the Eye, it admits no access to the beach. So far back as fifty years ago, not a foot of bad or waste ground was in the parish. The soil, in general, is excellent, and throws up prime crops of every sort of grain.—Upon a bold small promontory called the Fort, north of Eyemouth, are the remains of a regular fortification, erected by the Duke of Somerset in his invasion of Scotland, while he held the regency of England under the minority of Edward VI. Though all the rocks along the coast are of the common hard whinstone, the promontory of the Fort consists of puddingstone remarkably hard, capable of a polish like marble, and offering strong resistance to the action of fire. This fortification, soon after its erection, was, in the reign of Mary, demolished in terms of a treaty between France and England which followed the battle of Pinkie. A few years afterwards it was reconstructed under Regent Murray to aid a contemplated interference of Scotland in the war which was going on between France and England; but, at the subsequent peace, it was again demolished; and, the crowns becoming united in the next reign, it was allowed thenceforth to continue in ruin. Grassy mounds, indicating the lines of demolished wall, are almost the only traces of its existence; but they sufficiently show it to have been a place of considerable strength and importance.—The old manor-house of Linthill, overlooking the confluence of the Ale and the Eye, is the only noticeable mansion; and in 1752 was the scene of the murder of the widow of Patrick Home, its proprietor.—The great Duke of Marlborough received from Eyemouth, though he had no connexion with it, the title of Baron in the Scottish peerage. Population, in 1801, 899; in 1831, 1,181. Houses 207. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,734.—Eyemouth is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £130 19s. 6d., exclusive of vicarage teinds not valued; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £130 19s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £23 12s. 11½d. school-fees, and some other emoluments. There are 4 schools non-parochial. The church, situated in the town, was built in 1812; sittings about 450. A small Baptist chapel, but no other dissenting place of worship, is in the town; dissenters of other denominations being connected with congregations in Coldingham and Ayton. The parish was formerly included in the territory of Coldingham priory, and did not assume a parochial form earlier than the reign of James VI. A chapel connected with Coldingham, and served by a nominee of the prior, anciently stood within its limits.

Eyemouth, an ancient little sea-port, and a burgh-of-barony, lies at the mouth of the Eye, in the north-east angle of Eyemouth parish, 6 miles north of Berwick. Its plan is altogether irregular, and, considering its size, is not a little intricate. "The whole town," says Chambers, in his 'Picture of Scotland,' "has a dark, cunning look, is full of curious alleys, blind and otherwise; and there is not a single individual house of any standing but what seems as if it could unfold its tales of wonder." But he alludes, in this summary picture, to the character which it once wore as a nest of smugglers, and looks upon it through the thick skreen which contraband traders hang round their scene of action. The town, though not elegant, contains many good houses, possesses a neat spire towering up from its church, and is supplied with water by iron pipes kept in a state of cleanness and repair. Coal-fuel is cheap and plentiful, being easily procured by land-carriage from Berwick, or sea-communication from the Forth and the Tyne. A large building, formerly occupied as a barrack, and several modern and spacious erections, are used as granaries, and indicate the existence of important traffic with the surrounding agricultural country. The town is the market for a somewhat extensive district, and the only sea-port in Berwickshire. Yet territorial limitation, or the drawing of an imaginary or artificial line over the corner of a district geographically unique, does not prevent the population of the county from viewing Berwick as still, what it anciently was, their principal port and their county-town. Eyemouth, in consequence, is, both as a market and a port, but a gleaner of straws in the vicinity of a reaper of sheaves. Yet for a long series of years it has been the depot and the shipping-place of a large quantity of exported grain. Even half-a-century ago 20,000 bolls annually, and in some years more than 40,000 bolls, were shipped here for Leith and other markets. The corn-trade falling considerably off, a change of the weekly market-day took place, in 1832, to Thursday; and was followed by such prosperous results that, during the succeeding twelve months, grain to the value of £20,000 was disposed off in the market. The contraband trade, which once characterized it to such a degree that every house is said to have had its secret cellars for the concealment of goods, and which has winged and poisoned many an envenomed shaft of taunt and satire against the modern population, has long since entirely disappeared. The latest dealers in it had all died or removed to distant places several years before the writer in the Statistical Account of 1792 drew up his report; and both they and their predecessors had all, according to his statement, sunk into poverty, bankruptcy, or at best the pos-

session of a mere competence. The herring-fishery of Eyemouth was for many years so opulent and productive that 10,000 barrels were made up annually; but since 1820, it has gradually declined; and eventually it has fallen so low that a large proportion of its fleet of 100 or 150 boats have permanently removed to more prosperous fishing-grounds. Along with the remnant of this traffic, which sends its white herrings to Ireland or the Baltic, and its red or smoked herrings to England, a fishery of cod and haddock employs 9 or 10 boats, each manned by 6 men, and produces about £2,000 a-year. When the inhabitants of the parish—who all, excepting about 80, reside in the town—have a season of leisure from agricultural or other avocational labour, they usually carry off the produce of the fishery to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and occasionally penetrate even to distant and third-rate towns. Such of the produce as they cannot export by land, is sent away to the Thames, or up the Forth, and sometimes along the Forth and Clyde canal. A manufacture of kelp, which formerly employed a number of poor persons, was destroyed at Eyemouth, as, in other places, by the lowering of the duty on barilla.

The bay and the harbour of Eyemouth are objects of unusual interest. The bay, though only ¼ of a mile in breadth, and on the north or more extended side little more in length, is both beautiful in landscape, and highly adapted to utility. On one side it is overhung by the high promontory of the Fort, and on the other is overlooked by the projection of Gunsgreen. From point to point it sweeps gracefully round in a semicircle, washing the town at its extremity, and receiving the waters of the Eye considerably south-eastward of the centre of its outline; and in front it is protected by a singular ridge of rocks called the Harkers, past either end of which vessels sail inward to the harbour. Its encincturing coast-line everywhere, but especially on the Fort, commands a magnificent and most extensive seaview; and its bed slopes, in most places, so gently from the beach, and is so finely sheeted with a gravelly bottom, as to allure to its waters many a summer bather. "The harbour of Eyemouth," said the well-known Smeaton after professionally surveying it, "lies at the corner of a bay in which ships can work in and out at all times of the tide, or lie at anchor, secure from all winds except the northerly or north-easterly. From this circumstance, its situation is very advantageous." In all the space along the rugged and dangerous coast between the Forth and the Humber, no harbour except this is accessible in stormy weather. Vessels, therefore, which are arrested by contrary winds, or otherwise endangered in their transit, very numerously run to it for protection. At Mr. Smeaton's recommendation, a voluntary association of gentlemen, who had employed him to survey it, erected, at the cost of £2,500, a break-water pier to defend it from north-east gales, and also to deepen it by preventing the return of the gravel which is forced out by floods in the river. From this improvement, and some later ones of not less moment, it has acquired valuable advantages; and were it duly provided with suitable appliances, it might be made such a station for the custom-house and excise yachts, and for privateers and small vessels acting offensively, as would, over a long stretch of coast including the mouth of the Forth, effectually scare away, in times respectively of peace and of war, every smuggler, and every enemy's prize-hunter from taking even a distant look of the land. The flow of the tide here, as generally in other harbours on the east coast, averages 10 feet at neap-tides, and 16 feet at spring-tides. By an act of parliament, obtained in 1797, the harbour was vested in a body of trustees, consisting of the merchants and principal inhabitants of the town, the baron-bailie ex officio, and at least eight of the freeholders and commissioners of supply of Berwickshire residing within 12 miles of Eyemouth. The trustees levy dues which average about £60 a-year; and expend their revenue in effecting improvements. Formerly vessels had to get sufferances to unload and clearances to sail, all the way from Dunbar; but now, except a small proportion trading to foreign ports, they are entered and cleared by an officer of customs on the spot. The annual number of arrivals and departures of vessels—not including any which run into the bay simply for shelter—is about 200. The cargoes outwards are agricultural produce, fish, malt, and aqua; and those inwards are coals, slates, tiles, bricks, timber, rags, bones, and merchant goods.

Eyemouth, as a dependency of the monks of Coldingham, and as the only port within their limits, must have, at a remote date, sprung into existence. So early as the reign of William the Lion, or between the years 1174 and 1214, it is mentioned in a charter among the records of the priory. In the 14th century, the harbour had sufficiently become a place of resort as to incite, on the part of the lord of the manor, a demand for anchorage dues. In 1597, by a charter from James VI., in favour of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, it was erected into a free burgh-of-barony, with the privilege of a free port. A little before the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, Logan, the Laird of Restalrig, had a house or castle in the town; and dated from it one of his well-known letters relative to Gowrie's conspiracy. A notorious inhabitant, at the same epoch, was the famous or infamous Sprott, the professional agent of Logan, and a notary or writer of the town, who, coming under suspicion of being in the secret of Gowrie's conspiracy, was, in 1608, apprehended, tried, and executed: see FAST CASTLE. The Protector Cromwell, in his progress into Scotland, visited Eyemouth with the view of examining its capabilities as a harbour; and soon after ordered, as a means of defending the entrance to the Eye, the construction of a place of strength, on the site of the ruined fortification on the promontory called the Fort, and appointed the place to be under the authority of the governor of Berwick.—By the charter of barony, the inhabitants and free burgesses were empowered, with the consent of Sir George Home and his heirs, to make an annual election of magistrates,—to buy and sell and exercise every art and trade as in other free burghs,—to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs,—and to build a gaol, hold courts, and appoint clerks and officers; but, as regards every thing municipal or jurisdictional, they seem never to have exercised the privileges conferred, but to have yielded themselves unreservedly to the will of their superior. The Homes of Wedderburn have been in the practice of appointing and paying a baron bailie and baron officer for the government of the town. Occasionally, during the last century, and even within these few years, the bailie has held a court for the determination of petty causes; but, in general, he has no scope within the small community of his jurisdiction for acting as a judicial functionary. The town formerly paid £10, and now pays £5 a-year, in name of cess, to the convention of royal burghs, for participating in the privileges of foreign trade.—The town has a branch-office of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, a parochial library and a friendly society. In the room used for the meetings of the St. Abb's Lodge of free masons the poet Burns received initiation. Population of the town in 1831, about 1,100.

**EYLT** (Loch), or Ailt, a small lake, about 3 miles in length by half-a-mile in greatest breadth, in the district of Moidart, Inverness-shire. Its waters flow into the head of Loch Aylort, by a stream of about 1½ mile in length, which sweeps around the northern base of Benebeg.

**EYNORT** (Loch), a very irregular arm of the sea, 3 miles in length, indenting the east coast of the island of South Uist, and nearly meeting the head-arms of Loch Bee from the opposite side of the island. The scenery of Loch Eynort is remarkably wild and picturesque; and only wants trees or a clothing of copse-wood to be, in many places, enchantingly beautiful.



LOCH-AN-EILAN.

# F

FAD (Loch), a small lake in the island of Bute, 3 miles south from the town of Rothesay. It is about 5 miles long, and scarcely half-a-mile broad; but from the rude, rocky, and picturesque appearance of the hills which surround it, it presents quite a miniature picture of some of the larger Highland lakes. The slopes of a few of these hills are cultivated; but the greater proportion, especially as we proceed towards the head of the loch, are in a state of nature. Though not remarkable for height, their outline is in general broken, varied, and interesting; and the serrated summits of the Arran mountains on the one hand, or the hills of Cowal on the other, afford fine terminations to the view, whether up or down the lake. Loch-Fad forms a pleasant excursion for tourists, or sea-bathing visiters at Rothesay; and since the period that Kean made it a place of repose during the intervals from his exertions in his arduous profession, it has been much more visited than it had ever previously been. The house erected by Mr. Kean, though of sufficient size, is a very ordinary looking one, and generally disappoints the visiters. Had it been somewhat more of the cottage-style, it would have better pleased the eye, and been more in accordance with the situation, which is indeed well-chosen. The grounds are very agreeably laid out, and form a singular contrast with the rudeness and romantic nature of the surrounding scenery. In 1827—when Kean was in the meridian of his fame—the following account of his retirement on the banks of Loch-Fad appeared in one of the Glasgow newspapers:—"The banks of Loch-Fad now swarm with pilgrims to the residence of our greatest dramatic performer, who has kindly instructed the old lady—a native of London—who acts as guardian of the premises, to allow all respectable persons who may call a full view of the cottage and grounds. Nothing can be more rurally simple, and at the same time more tasteful and elegant, than the residence here erected by Kean. It is a tolerably capacious house, two stories in height, with a small one-story building at either end. On the ground-floor is a splendid dining-room, furnished in a costly manner, as is every other part of the house; and behind it is a library stocked with a valuable collection of books, among which are several containing fine engravings of the costumes of different countries at different periods, and also the works of Hogarth, Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, &c., a fine edition of the Spectator, and a beautiful old copy of Shakspeare in one volume folio, printed about the middle of the 17th century, and presented to Kean by Mr. Price, the manager of the New York theatre. In the library are also many items of the paraphernalia of an actor—such as swords, daggers, &c., besides an excellent engraving of Kean in Brutus, one of Garrick, one of the Earl of Essex, and several others of distinguished British characters. Within a niche in the lobby stands an admirable bust of Kean, also in the character of Brutus, which, as an accurate resemblance, exceeds the engraving. On the second floor, or upper story, is a large drawing-room, elegantly fitted up, and in a style entirely dramatic—in so far, at least, as regards the fancy papers with which the wall is decorated, these being full of scenic representations of character, most of them taken from prominent subjects in history and mythology. From the windows of this apartment an enchanting view is obtained of Loch-Fad, and of the expanse of land and sea to southward, the remembrance of which can never be lost by those who once have seen it. Indeed no language can do justice to the varied charms of the situation; it must be seen to be fully appreciated. The garden and grounds are laid out in a style displaying the finest perception of the beauties of the place. Here a soft flower blooms in the hard cleft of some jagged rock; there a walk, edged with box-wood, winds along amid sinuosities so serpentine as almost to render a continuous walk impossible; and on the top of the eminence at the base of which the cottage is situated, there stands a fog-house, supported by massy rustic pillars, its floor paved with small pebbles from the loch, its seats supported by hazle cuttings, and its prospect in front commanding a few glimpses of Loch-Fad, an indistinct view of Rothesay in the distance, of the tranquil bay beyond it, and of the Argyle mountains still more remote, swimming in a kind of blue haze that softens their outline and imparts to them a character of almost perfect ideality. Mr. Kean"—the account continues—"has it in contemplation to erect, within the precincts of his little territory, an asylum for the retreat of decayed actors, who may be recommended to him either by personal knowledge, or by the society for the relief of such individuals, which has now for a considerable time been established in London." We need scarcely add, that the benevolent design here recorded—like many others of the projector—never reached its consummation in performance.

FAD (Loch). See Colonsay.

FAIRAY. See Faray.

FAIR ISLE, an island lying betwixt Orkney and Shetland, 29 miles south by west of Sumburgh-head. It is upwards of 3 miles in length, and nearly 2 in breadth; and rises into three lofty promontories. It is everywhere inaccessible, save at one point upon the south-east, where it affords a safe station for small vessels. One of the promontories, the Sheep-craig, is nearly insulated, rising from the ocean in a conical shape to the height of 480 feet. The soil is tolerably fertile, and the sheep-pasture on the hills excellent. In 1588 the flag-ship of the Duke de Medina Sidonia, the admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked on this island; and tradition still points out the residence occupied by the shipwrecked noble. Sir Robert Sibbald says, in his 'Description of the Isles of Zetland,' "One memorable accident here occurs, namely, that the Duke of Medina, admiral of the formidable Spanish armada, (in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, anno 1588,) here suffered shipwrack in a creek on the east side of this isle, where the ship split, but the Duke with 200 men came to shore alive, and wintered here in great miserie; for the Spaniards at first eating up all they could find, not only neat, sheep, fishes, and fowls, but also horses, the islanders in the night carried off their beasts and victuals to places in the isle, where the Spaniards might not find them: the officers also strictly commanded the soul-diers to take nothing but what they paid for, which they did very largely, so that the people were no great losers by them, having got a great many Spanish ryalls for the victuals they gave them; but now the people fearing a famine among themselves, kept up their victuals from the Spaniards. Thus, all supply from the isle failing them, they took their own bread (which they had preserved), which being dipt in fish

cyl, they did eat; which being also spent, it came to pass, that many of them died for hunger, and the rest were so weakned, that one or two of the islelanders finding a few of them together, could easily throw them over the banks, by which means many of them died. At length all sustenance failing, not only to the Spaniards, but also to the islelanders, they sent a small boat or yole to Zetland, desireing a ship to carrie them out, lest all the inhabitants of the isle should be famished. Notice came to Andrew Umphrey of Burry (then proprietarie of the isle), who having a ship of his own, instantly went to the isle and brought them to Zetland, where, for the space of 20 days or a moneth, they met with better entertainment. The Duke stayed at Quendale till the ship was readie, where, (imagining the people did admire him,) he made his interpeter ask Malcolm Sinclair of Quendale, if ever he had seen such a man? To which Malcolm, in broad Scots (unintelligible to the interpreter) replyed, 'Farcie, in that face, I have seen many prettier men hanging in the Burrow-moor!' From Zetland, Andrew Umphrey carried them in his little ship to Dunkirk, for which the Duke rewarded him with three thousand merks." Fair Isle is reckoned one of the Shetland isles, and is annexed to the ministry of Dunrossness. Population, in 1801, 160; in 1811, 168; in 1831, 317.—There is a small church in connexion with the Establishment here, but service is very seldom performed in it. There is also a Methodist chapel, capable of accommodating about 300. There is a schoolmaster on the island, under the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, who has a salary of £18; and there are 3 Sabbath evening schools.

FAIRLEY, a *quoad sacra* parish, divided from the parish of Largs, in 1835, by authority of the General Assembly. It is about 7 miles in greatest length, and 6 in greatest breadth, and comprises 6,264 acres. Population 427. Church built in 1833–4; sittings 300. Stipend £75, with certain extra allowances. The bulk of the inhabitants reside in the village of Fairley, which is beautifully situated on the coast, opposite the larger Cumbrae, 2 miles south of the town of Largs. The coast, on both sides of it, is for a short way studded with neat villas. Opposite to it is a good roadsted, formed by the Cumbraes, and affording safe anchorage. Fairley castle, an old square tower, formerly the seat of a family of the name of Fairley, stands in the vicinity of the village.

FALA and SOUTRA, two parishes compactly erected into one, the former situated on the south-eastern verge of Edinburghshire, and the latter on the north-western verge of Haddingtonshire. Each parish is a stripe of territory stretching from north to south; and the two jointly form a parallelogram, 4 miles long and 3 broad. One-half of Fala, and one-third of Soutra, constituting the northern division of the united parish, are a slightly undulating but on the whole level tract of country, well-cultivated and fertile, composed of a clayey soil, and producing all the variety of crops common in the Lothians. The rest of the district, commencing on the north with Soutra hill, which rises about 1,184 feet above the level of the sea,* is part of the most westerly ridge of the Lammermoor mountains, covered for the most part with heath, and, excepting a few cultivated spots, all laid out in sheep-pasturage. To a traveller from the south, who has, over a considerable distance, traversed a dreary moorland carpeted with heath, Soutra hill suddenly discloses the finely cultivated and beautiful expanse of the Lothians, variegated with hill and dale, and woods and waters, and richly foiled on the back-ground with the gay estuary of the Forth, and the brilliant scenery of the coast of Fife; and a panorama is thus hung out to the view which as much enchants by its attractions, as it astonishes by the suddenness of its revelation. On the south-east of Fala, are marshy grounds, extending to some hundreds of acres, called Fala-Flow, from part of which peats are dug for fuel. On the north side of Soutra hill is a fountain of excellent water, called Trinity well, which, though not now appearing to possess any medicinal qualities, was formerly in great repute and much frequented among invalids. The great road from Edinburgh to Lauder, intersects the united parish south-eastward through its northern division; and sends off several cross-roads to the north, and one to the south, which runs along the eastern verge of Soutra, to form a junction with the road down Gala water in the parish of Stow. On the Edinburgh and Lauder road stands the village of Fala, 15½ miles from Edinburgh, the seat of the parish-church, and of a Meeting-house of the United Secession, with their respective manses. The church and part of the village are situated on a small conical hill of the class called "laws;" and hence the name Fallaw, abbreviated into Fala, and signifying 'the Speckled hill.' At the western limit of the parish, on the same road as Fala, stands the hamlet of Fala-dam, 14¾ miles from Edinburgh. Population of the united parish, in 1801, 354; in 1831, 437. Houses 87. Assessed property in 1815, £1,248.—Fala and Soutra is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the Town-council of Edinburgh, and Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland, now Earl of Stair. Stipend £169 6s. 10d.; glebe £25 10s. with pasturage for 20 sheep. Unappropriated teinds £76 6s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 school-fees. Fala parish was united to Soutra about the year 1600, its church becoming the place of worship for both parishes. On the summit of Soutra hill formerly stood the church and village of Soutra, appropriately and graphically designated by that name, which signifies, in the Cambro-British, 'the hamlet with a prospect.' This village was anciently a place of consideration and resort, and a scene of the stirring ostentatious charity of the Middle ages. Malcolm IV. founded here, in 1164, an hospital for the relief of pilgrims, and the shelter and support of the poor and the afflicted; and he endowed the institution with some lands near St. Leonard's in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and conferred upon it the privileges of a sanctuary. The masters and brothers of the hospital were owners of the property and appurtenances of the church. A causeway leading from the vale of the Tweed to Soutra, and still commemorated in various traces among the sinuosities of the mountains, bore the significant name of Girthgate, meaning the asylum or sanctuary-road, and affords proof that the refuge of Soutra was potent and famous. A small eminence or rising ground about half-a-mile south of the site of the hospital, is still called Cross-chain-hill, and would appear to have had a chain suspended for a considerable way along its summit to mark the limits of the privileged ground. When Mary of Gueldres, founded the Trinity or College church of Edinburgh, she pervertedly bestowed upon it the endowments of Soutra hospital, and converted its dependent church into a vicarage. The Town-council of Edinburgh, getting possession in 1560–1 of Trinity church and its pertinents, became in consequence proprietors of the ecclesiastical appurtenances of Soutra, and the patrons of its church. By the seizure of its charity revenues, the ruin of its hospital, and the reduction, and afterwards the abandonment of its church, the village of Soutra was suddenly stripped of its importance, and brought to desola-

* This admensurement is Mr. Thomas Telford's, in 1821. The level is taken from the surface of the quay at Berwick.

tion. The seat of conviviality and busy though doubtful charity, of many public-houses, of a great hospital and of a general refuge for the distressed debtor, the weary traveller, the friendless pauper, and the afflicted invalid, is now silent and wild, and utterly abandoned to the lonely visits of the mountain-sheep. Some hardly perceptible tumuli, overgrown with herbage, faintly indicate the site of prostrate dwellings. Slight irregularities of surface, with not a tomb-stone or the small tumulus of a grave, dimly mark the limits of a cemetery. A single aisle of the chapel, rising amidst a dreary sward of heath, and conservated from the common trackless ruin by its enclosing the burial-place of the Maitland of Pogbie family, is the sole memorial of Soutra, and the only monitor on this once-stirring and famous area of the instability and utter vanity of the institutions and erections of mortal man. The town of the pleasant prospect, Soutra, which once looked joyously down upon the gay and far-spreading landscape of the Lothians and the Forth, has utterly disappeared:

> "Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,
> Thy sports are fled, and all thy charms withdrawn;
> Sunk are thy bowers in shapeless ruin all,
> And the long grass o'ertops the mouldering wall."

FALKIRK,* a parish in the eastern part of Stirlingshire; bounded on the north by Dunipace, Larbert, and Bothkennar; on the east by Polmont and Muiravonside; on the south by Slamannan and Lanarkshire; and on the west by Dumbartonshire and Denny. In figure, it is nearly an oval, stretching north-east and south-west, but has a small flattened oval attached to its south-east side. Its greatest length, from Castlecary on the south-west, to the boundary beyond Grangemouth on the north-east, is 8½ miles; and its greatest breadth, from Carron water opposite Larbert on the north-west, to a bend in Avon water, at Elrigg on the south-east, is 5¾ miles; but its average breadth is none or little more than 3 miles. Nearly all its boundaries are traced by streams. A head-stream of Bonny water rises at Sauchierigg, on the southern boundary of the south-west end of the great oval of the parish, and bends away westward, northward, and north-eastward, round the limits, receiving from without two streams which combine with it to form the Bonny, and everywhere, over a distance of 5¾ miles, tracing the boundary till within a mile of the Carron, when it runs across a small wing to make a confluence with that river. Carron water touches the boundary 5 furlongs north-west of where the Bonny makes its detour inward; and thence, over a geographical distance of 6 miles, traces, in general, the boundary on the north; but, in the lower part of this course, it becomes somewhat sinuous, and being rivalled in sinuosity by the capriciousness of the boundary-line, it intersects three tiny wings, and makes three brief recessions, all within 1¾ mile of Grangemouth. West Quarter burn rises at the line of attachment between the main body or large oval of the parish, and the small flattened oval, runs to the limit of the former, and flowing north-eastward and northward, traces the boundary over a distance of 6 miles, and then at Grangemouth falls into the Carron. Avon water rises 3 furlongs south of the source of West Quarter burn, flows 2½ miles westward through the parish, and thence runs south-westward, south-eastward, and eastward, tracing, over a distance of 7½ miles, the boundary with Dumbartonshire, Lanarkshire, and Slamannan. Four rills rise in the parish, three of which run northward to the Bonny or the Carron, and one eastward to West Quarter burn. Near the southern extremity, Loch Elrigg, a narrow boggy lochlet about 6 furlongs long, sends off its superfluent waters in a brief stream to the Avon. In the south-western part of the great oval, is a tiny lochlet, called Loch Green.—At its north-east end, the parish approaches within ¾ of a mile of the Forth; and from its boundary in that direction, till near the town of Falkirk, as well as farther inland along the banks of the Carron, it is a sheet of perfectly level and exceedingly rich and fertile land. But fame has completely anticipated any modern topographical writer in proclaiming through Scotland the opulence and the peerless agricultural beauty of "the carse of Falkirk." Behind the carse, the surface slowly rises, and becoming quite changed in the character of its soil, belongs, for the most part, to the class of dryfield. Though it is here materially less fertile, and presents a different picture to the eye, yet it possesses, in the undulations and softly hilly and variegated risings of its surface, and in its fine enclosures and thriving woods, its villas and burgh and multitudinous human dwellings, not a few features of interest which challenge and fix the attention of a tourist. But in the small oval of the parish, or the tract which marches with Slamannan, the whole surface was originally a dull and gloomy bog; and even with the aids and results of georgical operation, still retains a strong dash of its pristine appearance. Yet nowhere than in this parish as a whole has agricultural skill been more vigorously plied or more successful in improvements. Almost every useful novelty in the art of husbandry which appears in other districts, is copied or adopted; and the farmers are conspicuous for the enterprising spirit which has won fame to Stirlingshire as an agricultural county. Coal is so good and abundant as fully to compensate—especially in connexion with unusually rich facilities of water and land communication—for the absence of other valuable minerals. Some of the more elevated parts of the parish—including not only eminences, but such stretches of territory as permit a tourist or traveller to move along and possess a continuous enjoyment of the intellectual treat—are hung round by a panorama of no common beauty. The view from the manse and churchyard of Falkirk, is noticed by Sir Walter Scott, as one of the finest in Scotland. From this point, or from other places northward and north-westward of the town, a luxuriant country, 12 or 14 miles square, spreads out before the eye, almost luscious in the beauties of its vegetation, dotted with mansions and rural spires, picturesquely chequered in its tracery by the tall masts and the intricate rigging of ships passing along the canal or harboured at Grangemouth, intersected by the opening estuary of the frith of Forth bearing along its sail-clad ships or its smoking steamers, and shut in by the fine outline of the Ochil hills, over whose summits look up in the far distance the cloud-wreathed or snow-capped tops of some Highland mountains. When this prospect is mantled in the darkness of night, crimson

* The church was formerly called *Ecclesbrae*, or, 'the Church on the brow,' and according with the descriptiveness of this name, it and the town around it, stand on an eminence or rising ground which, on all sides, has a declivity or brae. In the Gaelic language, it is called an *Eglais bhris*, but more commonly *Eglais bhrec*. The former of these phrases signifies 'the Broken church;' and, as not inaptly translated, 'Falkirk,' or 'the fallen,' or 'falling church.' Nor may the name have been without allusion; the parish place of worship which preceded the present one, having presented undoubted appearances of not being all built at one epoch. In 1166, it was given by the Bishop of St. Andrews to the monks of Holyrood; and, as it now became a mere vicarage, and may have suffered neglect, it possibly fell into ruin, and assumed the properties, and consequently the name, of a 'fallen-kirk.' The other Gaelic designation, *eglais bhrec*, signifies 'the Spotted church,' and is adopted by Buchanan in the translated name, 'Varium Sacellum,' applied by him to Falkirk, and supposed to allude to the party-coloured appearance of its stones. Another derivation of the modern name, is from *vallum* and *kirk*, easily transmutable into Falkirk, and signifying 'the church upon the wall,' in allusion, as is alleged, to the near vicinity of the wall of Antoninus.

and lurid flashes bursting fitfully up from the Carron iron-works, give it an aspect like that of beauty conflicting with death; and, when refracted by a thick and moist atmosphere, or borne down by a pressure of clouds, assume by turns a majestic, or a sublime and awful appearance. A hill on the grounds of Mr. Forbes of Callendar, a little to the south-east of Falkirk, commands a prospect scarcely inferior in beauty, and considerably greater in extent, and one which Bruce, the traveller to the sources of the Nile, declared to be finer than any which he had seen in the whole course of his wanderings.—The Carron works, though not in the parish, stand close on its boundary, not 2 miles distant from the town, and have an intimate connexion with both its population and its interior trade. See CARRON. The principal estate is that of CALLENDAR: which see. The Forth and Clyde canal commences at the north-east limit of the parish at Grangemouth; runs south-westward past Grahamston and Camelon; is carried over the Glasgow and Edinburgh north road, at the latter place, by a short and low-arched aqueduct; now bends westward till it nearly touches Bonny water, the boundary-line of the parish, at Bonny mill; and thence runs south-westward along the bank of Bonny water till it enters Dumbartonshire at Woodneuk; thus intersecting the parish at its greatest length, and describing a course through it of 9 miles. About 4¼ miles from its commencement, at a point where it has been raised by 16 locks from the level of the sea, it sends off, on its south side, the Edinburgh Union canal. The latter, immediately on retiring, describes the arc of a circle, and over that arc is lifted up by a rapid series of locks, which have a shelving appearance, along the face of the gentle and curved acclivity; it then runs a mile eastward, penetrates the body of a hill, and passes through it in a tunnel upwards of half-a-mile in length; and after a further course of 1¼ mile, first south-eastward, and next eastward, passes away into Polmont. See articles FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, and UNION CANAL. —The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway also intersects the parish, and will send off a branch to Falkirk; and it is in contemplation to carry a line of railroad from Falkirk to Stirling: see article EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY. The north road between Edinburgh and Glasgow stretches nearly due east and west 6 miles within the limits of the parish, and goes through Laurieston, Falkirk, and Camelon. At the last of these places, the road to Stirling branches off, but runs along only 1¼ mile before passing into Larbert. Other roads are so numerous and intricately ramified that to trace them would be insufferably tedious. The towns or villages, besides the burgh of Falkirk, and its suburb of Grahamston, are, GRANGEMOUTH, CAMELON, LAURIESTON, and BRAINSFORD: which see. Population of the parish, in 1801, 8,838; in 1831, 12,743. Houses 1,646. Assessed property, in 1815, £22,298.

In the barony of Seabegs, in this parish, are several of those artificial earthen mounds, called moats, which occur in so many localities in Scotland, and were anciently the seats of justiciary courts and deliberative assemblies. In various places, urns filled with ashes, and stone coffins containing human bones, have been dug up; and in the hollow of a free-stone quarry near Castlecary, some wheat was found, 70 years ago, which had become black, and was supposed to have lain concealed from the period of the Roman possession. In several parts of the parish are traces of ANTONINUS' WALL: which see. From the line of this wall, nearly opposite Callendar house, an earthen wall of considerable height and thickness, without a fosse—broad at the top, and designed apparently to be both a road and a line of defence—branches off eastward, runs through West Quarter house garden, and passes away toward the old castle of Almond. Though it can hardly, if at all, be traced beyond that castle, it may be presumed to have originally extended to the Roman camp in Linlithgow, on the spot which afterwards became the site of the royal palace. Old Camelon—houses and streets of which were traceable at a comparatively late date—was anciently a Roman town; and is even spoken of—fabulously, we suspect—as the scene of opulence and royal adornings at the period when the Romans took possession: see CAMELON. The parish of Falkirk is notable in history as the scene of two important battles. The first battle of Falkirk was fought on the 22d of July, 1298, between Scottish and English armies, headed respectively by Sir William Wallace, the guardian of Scotland, and Edward I. of England. The Scottish army, consisting of 30,000 men, collected by Wallace and other chiefs, took post somewhat more than half-a-mile north of the town of Falkirk, to await the approach of the English; and were drawn up in three—the English writers say four—divisions of a circular form, with their spears advanced horizontally, and with intermediate lines or bodies of archers. While Wallace had the chief command, Sir John Comyn of Badenoch, Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, Sir John Graham of Abercorn, and Macduff, the uncle of the Earl of Fife, shared his responsibilities, and appeared with him in the field. The English army, amounting, according to some accounts, to 86,000 foot, but really consisting of a conjectural number of infantry, and a fine body of veteran cavalry, who constituted the main strength, advanced in three great bodies; the first led by the Earl Marshal and the Earls of Hereford and Lincoln, the second by the Bishop of Durham and Sir Ralph Basset de Drayton, and the third—which was probably intended as a corps de reserve—by King Edward in person. A morass which was in front of the Scottish army, but is now drained by the canal, considerably embarrassed the English in their attack The first division, advancing with great ardour, became momentarily embarrassed, and found that they could not rush onward to the front of the foe; but, turning to the left they found firm ground, and ran down upon the Scottish army's flank. The second division, more wary of the ground, and hurried on by the impetuosity of Sir Ralph Basset, their commander, assailed the left wing of the Scots almost at the moment of the first division charging the right. The Scots made so brave a resistance that the English, depending mainly on their cavalry, could not, for some time, make any impression; but eventually they were thrown into disorder, and subjected to fearful carnage. Stewart and his division were surrounded; and, after a gallant defence, both the commander and the most of his troops were hewn down. Wallace, for a brief period, continued the combat against the whole power of the enemy; till seeing himself about to be attacked in the rear and surrounded, he retreated with such valour and military skill as to cross the Carron, at a ford near Arthur's Oven, in view of the victorious army. Though no monuments exist on the field, there are two in its vicinity. On the summit of a hill, a mile south-east of Callendar wood, stands a stone 3 feet high, 1½ broad, and 3 inches thick, called Wallace' stone, commanding a full prospect of the field of action at the distance of two miles, and probably marking the spot on which Wallace took post previous to the battle. In the churchyard of Falkirk, is the gravestone of Sir John Graham, who fell in the action, and who, as well as Sir John Stewart, was buried in the cemetery. The gravestone has been trebly renovated; or rather there are three superincumbent stones, each of the

upper ones being a copy of the one beneath it. On all are the following inscriptions:

"Mente manuque potens, Vallæ fidus Achates,
Conditur hic Gramus, bello interfectus ab Anglis.
xxii. Julii, anno 1298."

"Heir lyes Sir John the Grame, baith wight and wise
Ane of the chiefs who reschewit Scotland thrice.
Ane better knight not to the world was lent,
Nor was gude Grame of truth and hardiment."

The second battle of Falkirk was fought on the 17th of January, 1746, between 6,000 of the royal troops, and about an equal or probably superior number of the troops of Prince Charles Edward. While the Pretender invested Stirling, Lieutenant-general Hawley, at the head of the small royal army, marched from Edinburgh to relieve the castle; and arriving at Falkirk, he encamped between the town and the former field of battle, intending to wait there till he should obtain sufficient intelligence for the effective arrangement of his operations. His antagonists, so far from being intimidated by his approach, resolved to attack him in his camp; and, marching from their rendezvous, adroitly used such stratagems to divert and deceive the royal troops, that they were about to cross the Carron at Dunipace, before they were perceived. Hawley, the commander, was not at the moment in his camp; but, finding his troops formed on his hurried arrival from the vicinity, and seeing the Highland infantry rapidly marching toward a hill upwards of a mile south-west of his position, and about a mile due south of the aqueduct bridge since erected, he ordered his dragoons, consisting of three regiments, to take possession of the hill, and commanded his infantry to follow. The Highlanders won the race, which was now run for the occupancy of the vantage-ground, and drew up in a battle-array of two lines, with a reserve in the rear. The royal troops, making the most of their circumstances, formed in two lines along a ravine in front of the enemy; but, owing to the convexity of the ground, saw their antagonist force, and were seen in their turn, only in the central part of the line. Their dragoons were on the left, commanded by Hawley in person, and stretching parallel to more than two-thirds of the enemy's position; and their infantry were on the right, partly in rear of the cavalry, and outlined by two regiments the enemy's left. The armies standing within 100 yards of each other, both unprovided on the spot with artillery, Hawley ordered his dragoons to advance, sword in hand. Meeting with a warm reception, several companies, after the first onset, and receiving a volley at the distance of 10 or 12 paces, wheeled round, and galloped out of sight, disordering the infantry and exposing their left flank by the flight. The Highlanders taking advantage of the confusion, outflanked the royal forces, rushed down upon them with the broad sword, compelled them to give way, and commenced a pursuit. The king's troops were greatly incommoded by a tempest of wind and rain from the south-west, which disturbed their vision and wetted their gunpowder, but did not annoy their antagonists; and, but for the spirited exertions of two unbroken regiments and a rally of some scattered battalions, who checked the pursuers, they would have been entirely routed. Prince Charles with his army remained during the night at Falkirk, and next day returned to Bannockburn. Hawley's total loss in killed, was 12 officers and 55 privates, and in killed, wounded, and missing, 280. Among the persons of rank who were left dead on the field, were Sir Robert Munro of Foulis, Bart., and his brother Duncan, a physician. They were buried beside each other in the churchyard of Falkirk, and commemorated in a superb monument erected over their ashes, and inscribed with a succinct statement of the circumstances of their death.

Falkirk is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £339 4s. 2d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £1,474 18s. 1d. Inconsiderably populated parts of the parish, *quoad civilia*, are annexed *quoad sacra* to the parishes of Slamannan and Cumbernauld. The parish-church was built in 1811; sittings 1,300.—In 1838, a church connected with the Establishment was erected at Grangemouth, wholly at the expense of Lord Dundas. Sittings, about 700. In the same year, from £1,300 to £1,400 had been raised toward the erection of three other churches, respectively at Laurieston, Camelon, and Brainsford; all of which were designed to have annexed to them *quoad sacra* parochial territories. That at Laurieston was planned to accommodate 800 sitters, and those of Camelon and Brainsford, about 1,700.—The Relief congregation was established in 1770. The present church was built in 1800, at a cost of from £1,400 to £1,500. Sittings 1,230. Stipend £170, with about £10 sacramental expenses, and a manse and garden, worth from £15 to £20. The congregation has a library of upwards of 1,000 volumes.—The first United Secession congregation was established in 1742–3, and their present place of worship built in 1818 or 1820. Sittings 1,258. Stipend £160, with a manse worth about £15. The congregation has a library.—The second United Secession congregation was established in 1782. The church was built in 1806, at a cost of £850 exclusive of the materials of the old church. Sittings 580. Stipend £145, with a manse and garden.—The congregation of Original Burghers was established in 1804, and their church built in 1811. Sittings 566. Stipend not known.—The Reformed Presbyterian congregation was established about the year 1787. The church was built in 1788, at an expense of probably about £300. Sittings nearly 300. Stipend £85, with between £2 and £3 sacramental expenses, and a manse and garden.—The first Baptist congregation in Falkirk, was established before the year 1808. Their place of meeting is a house built for public worship, and rented at £6. Sittings 300. Stipend £50. The minister is chiefly salaried, and much employed, as a home missionary.—The Scotch Independent congregation was established about the year 1832, and meets in a school-house rented at £2. Sittings about 60.—The second Baptist congregation of Falkirk consists of about 12 members, and meets in a house which they have fitted up as a place of worship.—The Baptist congregation of Grangemouth consists of about 10 members. A Roman Catholic place of worship was built in 1839.—There are two parochial schools, one of them English, and the other classical. The master of the former—which was established in 1835—has £34 besides fees, which, during the 7 months succeeding the commencement of the school, amounted to £24; and the master of the latter, who employs an assistant, has £17 2s. 2½d. salary, with £35 fees, and £8 6s. 8d. other emoluments. There are 33 schools not parochial, conducted by 39 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 1,774 scholars. One of them is a charity school; 7 are held in the evening; 12 are situated in Falkirk, 7 at Grahamston, 2 at Brainsford, 4 at Grangemouth, 3 at Laurieston, 2 at Camden, 1 at Bonnybridge, 1 at Craigieburn, and 1 at Glenburn.

Large as the parish of Falkirk still is, it was formerly so extensive as to include the present parishes of Denny, Slamannan, Muiravonside and Polmont. All of these, except the last, must have been detached from it at a very early period; and Polmont was detached in 1724. When the estate of Callendar was

sold after its confiscation in 1715, such tithes as were not made part of it, were conveyed under the stipulation that they should be subject to the stipend of a minister for a new parish to be detached from Falkirk. Polmont accordingly draws stipend from the parishes both of Falkirk and of Denny, in which the estate is situated.

Falkirk, a parliamentary burgh, the capital of the eastern part of Stirlingshire, and a town of considerable importance, is situated in 55° 59′ north latitude, and 3° 44′ longitude west of Greenwich; 11 miles east of Stirling, 24 east by north of Glasgow, and 24 west of Edinburgh. It stands, as to its main body, on a gently rising ground, dotted round in its environs with neat and beautiful villas, and sending off in different directions two elongated and thin suburbs. Seen from the soft eminences to the north and north-west, it presents, with its fine spire and its thick grouping of buildings, a beautiful foreground to the brilliant and fascinating landscape over which it presides; but, when entered, the town is far from being in general of a pleasing aspect. An utter want of uniformity or neatness or tastefulness in its buildings, the absence of all spaciousness and plan in the arrangement of its streets, and a deficiency in the indications of enterprise and refinement in the number or architecture of its public edifices, depreciate it as a town far below the importance which belongs to it as a market, and as the seat of a great population. Its High-street, or main street, indeed, is, over most of its length, of half-a-mile from east to west, wide and airy,—and has, in its wide parts, large houses and good shops,—and, about its middle, sends back in one side a recess in which stands the town-hall; but even this is uniform in nothing, mean in some of its edifices, constantly changeful in its breadth, and destitute of the trivial grace of straightness. Over nearly half its length, from a little west of its middle eastward, the sides of this street are subtended by mimic crowds of tiny streets, which pressing in upon it at various angles of junction, or of divergency from parallelism,—though they do give the town an extreme breadth of not more than 300 yards —occasion more serious perplexity to a stranger than he feels in two-thirds of the far-spreading New town of Edinburgh. The branch-streets, and their divergent and intersecting alleys, are no fewer than about 20 in number, several of them only about 100 yards in length, some of them not more than about 60 yards; and, with scarcely an exception, they are confined, narrow, unpleasing thoroughfares. An area, however, at the west end of the clustered part of the town, and graced with the stately form of the parish-church, fully partakes the airy appearance of the principal part of the High-street. But the town, properly viewed, is quite as remarkable for the straggling extension of its limbs away among cornfields, and an open agricultural territory, as for the squeezing up of its main body within oriental street limits. Both the east and the west ends of its High-street are, in fact, solitary street lines which look as if they were wandering away from the town with which they communicate. Another thoroughfare, called Kerse-lane, after being reached by angular turnings, or irregular debouchings through the north wing of the town, straggles away in utter loneliness upwards of ¼ of a mile on the road to Grangemouth. But, more surprising than all, a thoroughfare leading due north from the area at the middle of the High-street, runs onward to fully the distance of a mile 3½ times the length of the body or compact part of the town, and 6 times its breadth; and this enormous elongation, over two-thirds of its way, is but a solitary street, and over the other third, which is the central one, sends off branch streets averaging not more than 160 yards in length. The extreme third of it begins on the north side of the canal, and is the village or suburb of Brainsford, and the central third is the village or suburb of Grahamstown. These suburbs owe their rise to their being on the road to the great iron works of Carron, leading down on the one side from these works, and on the other from Falkirk to the most convenient point on the canal. At Brainsford a basin projects out from the canal; and a railway communication comes up to this from the iron-works. On the other or Grahamstown side of the canal, are the premises of the Falkirk foundry. Grahamstown, had it occupied an independent position, or been unassociated as a suburb with a town of utterly irregular arrangement, would have been a village of pleasing aspect, presenting, in its uniformity of plan, and the spaciousness of its street called the Avenue, and the villa form of several of its houses, a neat and orderly appearance. The steeple of the Town-hall in the central area or market-place of Falkirk, was built about 30 years ago, is 130 feet high, and presents much elegance of outline. The parish-church, with its Gothic windows, would be a finer fabric, had it such an accompaniment in the form of tower or steeple as should be in keeping with its own style. Falkirk has branch-offices of the bank of Scotland, the National bank, the Clydesdale bank, and the Commercial bank of Scotland; public reading rooms; public libraries; a school of arts; a geological society; and several friendly societies.

Falkirk is not, in the strict sense, a manufacturing town. Its principal manufacture appears to be leather; but even this is not of considerable extent. The town has no factories, but, in 1838, it had 180 hand-looms for the weaving of cottons. The foundry at Grahamstown, the basin and railway terminus at Brainsford, a distillery half-a-mile farther down the canal, intermediate extensive corn-mills, and a yard for the repair of barges and boats, employ many persons, and occasion stir and an appearance of prosperity in the suburbs. But the grand importance of Falkirk consists subordinately in its being the depot of the internal trade for a considerable circumjacent district, and primely in its having great fairs or 'trysts'—the greatest in Scotland, and probably in Great Britain—for the exposure and sale of black cattle, sheep, and horses. The trysts are held thrice a-year, on the 2d Tuesday of August, the 2d Monday of September, the 2d Monday of October, and following days, generally for three days at a time. Pennant mentions that the number of cattle yearly exposed for sale at these trysts, when he visited Scotland in 1772, amounted to 24,000. Dr. Graham, in his 'View of the Agriculture of Stirlingshire,' published in 1812, states that at the first or August tryst there are generally exhibited from 5,000 to 6,000 black cattle; at the September tryst about 15,000 black cattle, and 15,000 sheep; and at the October tryst from 25,000 to 30,000, and even 40,000 black-cattle, and about 25,000 sheep. At the last two trysts, especially at that of October, a great number of horses are also exposed to sale. "Thus it appears," says Dr. Graham, "that there are annually exhibited at these trysts above 50,000 black cattle, together with about 40,000 sheep. Taking the former at the moderate average value of £8, and the latter at that of 15s. each, the value of the whole will amount to £430,000. An intelligent friend who lives near the spot calculates that 50,000 black cattle are exposed to sale at the last two trysts alone; and he estimates on good ground that the total value of the cattle bought and sold at these trysts must amount to half-a-million sterling. All the black cattle brought to these markets are lean stock intended for wintering. But the

number, it is remarked, has of late been diminishing, owing to many dealers being now in the habit of driving their own cattle to England instead of disposing of them at these fairs to English dealers, who are the principal purchasers." The remark, however, is not confirmed by the later accounts which we have received. A correspondent in Falkirk who has good opportunities of being acquainted with the amount of business transacted at the trysts, informs us that at the last October tryst (1840) not fewer than from 80,000 to 90,000 black cattle, and and from 90,000 to 100,000 sheep appeared upon the ground. This number, indeed, was rather greater than that which is usually exposed to sale, but the same correspondent informs us that at least 300,000 head of cattle appear at the various trysts throughout the year. We give this statement as sent us, without pledging ourselves to its perfect accuracy. Our correspondent, though he may have somewhat overrated the numbers, has, we believe, good opportunities of being well-informed on the subject. Nor can there be any doubt that the number of cattle brought to this great fair is immense. For many days previous to the two last trysts, all the highways which lead from the north to the trysting-ground exhibit, from morning to night, an almost uninterrupted line of sheep and oxen. As an instance of their multitudinousness our informant mentions that a few years ago some unexpected obstacle having presented itself at the St. Ninian's toll-bar to the passing of the droves, the whole line of road northward from that point as far as to Sheriffmuir, a distance of not less than 5 or 6 miles, was, in the course of a few hours, completely blocked up. The stir which the trysts occasion in the neighbourhood may readily be conceived to be very great. The inns at and around Falkirk are completely occupied for several days before each market. Not less than a hundred large and commodious tents are erected on the ground for the purpose of affording refreshments to the crowds which resort thither, and agents of the principal banks in Scotland always attend for the purpose of facilitating monetary transactions. The ground on which the Falkirk trysts are held is about 3 miles to the north-west of the town, on a large uncultivated field called Stenhousemuir, on the estate of Stenhouse, and in the parish of Larbert. They have been held here since about the year 1775. Before that time the trysts were held for many years on the Bonnymoor, about 4 miles to the west of Falkirk; and at a still more remote period they were held on the Reddingrigmoor, still a large uncultivated piece of ground, on an elevation in which a monument to Sir William Wallace was erected in 1810.

Falkirk is a town of considerable antiquity, and the site of one of those military stations on the Roman wall, known by the name of the Forts of Agricola,—hence a number of the relics of the Roman people have been found from time to time in that place and the neighbourhood. About thirty years ago there were discovered at Parkhouse, about a quarter of a mile to the north-west of Falkirk, two urns containing human bones, which bore evident marks of having been subjected to the action of fire: these must have been Roman, for no other people ever possessed this country with whom incremation was a customary practice. About ten or twelve years ago a number of fragments of earthenware were dug up in a garden in the Pleasance of Falkirk, and among them one vessel, round the margin of which the word 'Nocturna,' was legible; they were generally unglazed, of a white or brown colour, and some ornamented with raised figures on the outer surface. A piece of ornamental brass, that apparently had been used as the top of a flag-staff, was also discovered near Camelon, by workmen employed in digging the foundations of a distillery.—It is supposed to have once been wholly comprehended within the ancient barony of Callendar. After having become dependant first on the see of St. Andrews, and next on the abbey of Holyrood, its lands came to be included in the extensive barony and lordship of Kerse, belonging to this abbey, which was, in 1393, erected by Robert III. into a free regality. At the Reformation, the monastry of Holyrood feued out its temporal possessions to Sir John Bellendean, Lord-justice-clerk, whose son, Sir Lewis, obtained in 1587 a Crown-charter from James VI. of these acquisitions, which were constituted into the new barony of Broughton. The barony of Kerse, called Abbots-Kerse, comprehending the lands of Falkirk, and the patronage of the church, was included in this new barony. In 1606, Sir Lewis Bellendean conveyed the lands of Falkirk to his brother-in-law, Alexander, 7th Lord Livingstone, who possessed the barony of Callendar. The family of Livingstone obtained the barony of Callendar in the reign of David II. Part of the town of Falkirk held of this family. In 1600 James VI. granted a charter of *novo damus* in favour of Alexander Lord Livingstone, of the barony of Callendar, in which the town of Falkirk was erected into a free burgh-of-barony, with privileges of merchandise and artificers, as in other free burghs, and with power to Lord Livingstone of creating burgesses, holding weekly markets, having two fairs annually, of electing bailies and other officers for the government of the burgh, and of holding courts within the burgh. This charter also contained a grant of regality, but which it was provided should evacuate on payment of £10,000, said to be due to Lord Livingstone by the Crown. In 1634 Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow, granted the barony of Callendar to his brother, Sir James Livingstone, who was created by Charles I. successively Lord Almond and Falkirk, and Earl of Callendar. In 1637 the Bishop of Edinburgh, to whose see the possessions of the abbots of Holyrood had been annexed, with consent of his dean and chapter—the minister of Falkirk being one of his prebendaries—conveyed to Lord Almond, by charter of *Novo damus*, the whole barony of Falkirk, with all the feudal casualties and powers formerly held by the abbots of Holyrood. This charter confirmed the grant of Alexander Earl of Linlithgow to Lord Almond, and conveyed a power to the grantee of bailiary and justiciary, &c. In 1646 the Earl of Callendar obtained a charter from the Crown, erecting his estates, including the baronies of Callendar and Falkirk, into a free regality, to be called the regality of Callendar, with the usual powers and privileges. By this charter, the town of Falkirk, as well that part of it which from ancient times was held of the abbots of Holyrood as the remaining part of the town which was from ancient times part of the barony of Callendar, is united and erected into one whole and free burgh-of-regality, to be called the burgh of Falkirk. Power is given to build a court and prison, to erect a market-cross, to elect and name bailies and other magistrates, to create free burgesses, with liberty to them to sell all staple goods and others imported from within or without the kingdom, and generally to exercise all the privileges of a burgh of regality. There is also a grant of two weekly market-days and four free fairs, with power to the earl and his bailies to draw the customs of the fairs and markets, and to apply them as they think proper. This charter was ratified by parliament, March 27th, 1647; but the ratification is now lost. The estate of Callendar, on the earl's resignation, passed to Alexander Lord Livingstone

his nephew, who, in 1663, obtained a charter from Charles II., which recites the charter of Charles I., and besides conferring various privileges, and constituting the whole estates of the grantee into an earldom, it of new erects the town of Falkirk, with the pertinents thereof, into a free burgh-of-regality, with all the privileges in the charter recited. The town continued to hold of the family of Livingstone till the attainder, in 1715, of the Earl of Linlithgow and Callendar. During the time of the estate of Callendar being held by the York buildings' company, there was always a resident baron-bailie; and, after it was acquired by Mr. Forbes, a person continued to be appointed by him to that office till about the end of the last century. Since then the office has been vacant, and the old barony jail was allowed to go to ruin, and afterwards removed. The management of the affairs of the town and community became now vested in two separate bodies, the stent-masters and the committee of feuars. The stent-masters are a very ancient body, and their records go back more than 150 years. They are elected annually, and are 24 in number: four being chosen by the merchants, two by each of the trades of hammermen, wrights, weavers, shoemakers, masons, tailors, bakers, and brewers, and four from the suburbs of the town. Every person who carries on business in any of these trades is qualified to vote for and be elected a stent-master of his craft. After election the stent-masters name out of their body a preses and treasurer, and they have also a clerk. The stent-masters are the governing body in the town, and their powers are founded on immemorial usage. They have no jurisdiction, however, and apply to the sheriff by ordinary action, in name of their preses and treasurer, to have their decreets enforced; and, it is said, that judge has uniformly supported their authority. The committee of feuars is of more recent origin. The greater part of the town is held feu of the estate of Callendar. The feuars had by their titles generally a right of pasturage, and of feal and divot, and quarrying stones in the muir of Falkirk. But a declarator of division of the commonty having been brought by the proprietor of Callendar, the feuars obtained by a decree of the court of session, in return for a renunciation of their rights of property, commonty, or servitude in the muir, certain important privileges and immunities. Since the date of this decree the feuars have held meetings as a separate body. They elect a preses, treasurer, and clerk, and keep a record of their proceedings. The property of the town consists of its water-works and wells; of a piece of land called the washing-green; of Callendar riggs, extending to about an acre, on which the markets are held; of the customs of the town, formerly levied by the superior; and of the town's steeple, with a shop under it. The debts of the town amount to about £1,700, borrowed on bills granted by the preses and treasurer of the stent-masters. This debt has been contracted principally on account of the town's water-works and the steeple, to erecting which the feuars contributed £500. The revenue arises chiefly from an assessment collected from the inhabitants under the name of stent, or water-money, amounting to about £200 per annum. The town draws besides £14 per annum for the shop under the steeple. The annual expenditure is estimated at £174 2s. The powers of the stent-masters extend over the regality, which includes some arable land, but excludes the suburbs of Grahamstown, Brainsford, &c., which are comprehended within the parliamentary boundary. The stent has never been levied in these suburbs; but this has not proceeded, it is said, from any opposition being apprehended to its payment, but because the inhabitants have not the benefit of the water, on which account it is chiefly levied. There is no burgh-jurisdiction of any sort; but justice-of-peace courts for the district are held in the town once a-month. There is no corporation or persons now possessed of exclusive privileges. During the existence of the regality powers in the family of Livingstone, burgesses were created, and corporations of craftsmen erected. The burgesses were admitted by the superior himself, who subscribed the burgess ticket. The corporations appear to have had charters from the superior, one of which to the hammermen, dated 1st July, 1689, is still extant, granting them exclusive privileges, and giving power to choose a deacon and box-master. These privileges are now obsolete, and the only remnant of the privileges of the corporations is their voice, as separate bodies, in choosing the stent-masters. By the Act 3 and 4 William IV. c. 77. the town of Falkirk has obtained a municipal constitution. The council consists of twelve, viz., a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and seven councillors. There is no local statute providing for the police of the town, and it has not yet thought fit to take advantage of the general police act lately passed. There is a police-constable appointed by the sheriff of the county; and a sheriff-substitute, and the procurator-fiscal for the eastern district of Stirlingshire reside in Falkirk. On any emergency the inhabitants watch the town, under the name of the town-guard. There is no jail in the town, and the nearest one is that of Stirling. Falkirk unites with Linlithgow, Hamilton, Lanark, and Airdrie, in returning a member to parliament.

FALKLAND,* a parish in the Cupar district of Fifeshire, about 5 miles in length from east to west, and about 2¼ miles in breadth from north to south at its two extremities, but about 3½ miles in breadth at the centre. It is bounded by the parishes of Portmoak, Leslie, and Markinch on the south; by those of Markinch and Kettle on the east; by Kettle and Strathmiglo on the north; and by the parish of Strathmiglo on the west. The surface is beautifully diversified; and in many places finely ornamented with wood. At the north, near the Eden, there is a considerable tract of level ground, which ascends as we proceed south, until it rises into the East Lomond hill, and the high ridge which connects it with the West Lomond; and on the south of this range it descends until it joins the parish of Leslie; but the lowest elevation of the southern part of the parish is considerably above that of the northern portion near the Eden. In the general landscape of this portion of the county, the range of the Lomonds, with the two lofty peaks which form their eastern and western terminations, are beautiful and interesting features; and the different views from their summits are extensive and finely diversified. The height of the East Lomond hill in this parish, as ascertained by the Trigonometrical survey made under the direc-

* "The name of this place," says Dr. Jamieson. ['Royal Palaces of Scotland,' Edin. 1830, p. 29,] "apparently claims a Gothic origin. It may have been formerly known from some celebrated breed of kawks, *q. Falcon-land*; from Suio-Gothic *falk*, A. S. *veath*, Teut. *valck*, a species of hawk. This, however, must be left as uncertain, because of the variations in the orthography of names: for this is not only written *Falkland*, *Faulkland*, *Faukland*, and, by Irvin, *Falcoland*; but in a charter of Malcolm IV. A. 1160, mention is made of *Scradinigglock*, *Falecklen*, *Radhulit*, and *Cattel*, in which forms the names of Strathmiglo, Falkland, Rathillet, and Kettle, appear." Anciently the name of this parish was *Kilgour*; arising either from the lands of Kilgour, about a mile from the burgh of Falkland, where the church originally stood, or from the name given to the church and now preserved by these lands. The origin of the word *Kilgour* is not very obvious; but *Kil-our* in the Celtic means 'the Yellow church.' The name of the parish seems to have been changed about the time that the church was transferred from its old site to its present, within the burgh of Falkland.

tion of the Board of Ordnance, is 1,466 feet above the level of the sea, and 255 feet lower than the summit of the West Lomond in the parish of Strathmiglo: see article THE LOMONDS. The parish is well-provided with roads, there being 6 miles, 1,330 yards of turnpike-roads; and 9 miles, 196 yards of statute-labour roads, within it.—Of the ancient forest of Falkland, in which the Scottish kings so often enjoyed the pleasures of the chase, nothing now remains, except the natural wood at Drumdreel in the neighbouring parish of Strathmiglo. It had been carefully preserved, so long as Falkland remained a royal residence; but it is probable that after the departure of James VI. to England, less care had been taken of it. It was utterly destroyed, however, in 1652, by Cromwell, who ordered the trees to be cut down, for the purpose of their being used in the construction of the fort he erected at Dundee. "This yeare," says Lamont, "the English beganne to cutt downe Fackland wood; the most pairt of the tries were oakes."—About a mile west of Falkland, amidst pleasant and well-wooded enclosures, is Nuthill, the residence of Mr. Bruce. Farther west is Kilgour, where the old church once stood, also the property of Mr. Bruce. On the south side of the Lomonds, and at the west end of the parish, a lead-mine was at one time worked, and silver extracted from the ore, but it has been long given up. As to this mine, George Buist, Esq., in an essay on the Geology of Fife, quoted by Mr. Leighton, says: "After a minute and laborious inquiry, I was enabled to reach the site of the East Lomond silver-mine,—for as such it was worked, the galena being argentiferous. The vein, which is externally covered over with earth, seems to cut the sandstone and limestone which there prevail from north-west to south-east. Judging from the aspect of the rubbish still existing, the veinstone seems to have been hornstone, or other siliceous matter. The mine was worked about sixty years since at the expense of the then proprietor, Mr. Stewart of East Conland, under the management of an Englishman of the name of Williamson. The water-mine which drained it, is still visible, and the traces of the workings are observable, partly obliquely by the end and in front of the farm-house of the Hangingmyre. Williamson seems to have been the Dousterswivel of his time, and managed to make the proprietor take on himself the whole outlay, while he appropriated all the returns. A considerable quantity of metal was melted at temporary works erected on the spot, and its silver said to have been extracted. At length, under pretence that it would be more profitable to transport the ore to England, about 6 tons were sent to Perth for shipment; and Williamson himself absconded with the ore, leaving his half-ruined employer unable to proceed farther with the mining operations. It will thus be seen that the lead-ore here has never yet been properly searched for, or worked, and the mine may contain metal worthy of more minute inquiry than has yet been made with regard to it."—The population of this parish in 1755, according to Dr. Webster, was 1,795. In 1801, it was 2,211; and in 1831, 2,658, of whom about 2,100 are in connexion with the Established church. Few parishes have made greater advances in agricultural improvement than this. At the time the first Statistical Account was written, about one-half of the parish was pasture-ground; but since the division of the Lomonds, this is no longer the case. The extensive drainage effected by the late Mr. Bruce, and continued by his successor, has reclaimed a great extent of ground; and excellent grain crops are now produced far up the Lomonds, where formerly there was only pasture for sheep. The soil of the parish is very varied; but throughout the whole of the northern part of the parish especially, it has been improved by draining and enclosures. The valued rent of the parish is £5,824 Scots. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,144 sterling. —A great part of the population in the town of Falkland, and in the villages, are employed in the weaving of linen goods of different descriptions. Dowlas and sheeting are chiefly made for the manufacturers of Dundee, Newburgh, Cupar, and Ceres; diaper and towelling for the manufacturers of Dunfermline; and drills for those of Kirkcaldy and Dysart. There are no manufacturers carrying on business on their own account in the town of Falkland; but one manufactures dowlas and sheeting in the village of Newton of Falkland; and six are engaged in the manufacture of window-blinds in the village of Freuchie.—This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and Synod of Fife. Patron, Bruce of Falkland. Stipend £252 8s. 8d.; glebe £18. Unappropriated teinds £842 18s. 3d. The church of Falkland is a very old building, altered about 1770, situated in the principal street of the town; sittings 687. There is a Secession chapel in the village of FREUCHIE, [which see,] and a small Baptist meeting-house in the town of Falkland.—The parish-school is in the town of Falkland; and the average attendance of scholars is about 100. The schoolmaster has the maximum salary, and £20 per annum in place of a house and garden. There are two unendowed schools in the town; and there is also a well-attended school in the village of Freuchie.

This parish contains several objects of antiquarian interest, which Colonel Miller has endeavoured to connect with the movements of the Roman and British armies previous to the battle of Mons Grampius, which he supposes to have been fought at Mearlsford. "The fortifications on East Lomond hill," he says, "have been perfected with great labour, and very considerable skill, although the works are irregular. On the summit there are two works, 150 yards in circumference. There have been four defences on the north side, the lower ditch of which is carried through the rock in one place. On the west side there is a ravelin which would not disgrace a modern engineer; and on the south side there is a ditch about 100 yards below the summit, and nearly 200 yards long, which has either been filled in at the east end, or never finished. The remainder of it is about six feet deep, and the earth is thrown up in the inside to form a rampart, which is still in excellent preservation. Between the East and West Lomonds, and about half-way below these summits, the ground presents the appearance of a plain, sloping gently towards the east, although very much broken. This, I conceive to have been the position of the Caledonians previous to the battle. This plain slopes gently down towards the neighbouring country on the south side, which is still very swampy, and must then have been a bog, and impassable for an army. Along the edge of this bog there still exist what appear to me to be very distinct traces of fortification, particularly at the farm of Glasslie, where there are the remains of three circular forts surrounded by ditches, although much obliterated by the plough. On the north side of the plain, a ledge of rocks extends almost the whole way, which makes the position very strong on that side; except on the north side of the West Law, where there has been a slide of the mountain called the Hoglayers, by which I conceive the Caledonians descended to battle. A mile west of Falkland also, there is a part of the mountain called the Greenhill, which projects from the main ridge; and between that and the East Law the ground slopes gradually down to Falkland, which renders the ascent on that side comparatively easy

On the west side of the Greenhill there is also a narrow pass called the Arrities, on the west side of which there is a chain of small circular forts amounting to eight or nine; and in the gorge between these two there is an old fort in excellent preservation, called the Maiden castle. It occupies an oval hill, and is 400 yards in circumference. The ditch runs round the base of it, and the earth is thrown outwards, owing to the steepness of the ground: the scarp being in some places 20 feet high, and along the northern brow of the hill there are traces of huts having been excavated. On the east side of the castle, and a considerable distance from it, there are five or six small circular forts, some of which have been built principally of stone." ['Inquiry on the Battle of Mons Grampius,' pp. 17—22.] These various works, Colonel Miller supposes to have been constructed when the Caledonians took up a position here after their defeat at Lochore, and previous to the great battle fought at Mearlsford. That they are British forts there can be little doubt; but whether they were all constructed at the period alluded to, and for the purpose conjectured, or whether they were constructed on different occasions and for other purposes, it would be rash to decide.—West of Falkland, and on the lands of Nuthill, are the remains of extensive lines which the Colonel supposes had been constructed by the Roman general previous to his taking up his position in the camp at Pitlour. These works were quite entire about 40 years ago. "The only part of them now remaining is six ditches, an hundred yards distant from the base of the hill. The greatest length of them is about 250 yards, but they formerly extended about 50 yards farther east. They lie upon the west end of a low ridge which comes to a point; and do not run parallel to each other, but follow the nature of the ground, and approximate towards the west; several of them join; several of them are cut partly through rock, and are still about 20 feet deep, but were formerly much more. At their western extremity, a narrow valley cuts the position obliquely, through which a brook runs; and only two ramparts have been carried across this valley, apparently for the purpose of forming an inundation. On the north side of this, three immense ramparts, with corresponding ditches, extended in a north-west direction about 800 yards. These were levelled about twenty-two years ago, but can still be partially traced. In front of the existing ditches, which formed the centre of the position, but little to the right, and resting apparently upon the inundation, two parallel ditches and ramparts commenced, and extending due east about 1,100 yards, terminated opposite the East Law near to Falkland; but these works were not so large as the others, as the ground was more favourable. These lines thus formed an obtuse angle with the right thrown back from the mountain, and they appear to have been quite open to the rear. The centre is the weakest point, and the nearest to the mountain; hence the extraordinary manner in which it has been fortified. It is evident they must have been occupied with reference to an enemy on the mountain above them. This, I think, clearly appears from their proximity to it, from the defences being all on that side, and from it being altogether a forced position, and possessing no natural advantages. Hence the skill and extraordinary labour that have been required to make them defensible. As far as I am able to judge, it must have required the labour of as many hands as could be employed on them at least a fortnight."

The town of Falkland stands at the north-east base of the East Lomond hill, and consists of one principal street, and some smaller streets and lanes. Its appearance, taken in connexion with the palace and the church, is, notwithstanding some modern buildings, antique, and its situation pleasant and agreeable. This town was originally a burgh-of-barony belonging to the Earls of Fife; but it was erected into a royal burgh in 1458, during the reign of James II. The preamble to the charter of erection states as the reasons for granting it, the frequent residence of the royal family at the manor of Falkland, and the damage and inconvenience sustained by the many prelates, peers, barons, nobles, and others of their subjects, who came to their country-seat, for want of innkeepers and victuallers. This charter was renewed by James VI. in 1595. Among the privileges which these charters conferred, was the right of holding a weekly market, and of having four fairs or public markets annually. To the public markets two others were subsequently added,—one called the lintseed market, held in Spring, and the other the harvest market, held in Autumn. There are now seven public markets held throughout the year; these occur in the months of January, February, April, June, August, September, and November, and are generally well-attended. Like the neighbouring burgh of Auchtermuchty—although certainly entitled originally to have done so—Falkland does not appear at any time to have exercised its right of electing a member to the Scottish parliament; consequently its privileges were overlooked at the time of the Union; but since the passing of the reform bill, its inhabitants having the necessary qualification are entitled to a vote in the election of a member for the county. In all other respects, however, this burgh enjoys the privileges of a royal burgh. It is governed by a town-council, consisting of 3 magistrates, 15 councillors, a treasurer, and a town-clerk. The revenue of the burgh amounts, on an average of three years, to about £60 yearly. The magistrates, besides managing with the council the civil affairs of the burgh, hold courts from time to time for the decision of questions arising out of civil contracts, and petty delicts. The town-house, which is ornamented with a spire, was erected in 1802, and contains a hall in which the burgh-courts and the meetings of the town-council are held, and two rooms for a prison, which, however, are but seldom used, except for the temporary purpose of a lock-up-house. No town probably in Scotland is better supplied with spring-water. This was effected in 1781, by bringing water from the neighbouring Lomonds by means of pipes, and which is distributed by wells situated in different parts of the burgh. This useful public work cost about £400 sterling, and was executed at the expense of the incorporation. There is no guildry, neither are there any incorporated trades within the burgh.—Although now little better than a country village, Falkland must formerly have been a place of great resort, and of considerable importance. The frequent residence of the royal family at the palace, during the reigns of the three last Jameses, brought—as we have seen—the nobility and the wealthier of the lesser barons often to the town, and many of them had residences within it or in its immediate neighbourhood. A natural consequence of this was, it may easily be supposed, the superior refinement of the inhabitants; and 'Falkland bred,' had become an adage. The superiority, however, of Falkland breeding is, like the former grandeur of the town and palace, now, alas! among the things that were.—At the distance of about a mile to the east of the burgh, is the village of Newton-of-Falkland, and about another mile farther east is the village of Freuchie; both built on feus from William Johnston, Esq., of Lathrisk. Sergeant Spankie, who has long been eminent at the English bar is a native of Falkland: his father having been minis-

ter of the parish. The name of Mrs. Brown, wife of the Rev. Andrew Brown, also minister here, has become well-known since the publication of 'the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' of Sir Walter Scott, and the 'Popular Ballads and Songs' of Robert Jamieson, A.M., in consequence of the acknowledgments by both these editors of the assistance they received from that lady's great knowledge of the popular poetry of Scotland. Richard Cameron, who for a time acted a conspicuous part in the resistance to Episcopacy in the reign of Charles II., was born in Falkland, where his father was a merchant. He was originally himself an Episcopalian, and acted as schoolmaster of the parish, and precentor to the curate. He appears afterwards to have attended the preaching of the indulged Presbyterians, but ultimately to have joined the party who refused the indulgence, and sought the glens and the lonely muirs for their places of worship. He was licensed to preach by the ousted ministers, and soon became a leader of the high party. His preaching, though highly acceptable to the people who followed him, became most obnoxious to the Government; and, in 1680, a reward of 5,000 merks was offered for his apprehension. He was killed at Airdsmoss, in Ayrshire, the same year: see that article.

The lands of Falkland, including what now constitutes the burgh, belonged originally to the Crown; and were obtained from Malcolm IV. by Duncan, 6th Earl of Fife, the fifth in descent from Macduff, upon the occasion of his marriage with Ada, the niece of the king. In the charter conferring them, which is dated in 1160, the name is spelled "Falecklen." The lands of Falkland continued, with the title and other estates, with the descendants of Duncan, until 1371, when Isobel, Countess of Fife, the last of the ancient race, conveyed the earldom and estates to Robert Stuart, Earl of Monteith, second son of Robert II., who thus became 16th Earl of Fife, and was afterwards created Duke of Albany. On the forfeiture of his son, Murdoch, in 1424, the lands of Falkland reverted to the Crown; and the town was shortly afterwards erected into a royal burgh. The court of the stewartry of Fife—which comprehended only the estates of the earldom—was also removed from the county-town of Cupar to Falkland, where they were afterwards held as long as the office of steward existed. In 1601, Sir David Murray of Gospetrie, 1st Viscount Stormont, obtained a charter of the Castle-stead of Falkland, with the office of ranger of the Lomonds, and forester of the woods; and he also held the office of captain or keeper of the palace, and steward of the stewartry of Fife. The lands called the Castle-stead, with the offices and other parts of the lands of Falkland, were afterwards acquired by John, 1st Duke of Athol, who was appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state in 1696, and lord-high-commissioner to the Scottish parliament the following year. He was twice appointed to the office of keeper of the Privy seal, and was made an extraordinary lord of session in 1712. The lands and offices thus connected, afterwards, so far as not abolished in 1746, came into the possession of the family of Skene of Halyards, from whom they were purchased by the late J. Bruce, Esq., descended from the family of Bruce of Earlshall, one of his Majesty's printers for Scotland. At his death, he was succeeded in these estates—consisting of 1025 acres—by his niece, Miss Bruce, now the wife of O. Tyndale Bruce, Esq.—Falkland gives the title of Viscount to the English family of Carey; Sir Henry Carey being created Viscount Falkland by James VI., 1620.

At an early period, the Earls of Fife had a residence here, called the castle of Falkland. Not a vestige of this building now remains, but its site appears to have been in the immediate neighbourhood of where the palace was afterwards built, on a part of what now forms the garden of Mr. Bruce. This fortalice had in effect the honours of a palace, while it was occupied by one of the blood-royal, Robert, Duke of Albany, who, for thirty-four years, had all the power of the state in his hands, under the different titles of lieutenant-general, governor, and regent. Although Robert gives it the more humble designation of "Manerium nostrum de Fawkland," it was in fact the seat of authority; for his aged and infirm father constantly resided in the island of Bute. It receives its first notoriety, in the history of our country, from the horrid cruelty here perpetrated by Albany on his nephew David, Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III. The governor, in consequence of the great promise of this young prince, fearing that he would prove the rival of his power, used the basest means to prejudice his imbecile father against him, and prevailed with him to issue an order to arrest and confine him for some time, being represented to him that this was necessary for curbing the violent humours of the youth. Being inveigled, under false pretences, into Fife, he was shut up in the tower of Falkland, where he was consigned to the cruel fate of dying by famine. His life was for some days feebly sustained by means of thin cakes, pushed through a small crevice in the wall,* by a young woman, daughter to the governor of the castle; but her mercy being viewed by her ruthless father in the light of perfidy to him, she was put to death. Even this brutal act did not deter another tender-hearted female, employed in the family as a wet-nurse, who supplied him with milk from her breasts by means of a long reed, until she, in like manner, fell a sacrifice to her compassion. After the lands and castle of Falkland came to the Crown, by the forfeiture of the earldom, the first three James's occasionally resided at the castle, enjoying the pleasures of the chase in the adjoining forest, and on the Lomond hills; and in consequence of this the charter was granted by James II., erecting the town into a royal burgh. It is impossible now to ascertain whether James III. or James IV. began to build the palace, as both of these monarchs were fond of architecture, and both of them employed workmen at Falkland; but the work was completed by James V., and the palace from this time became a favourite residence with the Scottish monarchs. Here James V. held his court in all the barbaric magnificence of the period; and here he died of grief, at the disgrace brought upon his Crown and his country by the opposition of his factious and turbulent nobility. Here Mary of Guise, his widow queen, often resided, while she governed the kingdom for her infant-daughter; and here she found it necessary to give her reluctant consent to the armistice agreed to at Cupar-muir, between the lords of the Congregation, and the Duke of Chatelherault and Monsieur D'Oysel. Here, too, the unfortunate Mary, after her return from France, oft sought relief in the sports of the field from the numerous troubles of her short but unhappy reign. She appears first to have visited it in September, 15[illegible], on her way from St. Andrews to Edinburgh.†

* Bellenden states it differently: "It is said, ane wo[illegible] hauand commiseratioun on this duk, leit meill fall doun [illegible] the loftis of the toure." This more literally expresses the meaning of Boece's language: "Per strictum quoddam [illegible] men farinam fundens," &c.

† When, according to Buchanan, a plot had been laid by Bothwell and the Hamiltons to take away the life of her natural brother, the Earl of Murray, that the queen might be completely in their power, Bothwell urged that the method of compassing it was easy. The Queen being then at Falk[illegible]

returned in the beginning of the following year, having left Edinburgh to avoid the brawls which had arisen between Arran and Bothwell; and resided partly at Falkland, and partly at St. Andrews, for two or three months. She occupied her mornings in hunting on the banks of the Eden, or in trials of skill in archery, in her garden; and her afternoons in reading the Greek and Latin classics with Buchanan, or at chess, or with music. During 1563, after her return from her expedition to the north, she visited this palace, where she made various short excursions to places in the neighbourhood; and again, in 1564, and after her marriage with Darnley in 1565. After the birth of her son, she visited Falkland, but this appears to have been the last time, as the circumstances which so rapidly succeeded each other, after the murder of Darnley, and her marriage with Bothwell, left her no longer at leisure to enjoy the retirement it had once afforded her. James VI., while he remained in Scotland, resided often at the palace of Falkland, and indeed it seems to have been his favourite residence. After the raid of Ruthven, James retired here, calling his friends together for the purpose of consulting as to the best means of relieving himself from the thraldom under which he had been placed; and he was again at Falkland in 1593, when the Earl of Bothwell made one of his desperate attempts on the king's person, which led to the imprisonment of Wemys,

'The wanton laird o' young Logie,'

whose escape forms the subject of an ancient ballad. After the riots in Edinburgh, in 1596, James again retired here, where he employed himself partly in hunting, and partly in plotting the destruction of the Presbyterian religion, and the introduction of Episcopacy. In the end of 1600, James was again residing at Falkland, when the Gowrie conspiracy, as it has been called, took place. The king, one morning, was about to mount his horse, to follow his favourite sport, when the mysterious message was delivered to him by Alexander Ruthven, brother to the Earl of Gowrie, which led to the death of both these young noblemen. In 1617, when James, now king of Great Britain, visited Scotland, he, in his progress through the kingdom, paid his last visit to Falkland. In 1633, when Charles I. visited Scotland, he slept three nights here, on his way to Perth; and on his return, he slept two nights in going to Edinburgh, and created several gentlemen of the county knights on the occasion. Upon the 6th of July, 1650, Charles II., who had returned from the continent on the 23d of the preceding month, visited Falkland, where he resided some days, receiving the homage of that part of his subjects who were desirous of his restoration to the crown of his ancestors; and here he again returned, after his coronation at Scone, on the 22d of January, 1651, and remained some days.*

The oldest portion of the palace, which was erected either by James III. or James IV., forms the south front, and is still partially inhabited. On each floor there are six windows, square-topped, and divided by mullions into two lights. Between the windows, the front is supported by buttresses, enriched with niches, in which statues were placed, the mutilated remains of which are still to be seen, and terminating in ornamented pinnacles which rise considerably above the top of the wall. The lower floor is the part inhabited, and the upper floor is entirely occupied by a large hall, anciently the chapel of the palace. The western part of this front of the palace is in the castellated style, and of greater height than the other; it is ornamented with two round towers, between which is a lofty archway which forms the entrance to the court-yard behind, and which, in former times, was secured by strong doors, and could be defended from the towers which flank it. James V. made great additions to the palace, and appears to have erected two ranges of building, equal in size to that described, on the east and north sides of the court-yard. As completed by him, therefore, the palace occupied three sides of a square court, the fourth or western side being enclosed by a lofty wall. The range of building on the north side of the court has now entirely disappeared, and of that on the west, the bare walls alone remain; these two portions of the palace having been accidentally destroyed by fire in the reign of Charles II. Having erected his addition to the palace, in the Corinthian style of architecture, James assimilated the inner front of the older part of the building, by erecting a new façade in the same style with the rest of the building. The building consisted of two stories, a basement or lower floor, and a principal one, the windows of which are large and elegant, when we consider the period. Between the windows, the façade is ornamented with finely proportioned Corinthian pillars, having rich capitals; and above the windows are medallions, presenting a series of heads carved in high relief, some of which are beautifully executed, and would lead us to believe that more than native talent had been engaged in the work. On the top of the basement which supports the pillars, the initials of the king, and of his queen, Mary of Guise, are carved alternately. The architect who designed this building, and superintended its erection, was in all probability Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, a natural son of the 1st Earl of Arran, who was cup-bearer to James V., steward of the household, and superintendent of the royal palaces. He was accused of high treason, tried, convicted, and executed as a traitor, in August, 1540. The palace of Falkland, deserted by its royal inmates, was for a long series of years suffered to fall into decay·

"The fretted roof looked dark and cold,
And tottered all around;
The carved work of ages old
Dropped wither'd on the ground;
The casement's antique tracery
Was eaten by the dew:
And the night-breeze, whistling mournfully,
Crept keen and coldly through."

It is now the property of Mr. Bruce, who takes great

* the neighbourhood of which there was a small wood where ags were kept, whither, or at least to its vicinity, she daily sorted with a slender retinue, it was said that she might be rprised without any difficulty. At this time it was thought at they might easily destroy Murray, while unarmed, and ithout suspicion; and thus obtain possession of her Majesty's rson. According to Knox, this charge of treason was exbited by Arran, in 1562. He seems, however, to think that e charge originated from the frenzy of this nobleman.

* After describing his Majesty's progress from the north here he landed, by Dundee to St. Andrews, and thence to par, Lamont, in his Diary, page 20, says:—"After this he ent to Faklande all night. All this tyme the most pairt of e gentlemen of the shyre did goe alongs with him. The tyme at he abode at Faklande, he went downe one day and dyned the E. of Wemyes' house, and another att Lesley with the of Rothus. * * * From St. Johnston he cam to klande, Jan. 22, 1651.—Sir James Balfour, in his Annals of otland, says:—"The 5 of Julij 1650 his Matie cam from St. ndrews, and wes banqueted in Couper to his auen housse of lkland on Saterday. My L. the Earle of Arundaill interained until Monday at night. Falkland 9 Julij. I deuysed for the impresse to be putt on hes Majesties coronation pices at hes command; hes face to be one the one syde of it, with this circumscription—'Carol: Secundus, D. G. Scot· Angl: Fran: et Hyber: Rex, Fidei defensor,' &c.; and on the reverse, a lyone rampant, holding in his paw a thistell of 3 stems, with this circumscriptione, 'Nemo me impune lacessit;' and below the lyons foote one the iembe, 'Coronat: Die Mensis Ao 1650.' * * * Mr. Thomas Nicolsone, his Majesties Aduocat, was knighted in the withdrauing roume at Falkland, after supper on Wednesday, the 10 of Julij instant. His Majesty stayed at Falkland wntill Tuesday the 23 of Julij, from quhence he did remoue to Perthe for one night, quher he wes feasted with all his traine by the magistrats."

interest in its careful preservation, as well as in ornamenting the court-yard with flowers and shrubs, and the ground in its immediate neighbourhood, which he has laid out as a garden. The view from the southern parapet of the palace has long been admired, and as it can now be attained not only with safety but even without any apprehension of danger, it will be often resorted to and enjoyed. On the one hand, the Lomond hills spread out their green sides, and point their conical summits to the sky; on the other, the whole strath of Eden, the Howe of Fife from Cupar to Strathmiglo, lies open and exposed; and whilst the spectator will naturally inquire after and regret the woods of Falkland, he will find that the present proprietor is doing all that he can to make up for the spoliations of Cromwell's soldiery. There is a large plain, on the east of the palace, in which a little knoll rises here and there above the level. This consists of moss, which has lately been well-drained; exhibiting the remains of what was called the Rose loch,—the knolls having been islets. The water of this lake must then have washed that part of the building which was discovered at the bottom of the garden. Some, yet surviving, say they have shot wild ducks on this loch. It might reasonably be supposed, that, while Falkland continued to be the occasional residence of royalty, it was not only a place of resort to the higher classes, but that the peasantry would be permitted to enjoy that festivity here which was most congenial to their humours. As it was a favourite residence of that mirthful prince James V., it might well be conjectured, from his peculiar habits, that he would be little disposed to debar from its purlieus those with whom he was wont frequently to associate in disguise. Accordingly,—although it is still matter of dispute among our poetical antiquaries, whether the palm should not rather be given to his ancestor James I.,—one of the most humorous effusions of the Scottish muse, which contains an express reference to the jovial scenes of the vulgar at Falkland, has, with great probability, been ascribed to the fifth of this name·

> Was nevir in Scotland hard nor sene
> Sic dansin nor deray,
> Nouthir at Falkland on the Grene,
> Nor Pebillis at the Play,
> As wes of wowaris, as I wene,
> At Christis kirk on ane day: &c.
>
> *Christis Kirk on the Grene*, st. i.

According to Allan Ramsay, and the learned Callander, 'Chrystis Kirk' is the kirktown of Leslie, near Falkland. Others have said, with less probability, that it belongs to the parish of Lesly, in that part of the county of Aberdeen called the Garrioch. Pinkerton thinks that, besides the poems of 'Christis Kirk,' and 'Peblis to the Play,' a third one, of the same description, had been written, which is now lost, celebrating the festivities of 'Falkland on the Grene.' This phraseology might refer to what has been called 'the park at Falkland.' Sir David Lyndsay, being attached to the court, must have passed much of his time at this royal residence. According to his own account—notwithstanding the badness of the ale brewed in the burgh—he led a very pleasant life here; for, in the language of anticipation, he bids adieu to the beauties of Falkland in these terms:

> Fare weill, Falkland, the forteress of Fyfe,
> Thy polite park, under the Lowmound law:
> Sum tyme in the, I led a lustie lyfe,
> The fallow deir, to se thame raik on raw.
> Court men to cum to the, thay stand grait aw,
> Sayand, thy burgh bene of all burrowis baill,
> Because, in the, they never gat gude aill.
>
> *Complaynt of the Papingo.*

FALLOCH (The), a rivulet of Perthshire and Dumbartonshire. It rises on the north-east side of Benchroan, on the southern limit of the parish of Killin, runs 3½ miles northward to Coilater-More; it there turns abruptly round, and thence runs 3¾ miles south-west, receiving on its right bank the waters of Auld-Ennochbay and Auld-Churn, the former coming 3¼ miles from Loch Suss, and the latter 5¼ miles from Mealmicran; and after its confluence with Auld Churn, it flows 2 miles due south to the head of Loch Lomond. Its entire length of course is upwards of 9 miles; and its motion is throughout rapid and garrulous. From Coilater-More downward, it flows along a romantic glen to which it gives its name, overlooked by high mountains, the lower acclivities of which, for some way, as well as up the vale of Auld Churn, are clothed in plantation.

FALSIDE. See Inveresk.

FANNICH (Loch), a lake in the wilds of Rossshire, about 12 miles in length, and from 1 to 1½ in breadth. It discharges itself by a small river into Loch-Luichart, which empties itself by the river Conon into the frith of Cromarty.

FANNYSIDE MOOR. See Cumbernauld.

FAR, or Farr, a mountainous parish in Sutherlandshire; extending about 40 miles in length from north-east to south-west, the breadth varying from 3 to 20 miles. It is wholly the property of the Duke of Sutherland; and is chiefly laid out in sheep-walks. It is bounded on the north by the Northern ocean; on the east by Reay and Kildonan parishes; on the south by Kildonan, Clyne, Rogart, and Lairgs; and on the west by Edderachylis and Tongue. The soil is in general barren and shallow, but on the banks of the rivers Naver and Borgie it is deep, and tolerably fertile. Strathnaver extends from the coast to the roots of Beinchlibrig, a distance of above 30 miles. The extent of sea-coast is 13 miles; the shore is high and rocky, and consists of Strathy-head and bay, Armidale-bay, Far-head and bay, and several other smaller promontories and bays. The whole coast is excavated into extensive caves; which afford retreat to immense numbers of seals. Loch Naver [which see] is the principal lake in the district, and there are several smaller lakes from which rise a few rivulets. Beinchlibrig, the highest mountain in the district, is in the south-west extremity of the parish. There are a few Pictish castles, and a ruin on the promontory of Far-head. "Betwixt Far and Kirtomy, in this parish," says Pennant, "is a most singular curiosity, well worth the pains of a traveller to view, being the remains of an old square building or tower, called Borve, standing upon a small point joined to the continent by a narrow neck of land not 10 feet wide. This point or head is very high, consisting of rock, and some gravel on the top; on both sides is very deep water, and a tolerable harbour for boats. This tower seems to be built by the Norwegians; and the tradition is that one Thorkel, or Torquil, a warrior mentioned by Torfæus, was the person that built it. They speak likewise of a lake that was concealed there; she is said to be an Orney woman, and Thorkel was an Orkney man. It is what is most curious, is, that through the rock upon which the tower stands, there is a passage below 200 feet in length, like a grand arch or vault, through which they row a boat. The writer has been one of a company that rowed through it. The passage is so long, that when you enter at one end, you fancy that there is no possibility to get out at the other, and vice versa. How this hard rock was thus bored or excavated, I cannot say; but it is one of the most curious natural arches, perhaps, in the known world." Population in 1801, 2,408; in 1831, 2,073. The decrease in the population is to be attributed to extensive emigration. Houses, in 1831, 417. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,371.—This parish is in the pr

bytery of Tongue, and Synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend £166 14s. 8d.; glebe £8. Church built in 1774; sittings 750.—There is a Government church at Strathy, 10 miles east from the parish-church. There are 4 schools in the parish.

FARA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Barra and South Uist.

FARA, one of the small Orkney islands, about a mile south-east of Hoy.

FARAY, or FAIRAY, and sometimes PHARAY, one of the Orkney islands, about a mile long, and half-a-mile broad, separated by a narrow sound from the island of EDAY: which see. It affords excellent pasture.

FARE, a hill forming the southern boundary of the parish of Mid-Mar, Aberdeenshire. It rises from a base of 17 miles in circumference, to an eminence 1,793 feet above sea-level. It affords excellent pasture for numerous flocks of sheep, producing mutton of a very superior flavour. The interior part contains valuable moss for fuel, and its luxuriant and beautiful heaths abound in muir-fowl, hares, and other game. Here are chalybeate springs, the water of which is dyed of a deep black by a small infusion of tea, as is the case of the well-known medical spring at Peterhead. "In the middle of this eminence," says the writer of the old Statistical Account of the parish, "is the vale of Corrichie, well-known as the scene of battle, wherein the contending parties were headed by the Marquis of Huntly, and the Earl of Murray. Huntly fell in this engagement, in which his forces were routed by those of his antagonist, the general of the unfortunate Mary. A small possession, on the north side of the hill, retains, at this day, the name of Craig-Hume, in memory of one of that family, who was slain in that battle, and is interred in the neighbourhood. It is proper also to observe here, that the name of Queen's Chair, is given to an excavation—I know not whether natural or artificial—on the side of a rock near this valley. Here Mary is said to have sat, while returning southwards from Aberdeen, to view the scene of the recent engagement. In the neighbourhood of this spot, a remarkable echo is occasioned by the contiguity of three small eminences."

FARG (THE), a rivulet in the extreme east of Perthshire. It rises among the Ochil hills, on the boundary between the parishes of Forgandinny and Arngask; traces that boundary southward for 1½ mile; then suddenly debouches, and, for 2¼ miles eastward, traces the boundary between Perthshire and Kinross-shire; then, after another sudden bend, traces for 2¾ miles north-eastward, the boundary between Perthshire and Fifeshire, passing the church of Arngask, and carrying down the turnpike from Edinburgh to Perth along its banks. It now runs into Perthshire and soon enters Strathearn, and, after a northerly course of 3½ or 4 miles from the point of its leaving the boundary of the county, loses itself in the river Earn at Culfargie. Its entire length of course is about 10½ miles; and till it reaches Strathearn, it flows, in general, along a deep and narrow glen.

FARNELL, FARNWELL, or FERNELL,* a parish in the eastern division of Forfarshire. It is bounded on the north by the river South Esk, which divides it from Brechin; on the east by Maryton and Craig; on the south by Kinnell; and on the west by Kinnell and Brechin. The district occupies the centre of a strath, which extends eastward about 5 miles to Montrose; and—with the exception of a hilly ridge of inconsiderable height which rises in the south-west, and forks away in two lines into the parishes of Maryton and Craig—is, in general, flat. The soil on the rising grounds and in the west, is of an inferior quality, consisting chiefly of light black earth; but, in the other parts of the parish, it is a very fine clay and rich loam, equal to the best soil in Scotland, and very much resembling that of the carse of Gowrie between Perth and Dundee. The South Esk, along the northern boundary, has tastefully wooded banks, and opulent in its fishery. Pow water rises in numerous head-waters among moorlands south and west of the parish, and sometimes brings down upon the eastern district, before disemboguing into the Esk, such inundating freshets as overflow the fields, break down the fences, and spread around extensive though temporary desolation. In the western division is a moorland of 1,500 or 1,600 acres covered with plantation. On the north side of the church, near the centre of the parish, stands an ancient castle, kept in repair as a sort of parochial work-house, which was formerly the seat of the Ogilvies of Airlie. Sir James Carnegie, Bart. of South Esk, is the proprietor of the whole district. His seat, Kinnaird castle, situated in the north, has a very magnificent and rich appearance. It is built in the form of a square, with a tower at each angle, and surrounded by a spacious lawn and the numerous decorations of a tasteful and fascinating demesne. The parish has neither town, nor village, inn, nor ale-house; and suffers no retardation of its rapid career of improvement and prosperity by wanting the appliances of spirituous stimulation. A recently formed road between Montrose and Forfar intersects it for 2 miles, and various other roads amply provide it with facilities of communication. Population, in 1801, 576; in 1831, 582. Houses 109. Assessed property, in 1815, £16,022.—Farnell is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £250 10s. 5d.; glebe £20, with the privilege of feal and divot. Unappropriated teinds £652 15s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with £13 10s. school-fees, and £4 15s. 3½d. other emoluments. A non-parochial school is taught by two females. The district of Kinnaird, forming the western division, was disjoined from Farnell, and erected into a separate parish, about the year 1633; but, excepting a small part which was incorporated with Brechin, it was reannexed by the court of session in 1787. The parish-church was built in 1806. Sittings 330. A parochial library, consisting of popular religious works, is creditably used.

FAROUT-HEAD, a conspicuous promontory in the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire. See DURNESS.

FARRALINE (LOCH), a small sheet of water in the high mountains on the east side of Loch-Ness, in the parish of Dores; on the left of the road leading from the top of Strathnairn into Stratherrick; 16 miles from the Perth road; and 2½ from the banks of Loch-Ness, by the pass of Inverfarrakaig. In May 1841, as some men were engaged in the drainage of part of this loch, they came upon a quantity of old fire-arms, a brass blunderbuss in excellent preservation, about a dozen of muskets, the scabbard of a sword, and several other articles. "There has been a tradition among the people of the district for many years," says the editor of the 'Inverness Courier,' "that a quantity of arms was thrown into the lake at the stormy period of the rebellion in 1745, which seems to be confirmed by this occurrence. In the immediate neighbourhood, is the house of Gortuleg which, in 1745, was the property

* The ancient and true orthography of the parish, is Fernell; but it is usually written Farnell, or Farnwell. Fernell is said to be of Gaelic origin; *farn* signifying, in that language, 'a swan,' and *nell*, 'a swan;' so that it should seem to have derived its name from an adjoining den, which, at that time, had been the abode of swans.

of the chamberlain and agent of Lord Lovat. Old Lovat himself resided at Gortuleg at this interesting time, and hence we may suppose took place this accumulation of fire-arms which were afterwards thrown into the loch when the battle of Culloden had decided the fate of the Jacobites. It is well-known that, after his defeat, Prince Charles retreated through Strathnairn—a district possessed by the clan Mackintosh, of whom their leader, and every individual of rank, had fallen in the action—and came towards evening to the house of Fraser of Gortuleg. Lovat had prepared a sumptuous feast in anticipation of victory. The house was crowded with the retainers of Charles Edward and Lovat, and, connected with this, Mr. Fraser used to relate a touching and striking anecdote. The children of the family were, for convenience, placed in a small room between the Prince's chamber and another, but which had communication with both. The whispers of the children, afraid to speak out, produced a suspicion in the mind of Charles that he had been betrayed, and he exclaimed, with agitation, 'Open the door! open the door!' One of the boys having complied with his request, the unfortunate prince presented a countenance so strongly marked with terror, that its features were indelibly impressed on the minds of his juvenile beholders. One of them described, in vivid terms, the fair oval face and blue eye, distended with fear and agitation, of the tall handsome young wanderer. Seeing his mistake, Charles gave way to the pathetic exclamation—'How hard is my fate, when the innocent prattle of children can alarm me so much!' words which long dwelt in their memories, and often moved the household to tears. Charles was too much agitated to think of rest. He changed his dress, and, taking a glass of wine, left the house at 10 o'clock at night for Invergarry, the seat of Macdonell of Glengarry."

FARRER (The), an important branch of the river Beauly in Inverness-shire. It rises in Loch Monar, on the north-west point of the county, and flows eastwards through Glen-Farrer until it joins the Glass, the other main branch of the Beauly, near Erchless castle. A little above the junction of the two streams, nearly opposite Struey, 10 miles from Beauly, there is a fine bridge across the Farrer, by which the road from Beauly is carried into Strathglass. There is a graphite or black-lead mine in Glen-Farrer, of which the following account is given in 'The New Philosophical Journal.' "Nearly opposite to Struey, beautiful veins of red granite are to be seen traversing the gneiss strata, which range from north-east to south-east, and dip to the south, and generally at a pretty high angle. The glen to the black-lead mine, appears—as far as we had an opportunity of examining it, in our rapid journey—to be principally composed of gneiss, which frequently, when the quartz predominates, passes into mica-slate. It is sometimes grooved, with projections fitting into these grooves, as we have observed to be the case with quartz-rock, sandstone, and even trap-rock. We did not reach the black-lead mine until 12 o'clock, the distance being greater from Beauly than we had calculated on: it proving to be 20 or 22 miles. The excessive heat of the day, and the torment of the midges, was intolerable. My face, lips, and eyes were speedily distorted by them, and one of my eyes fairly closed up. The rock in which the graphite or black-lead occurs is gneiss, in which the direction is a little to the east of north, and dip west 80°. The gneiss in some places is very micaceous, contains garnets, and here and there is traversed by veins of granite. The graphite is not in beds or veins, but in masses imbedded in the gneiss. The first mass, or bed, as it is called, is fully three feet thick where broadest. The whole mass appeared to be scaly foliated; no regular crystals were observed, although, judging from the crystalline nature of the deposit, I think it probable that in cavities varieties of its regular form—which is rhomboidal—will be met with. It is not throughout pure, but is occasionally mixed with the gneiss, which occurs either in apparent fragments, or its ingredients, especially felspar, are disseminated in grains or crystals."

FAST CASTLE, a relic of feudal ages, situated on the verge of a lofty rock which overhangs the German ocean, near St. Abb's Head, in the parish of Coldingham, in Berwickshire. It is a tower surrounded by flanking walls, and accessible only by one path, which is but a few feet wide, and is bordered on either hand by frowning precipices. It was an ancient fortress of the Earls of Hume. In 1410, it was held by Thomas Holden, and an English garrison, who had long infested the country by their pillaging excursions, when Patrick, son of the Earl of Dunbar, with a hundred followers, took the castle and captured the governor. According to Holinshed, Fast castle again fell into the hands of the English, but was recovered by the following stratagem in 1548: "The captain of Fast castle had commanded the husbandmen adjoining to bring thither, at a certain day, great store of victuals. The young men thereabouts having that occasion, assembled thither at the day appointed, who taking their burdens from their horses, and laying them on their shoulders, were allowed to pass the bridge, which joined two high rocks, into the castle; where laying down that which they brought, they suddenly, by a sign given, set upon the keepers of the gate, slew them, and before the other Englishmen could be assembled, possessed the other places, weapons, and artillery of the castle, and then receiving the rest of the company into the same, through the same great and open gate, they wholly kept and enjoyed the castle for their countrymen." Sir Nicolas Throgmorton, in 1567, characterizes it as a place "fitter to lodge prisoners than folks at liberty;" and, in 1570, when only tenanted by ten Scots, Drury, Marshal of Berwick, after taking Home castle, was sent to invest Fast castle with 2,000 men, it being the next principal place that belonged to Lord Home. "In the reign of James VI.," says Sir Walter Scott, in his 'Provincial Antiquities,' "Fast castle became the appropriate stronghold of one of the darkest characters of that dark age, the celebrated Logan of Restalrig. There is a contract existing in the charter-chest of Lord Napier, betwixt Logan and a very opposite character, the celebrated inventor of the logarithms, the terms of which are extremely singular. The paper is dated, July 1694, and sets forth, 'Forasmuch as there were old reports and appearances that a sum of money was hid within John Logan's house of Fast castle, John Napier should do his utmost diligence to search and seek out, and by all craft and ingine to find out the same; and, by the grace of God, shall either find out the same, or make it sure that no such thing has been there.' For his reward he was to have the exact third of what was found, and to be safely guarded by Logan back to Edinburgh. And in case he should find nothing, after all trial and diligence taken, he refers the satisfaction of his travel and pains to the discretion of Logan. Logan was next engaged in the mysterious plot of the Gowrie conspiracy. It was proposed to force the king into a boat from the bottom of the garden of Gowrie-house, and thence conduct him by sea to that ruffian's castle, there to await the disposal of Elizabeth or of the conspirators. Logan's connection with this affair was not known till nine years after his death, when the correspondence betwixt him and the Earl of Gowrie was discovered in the po

session of Sprott, a notary public, who had stolen them from one John Bour, to whom they were intrusted. Sprott was executed, and Logan was condemned for high treason, even after his death, his bones having been brought into court for that purpose. See article Dirleton.

FEACHAN (Loch), an arm of the sea in Argyleshire, in the district of Lorn.

FEACHLIN (The). See Foyers.

FEACHORY (The), a rivulet in Athol, Perthshire. It rises in two springs 3 miles asunder, the one north, and the other south of Craigvad, near the eastern limit of the parish of Fortingall. The two head waters having flowed respectively south-east and north-east over a distance of 2½ miles to a confluence, the united stream runs due east, dividing Fortingall from Blair-Athol for 2 miles, and then entering the latter parish, it intersects it for 7½ miles, assuming in the lower part of its course the name of Erockkie water, and falls into the Garry at Strowan. Its entire length of course is 13 miles.

FEARN,* a parish of small extent in the county of Ross, forming a square of about 2 miles; bounded on the south by Nigg; on the west by Loggie (Easter); on the north by Tain; and on the east and south by Tarbet and the Moray frith. The surface is nearly flat, with the exception of a few eminences which are nearly all under cultivation. In the centre of the parish the soil is a deep loam; towards the south and west it is a rich clay; the north and east parts are sandy. The average rent of land per acre in 1792, was 15s. per acre; it is now 32s. The valued rent is £4,037 12s. 11d. Scots; the real rental is above £5,000. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,859. Loch Eye, a sheet of water about 2 miles in length, and half-a-mile broad, occupies the central district. The coast on the Moray frith is flat and sandy for about a mile; on it are the small fishing towns of Balintore and Hilltown. The remainder of the coast is bold and rocky. The village of Fearn is situated near the site of the old abbey, which is a ruin of great antiquity, founded by Ferguard, first Earl of Ross, in the reign of Alexander II. It was annexed to the bishopric of Ross in 1607 by James VI. Patrick Hamilton, abbot of this place, for his adherence to the doctrines of the Reformation, was burnt before the gate of St. Salvador's college, St. Andrews, in 1527. The revenue of this house, in 1561, was £165 7s. 1½d.; bear 30 ch., 2 bolls, 2 pecks; oats 1 ch., 6 bolls. The abbey is traditionally said to have been at "first made up of mud. The principal part of it was 99 feet in length, within walls; 25½ feet in breadth; and the walls 24 feet high above the ground. The abbacy was not only the place of worship before the Reformation, but ever since, until October 1742, when, on a sudden, in time of public worship, the roof fell in. There were 36 persons killed instantly, by what fell in of the roof and slate, on that melancholy occasion; 8 more died soon after. —The castle of Lochlin, in the north-east corner of the parish, is another remarkable building. It is said to be of 500 years' standing. It stands upon an eminence, about one mile north-east of the loch of Eye, and about six miles east from Tain, and is indeed one of the most conspicuous objects in this country. It was certainly built as a place of security against sudden incursions in the days of violence. Its shape resembles two figures, nearly square, joined together by the corners, in which junction there is a staircase to the top: the lesser one, which looks towards the west, being about 20, and the greater, which looks towards the east, about 38 feet square. The castle is 60 feet high. It is fortified with three large turrets, of which, one stands upon the lesser square, and two upon the greater. These turrets are each of them capable of holding three or more men with ease; and in each of them are five small round holes, of about four inches diameter, with three larger above them, of a quadrangular form. The latter, it is imagined, were intended for the sentries or watchmen to see through, and the others for shooting of arrows. The outer door of the kitchen was made of strong bars of iron, as thick as an ordinary man's leg, and the windows were closed with small grates or twisted staunchions of iron, so that it may be readily supposed that it was almost impregnable at the period in which it was erected.— There is another very ancient castle, that of Cadboll, equally old, if not older than either the abbacy or the castle of Lochlin. There are little remains of it now, but two or three vaults. There is a very singular and remarkable tradition concerning this castle, that though it was inhabited for ages, yet never any person died in it; and many of those who lived in it, wished to be brought out of it, as they longed for death, especially Lady May, who resided there about 100 years ago; being long sick, and longing for death, she desired to be brought out of her castle, which at last was accordingly done and no sooner did she come out of it, than she expired." [Old Statistical Account.]—Not far from the abbey, a high square column is erected, covered all over with Saxon characters, but illegible. It is said that the celebrated lawyer, Sir George Mackenzie, king's advocate in the reign of Charles II., was born in the castle of Lochlin. Population, in 1801, 1,528; in 1831, 1,695. Houses 376.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £205 13s. 8d; glebe £9. Unappropriated Crown teinds £242 8s. 10d.—Schoolmaster's salary £36 7s. 1¾d. There is one private school.

FEARN, or Fern, a parish near the centre of Forfarshire. It is of an ellipsoidal form, and measures in extreme length 6¾ miles, and in extreme breadth 3 miles. It is bounded on the north by Lethnot; on the east by Menmuir and Careston; and on the south and west by Tannadice. The south-eastern section, comprising about one-fourth of the area, is a patch of Strathmore, rich and fertile in its soil, and gently sloping in its surface. The other sections consist of two parallel ridges, the northern higher than the southern, and sending off spurs toward the first summit of the Grampians; and two tracts of valley overlooked respectively by the ridges. The hills and the northern valley afford excellent pasturage for the sheep, while the southern valley is adapted to tillage, and resembles, in soil, the low grounds on the strath. Cruick water rises in two head-streams at the northern boundary, runs down the middle of the parish southward over two-thirds of its length, then debouches to the east, and leaves it near Balmaditty; wearing, over the whole of this course, an unsurpassably tame appearance, having scarcely a shrub to apologize for the utter nudity of its banks. Noran water, after flowing parallel with the parish over nearly its whole length, suddenly turns round and comes down upon it from the west, and forms, over its whole breadth, the boundary-line on the south; and, so long as it touches Fearn, it is remarkably pellucid in its waters, and not a little beautiful in its banks. On the brink of this stream, at a point where it rushes through a romantic little dell, stand the ruins of Vain castle, supposed to have been built by Cardinal Beaton. The writer of the article Fearn in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, gives a description of a truly remarkable antiquity,—a human abode which is referrible to an epoch many generations earlier than

* This name is supposed to be derived from the Gaelic *fearnn*, 'an Alder tree.'

the introduction of Gothic architecture to the country. The upper part of the parish is wholly unprovided with facilities of communication; and the lower part possesses only such roads as would be a nuisance in a less sequestered district. Population, in 1801, 448; in 1831, 450. Houses 88. Assessed property, in 1815, £753.—Fearn is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £155 3s. 5d.; glebe £18 18s., with the privilege of cutting peat and divot. Schoolmaster's salary £28 12s. 6d., with £13 10s. school-fees, and a house and the legal garden-ground.

FEDDERATT CASTLE. See DEER (NEW).

FEDDICH. See FIDDICH.

FENELLA'S CASTLE. See FETTERCAIRN.

FENTON, See DIRLETON.

FENWICK, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire; bounded on the north by Renfrewshire; on the east by Loudon; on the south by Kilmarnock; and on the west by Stewarton. It is about 9 miles long from east to west, and 6 miles broad, and contains an area of 14,500 acres. Though high above the level of the sea, it is not mountainous; and seen from the hills of Craigie in Kyle, it appears a large plain; but it possesses, in reality, a sloping surface, inclining easily from its boundary with Renfrewshire to the south-west, and commanding, on many spots, or from almost every farm and every house, extensive views toward Kyle and Carrick, the frith of Clyde, and the Arran and Argyleshire mountains. At a former period the district was almost all a fen or bog; and, in 1642—when it was disjoined from Kilmarnock, and erected into a separate parish—was considered as a moorland region. Except in the southern or lower division, the soil in every part is still mossy; and nearly one-fourth of the entire parish continues to be bog. All the surface of the reclaimed sections, though thinly sheltered with plantation, has a verdant and cultivated aspect, and is distributed chiefly into meadow and natural pasture, with about 1,600 acres of tillage. The live stock consists of nearly equal numbers of sheep and milk cows, a considerable proportion of pigs, and about 160 horses. The climate, though humid, is not unhealthy. Two small brooks, each having tiny tributaries, rise in the northern limits of the parish and flow south-westward through it to make a confluence after entering the parish of Kilmarnock. The brooks abound with trouts, but possess no scenic beauties. A thin seam of coal and a free-stone quarry occur on the western limits. Limestone is abundant, and exhibits numerous marine shells, and other memorials of the ancient inhabitants of the ocean. The great road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock traverses the parish in a direction west of south, and sends off one branch-road southward to Galston, and another westward to Stewarton.—The village of Fenwick stands on the Glasgow road, at the point where that to Stewarton branches off, nearly 4 miles north by east from Kilmarnock; and is a considerable agglomeration of small houses occupied almost all by weavers as dwelling-houses and work-shops. Here are the parish-church, and a capacious meeting-house of the United Secession. Another village, called Rose-Fenwick, similar in character to Fenwick, but smaller, stands half-a-mile south of it on the Glasgow road. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,280; in 1831, 2,018. Houses 279. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,987.—Fenwick is in the presbytery of Irving, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Glasgow. Stipend £149 8s. 1d.; glebe £23. Unappropriated teinds £132 17s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3d., with from £15 to £18 school-fees, and about £3 other emoluments. There are three schools not parochial, attended by a maximum of 137 scholars. Maximum attendance at the parish-school 68.—Fenwick, for some time after its establishment as a separate parish, was called New Kilmarnock; but it eventually acquired its present descriptive name, which means the village of the fen.—This parish is celebrated for having enjoyed the ministry of the devout though eccentric Guthrie, not the least of Scotland's worthies, a firm assertor of the cause of Presbyterianism under the persecuting innovations of the Stuarts, and the author of writings which have shed the light of heaven over the hearts and minds of the inmates of many a cottage.—In this parish is the venerable dwelling of the Howies of Lochgoin, that during the persecution frequently afforded an asylum to those who for conscience' sake were obliged to flee from their homes,—to such men as Captain Paton, and to many such worthy ministers as the intrepid Richard Cameron, which rendered this house so obnoxious that, during these trying periods, it was twelve times plundered, and the inmates forced to take refuge in the barren muirs around. Here are preserved many of the relics of those days of "fiery trial," in the Bible and the sword used by Captain Paton,—the flag of Fenwick parish,—the drum beat at the battle of Drumclog, &c. If antiquity can add any lustre to birth, the present generation of the Howies may lay claim to a remote ancestry; being descended from the great Waldenses, three brothers of whom, of the name of Howie—probably *Houy*, still common in France—fled for safety and settled in Ayrshire, in 1178. One of these brothers took up his residence in Lochgoin, and his posterity to this day inhabit the same spot, retaining all the primitive and pastoral habits which distinguished the Waldenses. The father of the present generation, John Howie, compiler of the lives of the 'Scots Worthies,' will be remembered by every Scotsman with a peculiar interest, in having furnished his country with short though valuable sketches of the most remarkable transactions of those who suffered for the covenanted work of reformation.

FERGUS (ST.),* a parish politically belonging to Banffshire,† but situated in the district of Buchan,‡

* This parish was originally named Inverugie, and occasionally Lagley, until 1616, when the name—for what reason not known—was changed to St. Fergus. We may here observe that the Rev. John Craigie, writer of the Old Statistical Account of St. Fergus, and minister of the parish, in stating that the common patois, or "dialect, called Broad Buchans, is spoken here," as it still continues to be, although it is now losing much of its provincial peculiarity, and that "it is thought to approach nearer to the ancient Gothic than the language of any other district in Scotland,"—remarks, that "as the Picts were the ancient inhabitants of the east coast of Scotland, they imposed names on the different places, expressive, (in their language,) of their situation, or some particular property. It is not easy to assign any good reason for attempting to derive the names of places in this country from the Celtic, as there is no evidence that it was inhabited by the Celts. The names of all the places in this parish and the adjacent country plainly appear to be Gothic, Saxon, or Danish."

† The reason of this political connexion is said, in the Old Statistical Account, to have been, "that the Cheynes of Inverugie, the ancient proprietors, who were heritable sheriffs of Banff, obtained an act of the legislature, declaring their own lands to be within their own jurisdiction. St. Fergus, Fetteresso, angus, and Strolach, in New-Machar parish, which also belonged to the Cheynes, pay the land-tax and window-tax, as parts of Banffshire, but in every other respect are subject to the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Aberdeen."

‡ The Cumines, Earls of Buchan, and proprietors of the district, were anciently the most eminent family in Scotland. "The chief of this family was Cumine, Lord Badenoch, of who were descended the Earls of Buchan and Monteith, and knights. This faction, with the Earls of Marr and Athole, w whom they were connected by marriages, ruled the kingdo as they pleased, during some years in the latter part of reign of Alexander the II. and during the first part of reign of Alexander III. The male line of the ancient Earls Buchan failing in the person of Fergus, the last Earl of the cient race, his daughter Marjory married William Cumine the house of Badenoch, who in his right became Earl of Buch about the beginning of the 13th century. His posterity c tinued to enjoy this great estate for 100 years, and were

Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north by Crimond; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by Peterhead; and on the west by Longside. Its form, according to the Old Statistical Account, constitutes "two segments of a circle; the one beginning at the mouth of the Ugie, terminates at Scotstown-craig, and the other extends from there to Rattray-head." Its greatest length from east to west is 5½ miles; its greatest breadth 3½ miles. Area 12 square miles. Houses 313. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,179. Population, in 1801, 1,270; in 1831, 1,334. The surface exhibits an alternate and beautiful succession of rising grounds and valleys, but there is no hill, except a small eminence in the vicinity of Inverugie castle. The lower grounds near the sea are flat, and bordered, seaward, by a natural rampart of clay and sand-hills, carefully fixed with bent, which protects the land, in the interior, from the blowing of the sand. Extending along the coast for several miles, but of unequal breadth, within this ridge, is ground called the Links of St. Fergus, constituting, probably, one of the most pleasant plains in Scotland, and producing—from its wild thyme, white clover, and short grass, it is thought—mutton of peculiar delicacy and fineness of flavour. Along the shore, which is low and sandy, is an inexhaustible quantity of shells, which have been advantageously used as manure. The soil of this parish in general is rich and fertile clay. Almost the whole face of the country is well-cultivated, and presents a pleasing landscape though rather deficient in trees. About 5,000 acres are arable, 200 in pasture, and not above 20 in trees. "It would appear that the woods in this country had, at one time or other, been destroyed by fire, as the marks of that element are visible on many of the roots and trees that are dug up in the mosses. It may not be an improbable conjecture, that this happened anno 1308, when King Robert Bruce defeated Cumine, Earl of Buchan, near Inverury. Fordun, after narrating this defeat, adds, 'comitatum de Buchan igne consumsit.'" [Old Statistical Account.] —Upwards of 500 acres are mossy grounds, but improvements have been effected even on some of these. Valued rent of the parish, in 1762, about £900; in 1840, about £5,700. The annual produce is at present upwards of £17,000. The river Ugie, which separates St. Fergus from Peterhead, has a bridge across it in the line of the turnpike-road from Fraserburgh to Peterhead. There has been rather a good salmon fishery in this river, but it is injured by an accumulation of sand at the Ugie's confluence with the sea. There is no other stream of any importance.—On a bend of the Ugie stands the castle of Inverugie, now in ruins. Within a few paces of the wall of the north court are the ruins of an old ice-house, probably the first of its kind in Scotland. This castle was the ancient seat of the family of Cheyne; the most ancient portion of the ruins has, from time immemorial, been called Cheyne's tower. It is probable, however, that the principal part of the edifice—which appears to have been a very noble one—was erected by the great family of the Earls Marischal of Scotland; especially by George, Earl Marischal, the founder of Marischal college, Aberdeen, whose chief and principal residence, Inverugie castle, became the seat of the Cheynes, by the intermarriage of one of his family with that of the Cheynes. At what particular period the Cheynes became proprietors of this parish, is not certainly known; but it would appear, that they were in possession of this estate before the Cumines succeeded to the Earldom of Buchan. Sir Reginald Cheyne of Inverugie was the founder of the Carmelites' house in Aberdeen; and, besides other revenues, bestowed upon it 40s. yearly out of his lands of Blackwater, in this parish. By his wife, a daughter of Cumine, Lord Badenoch, he had two sons; Sir Reginald, who, in 1267, was promoted to the office of Lord-chamberlain of Scotland, and Henry Cheyne, who was elected Bishop of Aberdeen, in 1281. He was one of those who swore fealty to Edward, anno 1296. As he was nearly related to the Cumines, he adhered to that party, and was obliged to leave this country, and take refuge in England, where he remained in exile until King Robert was pleased to recall him. He was so happy in being allowed to resume his functions, that he applied all the revenues of the see—which, during his absence, had increased to a very considerable sum—in building the bridge over the Don at Aberdeen. He died anno 1329, having been bishop of Aberdeen 48 years. The direct male line of the Cheynes of Inverugie failed in the reign of David II., and the parish of St. Fergus, with the other estates belonging to the family, fell to two heiresses, the eldest of whom, Mariotha Cheyne,

most powerful subjects in the kingdom. This Earl founded the abbey of Deer, and endowed it with a considerable revenue in lands situated in the county of Aberdeen, anno 1218. He was constituted great justiciary of Scotland by Alexander II. in 1220; and his brother Walter was, by the same king, created Earl of Monteith, he having married the heiress of that family, by whom he got a large estate. The Cumines being now so rich and powerful they became formidable, not only to the nobles, but even to the king. They were called to answer before the king and estates, anno 1255, for their various acts of tyranny, oppression, murder, and sacrilege, and not appearing, a sentence of outlawry and forfeiture was pronounced against them; but Government was too weak to put this sentence in execution. The faction, greatly irritated by this sentence, resolved to take the first opportunity of getting the king's person into their power. Walter, Earl of Monteith, was the principal actor in this plot; and having along with him William, the 2d Earl of Buchan of the name of Cumine, the Earl of Athole, Lord Badenoch, the Earl of Marr, and others of their adherents, they entered the royal apartments at Kinross, early in the morning of the 28th October, 1255, made the king a prisoner before he was awake, and carried him to Stirling. They then dismissed his Majesty's servants, and filled all places of trust with their own adherents. So great was their power that the king, after he had recovered his liberty, thought it prudent to give them a full pardon. Alexander, the 3d Earl of Buchan, of the name of Cumine, was justiciary and Lord-high-constable of Scotland, and was appointed one of the six governors of the kingdom, after the death of King Alexander III. He founded an hospital at Turriff, anno 1272, for twelve poor husbandmen, and another at Newburgh, both in Aberdeenshire. John, the 4th Earl of Buchan, constable of Scotland, was one of the arbiters chosen on the part of John Baliol, in the competition for the crown between him and Robert Bruce. At this time, John Cumine, Lord Badenoch, commonly called the Black Cumine, claimed the crown of Scotland, as being descended of Hexasilda, daughter and heiress of Gotheric, son and heir of Donald king of Scotland. It is well known how this affair was determined by Edward I. of England. To the Black Cumine succeeded his son John Cumine, Lord of Badenoch, commonly called the Red Cumine. Scotland had now for a considerable time groaned under the yoke of English servitude: Baliol had meanly given up his pretended right to the Crown to Edward; and Bruce had secretly intimated to his friends his intention of asserting his title to the royal dignity. Cumine, ever mindful of his own interest, made a solemn engagement with Robert, to aid him with all his power in mounting the throne, provided he should be restored to the large possessions which his family had formerly enjoyed; but, after deliberating upon the affair, he began to doubt the event. If the attempt failed he was undone; and he did not know how to retract. His own black heart suggested the detestable remedy. His hopes of great reward from England induced him to divulge the whole scheme of the Scottish patriots to Edward; and Bruce, finding that he was betrayed, with difficulty escaped to Scotland, where, discovering clear proof of the villany of Cumine, he pursued him to the church of Dumfries, whither, from conscious guilt, he fled for refuge, and punished him as his crime deserved, on the 10th of February, 1306. Having no issue, he was the last Lord Badenoch of the name of Cumine. The slaughter of the Red Cumine by Bruce inspired the whole clan with a desire to revenge his death. They continued violently to oppose Bruce; but by defeating the Earl of Buchan at Inverurie, anno 1308, he put an end to the greatness of this too powerful family. Bruce pursued the Cumines to Fyvie, where they were entirely dispersed. He encamped there until the return of the parties which he had sent out to burn the Earl of Buchan's estate,—the earl was then forfeited and outlawed." [Old Statistical Account of St. Fergus.] In the parliament holden at Perth, anno 1310, the king divided the Earl's lands among his own friends. The parish of St. Fergus, however, and some other small estates, seem to have previously been given off by the ancient Earls themselves.

married John Keith of Ravenscraig, second son of Sir Edward Keith, Marischal of Scotland, who in her right became proprietor of this parish about the year 1360. The direct male line of John Keith failed in the person of Sir William Keith of Inverugie, who fell in the battle of Flodden. He left two daughters, the eldest of whom was married to William the 4th Earl Marischal, sometime before 1538. By this marriage Earl Marischal became proprietor of St. Fergus. He was possessed of one of the greatest land-estates at that time in Scotland. In the years 1530 and 1540, he got charters on many lands lying in the counties, Caithness, Inverness, Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Fife, Linlithgow, &c. It is said, that after Queen Mary's captivity, he took no concern in public affairs, and by living a retired life in his castle of Dunottar, he got the name of William in the Tower. He so much improved his estate, that at his death it was reckoned worth 270,000 merks Scots, or £14,208 6s. 8d. sterling. This estate was so situated, that in travelling from the north point of Caithness, to the borders of England, he could sleep every night on his own ground. This Earl was a zealous promoter of the Reformation, but opposed all violent proceedings in that affair. When the Confession of Faith was presented to Parliament, in 1560, the Earl Marischal stood up, and said, "It is long since I carried some favour to the truth, and was somewhat zealous for the Roman religion; but this day hath fully resolved me of the truth of the one, and the falsehood of the other; for, seeing (my lords) the bishops, who, by their learning, can, and for the zeal they should have for the truth, would, as I suppose, gainsay any thing repugnant to it, say nothing against the Confession we have heard, I cannot think but it is the truth of God, and the contrary of it is false detestable doctrine." This noble lord died in an advanced age, in 1581, and was succeeded by his grandson George, the 5th Earl Marischal, one of the most eminent men of his time. After having studied at Geneva, under the famous Theodore Beza, he travelled through Italy and Germany, where he visited the Landgrave of Hesse, Prince of the Catti, who, understanding who he was, received him kindly, and treated him with great magnificence, as a Scotch descendant of the ancient Catti. In 1589 he was sent ambassador-extraordinary to the court of Denmark, to espouse the Princess Anne in the name of James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England. Being possessed of a great estate, he appeared with all the lustre and magnificence with which the wealth of Scotland could adorn him, and that chiefly on his own expenses. In 1593, he made the noble foundation of the Marischal college, and obtained from the Crown, for the support of it, the lands and houses belonging to some of the religious at Aberdeen, which had not been feued off before the Reformation. Inverugie continued to be the residence of the succeeding proprietors, until the attainder of George Earl Marischal, who engaged in the rebellion of 1715; when it escheated to the Crown, by whom it was afterwards sold and again repurchased by George Earl Marischal, a son of the attainted Earl, in 1761;* it was again sold by him, however, in 1764, to James Ferguson, Esq., a senator of the College of Justice, with whose family it has ever since continued. While the great lords of Inverugie were yet in all the pride of their wealth and power, Sir Thomas Learmont, the Rhymer, is traditionally said to have fulminated the following vaticination, from a place in the vicinity of the castle, still called Thamas's stane:

> "Inverugie by the sea,
> Lordless shall thy lands be."

The villages of Inverugie and St. Fergus are situated in this parish. The latter, which is situated inland, near the middle of the parish, contains the church.—St. Fergus is in the synod of Aberdeen, and presbytery of Deer. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £217 9s. 4d.; glebe valued at £18. Church built in 1763, repaired or adorned in 1836; sittings 610. There is a small Baptist chapel in the parish, but it has no fixed minister. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with fees and other emoluments amounting to £16 per annum. There are 5 private, 4 of which are Dames', schools.

FERN. See FEARN.

FERNELL. See FARNELL.

FERNIHURST, or FAIRNHURST, a seat of the ancient family of Ker, in the parish of Jedburgh, 1½ mile south of Jedburgh. It is on the banks of the Jed, and the ancient castle has figured frequently in the Border wars. See JEDBURGH.

FERNESS, a promontory on the west coast of the isle of Eday, one of the Orkneys.

FERRINTOSH, a village and barony in the parish of Logie and Urquhart, in Ross-shire, but politically belonging to the county of Nairn. It long possessed the exclusive privilege—originally granted to the proprietor Forbes of Culloden—of distilling whisky from barley of its own growth, free of duty; but this privilege was withdrawn by Government in 1785, and the superior of the barony allowed about £20,000 as a compensation. The district occupies about 8 square miles, and stretches along the south shore of the Conan and the frith of Cromartry, about 2½ miles.

FERROGAN-BEN, a mountain in the parish of Dull, Perthshire; 8 miles south of Blair-Athol.

FERRY (EAST and WEST). See BROUGHTY-FERRY.

FERRY (LITTLE and MEIKLE), two small villages in Ross-shire, on the coast of the frith of Dornoch.

FERRYDEN, a large village, on the left bank of the South Esk in Forfarshire; ¾ of a mile above the point of the river's entrance to the sea. The village stands in the parish of Craig, stretching a considerable way along the shore of the Esk opposite Montrose harbour; and, but for the width and rapidity of the intervening stream, and circuitousness of communication by the bridge, would be strictly a

* The great Field-marshal Keith, brother to this last Earl Marischal, "was born at Inverugie, in this parish, and was baptized, 16th June, 1696, by the names of James Francis Edward. He early entered into the military service abroad, rose to the highest rank in the army, and was inferior to no general of his time in military capacity. He accompanied his brother Earl Marischal to the battle of Dunblane, and afterwards went abroad to seek preferment at the Spanish court; but not finding a quick promotion there, he entered into the Russian service, and was by Peter the Great promoted to the rank of a genera. officer. He afterwards entered into the service of Frederic III., king of Prussia, who raised him to the rank of field-marshal. He commanded that king's armies, sometimes alone, and, at other times, along with his Majesty, until the fatal battle of Hochkirchen, on 14th October, 1758. The field-marshal, returning from a separate command, found that the king had encamped in a very improper place, and instantly told his Majesty that Daun would surprise him that night. His prediction proved too true; and the field-marshal, making a glorious defence, was unfortunately killed. He was buried in the churchyard of Hochkirchen, but the king of Prussia had his corpse taken up, and sent to Berlin, where he was again interred with the greatest military honours. The field-marshal, with all his great qualities, was a very bad economist; and sometimes absented himself from court when he could not pay his debts. On one of these occasions, the Great Frederic called for him, and found him in his garden, employed in pointing paper cannon at 1,500 pins of wood in different directions, so as to discover how he might pour the greatest quantity of fire upon them, as their position changed. The king paid his general's debts, was delighted with the discovery of his amusement, and augmented the number of pins to 12,000; after which, he and his general had many a keen engagement in the garden, which proved of great service afterwards in the field."—*Old Stat. Account of St. Fergus.*

suburb of Montrose. It formerly was the ferry-post which connected that burgh and the great northern road with the south of Scotland; and suffered considerable temporary declension when the ferry was superseded by the line of spacious bridges higher up the river. The village is now important, partly for supplying hands to the whale-ships and other craft of Montrose, but chiefly for its very extensive and productive fishery. Six-sevenths of a population of about 700 are wholly employed in fishing, and have about 20 boats, each carrying 6 men, besides a number of smaller boats. Women and children, as well as men, work hard to raise the productiveness and the opulence of the place; the females gathering bait in the lagune of Montrose, carrying fish to the market of the burgh, and in general possessing that hardiness of character for which their class are so remarkable in the fishing-villages of Newhaven and Fisherrow on the Forth. Fish-cadgers from the adjacent districts, and from Brechin, Forfar, Cupar-Angus, Dundee, and Perth, resort at all seasons of the year to Ferryden for loads of fresh fish. The fishery is richly abundant, and sometimes supplies most of the boats of the village, after 10 or 12 hours' labour, with freights nearly as heavy as they can carry, and simultaneously, or in the same day, brought into the port. Haddocks are very plentiful and good ten months in the year; and salmon is caught in large quantities, and sent, amidst layers of pounded ice, to the markets of Edinburgh and London. So important is the traffic in fresh salmon from Ferryden and other places at the mouth of the South Esk to the capitals of Britain, that in an open winter, when ice of sufficient quantity for packing cannot be obtained at home, the somewhat extraordinary import is sent for to the Baltic. Though Ferryden is situated within a mile of the parish-church, a house is fitted up for its special use as a Sabbath evening and week-day chapel. The inhabitants are a muscular, weather-beaten race, exceedingly different in appearance and manners from the population of the burgh on the opposite shore.

FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG,* a parish in Fife-shire, disjoined in 1606 from that of Leuchars. It occupies the north-east portion of the county; and is bounded on the south by the parishes of Forgan and Leuchars; on the east by the German ocean; on the north by the estuary of the Tay; and on the west by the parish of Forgan. It is 4 miles in length from east to west; and varies from 1½ to ½ mile in breadth from north to south. Its superficial extent is about 2,026 Scots acres. The population, in 1755, was 621; in 1801, 920; in 1831, 1,680. There is a large village at the ferry, in which the greater portion of the inhabitants reside: its population, in 1831, being 1,538, while the country part of the parish contained only 142. There is still a ferry here to the opposite coast of Forfarshire, but from the great improvements which have taken place in the ferry of Newport, it is much less frequented than it formerly was; but it is proposed that the great Fifeshire railway, commencing at Kinghorn, shall terminate at or near this ferry. Two piers have been erected, one of which is used by the passage-boats, and the other by vessels which here discharge and load. A fair is held in the village annually, which was at one time well-attended as a market, but now only by a few itinerant hucksters. The nearest market-towns in the county are Cupar and St. Andrews; but the chief intercourse is with Dundee, to which there is easy access either by the steam-boat at Newport, or by a packet which leaves the ferry for that place in the morning, returning in the evening of every lawful day. West of the village there are two lighthouses on the shore, which, with those on the coast of Forfarshire, serve as guides to vessels entering the Tay during the night.—In the western and south-western part of the parish, the soil is a black loam, on a bottom of whinstone rock, and produces excellent crops of all kinds. Towards the east it is flat and sandy, with light loam in some places on a bottom of sand, which yields good crops of oats and barley. At the east extremity of the parish, there is a considerable extent of links, which afford pasturage for sheep and cattle, and are besides stocked with rabbits. There are altogether about 1,350 acres in regular cultivation. The annual value of real property assessed, in 1815, was £3,386. The real rent is about £2,500. The valued rent is £2,183 Scotch. There is one mill for spinning linen yarn also moved by water; and a number of the inhabitants of the village are employed in the weaving of linen, chiefly for the manufacturers of Dundee. There is an extensive salmon-fishery extending along the whole shore of the parish, which is let for £900 sterling per annum. The net and coble are now alone used; but formerly, when stake-nets were used, the rent was sometimes as high as £2,000 per annum.—The mansion-house and enclosures of Scotscraig, long the residence of the proprietor of that estate, which seems to have included all the lands in the parish, is situated near the west end of the parish. These lands at an early period belonged to the bishops of St. Andrews, by one of whom it was feued during the reign of Alexander II. to Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie, the father of the famed Sir Michael Scott, with whose descendants the lands for some time continued. It was in consequence of this that they came to be denominated Scotscraig. From the family of Scott, Scotscraig came by purchase to Dury of that ilk, from whom it passed to the Ramsays, ancestors of the Earls of Dalhousie. It afterwards became the property of a family of the name of Buchanan, from whom it came to a family named Erskine. During the reign of Charles II. the whole estate became the property of Archbishop Sharp, from whose successors it was purchased by Mr. Alexander Colville, the representative of the Lords Colville of Culross. From this family the lands were afterwards purchased by the Rev. Robert Dagleish, D. D., who was minister and proprietor of the whole parish. The present proprietor is David Dougal, Esq., uncle of the late Miss Dougal, whose father purchased the estate from the representatives of the Rev. Mr. Dagleish.—This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £159 13s. 1d.; glebe £35. The parish-church was erected in 1825, and accommodates from 800 to 900. It is situated in the village.—There is also a chapel connected with the United Associate synod in the village.—Schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £20 fees. The teacher, besides his fees, has a house, garden, and school-house; and an allowance for teaching 5 poor scholars, from a sum of money invested by the late William Dagleish, Esq. of Scotscraig, for that purpose. There is another school in the parish, which is solely supported by the school-fees; and one taught by a female chiefly attended by very young or female children. All the schools are well-attended. A subscription-library was commenced in 1829, which contains a good collection of books in various branches of literature.

FERRYTOWN-OF-CREE. See CREETOWN.

FESHIE (THE), a river in the district of Badenoch, Inverness-shire, which has its rise near Cairn-

* The name is obviously derived from that of the village, which received its name from its situation, there having been from a very early period a ferry here to Broughty castle in Forfarshire, the port or harbour of which was at one time at a point of the craigs or rocks which bound the shore.

cilar in Mar; flows first north-east, and then bends suddenly north-west to the eastern base of Cairndearg-mhore, where it strikes north, and pursuing a northerly course falls into the Spey near the church of Alvie. It flows through a picturesque district.

FETLAR, one of the most northerly of the Shetland isles; separated from North Yell by a sound about 3 miles broad at the narrowest part. It is about 7 miles in length, and 3½ in breadth. It contains about 12,000 acres, with a tolerably fertile soil of loam and sand, though, like the rest of the Shetland isles, there is neither tree nor shrub to be seen upon it. There is on this island a considerable quantity of that species of iron-stone called bog-ore, of a very rich quality; there are also some veins of copper ore. It contained, in 1835, 850 inhabitants, who cultivate small patches of ground, and during the summer engage in the halve or ling fishing, and of late years, in the herring-fishery.—The islands of Fetlar and North Yell form a conjunct ministry, in the presbytery of Burravoe, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £180; glebe £9. The minister officiates at the churches of North Yell and Fetlar on alternate Sabbaths. The total population of the parish, in 1835, was 1,693.—Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d. There were 5 private schools in 1834.—See NORTH YELL.

FETTERANGUS, a small village in the parish of Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, but politically belonging to Banffshire, the property of Fergusson of Pitfour. It contains about 200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in manufacturing linen yarn.

FETTERCAIRN, a parish in Kincardineshire; bounded on the north by Strachan; on the east and south-east by Marykirk; and on the west by Edzell in Forfarshire, from which it is separated by the North Esk. It lies at the foot of the lower or north-eastern range of the Grampians, and extends considerably into the how or hollow of Mearns, containing, by accurate measurement, 14,359 English acres. Houses 367. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,737. Population, in 1801, 1,794; in 1831, 1,637. There are several rivulets in the parish, but none of any importance. On the bank of one, running past Balnakettle, very fine porcelain clay is quarried. Limestone, red freestone, and slaty rock are also found. The ground on the west is light and sharp, with a small mixture of moss; on the east it becomes deeper, consisting of a fertile clayey loam. The cultivation of the parish is in a highly advanced state, and the district is enclosed with hedge and ditch, or stone fences, and well planted. Annual raw produce valued at £16,000. A romantic bridge, called Gannachy bridge, consisting of one arch, 52 feet in width, was thrown over the North Esk, in 1732, and widened, in 1796, at the private expense of Lord Adam Gordon and Lord Panmure. Its foundations stand on two stupendous rocks, elevated to a great height above the surface of the river.—About a mile west of the village of Fettercairn, is an old ruin called Fenella's castle, where, it is said, Kenneth III., king of Scotland, was murdered. It is situated on an eminence, and surrounded, on three sides, by a morass. The castle is enclosed, within an inner and an outer wall, of an oblong form, occupying about half-an-acre of ground. The inner wall is entirely composed of vitrified matter, as are several parts of the castle; but there are no marks of lime about any part of the building. The remarkable historical event for which Fenella's castle has been celebrated is this:—Kenneth III., who ascended the throne in the year 970, occasionally lived at a castle about a mile east of the village of Fettercairn. He had excited the deadly hatred of the powerful and royal lady Fenella, daughter of the Earl of Angus, for having justly put to death her son, Crathilinthus. She treacherously invited him to her castle, where she had prepared a singular engine, or 'infernal machine,' in order to put him to death. This engine consisted of a brass statue, which threw out arrows when a golden apple was taken from its hand. The lady Fenella, under pretence of amusing the king with the curiosities of her elegant residence, conducted him to one of its towers, where, in the midst of an upper apartment, and surrounded by splendid drapery, and curious sculptures, stood the infernal machine. Here she courteously invited his majesty to take the apple, and the king, amused with the conceit, put forth his hand and did so, when instantly he was pierced with arrows, and mortally wounded. He was shortly afterwards found by his attendants, who, coming for their royal master, could not gain admittance to the castle, whence the assassin had already fled; and "having brak the dure, fund him bullerand in his blude."—Fasque house was erected, in 1809, by Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain. It is built in the castellated style, and is large and commodious, commanding an extensive view, with a lake of 20 acres in its extensive policies.—The only village in this parish is Fettercairn, distant 98 miles from Edinburgh, and 15 from Montrose, the nearest market-town. It is a burgh-of-barony, and has two fairs in the year. The Fettercairn club, for the promotion of agriculture, comprehends the parishes of Fettercairn, Fordoun, Laurencekirk, and Marykirk. Most of the farms here have thrashing mills. At Arnhall there is a small establishment for carding and manufacturing wool into coarse cloth; and at Nethermill, near the village of Fettercairn, is a distillery.—The parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £232 4s. 1d., with glebe valued at £20. Unappropriated teinds £278 11s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary £34, besides school-fees and other emoluments valued at £45 per annum. There are 5 private schools in the parish.

FETTERESSO, a parish in Kincardineshire, bounded on the north by Banchory-Davenick and Mary-Coulter; on the south-east by the sea; on the south by Dunottar, from which it is separated by the small river Carron; and on the west by Glenbervie. It is about 10 miles in length, and 5 to 6 in breadth; containing 24,914 square acres, 8,000 of which are arable, the rest moor, or moss, upon a hard stony bottom, which is now planted with a variety of thriving trees. Houses 947. Assessed property, in 1815, £12,018. Population, in 1801, 3,687; in 1831, 5,109. Besides the Carron, this parish is watered by the Cowie: near the latter stands the mansion-house of Urie; and on the north side of the former, Fetteresso-house, a residence of the Marischal family previous to their attainder. The Cowie rises in the parish of Glenbervie, and runs from west to east, falling into the sea in Stonehaven bay, which the Carron likewise does. There are several other smaller streams, the principal of which is the Muchal burn. The sea-coast is bold and rocky, possessing only one bay—that of Stonehaven—where fishing-boats can lie in safety. Near Stonehaven, which lies on the immediate border of the parish, a new suburb or part of that town has been built by Mr. Barclay of Urie, consisting of a regular village, with two parallel and cross streets, and a square of two acres in the centre. The houses are neatly built, and slated, while the inhabitants have the advantage of the harbour of Stonehaven for carrying on manufactures. In this parish, are also the fishing-villages of Muchals and Skateraw; in the former of which is an Episcopal chapel, and at each is a small creek

or harbour. In the northern part of the parish, near the shore, is also the village of Seaton. The population of these villages are nearly all Episcopalians. On the hill called Rhi-dikes, or King's-dykes, there are very distinct vestiges of a rectangular encampment, supposed to have been Roman, and occupied by Agricola's troops, previous to his engagement with Galgacus, the Scottish king. On a moor 2 miles east of the camp, there are a great many tumuli, or small cairns, and some very large ones, which are supposed to be sepulchral monuments, raised on the field of battle, to the memory of the dead. The moor is called the Kemp-stane hill, and on each side is a morass. In almost every part of the parish, remains of Druidical temples have been met with, but some of them have been demolished by the farmers. On the coast, about 1½ mile north of Stonehaven, are the remains of a castle, the ancient residence of the Thanes of Cowie, or Mearns; and, on a rising ground, near to the Thane's castle, there has formerly been a place of worship, the gables and part of the walls of which are still standing. Adjoining is a burying-ground, enclosed with stone walls, where many of the people in the northern parts of the parish still continued, on account of its vicinity, to bury their dead, after the destruction of the church. This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £253 11s., with glebe valued at £16. Unappropriated teinds £322 6s. 7d. Church built in 1812; sittings 1,400. A part of the church belongs to the feuars of Stonehaven, in virtue of their feu-rights; but it chiefly belongs to the landward heritors. After the place of worship in the northern part of the parish had become ruinous, a new church or chapel was erected, in 1818, at Cokney, at an expense of £334; sittings 421. The only salary paid to the preacher is the sum derived from seat-rents, amounting to about £40 per annum.—The Scottish Episcopalian congregation was established soon after the Revolution. The chapel was built in 1831, at an expense of about £300, partly raised by subscription, but mostly from foreign sources: about £90 came from England; sittings 176. Minister's salary £57 10s., a house, and about ½ an acre of ground.—The United Secession congregation, at Stonehaven, was first established about 30 years ago. Church built in 1803, at a cost of £500; sittings 400. Minister's stipend £85 per annum.—Schoolmasters' salaries—first master £34; second, £17 per annum: fees of former £20; of latter £10. There are 8 private schools in the parish. About 400 children attend the private schools, and 90, the parochial.

FEUGH (The), a rivulet in the north-western quarter of Kincardineshire, tributary to the Dee. It rises in the forest of Birse, in Aberdeenshire, and, running eastward 8 miles, enters Kincardineshire, where it is joined by the Aven, and soon after by the Dye, when, continuing an easterly course for a few miles more, it turns north, and dashes over a ledge of rocks into the Dee. See Birse.

FIDDICH (The), or Feddich, a river in Banffshire, tributary to the Spey. It rises in a mountainous tract between the parishes of Kirkmichael and Mortlach, flows through the beautiful vale of Glen Fiddich, and unites its waters with those of the Spey, in the parish of Boharm, about a mile below Elchies. "Fiddichside for fertility," is a proverb in the district.

FIDDRIE, a rocky islet in the frith of Forth, opposite to Dirleton, and 4 miles from the Bass rock. On it are the ruins of a small chapel.

FIFE-NESS, the easternmost point of land in Fifeshire, which projects into the German ocean, in North lat. 56° 16′, and West long. 2° 34′. From it a ridge of rocks, called the Carr-rocks, projects a considerable way into the sea, rendering it very dangerous to mariners: see article Carr-Rock.

FIFESHIRE,* a county forming the eastern portion of the central district of Scotland, being nearly in the middle of the great basin, of which the primitive mountain-ranges of the Lammermuirs on the south, and the Grampians on the north, constitute the boundaries. Its form is peninsular, being enclosed on three sides by sea,—by the German ocean on the east; and by the friths of Tay and Forth on the north and south; on the west it is bounded by the shires of Perth, Clackmannan, and Kinross, the last of which it almost encloses, except on the west and north-west, where it joins Perthshire. The western boundary—the line of which is very irregular—is about 23 miles from its extreme point on the Tay to the corresponding southern point on the Forth. The county gradually contracts to the eastward, and finally terminates in a narrow projecting headland at Fifeness, which runs out into the German ocean, and where a beacon has been erected for the protection of coasting-vessels. The greatest length from east to west, along the shore of the Forth, is 41 miles; about the centre, in the same direction, from St. Andrews to Loch Leven, it is 23½ miles; the northern range, from Ferry-Port-on-Craig to the small stream at Mugdrum which falls into the Tay, is 18 miles. Its breadth across the centre, from Balambreich point on the north, to Leven on the south, is 14 miles. The southern coast is, for the most part, indented by small rocky bays with corresponding projecting headlands; but along the banks of the Tay, the grounds slope gently towards the beach, and are generally cultivated to the river's edge. Along the north-eastern shore, towards St. Andrews, it presents one large plain, terminating in a flat beach of sand containing a considerable number of broken shells. The shore in this direction, and generally onwards to Kingsbarns and Crail, becomes extremely rocky: the outcrop of the sandstone running in the form of long narrow dykes into the sea, and rising into

* The origin of the name of Fife, or its derivation, has never been satisfactorily given. Sibbald says: "The monks write that it was called Fife from Fifus Duffus, a nobleman who did eminent service in war." But he obviously puts no faith in this monkish tradition. The existence of Fifus Duffus is as apocryphal as the tradition of his bestowing his name on his lands. The late Rev. Dr. Adamson, the learned editor of the last edition of Sibbald's 'History of Fife,' seems to think it likely that the name was given to the district "from one of its most striking natural productions. *Fifa*, in the Scandinavian dialects," he says, "is the cotton-grass—Lanugo palustris—a plant that must have been very common in a country full of lakes and marshes, and which still abounds in the remaining undrained spots." It is very doubtful, however, if, at the time the name of Fife originated, the cotton-grass was so plentiful a production as it afterwards became. The destruction of the ancient forests with which this district was covered, originated, in a great measure, those mosses and marshes in which this grass is found; but, whatever may be in this, it is certain that the name existed long before any dialect of Scandinavian, or rather of Teutonic origin, prevailed in the country. The name is unquestionably of Celtic origin, and its source is only to be sought for in some of the dialects of that ancient tongue. Chalmers, in discussing the question as to the Gothic or Celtic origin of the Pictish people, says, that this people, who were the descendants of the ancient Caledonians, received their distinctive appellation from their relative position beyond the wall to the more civilized Britons of the Roman province. They dwelt without the Roman wall, and roamed at large, free from the bondage as they were deprived of the advantages which arose from communication with those masters of the civilized world. From these circumstances they were called *Peithi*, which was naturally Latinized into *Picti*, by the peculiarity of Roman pronunciation. *Peithi*, in the ancient British speech, signifies 'those that are out, or exposed,'—'the people of the open country,'—'the people of the waste, or desert;'—also 'those who scout, who lay waste.' Those who are aware that *P*, in the ancient Celtic, changes in the oblique cases into *Ph* with the sound of *F*, will not doubt that greater changes in orthography have taken place than the softening of *Peithi* into *Fife*; and that the name of the kingdom of Fife may be nothing more than a softening of the name of the ancient kingdom of the Peithi, or of the Picts.

considerable mural cliffs towards the land.—According to Sir John Sinclair's General Report of Scotland, the number of cultivated acres in this county, about 25 years ago, was 209,226; and of uncultivated, 89,664. Playfair estimates the superficies at 500 square miles, of which about four-fifths are arable. Macculloch, in his 'Statistical Account of the British Empire,' [Vol. I. p. 292,] estimates the total area at 300,800 acres. In the 'Penny Cyclopedia,' the area is stated at 322,560 acres.

The general surface partakes more of the gentle, undulating outline of the middle districts of England, than of those bolder and more striking aspects of Nature which characterize the scenery of Caledonia. The Ochils, which skirt its northern boundary, and the Lomonds, which run nearly parallel to the Ochils, divide the county into three well-defined districts, which—as will be afterwards described—correspond to three equally marked subordinate geognostic formations. These two ranges of hills—which attain their greatest elevation towards the west—are separated by the intervening and finely-wooded valley of Stratheden, in the centre of which the county-town of Cupar is beautifully situated. The ground, on the south of the Lomonds, stretches out in a broad uneven surface towards the Forth; eastwards, there rises an elevated table-land, which forms what is characteristically termed 'the Muirs of Fife,' but which gradually merges in the rich and extensive plains, locally designated 'the East Neuk,' comprising an extent of several parishes.—The Ochils consist of a chain of trap-hills, extending through a course of upwards of 50 miles, gently rising on the south bank of the Tay above Ferry-Port-on-Craig, to about 400 feet, and attaining at the western extremity, in Bencleugh and Dalmyatt, an elevation of nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The saddle-shape, the round-back, and the conical peak, are severally developed in the course of this range; but only in a few instances—as Craig-sparrow, Clatchart, and Craig-in-Crune—do the hills present an abrupt, precipitous front; so that, for the most part, they are either cultivated to the summit, or covered with a rich carpeting of excellent pasturage. Towards the south-eastern district, they break up into several parallel ridges, or small mountain-arms—some of them completely detached—which, with extensive tracts of fertile corn-fields intervening, form an extremely pleasing and diversified contour of country. The whole is intersected by innumerable valleys, some of which form lateral passes into the adjacent plains of Stratheden and Strathearn; and one of them, commencing near the eastern shore, traverses the county as far as Newburgh, in a line almost parallel with the principal chain, when, after a contracted course varying from a few hundred yards to half-a-mile in breadth, it opens suddenly upon the extensive basin in which the loch of Lindores is contained. A little to the westward, on the verge of Strathearn, and near to the celebrated cross of Macduff, the poet still thus glowingly describes the prospect:—

> ——————You do gaze—
> Strangers are wont to do so—on the prospect.
> Yon is the Tay, rolled down from Highland hills,
> That rests his waves, after so rude a race,
> In the fair plains of Gowrie.—Further westward,
> Proud Stirling rises.—Yonder to the east
> Dundee, the gift of God, and fair Montrose;
> And still more northward, lie the ancient towers
> Of Edzell.
>
> *Scott's Macduff's Cross.*

Besides the Tay and Forth, which traverse the confines of this county, there are three rivers of comparatively small dimensions, but of considerable mercantile importance, which flow through the district. These are the Eden, which takes its rise near the western extremity of the shire, in the parish of Strathmiglo, and, after a course of about 18 miles through the entire extent of the valley, falls into the sea at the Guard-bridge, near the bay of St. Andrews; the Leven, which issues from the loch of the same name, and runs along the southern escarpment of the Lomonds; and the Orr, which rises in the south-west corner of the county, and joins the Leven a few miles to the north of Largo bay, into which they pour their united waters: see articles Eden, Leven, and Orr. The portion of the county traversed by the Orr is neither fertile nor interesting; but the vale that is irrigated by the Leven is extremely picturesque; the windings—which are short, abrupt, and frequent—expose unexpectedly to the traveller's eye scattered cottages along the sides of the river, bleachfields, mansion-houses, villages, and coal-works, giving to the whole an extremely lively and animated outline. In addition to these rivers, there are several streams, which, from the shortness of their course, and the small quantity of water they discharge into the sea, do not seem entitled to any particular notice.—The lochs connected with the county are, Loch Fitty, Loch Gelly, Loch Leven, Loch Mill, the Black Loch, Lindores, and Kilconquhar: all of which are well-stocked with pike and perch, and some of them with excellent trout; and generally they are frequented by various species of wild fowl, while their banks are adorned with innumerable tribes of the flowering aquatic plants. Perhaps, however, the most interesting feature, as connected with the general contour and surface of this county, are the Lomonds, which—though described in a separate article—in giving a description of Fife, it would be improper altogether to omit. The eye of the painter Wilkie has often rested with delight upon their fine outline—"mine own blue Lomonds," he calls them; and seen from every spot and corner of the shire, towering majestically above all the surrounding heights, they unquestionably form a grand and interesting object. This ridge consists of an elevated table-land, about 4 miles in length, completely insulated from the neighbouring hills, and has a gentle and gradual slope towards the south, but on the north the acclivity is precipitous and rocky, and springs immediately from the valley of Stratheden to the height of 800 or 900 feet. Two lofty conical peaks surmount both extremities of the ridge, rising, one of them to the additional height of 666, and the other to about 821 feet—thus making what is termed the East law 1,466, and the West law 1,721 feet above the level of the sea. Overlooking the whole county, and the two noble rivers by which it is almost encompassed, with the German ocean to the east, the towers of Stirling and "the lofty Ben-Lomond" to the west, the rugged, serrated outline of the Grampians to the north, and the extensive plains of the Lothians, begirt by the Pentlands and Lammermuirs to the south—the prospect from either summit of these twin hills may vie with any in the kingdom, presenting at once to the eye whatever is necessary to form the beautiful, the picturesque, or the sublime: see The Lomonds. Some of the objects in the immediate vicinity give additional interest to the scene; the palace of Falkland, which lies at the base of the East Peak, is still a place of considerable attraction, and presents no mean specimen of the architectural taste of other days: see Falkland. Loch Leven washes the sloping defiles of the other, where, in the middle of the deep blue lake, may still be observed the ruins of the castle in which the unfortunate Mary Stuart was imprisoned by her subjects: see Loch Leven.

The county of Fife, from the one extremity to the other, is exclusively connected with the independent coal-formation of Werner, and, in his view of the science of geology, the associated strata belong, one and all of them, to the floetz class of rocks. According to the more prevailing notions of recent times, and in conformity with which the terms are less connected with theoretic views, they may be characterized by the appellation of the medial or carboniferous order. The rocks connected with the coal-formation in Fife—proceeding in the descending series—are sandstone, slate clay, bituminous shale, clay-iron-stone, coal, limestone, yellow sandstone, limestone, and old red sandstone. Irregularly mixed up with these, the various members of the trap family are also to be found throughout the length and breadth of the district. The old red sandstone rocks of Fifeshire are of comparatively limited extent, and are almost exclusively confined to its northern division. Some very interesting appearances and sections of the yellow sandstone, along with strata of the coal-field, may be observed in Dura-Den,—a beautiful serpentine valley, which intersects the range of hills from south to north, through which a considerable stream flows, joining the Eden at Dairsie church.—Mountain limestone, as it occurs in Fife, forms a kind of crescent around the out-crop of the coal-field, ranging from the south-west extremity of the county at Broomhall, and passing through the parish of Cleish towards the Lomonds, where it attains an elevation of 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. Its course towards the east is by Forther, Cults, Ceres, Ladadda, Mount Melville, and, after a considerable interruption here, it next emerges at Randerston in the parish of Kingsbarns, on the south-east confines of the county. Between the bounding line now traced, and the frith of Forth on the south, this limestone may be considered as occupying much of the intermediate district, although it has only been brought to the surface, and rendered available for practical purposes, in a few localities along the southern shore: these are at Seafield, Tyrie, Innertiel, Raith, Chapel, and Pittenweem. Besides this bed—which is properly termed the carboniferous—there is another of more limited extent, included among the coal strata, and which, for the sake of distinction, has been termed the upper limestone. From Pettycur to Inverkeithing, the stratified rocks are much intersected and disturbed by those of an igneous origin; and here the student in geology may have boundless scope in which to exercise his imagination as to the ancient condition of things along this interesting coast. The limestone, shale, and sandstone, abound with organic remains, many of which are peculiar to this district.—The coal-metals of Fifeshire are chiefly distinguished by the proportion of bitumen which they yield. Two varieties occur,—the common or caking-coal, which yields about 40 per cent. of bitumen, and emits a considerable quantity of smoke in burning; and the parrot or cannel-coal, which affords about 20 per cent. of bitumen. The former has a splintery, imperfect, conchoidal fracture, and swells in burning; the latter burns with a bright flame, and, generally, during the operation of combustion, decrepitates, and flies into small angular fragments. It is now almost universally employed in the manufacture of gas, and brings, in consequence of its comparative scarceness and the great consumption of that new element of light, much higher prices than any other species of coal. The north out-crop of the coal-measures is towards the Lomonds, Cults, and Dumcarro hills, no portion of this useful mineral having been found beyond this range; but towards the south and west districts of the shire it is most abundantly distributed, sometimes in basins of inconsiderable extent, and in other localities in outstretching continuous beds of indefinite dimensions. Beginning at the west of Fife, and proceeding eastwards, the following coal-works are at present in operation, viz.:—at Torry, Blair, Elgin, Wellwood, Protis, Hallbeath, Crossgates, Fordel, Donibristle, Dundonald, Keltie, Beath, Rashes, Lochgelly, Kippledrae, Cluny, Dunnikier, Dysart, Orr-Bridge, Balbirnie, Rothesfield, Wemyss, Drummochy, Lundin Mill, Grange, Rires, Balcarres, St. Monance, Pittenweem, Kellie, Gilmerton, Largoward, Bungs, Fallfield, Lathockar, Cairlhurlie, Teasess, Ceres, Drumcarro, Kilmux, Carriston, Clatto, and Burnturk. At these different coal-fields there are 62 pits open, and upwards of 2,500 men and boys employed. The extent of surface occupied by the coal metals varies from 6 to about 9 miles in breadth; from Torry to Pittenweem, the south-eastern point of the basin, is 35 miles; and from Blairadam to Drumcarro, along the line of the northern out-crop, is 22 miles. There is thus an area of rather more than 200 square miles included within the coal-field of Fife. Beds of parrot or cannel-coal occur generally in the upper series of the coal-deposits, at Torry, Dysart, Fall-field, Clatto, Teasess, Burnturk, and Kippledrae. At the latter locality there are two seams, separated by a thin layer of shale, and whose average thickness is about 5 feet. It is the thickest deposit of the kind in the island of Great Britain which has as yet been met with. Besides the parrot, a vertical section of a coal-basin frequently exhibits upwards of twenty different seams of the black or common coal used for domestic purposes. These seams vary from a foot to 20 feet in thickness.—Basalt occupies almost exclusively the southern boundary of the shire, along the shores of the Forth, where, at Queensferry, Pettycur, Orchil near Auchtertool, Kincraig hill, Earls-ferry-point, and several other localities to the eastward, it exhibits beautiful specimens of the columnar structure, consisting of small, sometimes of larger, pentagonal masses jointed into one another with the most perfect symmetry and order. Clinkstone generally forms the cap or highest portion of the Ochil ridge, but by no means uniformly so. The Lomonds are capped with greenstone and amygdaloid. Largo law is composed of a greyish-black compact basaltic clinkstone, likewise Hall-hill-craig, and Craighall rock. Between Kincraig and Earls-ferry-point, in a small bay of not more than a mile in extent, the whole series of trappean rocks may be observed, arranged in no systematic order, and scarcely distinguishable at their lines of junction from each other.—The county is partly intersected on the west by the valley of Glen Farg, which opens into Strathearn; here the prevailing rocks are claystone, highly indurated and of a variegated yellow and brownish-red colour; and amygdaloid, which is extremely vesicular, containing cavities from an inch to a quarter of an inch in diameter, and which are filled with green earth, chalcedony, calcareous spar, analcime, quartz, and zeolites. Veins of carbonate of barytes, and carbonate of lime traverse the hills here in every direction, varying from an inch to several feet in thickness, and exhibiting beautiful specimens of crystallization.—Alluvium is confined almost to the north-west section of the county, and the valley of Stratheden, and at a few places along the banks of the Leven and Orr.—The district intervening between Ferry-port-on-Craig and St. Andrews furnishes the only example, in the county, of sand-drift, which, although considerable in extent, does not attain in any part of the line an elevation of more than 40 to 50 feet. Peat-moss exists in greater abundance, and occupies generally the highest table-land in the district: Brunshiels towards the east,

and Mossmorran situated in the south-western division, are the most extensive. Mossmorran is about 1,200 acres in extent, and in some places about 25 feet in depth. It abounds with adders, some of which are three feet in length.—In Stratheden there are extensive accumulations of diluvium. From the church of Collessie to the river Eden, and through a range of several miles to the east and west, the bottom of the valley is filled to an unknown depth with the debris of the old red sandstone, generally consisting of small gravelly fragments. The high table-land at Mugdrum, near Newburgh, is composed entirely of diluvium, as well as the sloping ground on which the town stands. The valley, which commences at the rock of Clatchart, and stretches eastwards, is filled with the same; and to the combined action of the currents which swept along the northern and southern acclivities of the Ochils—through the valleys of Stratheden, Lindores, and the Tay—we would be disposed to ascribe those vast accumulations of sand and gravel which occur on the western confines of the parishes of Leuchars and Forgan. This county furnishes two interesting examples of sub-marine forests, which are both situated in this deposit, the one at Largo bay, and the other at Flisk. They are placed within the limits of the tide, and are covered at high-water to the depth of nearly 10 feet. They consist of the roots of trees, imbedded in a peat-moss which rests upon a bed of clay of unknown depth.

Anciently this county was of much greater extent than it now is. Under the names of Fife, and Fothrik, or Forthrif,* the whole tract of land lying between the rivers and friths of Forth and Tay appears to have been comprehended; including, besides what now constitutes the county, Monteith, the lordship of Strathearn, Clackmannanshire, the shire of Kinross, and that portion of Perthshire which borders on the Forth. From the great extent and value of this district, and from its forming so important a portion of the Pictish dominions, it unquestionably received, at an early period, its popular appellation of 'the Kingdom of Fife,'—a name still fondly cherished by its sons, especially those to whom distance renders still more dear the place of their nativity. At different periods, the extent of 'the kingdom' was diminished; and so early as 1426, the district of Kinross was formed into a distinct county. In the time of Buchanan—who wrote towards the end of the following century—the county seems to have been reduced nearly to its present dimensions. "The rest of the country," says he, speaking of this district, "the ambition of man has divided into several stewartries, as the stewartry of Clackmannan, of Culross, and of Kinross." A farther dismemberment, however, took place in 1685, when the parishes of Portmoak, Cleish, and Tullibole, were disjoined from Fife, and, with some lands separated from Perthshire, incorporated with the shire of Kinross.—The sheriff-depute is judge-ordinary of the county, and has two substitutes; one of whom holds courts at Cupar, the county-town, and the other at Dunfermline. Formerly there was only one sheriff-substitute, and the courts were held at Cupar for the whole county; but the great distance of Dunfermline, and its importance as a manufacturing town, led to the division of the county into two districts, the eastern and western, and the appointment of a substitute for each. By a recent act, the sheriff is authorized to hold circuits through the county for the decision of small debts: for which purpose courts are held on certain fixed days at St. Andrews, Kirkcaldy, Colinsburgh, Auchtermuchty, and Newburgh.

* See Note, p. 590.

The justices-of-the-peace hold courts of petty sessions at stated intervals, or when business requires it; and quarter-sessions, where appeals are heard from the petty session, four times in the year, in the months of March, May, August, and October. They also hold courts under the small debt act, for the recovery of sums under £5 sterling; and for public convenience, the county is divided into districts, courts being held at Cupar, Auchtermuchty, St. Andrews, Anstruther, and Colinsburgh, Kirkcaldy, and Dunfermline. The commissary of the commissariat of Fife also holds his courts at Cupar; but the jurisdiction of this officer is now exceedingly reduced from what it once was.—The county contains eighteen royal burghs, the magistrates of which possess, within the bounds of their several royalties, a civil jurisdiction much the same as that of the judge-ordinary of the shire. There are besides, several burghs-of-barony, the bailies of which possess a very limited civil jurisdiction, and have the power of punishing assaults, batteries, and such like crimes committed within the barony.—Among the more important of the courts now abolished, were that of the steward of the stewartry of Fife, held heritably by the Duke of Athole, and in compensation for which he claimed and obtained the sum of £1,200 sterling at its abolition; that of the bailie of the regality of Dunfermline, for which the Marquis of Tweeddale received £2,672 7s. sterling; that of the bailie of the regality of St. Andrews, for which the Earl of Crawford received £3,000 sterling; that of the regality of Aberdour, for which the Earl of Morton received £93 2s. sterling; that of the regality of Pittenweem, for which Sir John Anstruther of Anstruther obtained £202 15s. 3d. sterling; that of the regality of Lindores, for which Antonia Barclay of Collerny, and Mr. Harry Barclay, her husband, obtained £215 sterling; and the regality of Balmerinoch, which was not valued, as it was forfeited to the Crown by the accession of Lord Balmerinoch to the rebellion in 1745. It is obvious, therefore, that in ancient times the inhabitants of Fife were well provided with courts of law, whatever they may have been with regard to the administration of justice.—This county is represented in parliament by one member. The constituency, in 1839, was 2,967; in 1840, 3,006. For convenience at elections, the county has been divided into different districts, and the polling-places for these districts are Cupar, St. Andrews, Crail, Auchtermuchty, Kirkcaldy, and Dunfermline. Before the Union, in 1707, this county sent four members to the Scottish parliament. Two sets of royal burghs within this county also send a member each to parliament. By the reform bill Cupar, St. Andrews, Easter and Wester Anstruther, Pittenweem, Kilrenny, and Crail, elect one member; Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Kinghorn, and Bruntisland, elect another; and Dunfermline and Inverkeithing are conjoined with the Stirling district of burghs in the election of a third. The total constituency of these burghs, independent of that for the county, is about 2,000. This county, therefore, has its fair share in the representation of Scotland in the British parliament.*

* Before the Union, however, Fife had a much larger share in the appointment of the members of the Scottish parliament. The thirteen royal burghs above-named, which are now represented by three members, then sent each a separate commissioner to parliament; so that, including the four knights of the shire, Fife was represented by seventeen members. No other county of Scotland was represented to the same extent. Perthshire, which had the largest share after Fife, sent nine members to parliament; Dumfries-shire, eight; Lanarkshire, seven; Ayrshire, six; Edinburghshire, six; the county of Caithness only two; and the large county of Sutherland only three members. Besides the royal burghs which returned commissioners, Fife had five other royal burghs, Falkland, Auchtermuchty, Newburgh, Earlsferry, and St. Monance, which never ex-

The county contains sixty-one *quoad civilia* parishes, distributed into four presbyteries, and which together form the provincial synod of Fife, viz:—

*Cupar Presbytery.*
Cupar
Kettle
Balmerino
Dunbog
Logie
Newburgh
Abdie
Strathmiglo
Moonzie
Ceres
Cult
Kilmany
Flisk
Criech
Monimail
Collessie
Auchtermuchty
Dairsie
Falkland

*St. Andrews Presbytery.*
St. Andrews
St. Leonards
Leuchars
Cameron
Ferry-Port-on-Craig
Forgan or St. Fillans
Abercromby or St. Monance
Anstruther, Easter
Anstruther, Wester
Pittenweem
Kilrenny
Elie
Crail
Kingsbarns
Kemback
Denino
Kilconquhar
Carnbee
Largo
Newburn

*Kirkcaldy Presbytery.*
Kirkcaldy
Bruntisland
Kennoway
Markinch
Sconie or Leven
Leslie
Kinglassie
Dysart
Kinghorn
Auchtertool
Auchterderran
Abbotshall
Wemyss
Ballingray

*Dunfermline Presbytery.*
Dunfermline
Saline
Dalgetty
Beath
Carnock
Torryburn
Aberdour
Inverkeithing

Besides these sixty-one parishes, a portion of the parish of Abernethy, and part of the parish of Arngask, are in the shire of Fife, though in the presbytery of Perth. The presbytery of Kirkcaldy includes, besides the parishes in Fife, the parish of Portmoak, which is in Kinross-shire. The presbytery of Dunfermline includes three parishes in Kinross-shire—Beith, Orwell, and Kinross, and the parish of Culross, which is in Perthshire. The several presbyteries meet regularly at their respective seats of Cupar, St. Andrews, Kirkcaldy, and Dunfermline; and the synod meets alternately at Cupar and Kirkcaldy, and occasionally at St. Andrews and Dunfermline. The number of recently erected *quoad sacra* parishes within the synod of Fife, is twelve.—The number of parochial schools, in 1834, was 55, attended by about 4000 children; of schools not parochial, 223, attended by 10,000 children.

As Fife is remarkable for the number of its royal burghs, its burghs-of-barony, and its populous villages, so is it also for the number of its landed proprietors. This seems to have attracted the notice of Pennant, the tourist, who is quite enthusiastic in his description of the county. "Permit me," says he, "to take a review of the Peninsula of Fife, a county so populous, that, excepting the environs of London, scarcely one in South Britain can vie with it; fertile in soil, abundant in cattle, happy in collieries, in iron-stone, in lime and freestone; blest in manufactures; the property remarkably well divided, none exceedingly powerful to distress, and often to depopulate a county,—most of the fortunes of a useful mediocrity. The number of towns is, perhaps, unparalleled in an equal tract of coast; for the whole shore, from Crail to Culross, about 40 English miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages."* Such is the account given of Fife by a celebrated English tourist 68 years ago; and, so far as regards the number of the landed proprietors, the division of the property, and the number of the towns and villages, it is still applicable. But if Pennant so much admired the agriculture and the manufactures of that period, how much more would his admiration be increased could he perceive the state of improvement to which they have now attained! The valued rent of the county is £363,464 13s. 4d. Scots,† proportioned among the different districts in the following manner:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cupar | £ 93,535 | 13 | 4 Scots. |
| St. Andrews | 126,013 | 0 | 0 |
| Kirkcaldy | 87,664 | 16 | 8 |
| Dunfermline, | 56,250 | 13 | 4 |

The annual value of real property in the county in 1815, according to the last return for the property-tax, was £405,770 sterling. Taking this at twenty years' purchase as the average for the whole, the value of the heritable property in the county at that time would be, according to this return, £8,115,400. In 1811, the land rent was estimated at £335,290.—The population of Fife appears to be upon the increase, though not so rapidly as in some other parts of Scotland. In 1801, the total population was 93,743; in 1811, it was 101,272; in 1821, 114,550; and in 1831, 128,800. The rate of increase during these periods was 8 per cent. for the first, 13 per cent. for the second, and 12 per cent. for the third. If we take a medium between the first and last of these rates, say 10 per cent. as the increase since 1831, we may consider the population at present as amounting to 141,680; but this is probably too much for the general average throughout the county, as although it may have been much greater in some places, in other parishes the population may be considered as almost stationary.

The progress of agriculture in Fife has been very great since the end of the 18th century. About four-fifths of the county is considered as arable land; and it is at present under the management of intelligent, active, and judicious agriculturists. Indeed, the agriculture of the county is behind no other, and far in advance of that of many of the counties of Scotland. Previous to 1790, the farmers generally lived in low smoky houses, badly lighted, and having no other divisions but those made by the large wooden bedsteads, which formed what was called a but and a ben. The offices were then also, as was to be expected, mean and deficient in the extreme. The farmers of that period wanted, in many instances, the capital, as they were deficient in the intelligence and energy, to engage in and effect profitable improvements. All this, however, is now happily altered. The agriculturists of the present day are, with little exception, all capitalists; and, from their more enlarged education and higher intelligence, are enabled to adopt every improvement in the management of their land, and to take advantage of every new market which the general improvement of modern times has opened up to them. The farm-houses are now all of a superior description, and the farm-offices are, many of them, models for convenience. Drainage has been conducted in Fife on a very extensive scale, and the appearance of the county has, in consequence, been greatly improved, while its productions have been increased and benefited in quality. Several pretty extensive lochs and marshes, which were formerly profitless to the proprietor, have been completely drained, and the ground they occupied put under tillage. Furrow-draining, where thought necessary, has been adopted, and is in many instances still extending with great advantage. The old breed of horses, which was small and unsightly, and ill-fitted for either draught or saddle, has almost entirely disappeared; and the breed of horses now

their privilege; and it has not been restored to any of them by the reform bill. Besides the large share which Fife possessed in the appointment of the commons portion of the Scottish council of the Scottish nation, no other county was represented to the same extent by the hereditary portion of that body. In the Scottish parliament, before the Union, twenty-two noblemen, more or less connected with this county, were entitled to take their seat in that assembly.

* Tour in Scotland, 1772, Part II. p. 212.

† £30,282 1s. 1⅓d., sterling

used for agricultural purposes will vie, either in power or appearance, with those used in any county in Scotland. The Fife breed of cattle has long been celebrated both for feeding and for the dairy; but it is to be regretted, that injudicious crossing has, in many instances, injured instead of improving this excellent breed of cattle.* The evil, however, has been ascertained, and exertions are making to encourage the cultivation of the pure native breed. The increased cultivation of turnips has greatly increased the feeding of sheep, which are generally allowed to eat off the crop, to the advantage of the land, and the profit of the agriculturist.

The cultivation of oats is more extensive in Fife than that of any other sort of grain. Oats are better suited both to the soil and climate; and oatmeal is the principal article of food among the middle and lower classes. The quantity of land annually sown with this kind of grain, cannot be computed at less than 30,000 acres; and, in general, it turns out a very profitable crop. Barley is cultivated in Fife to a very considerable extent, and more so now than at any former period. The vast number of distilleries, both here and in Perthshire and Clackmannanshire, insure a ready market to the grower; and the consequent high price is a strong inducement to the farmer to sow every field with barley that will produce any thing like a crop. The long-eared barley, with two rows, is universally cultivated on all lands which lie low and warm, and are under an improved state of husbandry. It produces larger grain, and of a better quality, than the common bear; and being stronger and harder in the straw, is not so apt to lodge. Wheat appears to have been anciently more generally cultivated in Fifeshire than at a later period. In the statements of the revenues of some of the old monasteries, it appears that wheat was delivered as rent by the farmers,—produced, no doubt, from lands upon which, half-a-century ago, nobody would have attempted to rear a crop of that kind. During the last forty years, however, the cultivation of wheat has been rapidly extending, and has uniformly kept pace with the improvements in agriculture. Many parts of the county are well-adapted for this valuable grain, and crops of wheat are frequently reared here equal to any produced in the richest counties of England. Beans and pease are cultivated to the extent of 6,000 acres annually. Potatoes may be said to constitute one-third part of the food of the common people in Scotland for eight months in the year. On every farm in Fife a considerable quantity is planted, both for family-use and for sale. As this county abounds in small towns and villages, a much greater quantity, in proportion, is raised in their immediate vicinity than upon farms that are more remote. Many farmers, too, are in the habit of letting small portions of land to such villagers as have none of their own. This is a most beneficial practice. The land being let only for one season, and well-manured with ashes and street-soil, or with dung when it can be got, is thus properly cleaned, brings the farmer a good rent, and prepares the soil for a succeeding crop. The quantity of land annually under potatoes cannot be less than 7,000 acres. Turnips are general all over the county, except in the immediate vicinity of villages, where they are exposed to the depredations of juvenile intruders. Few counties in Scotland, at one time, cultivated more flax than Fife; but the almost u versal adoption of cotton-goods has, in a great me sure, abolished the practice, excepting a small pat annually to supply family deficiencies. Nay, so proprietors, from an opinion that flax is an impov ishing crop, because it yields no manure for the grou have introduced clauses into their leases prohibiting more to be sown than is merely necessary for the f mer's family. On almost every farm, rye grass, red and white clovers are cultivated; and stro heavy crops of hay are produced in suitable seaso

One great advantage possessed by the Fife agricult rists over those of more inland counties, is, that th is not a farm in the county 10 miles distant fro sea-port. They have, therefore, the important ben of water-carriage, and are enabled, with ease, to se their produce to Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Lond The introduction of steam-navigation has also b of great advantage; and the execution of the projec railway from Kinghorn to Ferry-port-on-Craig, w minor branches, will greatly benefit the whole coun The size of the farms ranges from 50 to 500 ac The lands, with the exception of grass parks wit gentlemen's enclosures, are all let on lease, usually 19 years. The rents, where paid in money, are v ous, rising from £1 to £5, and in some few locali higher; but in many instances now, a grain-ren paid, regulated by the fiar-prices of the county, wh are fixed yearly by the sheriff. It is to be regre that thorn hedges are not so prevalent for enclos as in some other counties: stone walls being m extensively used, and being preferred for this p pose, though neither possessing the beauty nor affo ing the warmth of the other. Farm-yard dung i important manure; and a straw-yard is considere a most valuable appendage to a farm-yard; but bo dust is coming into general use, and mills for gri ing the bones have been erected in different part the county. Swine are fed to a considerable ext not only by the farmers, but by the villagers; of years they have been purchased by dealers or age slaughtered, and sent by steam to the London mar Rabbits are in many places protected, and their s yield a considerable revenue. The quantity of pige is quite unexampled elsewhere. It has been ca lated that the county of Fife contains nearly t hundred dovecots. This may be accounted fo the great number of proprietors in the county have each erected a dovecot near his mansion.— climate of Fife is accounted unfavourable for the duction of the larger fruits. There are, howe within the county, many extensive and elegant dens where these are reared in great perfection; few gardens are rented for the purpose of expo their produce to the public. In the vicinity of K caldy about 20 acres are occupied in this way. natural wood is to be found in Fife, excepting s trifling spots unworthy of particular notice. Ar the mansion-houses of proprietors some small tations of ash, elm, fir, lime, and oak are to be s particularly on the estates of Rankeillor, Craigro and a few others. As the want of shelter is o the chief inconveniences under which their co labours, and as it is much exposed to winds fro east, north-east, and south-east, the utmost at tion ought to be paid to this mode of improve Indeed, proprietors, sensible of this, have of late y begun to plant tracts of barren ground, and d commons; and the most beneficial effects to county may at no distant period be expected to sult from these operations.

The principal manufacture in Fife has long that of linen, which, from small beginnings, has dually increased to its present great import Many mills have been erected—and these are stil

* Black is the prevailing colour of the Fifeshire cattle. They are small horned, and easily fattened; and at Smithfield bring a higher price than almost any other kind. In general they weigh from 30 to 50 or 60 Dutch stones when ready for the knife. From 10 to 14 Scotch pints of milk per day, at the best of the season, is the ordinary produce of a good Fife cow. For about twenty-six weeks annually she will produce from 7 to 9 pounds of butter each week. But the dairy is not the chief object with the farmers of this county, excepting in the vicinity of towns.

easing—for the spinning of tow and flax into differ-
nt qualities of yarn. The cloths woven are of vari-
us kinds: sail-cloth, bed-ticking, brown linen, dow-
s, duck, checks, shirting, and table-linen. The da-
ask manufacture of Dunfermline is probably unequal-
d in the world, for the beauty of its design, and the
ill with which it is executed. The cotton-manu-
cture has never been an object of the expenditure
capital in this county; but many workmen are em-
oyed in this manufacture for Glasgow houses. Iron-
unding and the making of machinery is carried on
different places. Salt is still manufactured in the
unty, though not to the extent it formerly was.
he tanning of leather is also carried on in two or
ree localities. Bricks and tiles are made for local
e; and earthenware and china manufactured to
me extent. Coach-building is likewise carried on.
ere are breweries in almost every village for the
nufacture of beer, and at some of these strong ale
good quality is made. There are three pretty ex-
sive distilleries, which afford the farmer a ready
rket for his barley. Ship-building also forms a
rt of the trade of the county.

The weights and measures of this county, before
act for the equalization of these, were Tron,
koning 16 Scots Troy lbs. to the stone, and 20
oy ozs. to the lb., for wool, butter, cheese, hides,
l other home-productions. Dutch for butcher-
at—except in Kirkcaldy presbytery, where Tron
s used—meal, foreign flax, and hemp, iron and
tch goods. Avoirdupois for groceries. The stone
flax was 22 lbs. avoirdupois. The measure for
eat, pease, and beans, was a firlot, containing
74.888 cubic inches; or 1 fir. 3 mutchkins standard-
asure, being 35.29 per cent. better. For oats,
ley, and malt, the firlot containing 3308.928 cubic
hes; and was 1 firlot 1 pint, or 3.225 per cent.
ter than the standard. Home-made woollen cloth
l by the ell of 37¼ inches.

n concluding this general summary of the county
Fife, we shall lay before our readers the opinion
Mr. Hill, the commissioner for inspecting prisons in
otland, on the state of crime in this shire. "There
he says, "but little crime at present in Fifeshire,
much less than formerly. The most common
nces at this time are assaults, and other disturban-
of the peace, and petty thefts. These offences are
mitted chiefly by young persons between the age
2 and 30, most of whom are inhabitants of the
nty. It is observed, that there are but few regular
o-servants among the offenders. The most seri-
offences are committed by vagrants and other
ngers. Almost all the assaults arise from drunken-
; and this, including the desire to obtain the means
ndulgence in drunkenness, is the cause of many of
thefts. Such of the parents of the criminals as are
wn are most of them of bad character, or are at least
lectful of their children. In the western district
as stated, that many of the young thieves are or-
as, and that, as a class, the criminals there are in-
or to others in education and intelligence. Among
offences that have become less common than for-
ly, are housebreaking, forgery, and child-murder.
the other hand, there have been some violent dis-
ances at the elections lately, which did not
ur formerly." The law-commissioners were so
h struck with the paucity of crime in Fifeshire,
they applied to the sheriff for information on
subject, and this led to an application to the
iff-substitute of the eastern division, for an ac-
t of the preventive police, which had been or-
zed under his direction. This police was estab-
d at the time of the cholera; and, in the first
nce, extended to the Cupar district only. Its
ct was to rid the place of vagrants, in order to prevent the introduction of the cholera; and it worked so efficiently, that between 300 and 400 vagrants were either removed or prevented from entering in the course of one month. The inhabitants of the other parts of the county, desirous of partaking in the advantages of these arrangements, applied to Mr. Jamieson for his assistance, and, at their request, he organized a preventive police for the whole county, and this has continued in operation ever since. There are in all about 20 men, including the superintendent, and the total cost is rather more than £600 sterling a-year, which sum is paid from the county-rates. Mr. Jamieson considers the present force insufficient for the full development of the plan, but it has been calculated that even on its present footing, the police effects a saving to the county of £10,000 sterling a-year: estimating the cost of each vagrant, in his alternate character of a beggar and a thief, at one shilling a-day only. In confirmation of the general belief that much of the crime is committed by vagrants, it may be stated that, with every diminution of the number of vagrants in Fifeshire, there has been a reduction in the amount of crime.

The aboriginal inhabitants of Fife were Celts; and here, as in other parts of Europe, the names of the more remarkable natural features of the country, as well as of most of the towns, demonstrate the fact. At the period of the Roman invasion, the peninsula between the Forth and the Tay was inhabited by the Horestii, one of those tribes who peopled ancient Caledonia. The district inhabited by this tribe included the modern shires of Fife, Clackmannan, and Kinross, the eastern part of Strathearn, and the country lying westward of the Tay as far as the river Brand. It does not appear that the Horestii had any towns within the bounds of what now constitutes Fife. Their chief towns were Alauna, Lindum on the river Allan, and Victoria on the river Earn; and here the Romans afterwards had stations on the great military way which led north-east towards Ptoroton or Burghhead, on the Murray frith. Hill forts, however, were numerous, all over the county, and the remains of several of these are still to be traced. On Dunearn hill there was a British fort of great strength, which soon yielded to the art of the Romans. Upon Carneil hill, near Carnock, the Horestii had another fort, which had in all probability been in possession of the Romans, as in 1774, upon opening some tumuli on the hill, several urns were found containing Roman coins. About 1¼ mile north from Carnock there was a fort on a hill called Craigluscar; and 3 miles north-north-west there was one on Saline hill, and another at no great distance below. The situation of several others can also still be traced on the heights in the northern part of the parish of Strathmiglo, as well as on the hills near Newburgh.

In the year 78 of the Christian era, Agricola took the command of the Roman provinces in Britain. The year 79 he appears chiefly to have spent in subduing and endeavouring to civilize portions of the south. In the year 80, he left Mancunium—the Manchester of the present time—with the intention of penetrating into the north by the western coast. Having overrun the whole of this country between the Solway and the friths of Clyde and Forth, he began to turn his attention to the countries lying to the north of the Forth. He ordered his fleet to survey the northern shores of the Forth, and to sound the harbours; and setting out with his army, crossed the frith at its most contracted part now known as Queensferry. He thus in the year 83 entered the country of the Horestii. The Caledonian Britons from the higher regions, aware of the object of the Roman general, began offensive operations by attack-

ing the forts which Agricola left behind him; and in doing so, created considerable terror in their enemies. Agricola being informed that it was the intention of the Caledonians to attack him on all sides, in a country with which he was unacquainted, divided his army into three divisions. It seems probable that with one of these divisions he marched to Carnock, near which are still to be traced the remains of two Roman military stations. From thence he pushed forward the 9th legion to Loch Orr, about 2 miles from Loch Leven. Here the Romans pitched their camp, having two ranges of hills in front, the Cleish range on their left, and Bennarty hill on their right.* In his operations in Fife, and in securing his various stations in that country, Agricola spent the remaining portion of the year 83; the commencement of the succeeding year was occupied in obtaining information of the movements of his enemies, and the nature of the country he was about to invade. During this period, he was supplied with provisions from his fleet upon the Forth; and by means of it had regular communication with his garrisons on the opposite shore. In the summer of the year 84, Agricola left the country of the Horestii, on his proposed expedition to the north, sending his fleet round the coast for the purpose of alarming his enemies. He appears in his march to have followed the course of the Devon, and turning from Glendevon to the right, through the opening in the Ochil hills, to have passed through Gleneagles. Proceeding between Blackford and Auchterarder, he advanced towards the Grampians, which he had seen at a distance as he defiled through the Ochils. Marching onward to the moor of Ardoch, he came upon the Caledonian army within the territory of the Damnii. The Caledonians, who were thus encamped at the foot of the Grampians, amounted to 30,000 men, under the command of Galgacus,—a general who seems well-entitled to all the praise which Tacitus has bestowed upon him. Here an obstinate battle ensued, in which the greatest bravery was displayed on both sides. Night alone put an end to the engagement, but the victory fell to the side of discipline and skill. The Caledonians retired into the distant recesses of their nearly impervious country; and Agricola, unable to make any important use of the victory he had obtained, led his army back to the borders of the country of the Horestii. Taking hostages from them for their future tranquillity, he conducted his troops into winter-quarters on the south of the Forth. His navy he ordered to sail round the island, ostensibly on a voyage of discovery, but no doubt also with the view of intimidation. Having sailed as far as Richborough, the fleet returned to the Forth to winter. Thus ended the campaigns of Agricola in Britain. In the proceedings, in connection with the different Roman invasions of Caledonia, the early inhabitants of Fife bore their part, first under the name of Horestii, and afterwards under that of Vecturiones, a tribe of the people called Picts.

The history of the Picts extends from 446, the period at which the Romans left Britain, till 843, when their government was overthrown by the Scots. The kingdom of the Picts seem to have extended throughout the whole of the eastern coast, and the central portion of Scotland, north of the Roman wall; and in the north to have reached from sea to sea. The county of Fife, and the lower portion of Perthshire and Angus, formed the most important portion of their territory; and here it was more extensively peopled than in the more central or northern parts. Their capital appears originally to have been at Forteviot in Strathearn; and afterwards at Abernethy on the borders of the county of Fife. The Picts were instructed in the truths of Christianity by Columba, towards the close of the 6th century. Ternan is said to have been the first bishop among the Picts, and to have resided at Abernethy, the Pictish capital. Columba, having instituted a monastery of Culdees in the island of Iona, which he had received for that purpose from the Pictish king, set the example of forming such monastic societies throughout different parts of North Britain. About the year 700, the island in Loch Leven was bestowed on St. Serf, and the Culdees residing there and serving God. Setting aside the fable of St. Regulus having landed at St. Andrews about the year 365, as a monkish legend, there is absolute certainty that the Culdees had a settlement there in the 9th century; and such was the fame they had attained in the 10th century, that Constantine III. took up his residence among them, and died in 943, a member, or according to Winton, abbot of their monastery. At Dunfermline there was an early Culdee establishment formed, as there was also at Kirkcaldy; and, according to Winton, Bridei, the son of Derili, founded one at Culross, about the year 700. St. Serf, we are informed by Winton resided here for many years before he went to Loch Leven; and by the same authority we are informed that he afterwards went there, where he died and was buried. Here St. Mungo, the supposed founder of the see of Glasgow, was for some time a disciple, previous to his removing to the West. There was another society of Culdees at Portmoak, near Loch Leven.

The union of the Scots and Picts brought the whole of Pictavia, and of course Fife, under the government of the Scottish kings. In 881 the Danes entered the Forth, and made a descent upon the shores of Fife. There they were bravely encountered by Constantine, who was, however, unfortunately killed near Crail. During the reign of Kenneth III., the Danes entered the Tay with a numerous fleet, their object appearing to be the plunder of Forteviot or Dunkeld. Kenneth, with such chiefs as he could hastily collect together, met them at Luncarty, near Perth, where a furious conflict ensued. The right wing of the Scottish army was commanded by Malcolm, the Tanist, and Prince of Cumberland; the left by Duncan, the Maormor of Athol; while the centre was led by Kenneth himself. The contest was long and doubtful. The two wings of the Scottish army at first gave way before the Danes; but rallying behind the centre they renewed the fight, and the Danes in their turn were compelled to yield. The result of this well-fought field freed for a time the shores of the Tay and Forth from the formidable foes who had so long infested them. Their incursions were renewed, however, during subsequent reigns. Indeed tradition even yet recollects with horror the various conflicts which the inhabitants of Fife had from time to time to maintain with the Danish rovers; and the Statistical accounts inform us that the skeletons which have been on various occasions found upon the shore, from the river Leven to the eastern extremity of Largo bay, are regarded by the people as the remains of the heroes who fell in these conflicts. During the reign of Duncan, who had ascended the Scottish throne in 1033, Sueno, king of Norway, is said to have invaded Fife, and a sharp fight attended with considerable slaughter took place, in which the Norwegians obtained the victory. Some auxiliaries under his brother Knute, are said to have arrived at Kinghorn, where they were vanquished by Banquo

* The remains of this military station are still to be traced. Its form is nearly square. Portions of it have been levelled and defaced; but on the north and west sides, there still exist three rows of ditches, and a like number of ramparts composed of earth and stone. The circumference of this work is about 2,020 feet.

Thane of Lochaber, many of their leaders slain, and the rest compelled to fly to their ships. These statements, however, are the invention of Boethius, and were unknown to Fordun, who preceded him. The short reign of Duncan is known to have been but little disturbed with foreign invasion, and Banquo, the thane of Lochaber, is a character unknown in real history. He is indebted to Boethius for his existence, and to Shakspeare for the celebrity which he has attained. Duncan was assassinated at Bothgowanan, near Elgin, by Macbeth,* the Maormor of Ross.

After an arduous struggle of two years, Malcolm ascended the throne of his father Duncan; and was for some time occupied in rewarding those who had supported him in his efforts, and in gaining over those who had opposed him. We are told of his bounty to Macduff, who rendered him such signal service; but of its extent we have no direct evidence. It appears certain, however, that in very early times, the Maormors or Earls of Fife were entitled, 1st, to place the king of Scotland on the inaugural stone; 2d, to lead the van of the king's army into battle; and, 3d, to enjoy the privilege of a sanctuary to the clan Macduff. During the reign of Edward the Confessor, Malcolm seems to have cultivated peace with England, while he had yet but a slight hold of the affections of his people; and in 1059 he is said even to have paid Edward a visit. In 1066 Tostig, the brother of Harold, found safety with Malcolm, after flying from Stanford-bridge; and in 1068 Edgar Ætheling with his sister Margaret, sought the same shelter from the cruelty of William the Norman. Shortly after her arrival Malcolm married this lady; and thus formed a connexion with the royal blood of the Saxon kings of England: see article DUNFERMLINE. Malcolm III., who had resided long in England, gave great encouragement to the settlement of Saxons in his dominions. His queen unquestionably brought several of her relations and domestics with her; the cruel policy of William the Conqueror drove many Saxons to seek refuge in Scotland; and Malcolm, during his incursions into Northumberland and Durham, carried away so many young men and women captive, that we are informed by an English historian, "that for many years they were to be found in every Scottish village, nay, in every Scottish hovel." It must not be supposed, however, that this attempt at Saxon colonization had any great influence among the Celtic people of Scotland; for it appears that, at Malcolm's death, great numbers of these strangers were driven from the country. It was during the subsequent reigns of Malcolm's sons, and their immediate successors, that the Saxons and Normans began effectually to press back the Celtic people; and to introduce new manners and customs, and new laws. There is every reason to believe that during the reign of Malcolm, the east coast of Scotland had begun to enjoy the advantage of some trading intercourse with foreign nations, as he is said to have imported rich dresses for himself and his nobles. Agriculture, however, was yet in a rude state; and, notwithstanding that the forests of Scotland had been extensively destroyed by the Romans, they still covered large tracts in every district. In Fife the principal forests were those of Cardenie, Eweth, and Black-Ironside. From these the proprietors received a considerable source of revenue in the noble timber which they contained, and the deer and other animals of the chase with which they abounded. In many instances, however, large portions of the forests had been cleared, and brought under cultivation; but the savage animals which still infested the country,—the wolf, the bear, the wild boar, and the bison,—must have often proved destructive enemies to the husbandman.

The origin of the division of Scotland into counties or shires is not very distinctly marked; and indeed it appears to have taken place at different periods in the various districts of the country. The title of Earl, which was long associated with the jurisdiction of a county, is of Saxon origin; and could not therefore have been introduced until after the Saxon colonization had been pretty extensive. During Celtic times, the different divisions of the country appear to have been governed by chiefs, under the title of Maormor; and accordingly we have the Maormors of Ross, of Strathearn, of Moray, and of Fife. In subsequent times, these titles gave place to the Saxon title of Earl; and in imitation of the Saxon divisions, the shire was gradually introduced. Macduff, who lent his powerful assistance to Malcolm Canmore, is alleged to have been the 1st Earl of Fife: but it would be absurd to suppose that he, a Celtic chief, was ever designated by this Saxon title. He was Maormor of the district; and must have been a nobleman of great power and influence. The period of Macduff's death is unknown; but he was succeeded, it is said, by his son Dufagan, who flourished in the reign of Alexander I., although many doubt his existence. Constantine succeeded, and has been styled by genealogists 3d Earl. He is said to have died in 1129, about five years after the accession of David I. to the throne. To Constantine succeeded his eldest son, Gillimichel Macduff, of whom Sibbald says, that he has found him witnessing many charters of David. He died in 1139. The next lord of this district is Duncan, who is said to have witnessed charters of David I. and Malcolm IV. In 1152, when Earl Henry died, Malcolm, his eldest son, who was then in his 11th year, was sent by his grandfather, in a solemn progress, under the guardianship of the Earl of Fife. David I. died in 1153, and Earl Duncan in the following year; after he had performed for the youthful Malcolm the ceremony of placing him on the inaugural stone, at his coronation. Duncan was succeeded by his son Duncan II., who is often named in charters of Malcolm IV. and William. He was, in 1175, associated with

* The wonderful fictions of Shakspeare have thrown an interest and a celebrity around this usurper, which time cannot now diminish; and which the real facts of his history, however clearly they had been narrated, could never have produced. Seizing the blood-stained sceptre of the unhappy Duncan, he appears to have been desirous to supply any defect in his title to the throne by a vigorous and useful administration. During his reign, the chieftains who might have disturbed it, were either overawed by his power, or held in subjection by his valour; the commons were attached by abundance of provisions, and the strict and equal distribution of justice; and the clergy rendered favourable by grants of land and other gifts. The crime by which he had acquired his power, however, haunted him amidst all his prosperity, and a constant sense of insecurity at length produced rigour and even tyranny. The injuries which he had inflicted on Macduff, the Maormor of Fife, created in him a powerful enemy; and prompted Malcolm, the son of Duncan, to attempt the redressing of the wrongs of all. With the assistance of his relation, Siward, Earl of Northumberland, a powerful baron, Malcolm entered Scotland with a numerous army in 1054, and penetrated, in all probability, to Dunsinane. In this expedition he was eagerly joined by Macduff and the men of Fife. At Dunsinane they were met by Macbeth, and a furious conflict ensued. In spite of all his bravery the usurper was overcome, and forced to retire to the north, where he had still numerous friends. The Earl of Northumberland, whose son had been killed in the battle at Dunsinane, returned home in 1055, and died the same year at York. Malcolm, however, continued the contest with Macbeth, who was at length killed in 1056 by Macduff, who thus revenged his own wrongs, and rendered an important service to the son of Duncan. This is said to have occurred at Lumphanan, where, about a mile from the church, a cairn about forty yards in circumference is still pointed out, called Macbeth's cairn. There are several smaller cairns in its neighbourhood. Lulach, the son of the lady Gruoch, the wife of Macbeth, by her first husband, Gilcomgain, the Maormor of Moray, ascended the vacant throne of his step-father; but he occupied it only a few months, being slain in a battle which ensued with Malcolm, at Essie in Strathbogie, on the 3d April, 1057.

privileges granted by Malcolm Canmore to Macduff, was now omitted for the first time. In 1385, France, anxious to attack England on her own ground, sent an expedition to Scotland under John de Vienne, Admiral of France, for the purpose of co-operating with the Scots. This experienced leader arrived in the Forth with 1,000 knights, esquires, and men-at-arms, the flower of the French army, besides a body of cross-bowmen and common soldiers, forming altogether an army of 2,000 men. He carried also with him 1,400 suits of armour for the Scottish knights, and 50,000 francs of gold, to be paid on his arrival to King Robert and his nobles. The Frenchmen were warmly welcomed by the Scottish barons; and every endeavour made to accommodate them with lodgings. This, however, was impossible to be effected in Edinburgh, and many of them were therefore lodged in Dunfermline, and other towns on both sides of the Forth. Loud and grievous outcries arose, in consequence, from the burgesses, farmers, and yeomen of Fife and the Lothians; and this dissatisfaction was increased by the behaviour of the French, who assumed a superiority of demeanour which the Scots could not tolerate. Various methods were adopted by the men of Fife and their neighbours on the other side of the Forth to get quit of their guests. All this is described by Froissart in his usual graphic and pleasant manner. "What evil spirit hath brought you here?" said the Scottish burgesses and peasantry to their unwelcome allies. "Who sent for you? Cannot we maintain our war with England well enough without your help? Pack up your goods and begone, for no good will be done as long as ye are here! We neither understand you, nor you us. We cannot communicate together; and in a short time we shall be completely rifled and eaten up by such troops of locusts. What signifies a war with England? The English never occasioned such mischief as ye do. They burned our houses, it is true; but that was all; and with four or five stakes, and plenty of green boughs to cover them, they were rebuilt almost as soon as they were destroyed." The French, however, were ill-treated by deeds as well as words. The country-people rose upon them, attacked and cut off their foraging parties; and before a month, a hundred of their men were slain, till at length none of them ventured to leave their lodgings. The Earl of Fife, accompanied by the Earl of Douglas, and by Archibald, Lord of Galloway, made an incursion at the head of 30,000 men across the Solway, and plundered the rich district of Cockermouth and the adjacent parts of Westmoreland, returning with great booty. King Robert was fifty-five years of age at his coronation; and at that time had lost much of the spirit of enterprise which he had possessed in his younger days. With his age, his indolence and his dislike to business increased, till at length the necessity of appointing a regent became apparent. John, Earl of Carrick, the heir to the Crown, had received a severe injury by a kick from a horse, and from bodily weakness was unable to execute the duties of such an office. The Earl of Fife, the king's second son, was therefore—more of necessity than choice—appointed regent of the kingdom in a parliament which was held at Edinburgh in 1389; and the king most willingly gave up farther interference in public affairs. The regent was an ambitious and designing man; and seems to have possessed a deep selfishness, which, if its objects were attained, scrupled little as to the means used for the purpose of attaining them. Agriculture seems to have been in a very deplorable condition in Scotland during the greater part of Robert's reign; a fact which may be attributed to the frequent interruptions of labour by foreign invasion, and the havoc which necessarily attended the march of even a Scottish army through the country. The isolated situation of Fife, however, must have caused it to suffer less in this respect than the fertile districts lying on the south side of the Forth, which were on all occasions exposed to both the invading and defending armies. Commerce was on the increase; and the trade from the towns on the east coast with Flanders was conducted with enterprise and activity. A Scottish merchant of this reign, named Mercer, who had occasion for some time to reside in France, was in consequence of his great wealth admitted to the confidence and favour of the French sovereign. The cargo of a Scottish ship taken by the English was valued at 7,000 marks,—a very extraordinary sum when the period is considered. The home-manufactures, we learn from Froissart, who travelled in the country, were at this time in a very low condition; but this was to be expected, from the same causes which depressed agriculture. The principal exports still continued to be wool, hides, skins, and wool fells.

Robert III., who was crowned in August, 1390, and who possessed much of the character of his father, continued to intrust his brother, the Earl of Fife, with the government of the kingdom. At a parliament held at Perth in April, 1398, the king created his eldest son David, Earl of Carrick, Duke of Rothsay, and his brother, the Earl of Fife, Duke of Albany.* Rothsay, now past his twentieth year, did not long submit to be governed by, or kept under the control of his uncle, Albany; and, before a year had expired, Albany was removed from the government, by a parliament held at Perth, and the Duke of Rothsay appointed regent in his stead, under the direction of a council of which Albany formed one. For the success which crowned this scheme, the unfortunate Duke of Rothsay was destined soon to pay very dearly; and the county of Fife was to be made the scene of an occurrence which, for barbarous cruelty was totally unexampled even amid the "great and horrible destructions, herschips, burning, and slaughter," which the acts of parliament that appointed him regent declare to have been so common at this time. This was the plot which ended in the cruel death of that unhappy prince, at FALKLAND: which see. Albany was chosen regent by a parliament which assembled at Perth in 1407,—a declaration having been first made, that the Crown belonged of right to James, Earl of Carrick, then a captive in England, who was their lawful king. Peace with England was an important object with the regent, and although this proceeded from selfish motives the period of quiet which ensued was extremely beneficial to Scotland.

The intercourse with England which was now going on, led to an attempt to propagate in Scotland the doctrines of Wycliffe the English reformer; and the flames of religious persecution were now to be kindled by the supporters of the Catholic faith. An English priest, named John Resby appeared in Scotland in 1407, and was very active in propagating the doctrines of the reformer. For some time he remained unnoticed, but at length the truth, the boldness, and the novelty of his opinions roused the fears of the clergy. He was seized by Lawrence, abbot of Lindores, an eminent doctor of theology, and imprisoned at St. Andrews; after which he was brought before a council of the clergy, where this inquisitor was the presiding judge. He was accused of holding forty different heretical opinions; amongst which were,—his denying the Pope to be the vicar of Christ, or the successor of

* This is the first creation of dukes of which we have account in Scotland.

Peter, and that none could claim to be so who led a wicked life,—and a contemptuous opinion of the utility of penances and auricular confession. Resby was considered by the people an excellent preacher, but his eloquence had little effect on his judges. His written opinions, and the arguments with which he supported them, were triumphantly confuted by Lawrence of Lindores; and this brave and good advocate for the truth and simplicity of the doctrines of Christ was condemned to the flames, and delivered over to the secular power for punishment. He was burned at Perth, with all his books and writings, in the year 1408. This is the first example of martyrdom for religious opinions in the history of the Scottish church; and it was followed by the usual effects of such exhibitions—increased zeal on the part of those who had adopted the denounced opinions. The regent had encouraged the persecution of Resby; and it is not unlikely that among the opinions of this reformer, there were some which regarded the origin and nature of the power of the civil magistrate and the rights of the people, which were disagreeable to his ears. In 1411, the university of St. Andrews was founded by the learned and worthy prelate Henry Wardlaw, Bishop of that see. To this good man belongs the immortal honour of having founded the first university in his native country—of being, as it were, the father of the infant literature of Scotland. The lady Doverguil, the wife of John Baliol, had established Baliol college in the University of Oxford, in the 13th century; and a Bishop of Moray had instituted the Scots college at Paris in 1326. It was reserved, however, for the enlightened understanding of Henry Wardlaw to afford the means of education to his youthful countrymen, without their being under the necessity of visiting foreign countries for the purpose of obtaining it. The names of the first professors have been preserved, and are worthy of being here repeated. Lawrence of Lindores—whose zeal for the Catholic faith has so recently been noticed—explained the fourth book of the Sentences of Peter Lombard. Richard Cornel, Archdeacon of Lothian, John Litstar, Canon of St. Andrews, John Sheviz, Official of St. Andrews, and William Stevens, afterwards Bishop of Dunblane, expounded the doctrines of the canon law, from its simplest elements to its most profound speculations. John Gill, William Fowles, and William Crosier, delivered lectures on philosophy and logic. These learned persons began their labours in 1411; but it was not till 1413, that the university received the full sanction and authority of the Pope.

James and his queen were crowned at Scone in 1424; nor was the ancient ceremony of placing him on the inaugural stone omitted. This was performed by the late governor, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, as Earl of Fife. Henry Wardlaw, Bishop of St. Andrews, the faithful prelate to whom his early education had been committed, had the satisfaction of anointing his royal master with the consecrated oil, and of placing the crown upon his head. Soon after this, the Duke of Albany, his second son Alexander, and his father-in-law, the aged Earl of Lennox, were tried, found guilty, and executed on that fatal eminence in front of Stirling castle, popularly called the Heading-hill. The earldom of Fife, with all its manors and castles, were forfeited to the Crown; and the castle of Falkland, which had been so long a principal residence of the ancient race of Macduff, now became a royal palace.—Notwithstanding the martyrdom of Resby, and the laws passed by James, at the instigation of the clergy, against heretics and Lollards, there were still many who secretly held these opinions. This seems to have become known to the citizens of Prague, who had adopted the tenets of Wickliffe; and they became desirous of opening up an intercourse with their brethren in Scotland. They accordingly sent for this purpose Paul Crawar, a Bohemian; he was a physician, and came to Scotland with letters which spoke highly of his eminence in his art. Undaunted by the fate of Resby, he seized every opportunity of disseminating the genuine declarations of the Bible, and of attacking the erroneous doctrines of the established church. Lawrence of Lindores, the arch-inquisitor, immediately arraigned him before his court, and entered into a laboured refutation of his doctrines; but in Crawar he found a courageous and acute opponent. Deeply read in the sacred Scriptures, and having the power of quick and appropriate quotation, he was skilful in debate, and the inquisitor found the discussion no easy task. The Bible, Crawar maintained, ought to be freely communicated to the people; in a temporal kingdom, he argued, the civil ruler should be above the spiritual power, and magistrates have a right to try and punish delinquent ecclesiastics and prelates. He declared purgatory to be a fable,—the efficacy of pilgrimages an imposition,—the power of the keys, the doctrine of transubstantiation, and the ceremony of absolution,—delusions and inventions of man. In the celebration of the Lord's supper, he and his adherents had departed entirely from the gorgeous and unmeaning ceremonies of the established church, and performed it with greater simplicity. Lawrence of Lindores, although he might be unable to confute, found no difficulty in his way in bringing to trial, and condemning the Bohemian physician; and as he refused to renounce his opinions, he was burned at St. Andrews, giving up his life for the truth with cheer ful yet subdued resolution.

Kennedy, Bishop of St. Andrews, who had been the careful guardian, and afterwards the wise counsellor of James II., was intrusted with the chief management of affairs after his death; and certainly the choice could not have fallen on one better fitted for the task, either from probity, talents, or experience. But his death, which had been preceded by that of the queen-mother, left the kingdom again, exposed to turbulence and misrule. This prelate was in every respect a remarkable man; his charity was munificent, active, and discriminating; and his religion as little tinctured with bigotry or superstition as the times in which he lived would allow. His zeal for literature was amply made apparent by the noble college (St. Salvator's) which he founded at St. Andrews in 1456, and which he very richly endowed out of his revenues. Patrick Graham, the uterine brother of Kennedy, a worthy man, and a prelate of primitive simplicity, was chosen to succeed him; but this was opposed by the Boyds, and by Sheviz, the archdeacon of St. Andrews, a talented, but unprincipled man, who had obtained great influence over the royal mind by his skill in judicial astrology. Sheviz procured him to be declared insane, and obtained the custody of his person. He was confined first in Inchcolm, and afterwards in the castle of Loch Leven, where he died, whereupon Sheviz received the object of his guilty ambition, in being promoted to the vacant see.—Scotland, during a great part of the reign of James III., enjoyed the advantage of peace with England; but, in 1480, a squadron of English ships appeared in the frith of Forth. These were bravely attacked, and repulsed by Andrew Wood, then of Leith, who was now beginning to rise into eminence. This great naval commander had previously rendered many services to James, both by sea and land, in peace and in war; for on the 18th of March, 1483, he received from the king a charter under the great seal, which on these grounds, and in particular for his eminent services in

the defence of Dunbarton, when the English came to besiege it, granted to him and his heirs in fee, the lands and village of Largo in Fife. This charter was confirmed by James IV. in 1497. Among other barons who rallied round the standard of James III. on the revolt of the nobles, was David, Lord Lindsay of the Byres, a veteran commander of great talent and loyalty, who had served in the French wars. He appeared with a body of 3,000 footmen and 1,000 horse, which he had assembled in Fife and Angus,—the latter forming the principal chivalry of these counties. In the battle which followed, and which was fought on the celebrated field of Bannockburn, in June 1488, these levies, under the Earl of Crawford, formed the centre-division of the army, which was commanded by the king in person. The army of James was much inferior in numbers to that of his opponents, yet they fought with bravery and determination. Their efforts, however, were vain, they were finally defeated, and the unfortunate monarch was obliged to seek safety in flight. Falling from his horse, he was much bruised by the weight of his armour, and was carried into a miller's cottage at a hamlet called Milton, where he was basely murdered, it is said, by a priest in the service of Lord Gray, one of the rebel lords. Wood refused for a time to give in his adherence to James IV. This, however, he at length did; and he ultimately became as loyal a servant and as great a favourite with the son, as he had previously been with the father. In the first parliament which met after the accession of James IV., a new arrangement was made for the preservation of the peace of the country, under which the care of the county of Fife was committed to Lord Lindsay of the Byres, and the sheriff of the county. The reign of James IV. was certainly the most brilliant period in the history of Scotland while a separate kingdom. The king patronised the useful arts and sciences, and in particular, navigation, which had hitherto been rather neglected by the Scottish monarchs. In the latter he was no doubt both assisted and encouraged by his brave commander, the knight of Largo, who had already done much to render the Scottish flag respected, and was destined still farther to increase its fame. England had begun to claim the naval pre-eminence it has now so long held, and its privateers had often made the trade of Scotland feel their power. Indeed the ships of England appear often to have entered the frith of Forth, and even there to have captured and plundered Scottish merchantmen.* The success which had uniformly attended the naval enterprises of Wood, appears to have excited in James an ambition for possessing a fleet which should render Scotland more powerful at sea than she had ever been under her previous kings. Yet, although he used every exertion for this purpose, he was not always successful in his endeavours, nor in the means which he employed. Utility was sometimes sacrificed to splendour, and certainly never more evidently than in the building of a ship, called the Great Michael, of such enormous dimensions that Francis I. and Henry VIII. laboured in vain to imitate it.†

* In a charter, of date the 14th May, 1491, James, in the consideration of the damage done to his subjects at sea, by the English and Dutch, grants the isle of Inchgarvie, between the Queen's ferries, to build a fortalice thereon, to John Dundas of Dundas; with the constabulary thereof, and the duties on ships passing. Dundas did not build the fort, which was afterwards erected in 1510 by the king; but the terms of this charter show the injury the trade of Scotland had previously sustained. About this period—though the exact date is not very clear—five English ships entered the frith of Forth, and seized and plundered several merchant-ships belonging to Scotland and to some of her allies. James and his council were indignant at the outrage, and eagerly desired to be revenged. Notwithstanding, however, their persuasions and promises of reward, none of the masters of the ships then in the harbours of the Forth would venture to attack the enemy; but Wood, on being applied to, readily undertook the enterprise. Amply furnished with men and artillery, Wood immediately proceeded with his two ships, the Flower and the Yellow Carvel, against the English, who were also well-appointed. He met his opponents opposite to Dunbar, and at once engaged with them, when a sanguinary and obstinate engagement ensued. The skill and courage of Wood at length overcame the superior force of the English; the five ships were taken and carried into Leith, and their commander presented to the king and council. Sir Andrew was well-recompensed by James and his nobles for his valour, and to this was added the loud voice of public fame. The king of England (Henry VII.), indignant at the disgrace his flag had sustained, and that from a foe hitherto but little known on the sea, determined that signal punishment should be inflicted on the daring offender. He offered a large annual pension to any of his commanders who should capture the ships of Wood, and take him prisoner. But the naval skill, the valour, and the uniform success of Wood had now become so well known, that few of the English commanders of ships felt inclined to attempt the deed. At length, however, one Stephen Bull, an English officer, engaged to take Wood, and bring him to Henry, dead or alive. Appointed to three stout ships fully equipped for war, Bull sailed for the Forth, and, entering the frith, cast anchor at the back of the isle of May. Wood, in the belief that peace had been established with England, had, in the mean time, gone to Flanders as convoy to some merchants' vessels. Bull, afraid that any mistake might occur as to what he considered his destined prey, seized some fishing-boats, retaining the fishers on board his ship, that they might point out to him, when they arrived, the ships of the brave Sir Andrew. The English continued to keep a good look-out to sea, and at length one summer morning, immediately after sunrise, they discovered two vessels passing St. Abb's head at the mouth of the frith. The captive fishermen were hereupon sent to the topmast, to give their opinion of the ships in sight. At first, it is said, they hesitated to say whether the approaching vessels were Wood's or not, but on their liberty being promised them, they immediately declared them to be his. The English commander now ordered his men to prepare for engagement, and distributed wine among them. The gallant Sir Andrew meanwhile was entering the Firth, without the least idea of an enemy, till he perceived the three ships of England appearing from the shelter of the isle of May, prepared for combat. He instantly made similar preparations, and gave every encouragement to his men to meet the foe bravely. "These my lads," said he, "are the foes who expect to convey us in bonds to the English king: but by your courage, and the help of God, they shall fail! Set yourselves in order—every man to his station. Charge gunners: let the cross-bows be ready; have the lime-pots and fire-balls to the tops; and the two-handed swords to the fore-rooms. Be stout—be diligent—for your own sakes, and for the honour of this realm!" Wine was handed round, and the Scottish ships resounded with cheers. The sun having now arisen, fully displayed the strength of the English force; and the Scots saw the necessity of every precaution. By skilful management, Wood got to windward of the foe; and immediately a close and furious combat ensued, which lasted till night. The shores of Fife were, during the whole day, crowded with spectators, who, by their shouts and gesticulations, exhibited their alternate hopes and fears. At the close of the day, the combatants mutually drew off, and the battle remained undecided. The night was spent in refitting, and in preparations for the ensuing day. No sooner had morning dawned, than the trumpets sounded for the fray, and the battle was renewed, and continued with the greatest obstinacy. The ships closely locked together, floated unheeded by the combatants, and, before an ebb-tide and a south wind, drifted round the east coast of Fife till they were opposite the mouth of the Tay. But the seamanship of Wood, and the valour of the Scottish sailors, at length prevailed, and the three English ships were captured, and carried into Dundee, where the wounded of both parties were landed, and every attention paid to them. The unfortunate English commander was afterwards taken to Edinburgh by Wood, who presented him to the king. James had then an opportunity of displaying that nobleness of mind, and royal magnificence, which in him, always conspicuous, was sometimes carried to a fault, but which endeared him to the people of Scotland. He bestowed gifts upon Bull and on his people, and freeing them from any ransom, sent them home with their ships as a present to the English king.

† This celebrated vessel was larger and stronger than any ship England or France had ever possessed. Large quantities of timber were brought from Norway for the purpose of building her, after the oak forests of Fife, with the exception of that of Falkland, had been exhausted in her construction. Numbers of foreign and Scottish carpenters were employed in the work, under the almost daily inspection of the king himself, and at the end of a year and a day, the Great Michael was ready to be launched. She was 240 feet in length, but disproportionately narrow, being only 36 feet across the beams. Her sides were 10 feet thick, and were obviously meant to defy the power of any artillery which could be brought against her. The expense of the construction of this vessel, exclusive of her furnishings of artillery and ammunition, is estimated at £7,000—a very large sum for the period, and for the limited income of James. The cannon carried by the Great Michael was very disproportionate to her size, amounting only to 36, with three of a smaller size. Her crew consisted of 300 sailors, 120 gunners, and 1,000 fighting men. The whole was put under the charge of Sir Andrew Wood, and of Robert Barton, another eminent Scottish mariner of the period. Lindsay of Pitscottie

The Scottish kings had always maintained their right to nominate to vacant sees and abbacies, notwithstanding the Papal pretensions to this power. But the minority of James V. seems to have occasioned applications to Leo X., who then occupied the papal chair, with regard to the vacant benefice of St. Andrews. The queen-dowager supported the claim of her own relation, Gawin Douglas, afterwards bishop of Dunkeld, and one of the early ornaments of Scottish literature. His servants had seized possession of the archiepiscopal castle at St. Andrews, and he for a brief period maintained that fortress. The chapter of St. Andrews met, in the mean time, and elected Hepburn, the Prior, to the office, who immediately besieged the castle, and, being favoured by most of the nobility, gained possession of it. The Earl of Angus, who favoured the claim of his kinsman, the excellent Douglas, set off with 200 horse to rescue this important fortress from the archbishop-elect; but he was too late in arriving, and Hepburn for a short time held the castle, and nominally the rank of primate of Scotland. To put an end to this unseemly dispute, the Duke of Albany obtained the dignity to be conferred on Andrew Forman, Bishop of Moray, an artful and avaricious prelate. In 1522 the see of St. Andrews became vacant by the death of Archbishop Forman, and James Beaton, the Bishop of Glasgow, who had been chancellor of the kingdom, received the appointment. In September, 1526, the Douglases having defeated their opponents at Linlithgow, advanced into Fife, and pillaged the abbey of Dunfermline, and afterwards the castle of St. Andrews; but the Archbishop had fled. "They could not find the Bishop," says Lindsay of Pitscottie, "for he was keeping sheep on Bogrianknowe, with shepherd's clothes upon him, like as he had been a shepherd himself." By gifts, however—which his wealth well-enabled him to bestow—the primate of St. Andrews effected an apparent reconciliation with Angus; and at the festival of Christmas, in 1527, he entertained the king, the queen-dowager, Angus, and others of the Douglas party, at his castle of St. Andrews. There, says Lindsay, he "made them great cheer and merriness, and gave them great gifts of gold and silver, with fair halkneys and other gifts of tacks and steedings, that they would desire of him, that he might pacify their wrath therewith, and obtain their favours. So the king tarried there a while quiet, and used hawking and hunting upon the water of Eden."—When, in 1538, a second marriage was contracted betwixt James V. and Mary of Guise, daughter of the Duke of Guise, and widow of the Duke of Longueville, conducted by an admiral of France and the Lord Maxwell, this princess left her native shores, and landed at Balcomie, near Fifeness, from which she proceeded on horseback, towards St. Andrews, where the king, with many of his nobles, was then residing. Hearing of her arrival, he immediately rode forth to meet her, accompanied by his nobles, several dignified clergymen, and many barons, lairds, and gentlemen, all magnificently dressed. A splendid pageant had been prepared, after the quaint fashion of the times, by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, the Lord-lyon, in honour of her. At the abbey gate a triumphal arch was erected, beneath which she had to pass; and above it was a painting representing a cloud. On her approach the cloud opened, "and there appeared," says Lindsay of Pitscottie, "a fair lady most like an angel, having the keys of Scotland in her hands, and delivered them to the queen, in sign and token that all the hearts of Scotland were open to receive her Grace." An oration was then delivered to her by Sir David Lindsay, "instructing her," says the same curious historian, "to love her God, obey her husband, and keep herself chaste, according to God's will and commandments." She then passed on to the palace, which had been prepared for her, and "which was well decored against her coming." The ceremonies of religion were not wanting on this great occasion. High mass was performed in the church: several bishops, abbots, priors, monks, friars, and canons-regular assisting at the ceremony. The queen dined with the king in the palace where he had been residing, and the remaining part of the day was spent in festivity and mirth. Next morning, the queen made a progress through the city, and examined the cathedral, the monasteries, and the three colleges. The provost and "the honest burgesses" were introduced to her, and she was attended, as on the former day, by the king, the nobles, and the gentry who had come to welcome her. After the marriage-ceremony had been performed with great pomp, the day was again spent in amusement; and the festivities were continued at St. Andrews for forty days. In the mornings the amusements were, jousting in the lists, archery, hunting, and hawking; and in the evenings, dancing, singing, masking, and plays. In little more than a year after this festive occasion, James Beaton, the proud prelate of St. Andrews, and the determined enemy of the Reformation, died. But this proved no respite to the persecution of the reformers; for he was succeeded in his office by his nephew David Beaton, who perished at last by the hands of the avenger of blood, as related in the article St. Andrews.

The length of time which the murderers of Beaton had been enabled to hold out the castle of St. Andrews against the regent, and the armistice which they had secured for themselves, had a very favourable effect on the progress of the Reformation, as it enabled them to afford protection to several of the Protestant preachers. Among these John Rough, originally a monk, had acted as chaplain to the garrison, and was met there by John Knox, the great apostle of the Reformation, when he visited the castle after the conclusion of the armistice. It was here that, on the suggestion of Rough, Knox was first called to the ministry, and first began publicly to deliver his addresses on the antichristian nature of the Papal power. Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, and Henry Balnaves of Halhill, were among the eminent reformers, who, although innocent of any connection with the death of the Cardinal, had been forced to seek refuge in the castle. Sir David's tragedy of Cardinal Beaton is said by Chalmers to have been written in 1546, and the probability is, that it was written in the castle. In 1559 John Knox made a preaching-tour in Fifeshire. He preached at Crail, and, as at Perth, the effect of his discourse was, that the people pulled down the altars, images, and all other monuments of idolatry in the town. At Anstruther his preaching produced the same effect; and he then determined that the cathedral of Saint Andrews should be the next theatre of his exertions. The Archbishop, with 100 men-at-

seems to have had his doubts whether his readers would believe his account of the size of this great ship, which, as he says, "cumbered Scotland to get her afloat." To set all doubts at rest, therefore, he adds, "and if any man believe that this description of the ship be not of verity, as we have written, let him pass to the gate of Tullibardin, and there afore the same, he will see the length and breadth of her planted with hawthorn by the wright that helped to make her." As evidence of her great strength, he further says, "when this ship past to the sea, and was lying in the road, the king gart shoot a cannon at her, to essay if she was wight; but I heard say, it deaved her not, and did her little skaith." Notwithstanding the expense incurred in her construction, we do not find that this great ship was ever of much use, or that for some years she had sailed from the frith of Forth. The Great Michael was purchased by Louis XII. on the 2d of April, 1514, for 40,000 livres, from the Duke of Albany, who sold it in name of the Scottish government.

arms, threatened to destroy him if he made the attempt. The Regent with her French troops was at Falkland, a distance of about 18 miles. His friends, therefore, afraid for his safety, endeavoured to persuade him against the attempt; but neither threats, danger, nor friendship could prevail. He declared that he could not in conscience decline preaching, and that he would preach, whatever the result might be. The Archbishop, fearing the result, left the city on the morning of the day on which Knox had determined to preach, and proceeded to Falkland to the Regent, that he might represent to her the necessity of effectually resisting the lawless proceedings of the enemies of the church. Before the evening of that day the fervid eloquence of Knox had its usual effect. All classes of the people, even the very magistrates, were excited; and the most magnificent of cathedrals, already time hallowed, and on which the wealth of provinces had been expended, was laid in ruins. The other churches were also deprived of their ornaments and decorations, and the monasteries of the Franciscans and Dominicans destroyed. The Regent, although not altogether reconciled to the Archbishop, listened with interest to the account he gave of the excesses which had been committed; and the necessity of exertions being made to repress farther outrage, produced a reconciliation between them. To anticipate the Congregation—who had not yet called together the force they had so lately dismissed—the Regent immediately issued a mandate for collecting her own troops, and sent messengers to the adherents of the government in Fife, requesting them to assemble with their followers at Cupar. The lords of the Congregation were equally urgent in their measures. Earnest representations were despatched to their friends for assistance; and they instantly marched for Cupar, although only attended by a hundred cavalry, and the same number of infantry. No time was lost by their adherents in flying to their aid, and by the following morning they were joined by an army of three thousand men, many of whom had come from distant counties. Lord Ruthven brought to them all the men he could possibly muster; the Earl of Rothes, hereditary sheriff of Fife, declared in their favour; the towns of St. Andrews and Dundee sent their most effective men; and Cupar poured forth its population to defend itself and aid the general cause. An army had also been collected by the Regent at Falkland, which marching from thence early on the morning of the 13th June, 1559, encamped upon an eminence in the neighbourhood of Cupar, called the Garliebank. The Congregation stationed their troops —the command of which had been assigned to Halyburton, the provost of Dundee—on the high ground called Cupar-muir, to the west of the town; and so posted their ordnance as to command the surrounding country. Their little army was disposed so as to appear to the best advantage, and to consist of a greater force than it really did. Lord Ruthven with the cavalry formed the van; the main body, commanded by the other lords, and consisting of troops collected in Fife, Angus, Mearns, and the Lothians, formed the centre. The rear was composed of the burgesses of Dundee, St. Andrews, and Cupar. Behind them, at some distance, the servants and followers of the camp were so placed as to give them the appearance of an auxiliary band. The army of the Regent consisted of 2,000 Frenchmen, under D'Oysel, and about 1,000 native soldiers, commanded by the Duke of Chatelherault. The small river Eden, winding through the low marshy ground which divided the eminences on which they were respectively stationed, separated the two armies, which for some time during the morning were rendered almost invisible to each other by a thick fog which rose from the river and marshy ground. The commanders of the royal force, when they left Falkland, had had no idea that they would meet with opposition; and were therefore much astonished when they learned the strength of the army the lords of the Congregation had brought against them, and the skilfully selected position which it occupied. A truce for eight days was after considerable discussion agreed to, on the condition that the French troops—with the exception of a small number who had lain for some time in the towns of Dysart, Kirkcaldy, and Kinghorn—should immediately be transported into Lothian; and that, before the expiration of the eight days, the Regent should send certain noblemen to St. Andrews, to adjust finally with the lords of the Congregation the articles of an effectual peace. This truce, made at Garliebank, was subscribed by the Duke of Chatelherault and D'Oysel, for the Regent; and the Regent so far kept her word on this occasion that she sent her French troops and artillery across the Forth; but the reformers waited in vain at St. Andrews for the appearance of the commissioners. During this time the Protestant inhabitants of Perth endured the greatest sufferings from the garrison which had been left there. The Regent was respectfully but earnestly requested to withdraw this garrison, according to her previous agreement to do so, but no attention was paid to the request. It was therefore resolved to expel the garrison by force, and thus to relieve the inhabitants of the fair city. The lords of the Congregation buckled on their armour; and again the men of Fife, Angus, Mearns, and Strathearn, formed an army, and, in the month of June, marched upon Perth. The Earl of Huntly, chancellor of the kingdom, now hastened to entreat the lords to delay besieging the town for a few days; but he was told that it would not be delayed even an hour; and that if one single Protestant should be killed in the assault, the garrison should be put indiscriminately to the sword. The garrison were twice summoned to surrender, but they refused to do so; and the batteries of the Congregation were opened upon the town. At last the garrison offered to surrender within twelve hours, upon condition that they were allowed to retire with military honours. These terms were accepted, and the town was thus restored to its liberties, and the exercise of the reformed religion, without blood being shed. Excited by this success, and learning that the Bishop of Moray, against whom they had a peculiar dislike, on account of his activity in bringing Walter Mill to the stake, was at Scone, a number of the reformers went to that abbey to express by acts of violence their feelings toward him. The leaders used every exertion to preserve the building in which so many of the Scottish kings had been crowned, but in vain. Even the eloquence of Knox, who here exerted himself to preserve the buildings, was unavailing. The palace and abbey were destroyed; and while the flames were ascending, an old woman was heard to exclaim:—"See now, the judgments of God are just! No authority is able to save where He will punish."

A Frenchman, of the name of Chatelard, a gentleman, a soldier, a scholar, and a poet, had visited Scotland in the train of Mons. d'Amville, at the time of Mary's arrival from France. After his return to his own country, he had thought proper again to visit Scotland, where he arrived in November, 1562, and as he had letters from several of her friends and relations, he was well received by the Queen. He continued at court till the 12th of February, 1562–3, when he was discovered concealed in the Queen's bed-chamber, having his sword and dagger with him. The circumstance was concealed from the Queen till the morning, but, on learning it, she commanded him

to leave the court; and immediately afterwards she left Edinburgh for Dunfermline, where she remained all night. On the 14th she went to Bruntisland, where she slept. Chatelard, notwithstanding the commands of the Queen, followed her to Fife, and arrived in Bruntisland the same day. On her retiring to her chamber for the night, Chatelard forced his way in immediately after her, and presented himself before her, for the purpose, as he said, of clearing himself from the imputation made against him for his previous conduct. The Queen instantly called out for help, and the Earl of Murray entered. Mary, in her agitation, desired Murray to put his dagger into him, but he ordered him into confinement, reserving him to be punished in due course of law. The chancellor, the justice-clerk, and other counsellors, were sent for from Edinburgh, and a few days afterwards the wretched man was tried and condemned at St. Andrews. On the 22d of February he was executed there, "reading over on the scaffold," says Brantome, "Ronsard's Hymn on Death, as the only preparation for the fatal stroke." During the time of this trial and execution, Mary resided at St. Andrews. She had left Bruntisland for Falkland the day after the occurrence with Chatelard. On the 16th she dined at Cupar, and the same evening proceeded to St. Andrews, where she remained till the 18th of March. While there she was much grieved at hearing of the assassination of her uncle, the Duke of Guise; and to relieve her melancholy she went to Falkland, where she enjoyed the sports of the field for some days, after which she returned to St. Andrews, dining at Cupar both in going and returning. Leaving St. Andrews she returned to Falkland on the 3d of April, where, as well as at Lochleven, she spent some time in hunting and hawking. On the 15th of April, 1563, she left Lochleven, and dining at Strathhenry, rode to Falkland. Next day she dined at Newark, and in the evening she proceeded to Cupar, where she remained all night. In the afternoon of the 17th, she left Cupar for St. Andrews, where she continued to reside till the 16th of May. A great part of her train then left her, and proceeded to Edinburgh, by Kinghorn. She left St. Andrews the same day, and slept at Cupar, from whence she proceeded next day to the neighbourhood of Markinch, where she dined. She passed the night at Bruntisland, and in the morning crosed to Leith, and from thence came to Edinburgh, after an absence of nearly four months. In January, 1564–5, Mary passed over to Fife, where she amused herself with her usual sports, sometimes at Falkland, and sometimes at St. Andrews. In the month of February she was followed by Randolph to St. Andrews, who again attempted to renew the proposal of the marriage with Leicester. Of her manner of life at this time a very particular account has been preserved in a letter from Randolph to his mistress. "Her Grace lodged," he says, "in a merchant's house; her train were very few; and there was small repair from any part." She invited Randolph to dine and sup at her table while he remained, so that his opportunities of observation were very particular. After he had continued to attend her for some days, he at length broached the subject he had in charge from his mistress; but Mary appears, with much skill and tact, to have evaded the subject. "I sent for you to be merry," said she to the wily diplomatist, "and to see how like a Bourgeois-wife I live, with my little troop; and you will interrupt our pastime with your great and grave matters. I pray you, Sir, if you be weary here, return home to Edinburgh, and keep your gravity and great embassade until the Queen come thither; for, I assure you, you shall not get her here, nor I know not myself where she is become; you see neither cloth of estate, nor such appearance, that you may think that there is a Queen here; nor, I would not that you should think, that I am she at St. Andrews, that I was at Edinburgh." He farther describes her as passing her time in agreeable and lively conversation; and in riding out after dinner. Finding nothing could be made of his residence at St. Andrews, Randolph returned to Edinburgh, and about this time the young Lord Darnley also arrived there. Mary also left St. Andrews on the 11th of February, and next day came to Lundy, on the south coast of Fife. On the 13th she rode to Wemyss, then the residence of the Earl of Murray; and three days after, Lord Darnley learning where she was, crossed the Forth, and for the first time visited her there. He seems to have been well received by her, and was lodged in the castle. "Her majesty," says Sir James Melville, [Memoirs, p. 111,] "took very well with him, and said, that he was the properest and best-proportioned long man that ever she had seen." Darnley remained some days at Wemyss castle.

After Mary's surrender at Carberry she was sent a prisoner to Lochleven castle, the residence of William Douglas, the brother uterine of Murray, and the presumptive heir of Morton. She was conveyed to her place of confinement by the Lords Ruthven and Lindsay of the Byres, under an armed escort, and placed under the surveillance of the brother of Murray, whence she effected her escape on the 2d of May, 1568: see article Loch Leven.

James VI. seems to have been suspicious of the attention paid to his Queen by the Earl of Murray, the heir of the late Regent, a young nobleman of great promise, and who was popularly styled "the Bonny Earl of Murray." Under the pretence that he was suspected of having aided Bothwell in his attempt upon the palace, Huntly, who was the enemy of Murray, surrounded his house of Donnibristle in the month of February, 1592, and set it on fire. Some of the followers of Murray were put to death, and others yielded. The unfortunate Earl himself fled toward the shore, intending to cross the Forth in a boat; but he was overtaken by a determined assassin, Gordon of Buckie, who wounded him desperately in the face. The Earl had just strength left to say with a last effort of expiring vanity, "Ye have spoiled a better face than your own!" when he died. Whilst James was employed in diplomatic endeavours to strengthen his right to succeed Elizabeth, and at a time when all parties concurred in promoting his interest, when the church had ceased to interfere with the exercise of his authority, and when the feuds among the nobility were gradually subsiding, an incident occurred, which has never properly been explained, and which had nearly deprived the king of his life, and involved the whole island in civil war. This was what has been called the Gowrie conspiracy, the principal actors in which, were the Earl of Gowrie, and his brother Alexander Ruthven, sons of that Earl of Gowrie who was put to death in 1584 for treason. It has been very generally disputed whether any plot existed against the king. The clergy at the time expressed more than doubts upon the subject; and did not hesitate to charge James with a plot against the Ruthvens. What motive the young men could have to destroy the king, has been a question often asked; and it has been equally often said, that if a plot indeed existed on their part, it was one of the worst constructed upon record. James himself published a narrative of the circumstances which occurred, and the following account is the substance of his statements. On the 5th of August, 1600, he was at his palace of Falkland, enjoying his favourite amusement of hunting. At an early hour in the

morning he had mounted, with his suite, and was proceeding in search of game, when he met Alexander Ruthven, who with great confusion but earnestness of manner informed him that he had seized a suspicious fellow, who had under his cloak a large pot full of money, and that he had detained him for his Majesty's examination. To one so needy as James always was, money was an irresistible bait; besides that he conceived the person to be an agent of the pope or the king of Spain. Though not altogether satisfied, he was persuaded by his informer to ride without attendants to the Earl of Gowrie's house at Perth, where the bearer of the treasure was alleged to be kept in custody. They entered the castle by a private way, and ascended a dark staircase to a small obscure room, where they found a man standing, armed at all points. Ruthven now suddenly altered his behaviour, and told the king that as he had slain his father, he must now die to expiate the offence. James reasoned with him, defended his conduct, and so far staggered his opponent, that he left the room; but he soon returned, denouncing death to the king, and, endeavouring to tie his hands, held a dagger at his breast. The armed man who had been reasoned by the king into an agony of terror, stood trembling by, when James, exerting his utmost strength, overpowered Ruthven, and gained a window, whence he called to his attendants, who forced their way in, relieved the king, and put both the Earl of Gowrie and his brother to death. Such was the tale told by the king, but it met with slow and unwilling belief. The Ruthvens are represented as talented and learned young men, of popular and engaging manners. The Earl was looked upon as rising to be the head of the popular party, and was beloved by all, especially by the clergy, who cordially disliked James for his exertions to curb the unconstitutional power which they had assumed. With great difficulty the clergy were persuaded to publish from their pulpits the king's narrative of the plot; but at length all acquiesced except Robert Bruce, who had been honoured with officiating at the coronation of the queen. That sturdy and implacable demagogue, in spite of all the king's arguments, absolutely refused his assent to the royal tale, and was banished into England for his scepticism. Parliament was more courtly in its powers of belief, and immediately proceeded to attaint and forfeit the estates of the Ruthvens; declaring the name to be infamous, and appointing an annual day of thanksgiving to be held for the king's escape.

The accession of James VI. to the crown of England, and the removal of the court to London, by weakening the connection with France, and causing the nobility and gentry to reside much in London, gave a new blow to the prosperity of Scotland, and more especially to Fife, and the rest of the eastern coast. The rebellion against Charles gave rise to a protracted struggle, during the continuance of which, neither trade, manufactures, nor agriculture, could flourish. In the dissensions thus created, the inhabitants of Fife took an active part, and had their own share of the calamities which ensued. The fatal battle of Kilsyth was most injurious to this county. "Three regiments from Fife," says Dr. Adamson, in his notes to Sibbald's History, "perished almost to a man. Most of the principal traders, and shipmasters, with their seamen, besides a multitude of the people of all classes, were engaged in that most disastrous enterprise." The tyranny of Charles II., and James VII., and their attempt to force Episcopacy on the Scottish nation, created an accumulation of misery in Fife, as well as in other counties of Scotland, which must have prevented the possibility of any attempt to improve commerce, or encourage manufactures. The Revolution of 1688 might have been expected to produce a favourable change, yet it did not do so. A long-continued and severe famine quickly followed, and exhausted almost every resource the country possessed. The imposition of duties ruined the trade with England in malt; and the same cause destroyed the trade which had been carried on in salt. The still existing ruins of malt-barns and steeps, and of salt-pans, show the extent of the injury these impositions here produced. The jealousy of the merchants of England, and the favour shown them by the government of William III., was an additional injury, and an additional preventative to Scotch exertion. At the commencement of the 18th century, this jealousy had a most ruinous effect on an already nearly ruined country; for to its existence must, in a great measure, be attributed the utter failure of the Darien expedition. To this splendid conception of founding a colony at the isthmus of Darien, Scotland looked for a source of wealth, and the means of restoring her ruined fortunes. Every family of respectability in Fife and in the other midland and southern counties of Scotland was involved in this ill-fated adventure, and its total failure spread misery and dismay throughout the land. Such were some of the causes which, after the death of James IV., not only prevented any farther increase in the prosperity Scotland had enjoyed during his reign; but which may be said, until comparatively recent times, by gradual degrees to have almost entirely annihilated the trade and commerce of Fife and the eastern coast; whilst in the west country these causes retarded the commercial efforts of the people, and for a length of time rendered the prospect of success in any branch of industry apparently hopeless.

FIGGETWHINS. See DUDDINGSTONE.

FILLAN (THE), a rivulet in the extreme west of Perthshire. It rises on the side of Benloy, on the water-shedding mountain-line which forms the boundary with Argyleshire; and, after having flowed 1½ mile eastward, 1 mile northward, describes over a distance of 7½ miles the arc of a circle, with the convexity toward the north, and falls into the west end of Loch Dochart. Its entire course of 10 miles is in the parish of Killin; and most of the course is through a valley to which the stream gives the name of Strathfillan. As Loch Dochart emits at its west end the chief stream by which its superfluent waters are poured into Loch Tay, the Fillan is usually and correctly regarded as the head-water of the magnificent river to which Loch Tay, in discharging eastward its receipt of waters from the west, gives name. On the north bank of the Fillan, near Auchtertyre, stand the ruins of St. Fillan's church.

FILLAN (ST.), a village at the east end of Loch Earn, in the centre of the parish of Comrie, Perthshire. A range of about 50 houses, almost all slated, one story in height, ornamented in front with ivy, honey-suckle, and other parasites, and receding from enclosed plots of laurel, and various shrubbery and flowers, stretches chiefly along the river and partly along the side of the lake. At the west end are some very neat houses with large gardens in front; and in their vicinity are an inn and the St. Fillan's Society hall. The village is probably the most pleasant, as to both appearance and situation, in the Highlands of Scotland. The St. Fillan's Highland society, established in 1819, and possessing at present about 60 members and a capital of about £100, holds an annual prize-exhibition, toward the end of August, for athletic exercises. The scene of manly sport and trials of strength, is a level green fronting the village, at the base of an isolated, grass-clad, terraced eminence; and usually attracting a large concourse of persons—many of whom appear in Celtic

costume—is not a little animated and interesting. St. Fillan filled, in the days of his mortality, the office of prior of Pittenweem, and afterwards was the favourite saint of Robert Bruce; and a relic of him was carried in a shrine by Maurice, abbot of Inchaffray, at the battle of Bannockburn. His well, at the village, was long believed to have miraculous power over disease, and even yet is viewed by the superstitious Highlanders as possessing saintly virtue. In 1818, a poor Highland emigrant carried with him to America, a curious relic, traditionally believed to have been the head of the crosier used in office by the abbot Maurice, who administered the eucharist to King Robert Bruce and his nobles previous to the memorable battle of Bannockburn. It is said to have been preserved in the family of the possessor ever since the death of St. Fillan, which took place in 649, and was confirmed to them by James II., in letters of gift, dated at Edinburgh, the 11th July, 1437; which letters were registered in the books of council and session on the 1st of November, 1734. The relic itself is called in these letters of gift a Quegrich. It is about 12 inches long, in the form of a shepherd's crook, of solid silver, gilt and neatly carved; in front is a large pebble, and the figure of our Saviour on the cross.

FINCASTLE, a district in the shire of Perth, 15 miles distant from Dull, to which parish it formerly belonged; it is now annexed to the parish of Tennandry. It stretches along the northern bank of the Tummel; and is said to take its name from the great number of old castles with which it abounds. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Dunmore.

FINDHAVEN. See Finhaven.

FINDHORN (The), a river in the counties of Inverness, Nairn, and Moray. It rises in the Monad-leadh hills, between Strathdearn and Strath-errick, in Inverness-shire; and flows in a north-easterly though not very straight course, through part of Inverness, Nairn, and Moray shires, to a loch, or arm of the sea, called Findhorn harbour, in the Moray frith, at a distance of 60 miles in direct extent from its source, increased, by its windings, to 30 miles more. It runs, to a considerable extent, nearly parallel with the river and the strath of Nairn. Struggling on through many opposing barriers of granite mountains, it rushes through the narrow gorges with boiling and tumultuous current;—now reposing its still waters in some round sweeping dark pool, and now patiently but assiduously wearing its way through the dark red sandstone cliffs, which jut out from its channel, or range, in layer above layer, forming high barriers on its banks, while plants, and shrubs, and lofty trees, crown and encompass the steep heights, and finely contrast their variegated green with the deep red of the cliffs on which they grow. Here, in some overshadowed dells, where the sun with difficulty penetrates, we find the solitary eyries of the eagle, or the falcon, with the dwellings of the congregated heron, thickly perched among the trees, while the ascending salmon rest, by dozens, during the summer's noonday heat, in the deep dark pools beneath. As the stream winds towards the sea, its course becomes less interrupted and boisterous: it now sweeps along fertile meadows, and wooded copses, till, at last, all opposition giving way, it flows out into a broad, still, placid, sheet of water, meeting the tides of the ocean half-way up the smooth and sandy bay of Findhorn. A low and level district surrounds its estuary; and, during the ever-memorable floods of August, 1829, such was the rapid rise of the stream, then swelled into another Amazon, that the whole plain, to the north and west of Forres, became one sea of waters, so that a large boat in full sail swept along the fields to within a few yards of that burgh! From its sudden speats, without the slightest warning, rushing in upon the fords, and overflowing all its banks, this river is, perhaps, the most dangerous one in Scotland;—a notoriety to which it is fully entitled from the frequent falls of its bridges, and the injuries done, almost every year, along its banks, as well as on the low grounds near its mouth. It is crossed only by three bridges,—one at Forres, a second at Dulsie, and a third on the military road from Inverness to Aviemore. The scenery on this river, in its course through Moray, is the finest in the county; and on its romantic banks are situated a succession of gentlemen's seats, among which are Altyre, Logie, Relugas, Dunphail, Kincorth, and Tannachy. There is an excellent fishing of salmon in the Findhorn. "The quantity of salmon, exported from Forres," observes the author of the Old Statistical Account of Forres, "upon an average of ten years, from 1773 to 1783, was about 300 barrels, annually, besides the home-consumpt, which is not very considerable. Since the year 1783, the quantity of salmon taken is considerably less; but last year, 1792, the fishing of the Findhorn has been much more productive than for several years preceding. The price of salmon is 4d., and for trout 5d. per lb." Since that period the fishing has varied greatly; but the average of 12 years, from 1813 to 1824, was 156 barrels of salmon, and 77 barrels of grilses. This river is navigable for boats no farther than the tide flows; "but did the increase of commerce and manufactures require it," observes the writer above quoted, "there is no place where a canal might be more easily made." See article Forres.

FINDHORN, or Findhern, a small sea-port town, in the parish of Kinloss, Morayshire, situated at the mouth of the river Findhorn, on a point of land which is rendered peninsular by the harbour of Findhorn on the west, and the bay of Burgh-head on the east. It is distant 5 miles north of Forres, to which, as well as, in some measure, to Elgin, it is considered as a sea-port. It has a tolerable foreign and coasting-trade: exporting salmon, grain, and other goods, and importing coals, groceries, and manufactured goods. It was long celebrated for curing and drying haddocks in a peculiar way, universally known as Findern speldings. The village has changed its site more than once. It formerly stood a mile to the north-west of the present one, but was swallowed up, in one tide, by an inundation of the sea and river, in 1701, and the place where it then stood is now the bottom of the sea. The entrance of the river Findhorn itself to the sea, being formerly two miles to the westward of its present situation, was shifted, and the ancient town of Findhorn said to be swallowed up, by the drifting sands of Culbin:—see article Dyke. The present village is still beset with sand-banks, which are continually shifting, with a heavy surge in general beating on them. A piece of land, here called Binsness, has been already destroyed, and fears have been entertained that the village itself must again be deserted.

FINDOCHTIE, a small fishing-village, in the parish of Rathven, Banffshire, west of Cullen. It was made a fishing-station in 1716.

FINDON, or Finnan, a fishing-village and harbour in the parish of Banchory-Davenick, about 6 miles south of Aberdeen. It is celebrated for its dried fish, called Finnan haddocks. These are prepared, by smoking, in a peculiar manner; and the process is said to be so expeditious, that the fish is sometimes presented at table, in Aberdeen, 12 hours after it has been caught. So soon does the Finnan haddock lose its fine and delicate flavour, that they

cannot be exported to any distance. They are much in demand in Aberdeen, and all the surrounding district, but cannot be transported even to Edinburgh without detriment to their excellence.

FINGASK, a fine old mansion in the parish of Kilspindie, Perthshire, the seat of Sir Peter Murray Threipland, Bart. It is situated in a picturesque opening in the Gowrie hills and commands a very fine view. Fingask was remarkable in the last century for the Jacobitism of its proprietors. Sir David Threipland was engaged in the insurrection of 1715, and his lady entertained at this house the unfortunate prince for whose sake the party had taken up arms, while on his progress from Peterhead to Perth. The estate was consequently forfeited, and the family for a time dispossessed of their ancient seat.

FINHAVEN, or FINDHAVEN,* a name of various, and in part of obsolete application. Finhaven was anciently the name of the parish of Oathlaw in Forfarshire; and it adheres so firmly to the popular nomenclature of the district, and sits so undisputedly on at least two localities, while the word Oathlaw is almost a stranger in its own territory, that every one wonders at the old name having been superseded, while no one can well assign the reason of the change. The late proprietor and patron of the parish, the Marquis of Huntly, wished, with characteristic good taste, that the ancient name, and the greatly preferable one on account at once of its descriptiveness, its antiquity, and its archæological associations, should be restored. The name, in the meantime, has uncontested possession of a hill, a castle, and a hamlet.—The hill, or rather hilly range, of Finhaven stretches along the whole of the southern boundary of the parish of Oathlaw, and even extends some distance on the east into the conterminous parish of Aberlemno; and lifts its highest summit 1,500 feet above the level of the adjacent country, commanding a rich and extensive view of the great valley of Strathmore. On the summit of the hill is an extensive and remarkable vitrified fort, in the form nearly of a parallelogram, about 450 long, and on the average, 111 feet broad, built apparently without mortar, and so exactly constructed according to the rules of military art as to oversee and command every point of access.—The castle of Finhaven, now in ruins, and exhibiting to the view only two decayed sides of a lofty square tower, stands on the north side of Finhaven-hill, overlooking a beautiful sweep of Lemno-burn, and was anciently the seat of the Earl of Lindsay and Crawford. Finhaven hamlet, or what at present is, without any adjunct, termed simply Finhaven, stands on the right bank of the South Esk, at the confluence with it of Lemno-burn, near the northern limit of the parish of Oathlaw. Though small in itself, a considerable factory, and the immediate vicinity of the residence of the factor or agent of the proprietor of the whole parish, but especially the public spirit and enlightened policy of both the manufacturer and the factor, give it influence and importance, and occasion its name to be pronounced fifty times oftener throughout Forfarshire, than the usurping parochial designation of Oathlaw. The estate of Finhaven is about 5½ miles in length from east to west; and from 1 to 2 miles broad. It is intersected by the South Esk for about 2 miles, and by the Great North road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen for about 5 miles. Its superficies is 4,048 imperial acres, of which 2,217 are arable, 165 in pasture or uncultivated, 723 under wood, and 104 are occupied by roads and rivers. Game is abundant upon it.

FINK (ST.), a hamlet in the shire of Perth, and parish of Bendothy; 2¾ miles east-north-east of Blair-Gowrie. Here was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Fink; and that part of the parish which lies eastward of the confluence of the Eroch and Isla, would seem to have belonged to it. The adjacent houses are called the Chapel-town, and there are also vestiges of the chapel, and of the burying-ground around it.

FINLAGAN (LOCH), a lake in the centre of the island of Isla, about 3 miles in circumference. It abounds with salmon and trout, and discharges itself into the ocean at Lagan bay, by a rivulet of the same name. On an island within the lake are the ruins of an ancient castle, where Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, frequently resided, and which he made the seat of his government.

FINNAN (ST.), a small and beautiful island in Argyleshire, in Loch-Shiel, upon which are the ruins of a church.

FINNAN (THE), or FINNIN, a river in Inverness-shire, which gives name to Glenfinnan, and falls into the eastern extremity of Loch-Shiel, opposite Island Finnan. The form of Glen-Finnan, at the head of Loch-Shiel, is very uncommon. It opens in four different directions, like four gigantic streets meeting in one centre. A large level space of ground, at the head of the lake, forms the common centre of these glens, which, wild in every part, are in many points of view highly picturesque. Several miles of the lake can be seen from the top. It is here long and sinuous,—bounded by lofty and rugged mountains,—silent, solitary, and deserted,—its quietude seldom disturbed, save by the flight of an eagle, or other bird of prey.—It was in Glen-Finnan that Prince Charles Edward first unfurled his flag, in 1745. On the 25th of July, he landed at Borrodale in Arisaig; where he was visited by Cameron of Lochiel, who advised him strongly to give up the attempt till a more favourable opportunity. The prince, however, refused to follow Lochiel's advice, and insisted that a better opportunity could never occur. "Lochiel," said he, "may stay at home and learn from the newspapers the fate of his prince; but I will erect the royal standard, and proclaim to the people of Britain that Charles Stewart is come over to claim the crown of his ancestors, to win it, or to perish in the attempt." "No," said Lochiel, "I'll share the fate of my prince; and so shall every man over whom nature or fortune has given me any power!" At Kinloch-Moidart, Charles remained to the 18th August, when he sailed up Loch-Shiel as far as Glenalladle, the residence of a chief of the M'Donalds. On the morning of the 19th, he, with his attendants, about 20 or 25 in number, proceeded in three boats to Glen-Finnan, where they landed about mid-day. Here he was again met by Lochiel, with a party of between 700 or 800 of the Clan Cameron. The Marquis of Tullibardine unfurled the standard, and, supported by a man on each side, held the staff till the commission of Regency was read. In an hour after this solemnity, MacDonald of Keppoch arrived with about 200 men; and in the evening of the same day several gentlemen of the name of M'Leod arrived from the islands. They disclaimed their chief, who had refused to join Charles, offered their own services, and agreed to return to the islands and raise all the men they could. Thus, in this distant and lonely glen—at that time, from the want of roads, of very difficult access—was the first act performed of that tragic drama which had nearly overturned the government of a great empire, and which, even ending as it did, brought ruin on many a noble and honourable family

* This word is very variously spelt in ancient documents, occasionally assuming such grotesque forms as Fynnevin, Ffinheaven, and Phinheaven; and seems to have had its origin in the combination of two Gaelic words, signifying 'white' and 'river,' to describe the South Esk, which figures in all the scenes which the word is used to designate.

and entailed a load of misery on a great part of the population of the Highlands. It is remarkable, and shows the high though mistaken sense of duty which led Cameron of Lochiel to join Charles, that at this very time his father, old Lochiel, was living in exile, having been attainted for his share in the rebellion of 1715. The son, young Lochiel, had no hope of success, and he went to Borrodale solely for the purpose of persuading the prince to return to France. His friends advised him strongly not to see the prince at all, "For," said they, "if you once behold him, you will assuredly join him." The result was as his friends anticipated. A monument has been erected by M'Donald of Glenalladle, on the spot where the prince's standard was unfurled, to the memory of those "who fought and bled" in this rebellion. It is a sort of tower, with a small house attached, displaying any thing but taste; but even as it is, it has a striking effect, when associated with the wildness which reigns around, and the romantic and unfortunate adventure it commemorates. The inscription is in three languages,—in Gaelic, Latin, and English. The following is a copy of the English one: "On this spot where Prince Charles Edward first raised his standard, on the 19th day of August, 1745, when he made the daring and romantic attempt to recover a throne lost by the imprudence of his ancestors, this column is erected by Alexander M'Donald, Esq. of Glenalladle, to commemorate the generous zeal, the undaunted bravery, and the inviolable fidelity of his forefathers, and the rest of those who fought and bled in that arduous and unfortunate enterprise. This pillar is now, alas! also become the monument of its amiable and accomplished founder, who, before it was finished, died in Edinburgh on the 4th January, 1815, at the early age of 28 years."

FINNIESTON, a district in the Barony parish of Glasgow, with a population, in 1834, of 2,396.

FINTRAY, a parish in Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north-east and east by New Machar; on the south by the river Don, which separates it from the parish of Dyce; and on the west and north-west by Keith-hall. It is of a triangular form, with an apex pointing to the north, and the base extending nearly 6 miles along the northern bank of the Don; its mean breadth is between 3 and 4, and its length from north to south nearly 5 miles; superficial contents about 10,000 acres. Houses 215. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,049. Population, in 1801, 886; in 1831, 1,046; in 1839, 1,012. The surface is not hilly, though it rises considerably from the river: the lands in the northern outskirts of the parish lie low also. The farms have been thoroughly drained, and the land much improved. There is limestone, though not used for manure or other purposes, and abundance of granite, but a scarcity of fuel. On the banks of the Don the soil is rich and fertile. The middle parts of the parish have an inferior soil, consisting partly of peat-moss, and partly of moor, interspersed with patches of arable land, some of which has a strong clay soil. The soil between these parts and the Don is light, and of good quality: so also is the northern district. There are several very good and well-cultivated farms: in all, between 5,000 and 6,000 acres are cultivated, or occasionally in tillage. About 300 acres are waste, and upwards of 600 acres, on Sir John Forbes's estate of Craigievar, and others, are covered with thriving plantations. Numerous cattle are fed, and a few excellent horses reared. The Don has often here overflowed its banks, and done a great deal of damage. Salmon and trout are found in this river. There are several rivulets in the parish, the streams of which are used as powers in working meal and barley mills. At Cothal mills there is a manufactory of 'Tweed' and woollen cloth, which affords employment to a number of individuals. Fintray house, on the estate of Craigievar, is a spacious and elegant mansion, adorned with fine lawns and pleasure-grounds; and the house of Disblair is a commodious and well-planned residence. Here are vestiges of old religious buildings, said to have belonged to Lindores abbey, Fifeshire, and there are two cairns in the parish. The parishioners appear, according to the New Statistical Account, published in 1840, to have still the fear of resurrectionists before their eyes, as it is stated, that, in the parish burying-ground, "a vault of extraordinary strength was built, a few years ago, by the parishioners, to secure dead bodies from resurrectionists, and from whence, after remaining perhaps three months or more, the bodies are removed and regularly interred." This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir John Forbes of Craigievar. Stipend £217 9s. 3d., with a glebe valued at £10. Unappropriated teinds £107 2s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary £28, with fees, &c., £24, besides an interest in the Dick bequest. There is also a private school in the parish.

FINTRY, a parish near the centre of Stirlingshire, irregular in outline, but, with the exception of a rounded apex on the north, and a sharp indentation on the south, nearly triangular. It is bounded on the north-west by Killearn and Balfron; on the north-east by Gargunnock and St. Ninians; and on the south by Kilsyth and Campsie. From the point where Carron water leaves it on the east, to Earls seat on the west, it measures 7½ miles; and from the extreme point of the boundary on the north to an angle below the Tollbar on the south, it measures 5½ miles. In artificial area, however, it probably does not measure more than about 15 square miles. Its surface consists chiefly of hills, forming part of the range which stretches between Stirling and Dumbarton, and immediately north of the flanking summits called the Campsie fells. The hills are in general small, soft in their outline, finely diversified in form, gaily dressed in verdure, and when dotted over with flocks of sheep, suggesting delightful thoughts of pastoral quiet and enjoyment. Two-thirds of the parish, on the eastern side, and including all the north, consist of three broad hilly ranges, running east and west, with very little intervening plain. The northern range, which is the broadest, and fills up all the northern part of the triangle, is called the Fintry hills. The central range is flanked by various detached hills, which run out to the western angle of the parish, and wear a somewhat rugged and rocky aspect, more in keeping with the Highland features of the Campsie fells, than with the gentle aspect of the characteristic hills of Fintry. The only inhabited parts of the parish are the two intersecting valleys, watered respectively by the Carron and the Endrick, and carpeted, for the most part, with light, quick, and fertile soil. The Carron, rising in the south-west, flows 2 miles eastward, and there receives a tributary rill of 1¾ mile of course, which had flowed from its source onward along the boundary; it now, for half-a-mile, forms the southern boundary-line, receives another rill from the south, and then intersects the parish north-eastward and south-eastward over a distance of 3 miles. Along its banks is the commencement of the Carron bog or meadow, probably the largest level of its class in Scotland. Beginning in Fintry, it runs eastward between the parishes of Kilsyth and St. Ninians, to the extent of 4 miles; and being in some places 2 miles in breadth, and in none less than 1 mile, it comprehends an area of about 500 acres. This remarkable meadow, besides its utility in producing hay and affording pasturage,

imparts great loveliness and beauty to the landscape which surrounds it. In the months of July and August, it is thickly and cheerfully dotted over with hay-ricks and very numerous parties of hay-makers; and during winter, the greater part of it being naturally flooded by the Carron, and the rest brought industriously under water to fertilize it for the ensuing crop, it assumes the appearance of a large and beautiful lake. Endrick water comes down upon the parish from the Gargunnock hills to the north, traces the eastern boundary for 1¾ mile, then abruptly bends and flows westward, between the central and the northern range of hills, through the whole breadth of the parish. Over its whole course in this district, it is a rapid, impetuous stream; and a mile after it has proceeded inward from the boundary, it rushes headlong over a precipice of 60 feet in height, and forms a superb cascade called 'The Loup of Fintry.' In rainy weather, and particularly after a thunder-storm or a water-spout, this cascade is one of the grandest objects amidst the vastly varied and opulent scenery of Scotland. The trout, with which the Endrick abounds, are esteemed of superior quality; and as they may be taken in great numbers, even by an unskilful angler, they attract numerous gentlemen of the fishing-rod. The valley through which the stream flows, though narrow at the east end, gradually widens till it becomes a mile broad; and it spreads out before the tourist a delightfully picturesque, though limited prospect. The cultivated fields, interrupted by waving groves, along the banks of the river, the hedge-rows and plantations around Culcruich on the north side of the valley, and some well-arranged clumps of trees on the opposite hills, exhibit a picture not only of beauty, but of well-directed industry. On both sides, the view is pent up by mountain-summits, occasionally broken and precipitous, sometimes wreathed in clouds, and always wearing an aspect of dignity and grandeur; and away westward, in the distant perspective, the towering Benlomond looks up majestically above the neighbouring Grampians. Thus fenced and sequestered, the little hills and valleys of Fintry tranquillize and pleasingly thrill a spectator; nor can any scenic influence be more agreeable than what is felt when the sun, setting by the side of Benlomond in summer, throws a blaze of parting radiance upon their peaceful scenes. Near the village of Fintry, in a hill called the Dun, is a magnificent range or colonnade of gigantic basaltic pillars. In front are 70 columns, some of them separable into loose blocks, and others apparently unjointed and unique from top to bottom. They stand perpendicular to the horizon, and rise to the height of 50 feet,—some of them square, and others pentagonal and hexagonal. At the east end of the range, they are divided by interstices of 3 or 4 inches; but as the range advances, they stand increasingly closer, till nothing between them but a seam is discernible; and they at last become blended in one solid mass of honey-combed rock. The mountain with which the colonnade is connected consists of very extensive beds of red ochre.—Toward the close of last century, this parish, as to its internal condition, underwent a great and almost magic change. The access to it was on all sides so extremely difficult, that it seemed shut out from all improvement, and condemned to perpetual seclusion. An acclivitous hill, over which horses could scarcely move with half a load, intercepted the communication with Campsie and Glasgow, whence only coals could be obtained; and deep moor and moss obstructed the approach on the north and west. In 38 years, from 1755 to 1793, the population of the parish decreased to the amount of 248, dwindling down from 891 to 543. But when almost threatening to consume away to extinction, it was suddenly strengthened and aroused by the spirited exertions of Mr. Spiers and Mr. Dunmore. A road, on the grand side of communication, was formed with an ascent, at the steepest part, of 1 foot in 20, instead of the former ascent of 1 foot in 7; other roads were opened or repaired; measures were adopted for building a village and an extensive factory; an energetic search was made for coals; and so early as 1801—only 7 years after it had stood, sickly and declining at 543—the population mounted up to 958.—The village of Fintry, the site of the cotton mill, is delightfully situated on a rising ground along the side of the Endrick, and presents an unusually handsome appearance. The houses, built according to a regular plan, stand in one row, and consist of two stories surmounted by garrets; and, ranged on the side of the public road, they overlook, on its other side, their respective gardens sloping down to the margin of the river. Population of the village, 600.—In the parish, over the Endrick, are two bridges; one of which has a beautiful arch 47 feet wide, and a second arch 15 feet wide, while the other has four arches, two of which are each of 26 feet span, and two of 12 feet. Population of the parish, in 1801, 958; in 1831, 1,051. Houses 112. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,126.—Fintry is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Montrose. Stipend £155 3s. 10d.; glebe £22. Unappropriated teinds £63 6s. 4d. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £6 10s. fees. There are two unendowed schools, attended by a maximum of 118 scholars. An additional school-house, on a handsome scale, and endowed, has recently been built. About three years ago, Mr. John Stewart, Merchant, Fintry, bequeathed the sum of £300 sterling, for the endowment of a school in the parish of Fintry, for the education of poor children in this and the neighbouring parishes, and more particularly of those whose parents are engaged at the Culcruich cotton mill. The branches in which instruction is given, are the same with those taught in parish-schools, and the fees to those connected with the Culcruich mill, and to the children of labourers in the neighbourhood, are so low as 1s. per quarter. Other children are admitted at a higher fee. Mr. Stewart's trustees have recently erected a handsome school-house and dwelling-house for the master, who has also a salary of £60 a-year, in addition to the school-fees. The school was established and teaching commenced in the autumn of 1840.

FIOLAY, a small island of the Hebrides, on the coast of Argyleshire.

FIRDON (The), a small stream in Ross-shire, which falls into the sea in the parish of Applecross.

FIRMONTH, the highest mountain in the forest of Glentanner, in Aberdeenshire. It is elevated about 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a prospect of Aberdeen, Montrose, and Arbroath, with the mouth of the Tay.

FIRTH and STENNESS, a united parish in the island of Pomona, or the Mainland of Orkney, about 17 miles in length, and 8 in greatest breadth. The surface presents moors and hilly ridges covered with heath and peat-moss to the summit. The shores are low and flat. Population, in 1801, 1,272; in 1831, 1,200, of whom about 450 resided in Firth. Houses in Firth, in 1831, 133; in Stenness, 131. Assessed property of Firth, in 1815, £161; of Stenness, £46.—This parish is in the presbytery of Cairston, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £156 14s. 10d.; glebe £23. Here are two parish-churches. That of Firth was built in 1813; that of Stenness, in 1793.—There is a United Secession congregation at Firth.—There are one parochial school, and two private schools, in the parish: salary of

parish-schoolmaster £26, with some other emoluments.—See STENNESS.

FISHERROW, a town in the parish of Inveresk, Edinburghshire, situated on the left bank of the Esk, in the angle or peninsula formed by the embouchure of that river and the frith of Forth, and existing compactly, by an intercommunication of three bridges, with the town of Musselburgh on the right bank of the Esk. Fisherrow consists of one main street, some subordinate streets parallel to it, and several cross streets or alleys, and detached clusters of houses. The Main or High-street is distributed in shops, and in the dwellings of the wealthier inhabitants; and the rest of the town is occupied almost wholly by fishermen, and presents the untidy and repulsive appearance of a place in paramount possession of men of their vocation. Good houses and handsome villas straggle along the coast of the Forth in the vicinity of the town, and also surmount the rising grounds on the south, indicating in both situations the presence, not only of taste, but of competence and wealth. Fisherrow has, at its west end, a small harbour, and a modernly erected stone-pier; and, although disadvantageously situated as to facilities of navigation, is frequently visited by vessels, for the landing of timber and other goods, which wish to escape the heavy harbour-dues of Leith. Small vessels are occasionally built at its port. The Great road from Edinburgh to London passes along the greater part of the High-street, and, near its eastern termination, diverges south-eastward to enter the High-street of Musselburgh by the central thoroughfare of the New bridge,—the Old bridge being farther up the river, and the timber bridge being on a line with the High-street of Fisherrow. A railway comes down upon the town from the west, cuts off, over some distance, a small wing of it on the north, and, over the remaining distance passes along its northern limit, leaving between it and the sea an open area called Fisherrow links. Fisherrow is under the government of the magistrates of Musselburgh; and, in its turn, exercises so powerful a control over the affairs of that burgh, as to return nearly one-half, or 8 of the entire 18, of its town-councillors. In consequence of its virtual identity, or continuous connexion with Musselburgh in the formation of a town, it looks chiefly to the east side of the Esk for its places of worship; yet it possesses, within its own bounds, two chapels situated respectively in a lane leading northward from the High-street, and in the diverging thoroughfare from that street toward the New bridge. The shore of the frith along the northern limits of the town and its links, is extremely flat and sandy; but is entirely relieved, in the dulness and monotony of its appearance, by the rich and exuberant exhibitions of the territory which rises gently upward from the southern limits of the town.

Fisherrow—as its name imports—is, in its main features, a fishing-town; and presents, in fact, the features of a beau-ideal of whatever is at once hardy, weather-beaten, and contemptuous of civilized refinements, in a sea-faring and fish-catching life. Almost constantly it exhibits men in a tawdry and slovenly dress, making their way from a long sleepless excursion at sea to their homes, or from a hastily abandoned repose to their fishing-boats; and groups of females and children in a disgusting condition of filth and indolence. The women, however, both wives and daughters, share largely in the labours of the fishery, and are so industrious, athletic, and in all respects, singular a race, as to have drawn considerable observation and surprise. They gather baits for the use of the men, and fasten baits on the lines used in fishing, But, chief of all their labours, they carry the produce of the fishery in osier baskets or creels to Edinburgh, and drive hard bargains with the citizens. When the boats arrive late in the forenoon at the harbour, so as to leave them no more than time to reach Edinburgh before dinner, the fishwives have sometimes performed their journey of 5 miles by relays, shifting their burden from one to another every 100 yards; and in this way they have been known to convey their goods to the fishmarket from Fisherrow in less than ¾ of an hour. It is even a well-attested fact, that three of their class went from Dunbar to Edinburgh, a distance of 27 miles, in 5 hours, each carrying a load of 200 pounds of herrings! The boatmen of Fisherrow do not always themselves catch the fish which their wives carry to Edinburgh. When haddocks—which are one of the most abundant and favourite sorts of the produce of the fishery—are scarce on the Lothian coast, the Fisherrow boatmen are accustomed to meet boats from the east end of Fife, half-way down the frith, and to purchase their fish; and they thus keep their wives in full employment, even when their own fishing-grounds yield an incompetent produce. From the kind of life these women lead, their manners and character may naturally be expected to have marked peculiarities. Having so great a share in the work of maintaining their families, they wield quite a masculine sway; and when speaking of a young woman reported to be on the point of marriage, they may be heard to say, 'Hoot! how can she keep a man who can hardly maintain herself?' As they do the work of men, their manners, and even their amusements, are masculine. On holidays, they used to play at golf; and on Shrove Tuesday, there was a standing match at football, between the married and the unmarried women, in which the former were generally victors. Their mode of life and their business habits whet their faculties, and give them great dexterity in bargaining. They have likewise a species of rude eloquence,—an extreme facility in expressing their feelings by words or gestures,—which is very imposing, and often enables them to carry their point against even the most wary; nor do they feel abashment, or seem to suffer any shame of detection, when an inexperienced purchaser discovers an attempt on their part to extort from him thrice the value of his goods. Yet, though accustomed to ask far more than their fish is worth, and to play the extortioner whenever they can, they possess a sort of savage honesty on which full reliance may be placed. When they have regular customers, who form a sort of acquaintance with them, and express a confidence that they will furnish articles as cheap and good as can be obtained in the market, they seldom or never fail, in such cases, to act honourably; and, in their transactions with the shopkeepers of Edinburgh, whom they sometimes supply with herrings, they practise unimpeachable fairness of dealing. Though, too, they seriously and revoltingly indulge in licentiousness of speech, they are believed to be, as a class, exemplarily chaste in their conduct. There seems to be no employment which conduces more than theirs to health and good spirits. Some of them, within a week after becoming mothers, or bringing additions to their families, have gone to Edinburgh on foot with their baskets.

FISHIE (GLEN). See BRAEMAR.

FISHLIN, a small isle of Shetland; 6 miles south of Yell.

FISH-HOLM, one of the Shetland isles; constituting part of the parish of Delting. It is situate on the north-east of the parish, in Yell sound.

FISHWICK, an ancient parish, now comprehended in the parish of Hutton, in Berwickshire. The church, which stood on the northern bank of

the Tweed, below the village, is now in ruins. It formerly belonged to the monks of Coldingham. It is 6 miles west-south-west of Berwick. See Hutton.

FITFUL-HEAD, on the west of Quendal bay, the most southerly part of Shetland, a bold and extensive headland, consisting of a large assemblage of strata composed of clay slate. It rises 400 feet perpendicularly out of the ocean, and is seen at a great distance by vessels approaching from the south-west. At Gauhsness near Fitful-head, occurs a vein or perhaps bed of iron-pyrites, which was a few years ago unsuccessfully wrought for the purpose of finding copper-ore, whilst many hundred tons of iron-pyrites were thrown into the sea.

FITHIE (Loch), a beautiful lake, about a mile in circumference, in the parish of Forfar, Angus shire.

FITHIE (The), a small river in Forfarshire. It rises on the south side of the hill of Bockello, in the parish of Glammis. After flowing, first eastward, and then southward, over a distance of nearly 2 miles, it resumes its original eastward direction, and over a distance of 3¾ miles divides the parishes of Strathmartine, Mains, and Murroes on the south, from the parish of Tealing on the north. It now runs 2 miles south-eastward, dividing the detached part of the parish of Dundee on the north from the parish of Murroes on the south, and traversing part of the latter parish; and it then turns suddenly round to the southward, and, after a run of 1¼ mile, forms in the parish of Dundee, a confluence with Dighty water, 1½ mile above the disembogue-ment of the latter stream in the frith of Tay. Its entire course, from its origin to its junction with the Dighty, is about 9 miles. At and near its embouchure, in the parish of Dundee, it makes valuable alluvial deposits, which form rich holm-lands on its banks.

FLADDA, or Flodda, a small island of the Hebrides, about 6 miles distant from the Isle of Sky, and separated by a narrow strait from the north-west point of Rasay. It is 2 miles in length, and half-a-mile in breadth. The strait betwixt it and Rasay is dry at half-tide.

FLADDA, one of the Treishinish isles, near the Isle of Mull. Its surface is flat and monotonous.

FLADDA, a group of isles between Barra and Sanderay.

FLADDAY, a large flat island in the district of Harris, Inverness-shire; at the entrance of Loch Resort.

FLANNAN ISLES (The), a group situated about 15 miles north-west of Gallan-head in Lewis. They are not inhabited, but are noted for fattening sheep. The following curious passage occurs in Dr. M'Culloch's work on the Western Isles: "I have often been entertained with the extraordinary concerts of the sea-fowl, in Ailsa, in the Shiant isles, and elsewhere; but I never heard any orchestra so various and so perfect, as one in the Flannan isles, which seemed to consist of almost all the birds that frequent the seas and rocks of these wild coasts. I should perhaps do injustice to the performers, did I attempt to assign the parts which each seemed to take in this concert; but it was easy to distinguish the short shrill treble of the puffins and auks, the melodious and varied notes of the different gulls, the tenors of the divers and guillemots, and the croaking basses of the cormorants. But the variety of tones was far beyond my powers of analysis, as, I believe, Pennant had found it before me. It may appear ludicrous to call this music melodious, or to speak of the harmony formed by such ingredients; yet it is a combination of sounds to which a musician will listen with interest and delight, althougn the separate cries of the different individuals are seldom thought agreeable. Few of the notes in this concert could, perhaps, have been referred to the scale, if separately examined; yet the harmony was often as full and perfect as if it had been the produce of well-tuned instruments, and the effect was infinitely superior to that which is often heard in a spring morning among the singing birds of the forest, while it was so entirely different as not to admit of any comparison. In the sea-birds there are few tones and few notes, but they are decided and steady. The body of sound is also far greater; and however inferior in variety or sweetness the notes of the individuals may be, there is much more variety in the harmonious combinations, and in that which musicians would call the contrivance and design. Very often they reminded me of some of the ancient religious compositions, which consist of a perpetual succession of fugue and imitation on a few simple notes, and sometimes it appeared as if different orchestras were taking up the same phrases. Occasionally the whole of the sounds subsided, like those of the Æolian harp as the breeze dies away, being again renewed on the excitement of some fresh alarm. In other places I have heard similar concerts performed among colonies of gulls alone; and with a variety and effect still more surprising, when the limited tones and powers of this tribe are considered. On one of these occasions, at Noss Head, in Shetland, I could scarcely avoid imagining that I was listening to a portion of Rossini's 'Barbiere di Siviglia,' 'Mi par d'esser colla testa in un orrida fucina,' so exact was the rhythm, as well as the air and the harmony."

FLEET (The), a river in the western division of Kircudbrightshire. It consists of two main parent-streams, called Big water of Fleet and Little water of Fleet. The Big water, though the greater of the two in name, is the lesser in length; and rises in four small streams of nearly equal claim to be the head-water, two of which issue respectively from the south and from the north side of Cairnsmuir, in the parish of Kirkmabrec; the third of which, called Mid-Bura, issues from Craig-Ronal, and forms from its source onward the boundary-line between Kirkmabrec and Girthon; the fourth of which issues from Bengea, near the source of Little Fleet; and all of which unite about 2½ miles from their several sources, and thenceforth pursue their united course, 4¼ miles, in a direction east of south, dividing Kirkmabrec and Anwoth on the west, from Girthon on the east, till a confluence is formed with the Little water of Fleet near Castramount. The Little water of Fleet has justly the reputation of being the parent-stream of the united rivulets, and issues from Loch Fleet, which is about 1½ mile in circumference, situated not far from the northern limit of the parish of Girthon, and fed by two short rills flowing into it from the north. The Little water of Fleet, after pursuing a course of 1½ mile south-eastward, runs almost due south, over a distance of 6 miles, traversing the parish of Girthon, till it unites with the Big water of Fleet. Nearly at their point of junction, the two Fleets receive from the east the tribute of Carstramman burn; and thenceforth Fleet water which they form, pursues a course a little to the east of south, dividing the parishes of Anwoth and Girthon, till it sweeps past the small town of Gatehouse on its left bank; and it then bends round to a direction west of south, and, after traversing a space of 1½ mile, suddenly expands into an estuary 3½ miles in length, and 1 mile in average breadth. The Highlands of Scotland have no scenes of greater beauty than what the vale of the Fleet displays; and they have hardly any wilder than the hills among which

both branches of the river take their rise. The basin of the Fleet, for a good many miles above Gatehouse, is exquisitely fine. Rough, heath-clad hills, indeed, overlook the stream on both sides; but declivities and plains, opulent in soil, ornate in tillage, and plentiful in groves, form its immediate banks. The river, immediately after the confluence of its Big and its Little streams, flows past a handsome hunting-seat of the proprietor of the lands on its left bank; and soon after, it leaves, on its right bank, the tower of Rusco, once a seat of the Viscounts of Kenmore. The river is, at Gatehouse, spanned by a handsome bridge; and is navigable thither by small vessels, and enriches the territory along its banks by a plentiful supply of salmon.

FLEET (Loch), an inlet of the sea on the south-east coast of Sutherlandshire, across the narrow neck of which there was formerly a ferry, on the thoroughfare along the coast northwards from Dornoch; but the public road is now carried across by an embankment or mound of 995 yards in length, which, with the roads of approach to it, cost £12,500. At the east end of the mound are placed 4 arches, with sluices, by which the water of Fleet, and occasional land-floods, pour to the sea at low water. Strathfleet extends far up the country, and into a district so rugged and mountainous that no other practicable pass could be discovered; that though Strathcarnoc being at such elevation as to be liable to obstruction from snow during the winter months. About 400 acres of land have been reclaimed from the sea by this mound.

FLEURS, or Floors Castle, the family mansion of the Dukes of Roxburgh, situated on the left bank of the river Tweed, a mile above the town of Kelso. It is a magnificent pile, "combining," says Sir Walter Scott, "the ideas of ancient grandeur with those of modern taste." But Sir Walter Scott saw only the attractions impressed on it, at its erection, in 1718, by the architectural skill of Sir John Vanbrugh; and must have spoken of it with enthusiasm could he have beheld the additional, the new polish which has just been given it, and the additional decorations with which it has been beautified, by Mr. Playfair of Edinburgh. Adjoining it is a handsome conservatory, erected by the late Duke James, and containing a choice collection of rare and valuable plants. The old gardens ran down into the town of Kelso, and occasioned the rasure of a considerable part of one of the principal streets, in order to obtain sufficient space for their expansion. The new gardens lie nearer the castle, stretching along its west side, and are laid out on a grand scale, and in a style of united taste and splendour. The delightfully wooded and picturesque demesne forms, for a considerable distance, the skirting of the joyous waters of the Tweed, and runs away from them inland over undulating grounds, constituting, with the presiding ducal mansion in its centre, so lovely a landscape that a spectator from Kelso bridge, or from the heights on the right bank of the river, feels as if a revelation were before him of some nook of an unfallen world.

FLISK, a parish in Fifeshire, upon the banks of the Tay. Occupying the northern slope of the Ochils, a considerable portion of its surface is hilly and irregular, except near the river, where there is a narrow stripe of level ground along the whole extent of the parish. Flisk is bounded on the south by Creich and Abdie; on the east by Balmerino; on the north by the Tay; and on the west by Dunbog. It is rather more than 4 miles in length, from east to west; but is only about a mile in breadth, except at the western extremity, where its breadth is about 1½ mile. The parish is entirely a rural one, there being no villages, nor any manufactures carried on within it. Cupar, which is 8 miles distant, is the post-town; and Newburgh, between 2 and 3 miles distant, is the nearest market-town.—The barony of Ballanbreich, or as it is usually pronounced, Bambreich, originally formed part of the great lordship of Abernethy. This extensive barony remained for nearly 500 years in the family of Rothes, and was purchased from them by the late Sir Lawrence Dundas, grandfather of the present proprietor. The castle of Bambreich, which stands near the western extremity of the parish, is a large and very fine ruin, picturesquely situated on a steep bank overhanging the river Tay, surrounded by a number of fine trees; and forms a noble object in the landscape as seen in sailing up or down the Tay. It appears originally to have been a large parallelogram, 180 feet in length by 70 in breadth, enclosing a court-yard in the centre. Three of the sides were formed by the buildings of the castle, which were four stories high; while the fourth side of the court-yard was formed by a high wall or curtain, connecting the north and south sides of the castle together. The whole of the doors to the different parts of the building opened into the court-yard; and the principal entrance to the whole seems to have been on the north. When inhabited, it was surrounded by a ditch or moat, the traces of which, though pretty distinct some years ago, are now nearly effaced. This once magnificent castle has suffered sad ravages from time, but greater still from the depredations of man; as it long formed a convenient quarry for those who had buildings to erect, either in its own neighbourhood, or on the opposite banks of the Tay. This system of destruction has, however, been put a stop to, and although probably about a third of the structure has been destroyed, there is sufficient remaining of its original height to show what its extent and grandeur once was. The oldest portion appears to be that which forms the western side of the parallelogram, and the southern side, although much dilapidated, to be the most recent. From the beauty of the ashlar work of the walls remaining, it is not likely that any portion is as ancient as the time when the barony was acquired by Sir Andrew de Lesly; yet the oldest portion cannot be much more recent.—Anciently a considerable portion of the parish seems to have been occupied by a forest, called Flisk wood, which no doubt formed a continuation of the forest of Earnside; but of this all vestiges are now removed. The annual value of the real property for which this parish was assessed, in 1815, was £2,820 sterling. The valued rent is £3,233 16s. 8d. Scots. Population, in 1801, 300; in 1831, 286. Houses, in 1831, 60.—This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, Lord Dundas. Stipend £151 11s.; grass glebe £1 13s. 4d. The church of Flisk was anciently a parsonage, the patronage of which was laic, and pertained to the earldom of Rothes. Besides the parish-church there was also a chapel in the parish, the site of which is now lost; but it was in all likelihood within the castle of Ballanbreich. Indeed the northern portion of the west side of the building has much the appearance as if it had been the chapel. John Waddell, parson of Flisk, was one of the early judges of the Court of session. His name first appears as a judge in the sederunt of court, 8th May, 1534. Little else is known of this clergyman, except that he was, in 1527, rector of the university of St. Andrews, and as such one of the judges who condemned Patrick Hamilton to death. James Balfour, his successor in the parsonage of Flisk, was also a judge of the Court of session, under the title of Lord Pittendreich. —Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with £10 fees.

FLODDA. See FLADDA.

FLOTA, one of the Orkney isles. It is 3 miles long, and 2 broad; and is mostly encompassed with high rocks. Its heaths afford excellent sheep-pasture, and abound with moor-fowl. Flota, with the small adjoining islands of Fara, Cava, and Gransey, contained, in 1838, 400 inhabitants. It is united with the parish of WALLS in Hoy: which see. This island, according to Mr. Jameson, is low in surface, but in several places there are cliffs upon the shore of considerable height. It is entirely composed of sandstone, and sandstone-flag. It was the residence of the historiographer appointed by the crown of Norway to collect information with regard to the north of Scotland. These narrations formed a work called 'Codex Flotticensis:' to which Torfæus is indebted for much of his history of the northern parts of Scotland.

FOCHABERS, a small town, and burgh-of-barony, in the parish of Bellie, Morayshire, situated 9 miles east of Elgin; 12 south-west of Cullen; and 52 east by north of Inverness; on the eastern bank of the Spey, in a deep and rural valley. Over the river, a few hundred yards from the town, there is a handsome four-arched bridge, 340 feet in length. This bridge was damaged, and indeed partly destroyed, in the great floods of 1829, when the Spey rose nearly 9 feet above its ordinary level here. Formerly, this town stood in the vicinity of Gordon castle, but, like the burgh of Cullen, it was removed to a more respectful distance from the mansion of its superior. It now occupies a site about a mile south of its former locality, on a rising ground in the line of the North road from Edinburgh to Inverness. It has a square in the centre, and streets entering it in a cruciform manner, at right angles. Exteriorly, its form is that of a parallelogram, the sides of which consist of thatched cottages. There are other streets, or cross lanes, of good houses; and altogether Fochabers is not only a pretty little town, but a thriving and a rapidly increasing one. It has several good inns, and, on one side of the central square, is the Established church of the parish, a modern edifice, with a portico, and a neat spire. It also contains an Episcopal chapel, and an extremely elegant Roman Catholic one. Fochabers is governed by a bailie, appointed by the Duke of Richmond, as superior, and as successor to the Duke of Gordon. The population, in 1817, was about 1,000; in 1821, about 1,040. Other returns with the parish.* See articles BELLIE and GORDON CASTLE.

FODDERTY,† a mountainous parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty; consisting of several districts locally detached from each other. It is chiefly situated in a valley surrounded on the north, west, and south, with high hills, and intersected through its whole length by the small river Peffer, from which it derives the name of Strathpeffer. This valley is nearly 3 miles in length, and half-a-mile broad; but the total extent of the parish is 9 miles from east to west, by 15 from north to south. It is bounded by Kincardine and Kiltearn on the north; by Dingwall on the east; by Urray on the south; and by Contin and Kinloch-Luichart on the west. A part of BENWYVIS [which see] is in this parish; and on the opposite or south side of the valley is the celebrated KNOCKFARRIL with its ancient British hill-fort: which see. To the south of Knockfarril is Loch Ussie, which contains several small islands. On the west side of the strath is Castle Leod, an ancient seat of the Earls of Cromarty. It is a strong edifice of red sandstone, five stories in height, and surrounded with fine old trees.—There are three villages in the parish: viz. Maryburgh, with a population, in 1834, of 370; Auchterneed with 160; and Keithtown with 60. There are several chalybeate and sulphureous springs, which are resorted to for stomachic complaints: see STRATHPEFFER. Population, in 1801, 1,829; in 1831, 2,232. Houses, in 1831, 481. Assessed property £4,852.—This parish is in the synod of Ross, and presbytery of Dingwall. Patron, Mackenzie of Cromarty. Stipend £255 8s. 9d.; with glebe of 10 acres. Church built in 1807; enlarged in 1835; sittings 640. A catechist was appointed to this parish in 1816.—Schoolmaster's salary £36 7s. 1¾d., with about £20 fees. There were 3 private schools in 1834.

FOGO, a parish of an oblong form, stretching from east to west, in the district of Merse, Berwickshire. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Edrom; on the east by Swinton; on the south by Eccles; on the south-west by Greenlaw; and on the north-west by Polwart. Its greatest length, from near Harcarse on the east to near Chesters on the west, is 5 miles; its greatest breadth, from near Banglee on the north to the boundary-line south-east of Winkerstanes, on the south, is something less than 2½ miles; and its superficial area is nearly 8 square miles, or about 5,000 acres. The southern division is a plain; and the northern consists of two ridges of inconsiderable heights, the most elevated of which rises probably not more than 100 feet above sea-level. The ridges are separated by Blackadder water; and the southern one slopes gradually away into the plain of the southern division. The entire surface, with the exception of about 300 acres which are under plantation, and about 40 acres of natural pasture, has been turned up by the plough, and is in a state of high cultivation. On the higher grounds the soil is a deep black loam, very fertile; and on the plain it is, though thinner and borne up by a stiff subsoil of till, very far from being unproductive. The Blackadder enters the parish on the south-west; traverses it north-eastward over a distance of 3 miles; and then, for 1¼ mile, divides it from Edrom. Though destitute of salmon, it produces eels and excellent trout. Its basin is a sort of huge furrow, seldom closing in upon the river in steepness of banks, yet forming a hollow between parallel ranges of low heights; and, having the church immediately on the margin of the stream, it suggested to the early colonists the name Fog-hou, which is the ancient and legitimate form of the word Fogo, and means the foggage pit, den, or hollow. In the few places where the banks are abrupt are strata of till mixed with clay or marl, and superincumbent on petrifactions of moss; and in the channel of the stream, which is in general stony and gravelly, are occasional strata of bastard whinstone and limestone, which are easily quarried, and make excellent covers for drains. At Chesters, near the south-western boundary, are faint yet decisive traces of a Roman encampment. The parish is intersected, near its east end from north to south, by the post-road from

* A legacy of 100,000 dollars was bequeathed to the town of Fochabers by Alexander Milne, a native of this little Highland "city," as it is called in the American law-reports of the case, who died in Louisiana in 1839. An application to the probate court of New Orleans, for payment of the munificent bequest, has been made by the Duke of Richmond, as feudal lord of Fochabers; but the American courts have found that the bequest is not a valid one, on the ground that "the character of the legacy was a bequest of heritable property, within the province of the law of Scotland," and that, "it was clear, that a citizen of Louisiana could not have received a donation of the same kind left to him in Scotland." The validity of this decision is questioned by Scottish lawyers, who seem to hold the bequest as simply that of a sum of money; and that, under all the circumstances, in the converse case, the Scottish courts would have given effect to the legacy in favour of the citizen of Louisiana.

† "The name of this parish is of Gaelic etymology. In that language it consists of two words that are nearly descriptive of its situation: *Foigh-ritudh*, or 'a Meadow along the side of a hill.' "—*Old Statistical Account.*

Dunse to Coldstream; and from north to south-west by that from Dunse to Kelso; and it has altogether about 16 miles of public roads within its limits. The village, or rather hamlet, of Fogo, stands on the Blackadder, and is the site of the parish-church and school-house; but it consists of only 9 or 10 thatched cottages, and has less than 50 inhabitants. Population of the parish, in 1801, 507; in 1831, 433. Houses 87. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,777.—Fogo is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £219 5s. 10d.; glebe £18 10s. Unappropriated teinds £417 3s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary £26, with about £20 school-fees. This parish is ancient, and, under David I., belonged to the opulent Earls of Dunbar. In 1147, the monks of Kelso obtained a grant of the church, along with some appurtenances, from Earl Gospatrick; and they retained possession of it, and had it served by a vicar, till the Reformation. In 1253 the monks obtained a grant also of a chapel which had been built on the manor of Fogo; and, in consideration of accompanying gifts of property, were bound over to provide for its service either three monks or three secular chaplains. In 1296, the vicar of Fogo swore fealty to Edward of England, and, in return, was reinstated in his vicarage.

FOOTDEE, or FUTTIE, a considerable village at the mouth of the Dee, lying along the river, and now a suburb of New Aberdeen. It is chiefly inhabited by ship-owners, fishermen, and persons otherwise connected with the commerce or shipping of the port. There is a handsome church in the village: see ABERDEEN, St. Clement's parish. A sort of parochial school is maintained here at the joint expense of the magistrates and kirk-session. The school-house was rebuilt and enlarged a few years ago, and the plan of education extended. The early site of this village is now covered with streets and warehouses extending along the Waterloo quay, and wharfs have been built along the harbour, on the south-west side of the village.

FORBES. See TULLYNESSLE.

FORD, a small village on the road from Edinburgh to Lauder, in Edinburghshire, so curiously situated as, though tiny in dimensions, to occupy a place in the three parishes of Borthwick, Crichton, and Cranston. The village stands near the banks of the Tyne, 10¼ miles south-east of Edinburgh. At a former date, it was prosperous and beautiful, quietly and thriftily embosomed in a small valley which secludes it from the bustling and intrusive activities of life; but latterly it has fallen considerably into decay, and rejoices more in the loveliness of the landscape than the prosperity of its condition. Ford is the seat of an United Secession meeting-house, which draws numerous worshippers from five or more parishes in its vicinity. A splendid bridge or viaduct here stretches across the vale of the Tyne. See CRICHTON.

FORDOUN, a parish in Kincardineshire; bounded on the north by Strachan; on the east by Glenbervie and Arbuthnot; on the south by Laurencekirk and Marykirk; and on the west by Fettercairn and Strachan. It is of an irregular, oblongated, quadrangular form, extending in length, from east to west, about 10 miles; its greatest breadth near the middle being about 7; square area about 44 miles. Houses 463. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,010. Population, in 1801, 2,203; in 1831, 2,238. This parish forms part of that district, in the valley of Strathmore, styled 'the Howe-o'-the-Mearns.' It extends along the southern side of the Grampians, and the northern side of Strathmore, comprising two divisions, named 'the How district,' and 'the Brae district;' the latter of which, to the north, consists of a range of glens or valleys, watered by rivulets, fringed, more or less, with picturesque strips of plantation, but possessing a thin soil, far inferior in fertility to the lower, southern, or 'How,' district. The latter is level; the soil consisting either of excellent brown gravelly loam or red ferruginous clay. It is highly cultivated, and presents a rich and fertile aspect. The arable lands amount to nearly 12,000 acres; and indeed no part of the parish can be called waste, except the summits of the mountains; for the Grampians themselves afford pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep, and the subordinate ridges consist of valuable land: of these the hill of Strath Finella is the chief. The only stream of any note is the Luther, or Leuther, into which several small streams empty themselves. The Luther rises amongst the hills, north of Drumtoughty, and runs east, and then southwards, through the romantic vicinity of Drumtoughty castle, and by Auchinblae, and the wooded banks near Fordoun kirk, to the parish of Laurencekirk. The river Bervie also rises, by numerous feeders, from the Grampians, in the northern district of this parish, and running eastwards to the boundary, divides it from the parishes of Glenbervie and Arbuthnot, to the point where Garvock parish meets a point of Fordoun, between Laurencekirk and Arbuthnot.—Fordoun is chiefly remarkable for its ancient remains and the traditions connected with it. In the western part of the parish, and about a mile north-east of Fettercairn, "there is," says Mr. Chambers, in his lively 'Picture of Scotland,' "a small congregation of little tenements, like the outhouses of an old farm,—the miserable remains of the former county-town. This hamlet, which is still called Kincardine, and boasts of having given its name to the county, contains only about 60 or 70 inhabitants. It ceased to be the chief town in the reign of James VI., when Stonehaven, as a more convenient situation for the county-courts, was honoured with that distinction. The situation of Kincardine, though not highly elevated, is yet commanding; for, from its low, mound-like ruins, a view can be obtained of nearly the whole district of the Mearns, as well as a considerable part of Angus."—In the vicinity of the 'town,' on the farm of Castleton, are the ruins of the palace or castle of Kincardine, which was the principal residence of Kenneth III., and that whence he was inveigled to the castle of Finella, where he was murdered, as described under article FETTERCAIRN. Here John Baliol is said to have pusillanimously resigned his crown to Edward I., in 1296.—This parish is remarkable in having been, if not the birth-place, at least the temporary residence, and probably the burial-place of John Fordoun, author of the 'Scotichronicon,' one of the most ancient and most authentic histories which have been published of Scotland. He is thought by some to have been a man of property in this parish; by others, with greater probability, to have been a monk who resided here. This parish also gave birth to Lord Monboddo,—a man well known in the literary world by his peculiar writings on ancient metaphysics, and on the origin and progress of the human species and of language. Monboddo house is a respectable old mansion in the parish, surrounded with fine trees. Near the mansion-house of Fordoun there are distinct vestiges of the prætorium of a Roman encampment; and, in Friars' glen, beside Finella hill, are the ruins of a Carmelite religious house. AUCHINBLAE is the only village in the parish: see that article.—On the top of a precipitous and wooded eminence, overhanging the sequestered and romantic glen through which the Luther runs, and opposite Auchinblae, stands the kirk-town of For-

doun, which principally consists of the church, the churchyard which occupies the extremity of the cliff, the manse, and the village inn. It is distant 4½ miles north of Laurencekirk, and 15 north of Montrose. It is governed by a bailie, is the seat of a presbytery, and has the privilege of holding a weekly market for cattle and horses from Michaelmas to Christmas, with two annual fairs; one of which is called 'Paldy fair,' from Palladius; for here, according to the monkish tradition, did that holy saint establish his head-quarters, on being sent "in Scotiam." "This parish," says the Rev. Alexander Leslie, father of the present incumbent, and author of the Old Statistical Account of the parish, "is remarkable for having been for some time the residence, and probably the burial-place of St. Palladius, who was sent, by Pope Celestine, into Scotland, some time in the 5th century, to oppose the Pelagian heresy, and by whom it is thought bishops were first appointed in Scotland, having before that time been governed by monks. That Palladius resided, and was probably buried here, appears from several circumstances. There is a house which still remains in the churchyard, called St. Palladius's chapel, where, it is said, the image of the saint was kept, and to which pilgrimages were performed from the most distant parts of Scotland. There is a well at the corner of the minister's garden, which goes by the name of Paldy well." A similar account is given in the 'Beauties of Scotland;' and in the Brev. Aberd. [fol. 25] it is stated of the saint: "Annorum plenus apud Longforgund in Mernis in pace requiescit beata." Mr. Low, in his researches into the early history of Scotland, adopts the same views ['History of Scotland,' 8vo. Edin. 1826, ch. ii.], but, "it is now the general opinion of the more rigorous antiquaries," observes Mr. Chambers, "that Palladius never was in Scotland, and that the claims of Fordoun to have been his resting-place, arose, at first, from a misapprehension, either wilful, or through ignorance, on the part of the monks. Palladius, according to the only proper authority, was sent 'in Scotiam;' that is, to Ireland; for such was the designation of the sister-isle at that period."

The parish of Fordoun is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. The present church is a modern edifice, substituted for one of great antiquity, which occupied the same admirable site. "A ridiculous legend," says Chambers, "similar to that of Melgund castle, is told regarding the foundation of the former structure. It was at first designed to build the church on the top of the Knock-hill, about a mile or more north-east of the village,—a most inconvenient, and the reverse of a central situation; and there the work was actually commenced. As usual, whatever was erected during the day by the masons was destroyed at night by some supernatural beings, who took this method of testifying their aversion to the undertaking. After some time, when both builders and destroyers had perhaps become alike weary of their respective labours, a supernatural voice was heard to cry,—

Gang farther doun
To Fordoun's toun.

The hint was taken; and, in order to determine the proper site of the church, a mason was desired to throw his hammer at random. The hammer judiciously alighted on the beautiful mound where Pandy's chapel was already pitched, and there the work was carried into effect without farther interruption. It must certainly be acknowledged to have displayed a better taste than its master, or his employers; for a more admirable situation for a place of worship could nowhere be found; nor is the good sense of the author of the rhyme less remarkable, in choosing a spot so near the centre of the parish." On the demolition of the old church, a large and singular flat stone, covered over with figures, was discovered under the pulpit. It is described in the 'Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,' vol. ii. Stipend £249 5s. 8d., with glebe of 4 acres.—Schoolmaster's salary £36, with about £25 fees and other emoluments. There are 9 private schools. The celebrated Dr. Beattie, before being removed to Aberdeen, was for several years schoolmaster in this parish.

FORDYCE, or FORDICE, a parish in Banffshrie, bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east, by the parishes of Boyndie, and Ordiquhill; on the south by Grange; and on the west by Deskford and Cullen. The adjoining parishes of Ordiquhill, Deskford, and Cullen, also originally formed part of Fordyce, but were detached from it after the Reformation. Including the *quoad sacra* parish of Portsoy, Fordyce is nearly triangular in form, with an apex to the south, and its shortest side or base to the north. Along the shore, it extends about 7 miles, and 8 inland; it contains, *quoad civilia*, about 20 square miles. Houses 674. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,920. Population, in 1801, 2,747; in 1831, 3,364. The coast, or shore, has some conspicuous headlands, being high and rocky, with the exception of a few bays, such as those of Portsoy, and Sandend. At Portsoy a species of jasper, called Portsoy marble, is quarried. The hill of Durn seems to be entirely composed of marble, and a kind of quartz, a very white, siliceous stone, similar to the pentuse of the Pentlands, and employed in the manufacture of stoneware. The rock on the sea-shore, at the eastern side of the parish, near Craig of Boyne, have been said to consist entirely of ironstone. The soil varies with the strata on which it is superimposed; in general it is deep and fertile especially on the limestone; but it is rather wet that dry. A great part of the upper division of the parish as in the line of the jasper or marble strata of the hill ground, is bleak and bare. No part of the parish perhaps merits the name of hills, except the Knock-hill which is the boundary with the parish of Grange and the two contiguous eminences, called the hills of Durn and Fordyce; the general aspect is a fine flat though with frequent inequalities, or rising ground. Most of the fields are enclosed, and agriculture is in an advanced state. The high ground is covered with grass and heath. In a vale, through which flows a small stream, about the middle of the parish, are the church and manse. Farther to the east is the vale through which runs the water of Durn, a river falling into the Moray frith at the town of Portsoy. The eastern outskirts are watered by the Boyne-burn. The kirk-town of Fordyce was erected into a burgh of barony in 1499, at the request of Bishop Elphinstone of Aberdeen. The superiority of this village was latterly vested in the Earl of Findlater, now in the Earl of Seafield. It is situated about half-a-mile from the sea. The town of PORTSOY,—which see, is also a burgh-of-barony, vested in the Earl of Seafield. It is a thriving sea-port, situated at the bottom of Portsoy bay. Sandend is a considerable fishing village, at the bay of that name. The fishing, in the Moray frith, of ling, cod, whiting, turbot, &c. employs a number of boats. There are, in this parish, remains of some Druidical temples, with barrows, tumuli, and cairns, in which stone-coffins, with skeletons and urns, have been found. There is a triple fosse, or rampart, on the sides and top of the hill of Durn. It is said that Archbishop Sharp was a native of Fordyce, and it was also the birth-place of General Abercrombie of Glasshaugh.—The parish is in the presbytery of Fordyce, and synod of Aberdeen.

tron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend £251 5s. 5d.; glebe £5. Unappropriated teinds £620 1s. 4d.—Church built in 1804; sittings 1,000 to 1,100. The presbytery had it recently in contemplation to annex a district of the parish, containing 20 or 30 families, and lying near the church of Ordiquhill, *quoad sacra*, to that parish.—Schoolmaster's salary £29 19s. 1d., with about £35 of fees, and other emoluments. In the parish, *quoad civilia*, there are 11 private schools, several of which, including a grammar-school, are at Portsoy:—seven of the private, are Dames' schools.

FORFAR,* a parish nearly in the centre of Forfarshire or Angus; bounded on the north by Torriemuir and Rescobie; on the east by Rescobie, Dunnichen, and Inverarity; on the south by Inverarity; and on the west by Innetles, Glammis, and Kirriemuir. It is of very irregular outline, but convenient and compact in form; and measures, in extreme length from north to south, 5 miles; in extreme breadth from east to west, 4½ miles; and in superficial area, 16 square miles. The surface—as it all lies within the Howe of Angus, or the portion of Strathmore which belongs to Forfarshire—presents a level prospect to the eye. The uniform plain is variegated only by extensive and fine plantations in the northern section; by two lakes respectively on the north-east, and in the west; and by the hill of Balnashinar which rises immediately south of the burgh, stands partly within the royalty, and commands a map-like view of the whole parish and adjacent country. The soil of the district is, in the middle division, a spouty clay; and in the northern and southern divisions, a light and thin loamy earth with a gravel bottom. Lemno-burn, over a distance of 2½ miles, forms the northern boundary-line. Three streams rise in the parish, two flowing westward and one southward, but, as long as they traverse it, they are very inconsiderable rills.—The loch of Forfar, a mile in length and ¼ of a mile in breadth, stretches from near the burgh, to the western limit of the parish; and there sends off the parent or head-stream of Dean water. This loch was formerly of larger size; but was drained of about 16 feet perpendicular depth of water, and gave up a very valuable supply of moss and marl. Previous to the draining, an artificial island, composed of large piles of oak and loose stones, covered with a stratum of earth, and planted with aspin and sloe trees, looked out from the waters near the northern shore, and is supposed to have been a place of religious retirement for Queen Margaret,† when Malcolm Canmore made Forfar his place of residence. The quondam island is now a very curious peninsula, and preserves some vestiges of a building which probably was a place of worship.—Loch Fithie is a smaller lake than the loch of Forfar, similar in form, and situated near the north-eastern angle of the parish. It is surrounded by a beautiful rising bank, richly tufted with plantation; and lying concealed from the view till one approaches its margin, and abounding in pike and perch, while the groves which overhang it are vocal with singing-birds, it is a delightful retreat to the lovers of rural retirement.—From the burgh southward, the parish is intersected by the recently constructed railway to Dundee. The western turnpike between Dundee and Aberdeen, running first northward, and then north-eastward, cuts the parish into two nearly equal parts; and sends off in its progress such numerous branch-roads as offer very abundant facilities of communication. Population, including the burgh, in 1801, 5,167; in 1831, 7,049 Houses 897. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,699.

Forfar gives name to a presbytery, which was disjoined from Dundee in 1717, and is in the synod of Angus and Mearns. The *quoad civilia* parish was divided, in 1836, into the two *quoad sacra* parishes of Forfar and St. James. The *quoad sacra* parish of Forfar contained, in 1836, according to a survey made by the minister, 6,749 persons; of whom 6,382 belonged to the Establishment, 295 belonged to other religious denominations, and 72 were not known to be attached to any religious body. The parish-church was built in 1791, and altered in 1836; sittings 1,781. Stipend £267 17s. 5d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £549 3s. 10d. Patrons, the Town-council of Forfar.—A Scottish Episcopalian congregation has existed in this parish from time immemorial. Their chapel was built in 1824, at a cost of about £1,000; sittings 350. Stipend £130.—An Independent congregation was established in 1836. The chapel was built in 1835, and along with an attached dwelling-house, cost about £650. Sittings 460.—The *quoad sacra* parish of St. James contained, in 1836, according to ecclesiastical survey, 2,120 persons; of whom, 1,772 belonged to the Establishment, 160 belonged to other denominations, and 188 were not known to make any public profession of religion. The parish-church was built in 1836, at the cost of upwards of £1,200. Sittings 1,134. Stipend £80.—The United Secession congregation was established previous to the year 1780. The original cost of the church cannot now be ascertained. Sittings 470. A school-room was built by the congregation in 1810, at the cost of £105. Minister's stipend, from £105 to £110, with a manse and garden.—The Methodist congregation has existed in the parish since 1822, and though dissolved some time after its erection, was reconstituted in 1836. The place of meeting is a rented hall. Sittings 200.—The *quoad civilia* parish of Forfar contains 1 parochial school, and 13 schools non-parochial. Parish schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 school-fees, and £8 15s. for a dwelling-house and garden.—According to the ecclesiastical survey of 1836, the population of the entire parish and burgh was then 8,869.

FORFAR, a royal burgh, the seat of a presbytery, and the county-town of Forfarshire, is situated nearly in the centre of the parish of Forfar; 5 miles east by north of Glammis; 6 south-east of Kirriemuir; 12 south-west of Brechin; 14 north of Dundee; and 56, by way of Cupar and Dundee, from Edinburgh. The ground on which it stands, as well as that over a considerable way around it, is remarkably uneven, and thrown up into numerous little hillocks. Though the town occupies the bottom of a sort of basin, the immediately circumjacent ground sloping gently toward it on almost every side, it stands high in comparison to the general level of the country. Waters, which rise not far from its vicinity, flow respectively north, south, east, and west, and fall into streams,

* This parish, in all writings concerning the patronage, tithes, &c. is designed the parish of Forfar-Restenet: though the latter part of the name is seldom mentioned in conversation or in common writing. Restenet was perhaps the name given to the priory, expressive of the purpose for which it was built, namely, a safe repository for the charters, &c. of the monastery of Jedburgh; but some take its derivation from a Gaelic word, *fiuir*, signifying, as they say, 'a bog or swamp,' which indeed answers to the situation. Forfar is conjectured to be the same with the ancient Or, and the Roman Orrea, signifying a town situated on a lake, to which description it exactly answers; and the lake on which it stands has for many ages been known by the name of Forfar. It has been conjectured that the name Forfar may have been formed of two Gaelic words, *fuar*, 'cold, chilly,' and *bar*, *bhar*, or *var*, 'a point;' 'the cold point.' In common language the name is invariably pronounced *Farfar*. In Welsh, *fair* signifies 'an eminence.'

† "It is no inconsiderable presumption," says Dr. Jamieson, in his Description of the Royal Palaces of Scotland, "in favour of the truth of this traditionary account, that, although my worthy old friends of the burgh of Forfar have never been accused of going to an extreme in religion, there is a hereditary attachment to the memory of this excellent queen. She seems still to live in the affections of all its inhabitants. As she was canonized after her death, and advanced to the dignity of being the Patroness of Scotland, the day of her translation, June 19th, has been, at least occasionally, commemorated by a procession of the young females of Forfar to her Inch."

which respectively run toward the Tay long before it expands into an estuary, and toward the northern part of the eastern sea-board of the county. The town, while overlooked by gentle slopes, commands, through their openings and over their summits, extensive views of the Sidlaw hills, the great valley of Strathmore, and a wide sweep of the shelving ranges of the Grampians. Though forming a singular instance of a town of any note built at a distance from running water, it possesses so great advantages as to facilities of road-communication, as to have capacities of sending down turnpike, railway, or canal, by a very easy descent, westward to the river Tay, southward to the frith of Tay, and eastward and north-eastward to the German ocean.

In one line of street, called West port and High-street, which makes repeated bends and is of very unequal width, Forfar extends from south-west to north-east about 1,200 yards. From the middle of High-street, or rather from the middle of the whole central line, Castle-street goes off and runs northward over a distance of about 400 yards, sending westward a branch-street of about 160 yards, and eastward an alley called Back-wynd, which, at a distance of 400 yards from Castle-street, enters High-street by an acute angle. Subtending most of the main line of street on the south side, are several lanes and short new streets, which, added to the length of Castle-street, give the town an extreme breadth of between 500 and 600 yards. Like most old towns, Forfar was originally without any regular plan, and received peculiarities and varieties of configuration from the caprice or self-accommodation of every man who was able to add to its structures. About a century ago, its sinuous and ill-compacted streets consisted chiefly of old thatched houses, and were redolent of filth; but now the streets, though generally irregular in outline, are well-built, and of modern and comfortable appearance; and in the south wing of the town, they evince the adoption of the movement spirit of civic and architectural reform which has of late years veneered so many beauties upon the rough and repulsive surface of the important burgh of Dundee. In the latter quarter is situated the Forfar academy, for teaching the languages, mathematics, and geography. In Castle-street stands a handsome suite of county-buildings, of recent erection, and highly ornamental to the town. The parish-church, with its steeple, the new church of St. James, and the Episcopal chapel in High street, are all creditable structures, and important features in the burghal landscape. The town has an excellent subscription news-room and library; a mechanics' institute; a large infant-school; and branch-offices of the Royal bank of Scotland, the Arbroath bank, the Dundee Union bank, and the Dundee new bank.

Forfar cannot, as a manufacturing town, bear comparison with Arbroath or Dundee. Its chief trade is the weaving of osnaburghs and coarse linens. Hardly any factory work is done; but, in 1838, 2,569 hand-looms were employed on various common linen fabrics. The osnaburgh weavers earned, in 1824, from 12 to 14 shillings a-week; but, for 9 years preceding 1838, were able, on the average, to earn in nett wages little or nothing more than 7s. 6d. for the first class of work, and 6s. for the second. Another important manufacture, is the making of a particular kind of shoes, well-adapted for a Highland district. So ancient and famous is this manufacture, that the craft employed in it, "the Sutors of Forfar," are popularly spoken in identification with the whole population, in the same way as, "the Sutors of Selkirk," are made to represent all the burghers of the capital of the Forest. A shoemaker's earnings amount to about 12s. a-week. But, in consequence of the architectural extension and generally improving condition of the town, day-labourers earn from 10s. to 12s., carpenters from 14s. to 15s., and masons 18s.

The town-council of Forfar consists of a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, 11 councillors, and 4 deacons of crafts. Previous to the Reform act, all the council's members, except the deacons of crafts, were elected by itself. There is no separate establishment for lighting, cleansing, watching and paving; the expense of these matters being defrayed out of the common good. The inhabitants subscribed to sink wells, and are usually allowed a small contribution towards the object from the town-funds. There is no guildry incorporation. A company or corporation of merchants was established in 1653, but possesses no exclusive privileges. Three incorporated trades,—the glovers, the shoemakers, and the tailors,—have the exclusive right of exercising their respective callings within the burgh, and claim fees of admission from strangers. The weaver's incorporation formerly possessed the same right, but was denuded of it by an act of parliament for improving the linen trade. The shoemaker's incorporation is the most ancient; and it is the only one which possesses property to a noticeable amount, drawing an annual revenue of about £100, and expending £80 in allowances to decayed and sick members. The magistrates exercise jurisdiction over the whole royalty, which extends about 2½ miles in length, and half-a-mile in breadth, and over some adjacent liberty-lands defined in a charter given to the town by Charles II. The only court held in the burgh, is the bailie court, into which civil causes of a personal nature can be brought to any amount. The magistrates, while in court, are assisted by an assessor, who is the town-clerk. The town-council have no patronage, except the appointment of the municipal officers, and of the parochial minister. The gross value of the property of the town was estimated, in 1832, at £18,867 15s. 7½d. The gross revenue for the same year was £1,616 1s. 6 7/12d.; and the gross expenditure £2,193 13s. 4d.,—a large portion of this expenditure, as £1,416 17s. 4d. being casual, and having for its object public improvements. During the years 1827–1831, the average annual revenue was £1,715 5s. 9 7/12d.,—and the average annual expenditure £1,625 9s. 1 7/12d. In 1839–40, the revenue amounted to £1,558 13s. 4d. Forfar united with Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Inverbervie in sending a representative to parliament. Parliamentary constituency in 1840, 280; municipal, 28[illegible]. Population of the burgh, in 1831, exclusive of the landward part of the parish, 6,899. The number of residents within the burgh, in 1832, whose rents were £10 and upwards, was 150; and of those whose rents were from £5 to £10, was 331. The amount of government-cess levied between 1822 and 183[illegible] ranged between £40 1s. 5d. and £57 10s. 4d. a-year. The town has a weekly market on Saturday, and fairs on the last Wednesday in February; the 2d Wednesday in April; the 1st Wednesday (O. S.) in May; the 1st Tuesday, and two following days, in July; the 1st Wednesday and Thursday in August; the last Wednesday in September; the 3d Wednesday in October; and the 1st Wednesday in November.

There are few places within the royalty in which a quarry of some kind may not be found. Stone and slate quarries have been plentifully worked on the south side of the town, and have greatly aided the trading prosperity and architectural improvement. But Forfar long suffered serious disadvantage, and even was menaced with a destruction of its very being, by the scarcity and dearth of fuel. Turf, peat, procured in no great abundance, and sought by the draining of Loch Forfar and another small lake now extinct, was, for many years, its chief dep[illegible]

dence. Coal was vainly sought in the vicinity, and could be procured from the coast only at high prices. But, by means of the railway communications which have recently been opened, the town has surmounted nearly all its disadvantages; and, if prosperous before, ought now to career speedily toward consideration and opulence.

Forfar is a town of high but unascertained antiquity. Its nucleus, in the form of a village or hamlet, must have been created under the protection of an ancient castle of great note and importance, all vestiges of which have long ago disappeared. When this castle was built, and what form it originally possessed, are matters lost to history; but it is recorded to have been the scene of the parliament which was held in the year 1057, by Malcolm Canmore, after the recovery of his kingdom from the usurpation of Macbeth, and in which surnames and titles were first conferred on the Scottish nobility. The castle stood on a rising ground to the north of the town, and appears, from traces of it which existed half-a-century ago, and from the amount of its conjectured dilapidation in building the modern town, to have been very extensive. As if it had been a quarry rather than an edifice, it seems to have furnished the materials of the old steeple, the west entry to the old church, and probably a large portion of the houses which, previous to the era of modern improvement, lined the streets. A figure of it, cut in stone, remains upon the old market-cross, and forms the device of the common seal of the burgh. Forfar, in consequence of the attractions of its castle, was, for a considerable period, the occasional residence of royalty, and received a considerable number of royal favours. Queen Margaret, the celebrated consort of Malcolm Canmore, had—as noticed in the article on the parish—a separate and apparently a cherished residence on the loch. Weapons and instruments were, about 70 years ago, found in the vicinity of the town, which are believed to have belonged to the murderers of King Malcolm II. Memorials of royal residence and favour survive in the extensiveness of the burghal territory, and in the names of some localities, such as the King's moor, the Queen's well, the Queen's manor, the palace-dykes, and the court-road. In the vicinity we find the King's burn, the King's seat, and the Wolf law, where the nobles were wont to meet for hunting the wolf. A farm, about half-a-mile distant from Forfar, is called Turfbig, because, as tradition assures us, the peats or turfs used in the palace were biggit or stacked there.* Another place, near this, retains the name of Heather-stacks, where, it is said, the heath required for the royal kitchen was cut down and piled up. A charter of confirmation granted by Charles II., in 1665, assumes earlier charters and rights to have been conferred on the burgh, and narrates the plundering of the inhabitants, in 1651, for their attachment to the royal family, noticing, in particular, "the faithful testimony and dissent given be Alexander Strang, late provost of Forfar, and commissioner for the said burgh, against passing of the unjust act of the pretendit parliament, the 16th of January, 1647, entitled, Declaration of the Kingdom of Scotland concerning his Majesties Person." In 1684 the market-cross was erected at the expense, it is said, of the Crown; and it stood for a century-and-a-half, an incumbrance in the thoroughfare, and a monument of the loyalty of the town; but was recently removed by the magistrates to the site of the old castle, to mark and commemorate the scene of the royal residence.

A feud, or party animosity, has long subsisted between "the sutors of Forfar" and "the weavers of Kirriemuir;" and, though now prompting only hard words and contemptuous nicknames, expressed itself, during a less civilized period, in acts of violence and deeds of clanship. Drummond of Hawthornden relates a ludicrous instance of how it operated in the 17th century, and of the barbarous ideas with which it was associated. Arriving at Forfar in the summer of 1648, he stood convicted before the burghers of the two works of defending his king and writing poetry,—offences which they deemed in no ordinary degree criminal; and, though intending to spend the night in the town, he found himself spurned from every door, and was obliged to proceed onward to Kirriemuir. The 'weavers' of the latter town were innately just as indignant at his two crimes as their rivals; yet, happy to have an opportunity of showing their contempt for 'the sutors,' by totally differing from them in conduct, they gave Drummond an hospitable reception; and they so far won him over by their kindness, that he praised them in a song of stinging satire upon the sutors of Forfar.—In the steeple of the church is preserved a small circle of iron, called 'the Witches' bridle,' consisting of four parts connected by hinges, and adapted as a collar for the neck. Behind is a short chain; and in front, pointing inwards, is a gag which entered the mouth, and pressed down the tongue. This infamous instrument was fastened upon any poor wretch whom the ancient sages of Forfar condemned to the stake for having acquired, through private malice or popular superstition, the reputation of witchcraft; and was used both as a halter for leading the victim forth to the place of execution, and as a means of preventing speech or cries amidst the torture of th flames; and, when the execution had been completed, it was usually found among the mingled ashes of the body and the faggots. The place of incremation was a small hollow, a little north of the town, called 'the Witches' howe,' and surrounded by several small eminences which were convenient stations for spectators. In the records of the burgh is still preserved the process verbal of a man, who, about the year 1682, suffered the infliction of the horrid 'bridle,' and was burnt to death in 'the Witches' howe,' for the imputed crime of sorcery.—Antiquities of a very different class, are a large bell sent by Robert Strang, a native of Forfar, who settled as a merchant and became wealthy in Stockholm, as a tribute of respect to his native place; and a table of donations to the poor, of which the same individual and his brother were the principal contributors.

Looking at the present prosperity of Forfar, and remembering that not a century has elapsed since the town rose from abasement, and began to wear appearances of modernization, we feel curious to know how its aspect was viewed by an intelligent observer

* However ludicrous this etymon may appear, it has unquestionable confirmation. For, when a new possessor serves himself heir to this part of the estate, he is obliged to promise that he will furnish peats and turfs for the use of the king's kitchen when he resides in Forfar. Although there is no proof that any of the Stuarts resided here, yet, in the year 1391, during the reign of Robert III., the sheriff of Forfar is charged with "the three hundred carts of peats, which are hereditarily supplied within the bailiwick, for sufficient fewel for his majesty's service when he comes to Forfar." This exactly corresponds with the previous deed of Robert II., A. 1372, in which we have these words:—"Whereas John, the son of William, and Christian his spouse, with their heirs, are bound annually to furnish the kings of Scotland, at their manor of Forfar, with three hundred cart loads of peats for the lands of Balmoschenore and Tyrebeg; because we in these times do not reside there so often as our predecessors did reside at Forfar, we grant, of our special grace, that the said John, &c. for the said three hundred cartfuls of peats, shall only be bound, as often as we shall happen to come to Forfar, to furnish fewel sufficient for us and our heirs during our stay there." This deed is dated at Glaumys, a few miles distant from Forfar, where the king had resided, perhaps in a royal progress, because of the abundant accommodation to be found in the splendid castle there. We find that twenty pounds and a chalder of meal were paid to the heirs of William of Forfar, as "the annual due for the farm of the royal manor."

soon after it commenced the race of improvement. The author of the Old Statistical Account of the parish, is, as to character and position, exactly a person to gratify us. Writing in 1793, he says:—"About 50 or 60 years ago there were not above seven tea-kettles, as many hand-bellows, and as many watches in Forfar: now tea-kettles and hand-bellows are the necessary furniture of the poorest house in the parish, and almost the meanest menial servant must have his watch. About the same period a leg of good beef, weighing 4 stone, might have been purchased for 5s. Previous to 1745, there was no meat sold in Forfar by weight, and very seldom was an ox killed till the greater part of the carcase had been bespoken. A little before that, two work oxen, weighing about 30 stone each, were sold in one of the Forfar fairs for 50 merks Scots the head; and both the size of the cattle and the price of them were thought a wonder. An ox worth, at that time, about 40s. supplied the flesh-market of Forfar eight days or a fortnight, except on extraordinary occasions, from Christmas to Lammas. Between Hallowmas and Christmas, when the people laid in their winter provisions, about 24 beeves were killed in a week; the best not exceeding 16 or 20 stone. A man who had bought a shilling's worth of beef or an ounce of tea, would have concealed it from his neighbours like murder. Eggs were bought for a 1d. per dozen, butter from 3d. to 4d. per lb., and a good hen was thought high at a groat. The gradual advancement of population, trade, and agricultural improvement, has produced the gradual rise in the price and consumption of all these articles, which within these last twenty years are some of them doubled, and many of them trebled. The effects of the increase of number, trade, and wealth, appear visibly also in the dress of all ranks, and even in the amusements of the more wealthy citizens. Twelve or twenty years ago it was no uncommon thing to see the wife of a wealthy burgess going to church arrayed in a rich silk gown covered by a homely plaid; now silk mantles and bonnets, and fashionable head-dresses are no rarities; and even the servant-maids begin, in this respect, to ape the dress of their superiors. Formerly a ball or social dance was not thought of above once or twice in a year, and the ladies, in general, appeared at it dressed in close caps like their grandmothers; for several years past there has been, during the winter season, a monthly concert of Italian and Scotch music, performed by the gentlemen of the place, and followed by a dance, well-attended, and presenting a company of ladies and gentlemen dressed in the modern fashion."

FORFARSHIRE, or ANGUS, a county on the east coast of Scotland, stretching between the river North Esk and the frith of Tay. It is bounded on the north-west and north by Aberdeenshire; on the north-east by Kincardineshire; on the east and south-east by the German ocean; on the south by the frith of Tay; and on the south-west and west by Perthshire. Its form—with the exception of an indentation on the north-east, another indentation on the south-west, and a projection on the north-west, all about 5 or 6 miles deep—is very nearly circular. The county lies between latitude 56° 27′ and 56° 57′ north, and between longitude 2° 25′ and 3° 25′ west from the meridian of Greenwich. Its medium extent, from north to south, is 28½ miles, and from east to west, 29 miles, of 69½ to a degree; and its superficial area is 831½ square miles, or 532,243 English acres. The county consists of four parallel and very distinctively marked districts,—the Grampian, the Strathmore, the Sidlaw, and the Maritime.

The Grampian district forms the north-western division, and includes about two-fifths of the superficial area. Like the rest of the range, [see GRAMPIANS,] the Grampian mountains here run from south-west to north-east, forming the barrier between the Highlands and the Lowlands of Scotland; and exhibit ridge behind ridge, with many intervening valleys cut out by streams and torrents, till they form, at their water-line or highest ridge, the boundary-line of the county. They are formed of granite, gneiss, mica-slate and clay-slate, flanked by a lower range of old red sandstone associated with trap. The portions of them included in Forfarshire, are called the Binchinnin mountains; and, viewed in the group, are far from possessing either the grandeur of the Alpine districts of the west, or the picturesqueness and beauty of the highlands of the south: see article BINCHINNIN MOUNTAINS. From the higher summits of the Grampians, a brilliant view is obtained, not only of Forfarshire and part of Perthshire, but of Fife, East Lothian, and the heights of Lammermoor.

The Strathmore district of Forfarshire is part of the great valley of that name, [see STRATHMORE,] and stretches from the western boundary of the parish of Kettins, away north-eastward through the whole county, to the lower part of the North Esk. From its northern point south-westward it lies along the foot of the Forfarshire Grampians, till it forms the parish of Airley; and it thenceforth, till the termination of the parish of Kettins, shares the continuation of Strathmore with Perthshire. This district is called the How or Hollow of Angus; and is 33 miles long, and from 4 to 6 miles broad. Its surface is beautifully diversified by gentle eminences, fertile fields, plantations, villages, and gentlemen's seats. Small portions of it are covered with water during wet seasons, and, in other respects, have perhaps not received due attention from the cultivators of the soil. The geological formation of this district is that of old red sandstone; and it is intersected by numerous longitudinal ridges, some of which rise 200 or 300 feet above the adjacent valleys.

The Sidlaw district of Forfarshire derives its distinctive features from the Sidlaw hills. These hills, composed of old red sandstone accompanied by trap, and overspread with an impervious boulder formation, are a continuation or offshoot of a range which runs parallel to Strathmore or the Grampians, from the hill of Kinnoul near Perth, to the north-east extremity of Kincardineshire. Seen from Fifeshire, the Sidlaws appear to rise at no great distance from the estuary of the Tay, and shut out from view the scenery of Strathmore and the lower Grampians. They lift several of their summits upwards of 1,400 feet above the level of the sea; and in some places are covered with stunted heath, while, in others, they are cultivated to the top. The Sidlaw district terminates at Red-head, a promontory on the coast, in the parish of Inverkeiler, between Arbroath and Montrose; and measures about 21 miles in length, and from 3 to 6 miles in breadth. From some of the detached hills, respectively on the north-western and the south-eastern sides of the range, brilliant views are obtained, on the one hand, of the whole extent of Strathmore, and, on the other, of the scenery along the frith of Tay and the German ocean.

The maritime district of Forfarshire is, for a brief way, in the parish of Inverkeiler, identified with the Sidlaw district, and extends from the Tay and the limits of Liff and Lundy on the south to near the mouth of the North Esk on the north. In its southern part, it is at first of very considerable breadth; but it gradually narrows as it becomes pent up between the Sidlaw hills and the ocean; and, overleaping the former, it thence stretches northward

parallel to the How of Angus. In extreme length, it measures upwards of 27 miles; in breadth, it varies from about 3 miles to upwards of 8½; and in superficial area, it includes upwards of 222 square miles. This district is, with a few exceptions, fertile, and highly cultivated. Excepting a few rounded jutting hills—some of which are designated by the Gaelic name of Duns—its surface slopes gently to the frith of Tay on the south, and the German ocean on the east. At Broughty ferry, where the frith of Tay is very much contracted, an extensive tract of links or sandy downs commences, and thence sweeps along a great part of the parishes of Monifeith and Barry. Two other sandy tracts of inconsiderable breadth stretch along the coast respectively between Panbride and Arbroath, and between the embouchures of the South Esk and the North Esk. In many places, these downs evince, by their exhibiting extensive beds of marine shells, at heights varying from 20 to 40 feet, that they were at one period covered with the sea. The maritime district is adorned with towns and villages, elegant villas and comfortable farm-steads, numerous plantations, and in general, ample results of successful culture and busy enterprise.

No waters enter Forfarshire from the conterminous counties; and only inconsiderable rills at two points, come down thence upon waters which form its boundary-line. All its waters, with the exception of the Isla and its tributaries which run into Perthshire to join the Tay, have their termination also within its limits, or at its boundaries. The principal streams, in consequence, are not of the class which the usage of Scotland dignifies with the name of rivers, but belong to the more humble class of "waters." The most northerly is the North Esk, whose principal tributaries are West water and Cruick water, both on its right bank, and which forms, for a considerable distance before entering the sea, the north-eastern boundary-line of the county. The next is the South Esk, which traverses the whole breadth of the county from the highest range of the Grampians to the sea at Montrose, and whose principal tributaries are the Prosen on its right bank, and the Neran on its left. The Lunan rises near the centre of the county, and flows eastward to the sea at the point of division between the parishes of Lunan and Inverkeiler. Of a number of other streams which flow toward the German ocean or the frith of Tay, all, with the exception of the Dighty, are very inconsiderable, rarely having a course of more than 8 or 9 miles. The Isla rises, like the two Esks, in the Grampians, but flows in general southward, forms, for a number of miles, the western boundary-line, and through its own immediate tributaries and those of the Dean, which joins it immediately after entering Perthshire, drains the waters of about one-sixth of the county away toward a junction with the Tay 10 miles above Perth.—The lakes of Forfarshire are all small—in no case much upwards of one mile in length—and are chiefly Lochlee, Lentrathen, Rescobie, and Forfar lochs, in the parishes of their respective names, and Balgavies loch in the parish of Aberlemno. These lakes, as well as some smaller ones, abound in pike, perch, and various kinds of trout. Several of them are valuable also for marl; and others, not now in existence, were drained for sake of obtaining easy and profitable access to that substance. The Tay, though it expands into an estuary 12 miles before touching the county, and cannot, while it washes its shores, be considered as a river, is greatly more valuable to Forfarshire than all its interior waters. Sandbanks in various places menace its navigation, but are rendered nearly innocuous by means of light-houses and other appliances.—From the mouth of the Tay to near Westhaven, the coast on the German ocean is sandy, and thence north-eastward to near Arbroath, it cannot safely be approached on account of low, and, in many cases, sunk rocks. About 10¾ miles south-eastward of the centre of this perilous part the Bell-rock lighthouse lifts its fine form above the bosom of the ocean: see BELL-ROCK. A mile north-eastward of Arbroath the coast becomes bold and rocky, breaking down in perpendicular precipices, and, in many places, perforated at the base with long deep caverns, whose floors are boisterously washed by the billows of the sea. The Red-head, a rocky promontory, upwards of 200 feet perpendicular, terminates this bold section of coast, as it does the inland range of the Sidlaws. Lunan bay now, with a small sweep inward, presents for nearly 3 miles a fine sandy shore, and offers a safe anchorage. The coast again becomes rocky and bold as far as to the mouth of the South Esk; and thence to the extremity of the county, it is low and sandy.

Forfarshire is not remarkable for its minerals. Many searches have been made in the south-western district, sometimes with temporarily flattering prospects, but eventually without success, for coal. A thin seam has more than once been found, but nothing sufficiently important to warrant a hope that any part of the coalfield of Scotland lies beneath. Peat long served as a desideratum in the central districts; but now, in every quarter except among the Grampians, may be regarded as exhausted. The manufacturing and most populous parts of the county are hence wholly dependent for their fuel upon the collieries of Fife and Newcastle.—Limestone occurs in the Grampian, the Sidlaw, and the Maritime districts. That, among the Grampians, is what mineralogists call mountain-limestone; and is composed of crystals, or spar of lime, in very small grains. In Glen Esk and Glen Clova it abounds; but owing to the want of appropriate fuel, is very limitedly worked. Several veins of rhomboidal spar of lime intersect the sandstone strata of the Sidlaws; and is wrought, though to only a small extent, in various places in the district. In the neighbourhood of Brechin, the stratum is about 12 feet thick, inclining to the north at an angle of about 45 degrees; and consists of a great congeries of fragments of limestone, of various colours, most of which have been rounded into a globular form, and cemented together by means of a sparry cement crystallized among their interstices. It is mined from between strata of red sandstone, and burned with coal fetched from Montrose. Were blocks of it found sufficiently compact and free of cracks, they could be polished into a remarkable species of marble. Limestone, yielding three bolls of powdered slacked lime from one boll of shells, is worked at Hedderwick north of Montrose, and Budden on the coast 3 miles south of that town, from strata of an aggregate thickness of 25 feet. But though worked in the latter locality since about the year 1696, and though occurring in sufficient plenty in the county, the limestone of Forfarshire, on account of the dearth of fuel, cannot compete, even on its own soil, with lime imported from Sunderland and from Lord Elgin's works on the frith of Forth.—Sandstone abounds in all the districts except the Grampian; but nowhere is so fine a building material as to either grain or colour, as the sandstone of Fife or Mid-Lothian. Much of it is red, incapable of being cut with the chisel, and dressed with the hammer or the pick, is employed in rubble-work. But in several of the Sidlaw parishes it occurs in strata of various thickness, some of them only from half an

inch to an inch, which are cut into plates for roofing, and flags for paving. The strata are coated with scales of mica or talc, of a greyish-blue colour, and, in consequence, are easily separated. The most extensive range is in the parish of Carmylie, and along the south-eastern declivity of the Sidlaw hills, and is worked in various extensive quarries. The strata here are of a very fine grain, white in colour, or with a slight tendency to blue or green, and are quarried or carved into columns, lintels, gravestones, steps for stairs, and especially paving-flags of from three to six inches in thickness, which are shipped in large quantities at Arbroath, and, under the name of Arbroath paving-stones, find a ready market in London and Edinburgh.—Lead, of the species called galena, black in colour, and metallically lustrous, occurs in various localities in micaceous rock; and was for some time wrought in the upper part of the parish of Lochlee, and at Ardoch, near the Mill-den, on the Esk, till the mines got under water.—Copper is supposed to exist in the Sidlaw hills, and in the spurs of the lower Grampians.—An iron mine in the lower part of the parish of Edzel was for some time worked, but has long been abandoned.—A very thick vein of slate occurs in the mouth of Glen Prosen, and in many other places along the declivity of the Grampians, and is of a dark-blue colour, inclining to purple; but it seems not to be appreciated, or is supposed to be less valuable for roofing than the thin plates of sandstone with which the county abounds.—Shell-marl, formed from the exuviæ of several kinds of fresh water shell-fish, and greatly enriching to the country as a manure, abounds in various parts of Strathmore, or in contiguous lakes and swamps; and has been removed in large quantities from the beds of seven lakes, four of which, Kinordie, Lundie, Logie, and Restennet have been wholly drained; and three, Forfar, Rescobie, and Balgavies, partially drained, in order to its removal. Clay-marl, used for consolidating sandy and gravelly soils, occurs in Dunnichen, Kinnettles, Tannadice, Lethnot, and the lower part of West-water. Rock or stone marl, which readily dissolves into clay on exposure to the air, and imparts extraordinary fertility to a superincumbent soil, occurs as a subsoil in the parishes of Craig and Dun, and probably in other localities.—Vast masses of jasper, varying in colour from a bright yellow to a deep red, and capable of being cut and finely polished into ornamental trinkets, are immersed in mica schistose rocks on the property of Burn, at the mouth of Glen Esk, and at the bridge of Cortachie, where the South Esk issues from among the Grampians.—Chalybeate springs, of important medicinal quality, well up in numerous places; but those chiefly resorted to are one near Montrose, three west of Arbroath, and one in the parish of Dunnichen.

The general colour of the soils of Forfarshire is red, of various intensity, inclining often to brown, or dark brown, or black. The moist soils are, in all cases, darker than the dry. On the uplands of the Grampians, a thin stratum of moorish earth generally covers the surface, over a whitish retentive clay, but frequently perforated by jutting rocks. In the glens of the Grampians, the secondary or alluvial soils are generally much mixed with sand, and, in consequence, are loose and friable; and, in many instances, they are unmanageably stony. In the lower part of the country, the primary soils are of various qualities: those on gravel stone rocks are generally thin, mossy, and encumbered with loose stones; those on sandstone rocks are chiefly a tenacious clay, very unfertile, yet capable of being so wrought and manured as to produce excellent wheat; those upon subsoils of what, in this county, are called mortar, because they serve as a succedaneum for cement in building, consist also of clay, but are more vivid in the redness of their colour than the former class, and decidedly superior in quality; those upon whinstone are, in general, friable clays, and very fertile, though, on the northern declivity, and among the valleys of the Sidlaw hills, they are often too shallow to admit the plough, and are sometimes perforated and displaced by the solid rock. Never, in this county, does whinstone look out from the surface at or near the summit of a hill, without giving intimation that a sheet of alluvial whinstone soil, rich, and very fertile, stretches away from the base of the hill, increasing in depth as it recedes. The alluvial soils, in the lower parts of the county, are often so intermixed with the primary that they can hardly be distinguished; but they prevail in the basins of rivers, and frequently extend to a considerable elevation above the present beds of the streams, in hollows which seem to have originally been the beds of lakes, or of expansions of running waters. In the How of Angus, the soils are all alluvial; but, only in the minority of instances, fertile. In many places, the soil is gravelly, the stones being in general of small size; in some places, it is a dead sand, which scarcely compensates the cost of cultivation, in several places, it consists of sheets of alluvial when stone, or of earth mixed with vegetable mould, which have been deposited by rivulets from the Sidlaw hills, and are very fertile; in other places, it is an alluvial clay, resembling carse-land, deposited by sluggish brooks, and, when rendered dry, is abundantly productive. Part of the strath which these varieties of soil carpet, has grown up into moss; and part of it is so flat as, in rainy weather, to be saturated with moisture and converted into fens. At Little Mill, north of Montrose, and in various other places round Montrose Basin, are stripes and patches of real carse-clay, similar to that of the carses of Gowrie and Falkirk. No very extensive mosses occur in the county. Those among the Grampians are situated in hollows on the summits or the sides of the mountains. The principal one in the low country is Delty moss, on the lands of Carbuddo.

About 130 years ago, a great proportion of Forfarshire was in the hands of a few ancient families; the most conspicuous of whom were the Lyons, Maules, Douglases, Ogilvies, and Carnegies. But since the introduction of manufactures and trade, property has undergone many changes, and been parcelled out in smaller divisions. Of 40 barons mentioned by Edward in 1676, not one-third are represented by descendants who are proprietors in the county. A portion even of the few ancient families who remain have their principal property in other counties, and do not reside in Angus. So rapidly has landed property passed, in many parishes, from hand to hand, that the average term of possession by one family does not exceed 40 years. The money-value of estates has also, for a long period, fluctuated, and, up to 1815, kept steadily increasing. A great proportion of the landed properties, when the Rev. James Headrick drew up, in 1813, his General View of the Agriculture of Forfarshire, were from £100 to £1,000 a-year in value; some were from £2,000 to £6,000; and one, or perhaps two, were reckoned to exceed £12.000.—The greater number of the estates are freehold, or held by charter from the Crown. Some, but none of large extent, are held in feu, or by charter, from a subject superior; but, as to the practical nature of the tenure, are really occupied, for a trifling rent, upon a perpetual lease. A considerable proportion of the entire property of the county is placed under

deeds of entail, and debarred from the full advantages of improvement.—The farm-houses of all Angus, about 70 or 80 years ago, were miserable hovels; and those of even the present day in the pastoral parts of the Grampian district, are generally wretched, dark, and sordid huts. But throughout the arable sections of every district of the county, most of the present farm-houses are substantial in structure, convenient in situation, and comfortable in aspect; and have usually their attached offices in the form of three sides of a square.—The principal seats of proprietors are Glammis castle, Earl of Strathmore; Cortachy and Airlie castles, Earl of Airlie; Camperdown house, (formerly Lundie,) Lord Viscount Duncan; Lindirtis, Laing Meason; Isla bank, Ogilvy; Gray, Lord Gray; Careston, Earl of Fife; Balnamoon, Carnegie; Brechin castle and Panmure house, Honourable William Ramsay Maule; Kinnaird, Sir James Carnegie, Bart.; Dun, Earl of Cassilis; Rossie, Ross; Ethie, Earl of North Esk; Guthrie, Guthrie; Dunnichen, Hawkins; Isla, Ogilvie; Craigo, Carnegie; and Langley park, Cruickshanks.

Forfarshire, as to its agricultural capabilities, continued long in the state of inertion which, till a comparatively recent date, characterized most other divisions of Scotland; but, except on a small minority of its estates, it is now fully aroused and energetic, and displays an activity and a success of effort little inferior to those of the most flourishing and embellished portions of the Lowlands. The farmers, in general, have been equal in intelligence and practical skill to the cultivators of the soil in the choicest agricultural arenas of Scotland; and have, for the most part, kept pace with them in the adoption or invention of plans of improvement. The earliest agricultural association in the county was the Lunan and Vinney water society, presided over by the late patriotic George Dempster, Esq. of Dunnichen, and composed of proprietors, farmers, and clergymen residing in the basins of the streams mentioned in its title. The Strathmore society, the Angus and Mearns Agricultural society, the Angus and Perthshire Agricultural society, and the Eastern Forfarshire Farming association, followed. At an early period in the era of improvement, some proprietors employed professional men to plan and mark out such drains as were necessary or desirable upon their lands; and set a spirited and successful example, which speedily prompted very extensive and enriching draining operations throughout the county. Vigorous, highly benefical, and far-spread manuring operations were also from an early period conducted with shell-marl and lime. Of comparatively modern improvements none has been so remarkable in the energy of its prosecution, or the beneficial nature of its results, as the use of bone-dust. The first persons who freely used this manure were the Honourable W. Maule, in the eastern part of the county, and Mr. Watson of Keilor, in the western,—both assiduous and astute agriculturists, and judicious and enterprising improvers. Bone-dust is supplied from large preparing establishments in Dundee and Arbroath, and is generally employed on land appropriated to turnips; and when the crop is not consumed on the ground by sheep, the bone-dust is followed up by an allowance of putrescent manure for the more important crop which is to follow. The mode of cropping, in the lower parts of the county, is similar to that of the more southern parts of Scotland; but, in the upland districts, does not, in general, admit a rotation of wheat. Swedish turnips and mangelworzel, however, have been very recently introduced. Since 1815 the quantity of flax raised has been gradually diminishing; and now so few mills to supply the mills for dressing it which once figured so conspicuously in a view of the economics of the county, that most of them have been converted into spinning factories. Fair trials have been made of the recently introduced permanent pasture-grasses. Both the larger and the smaller implements of husbandry, with the exception of the tramp-pick, which seems to be indigenous to the county, are, in all respects, similar to those used in other parts of the kingdom. The tramp-pick is a lever of iron, about four feet long and one inch square, tapering to a sharp prong toward the bottom, where it is bent a little inwards. It is furnished, about 18 inches from the bottom, with a footstep, on which the workman presses with his foot to force the tool into the ground; and it has at the top a cross-handle, by means of which he works the implement with his hands. This very simple and rather curious instrument is used for loosening hard earth or gravel, chiefly at the bottoms of ditches, which cannot be penetrated by the spade, for loosening fast stones in land, and for other similar purposes to which it seems well-adapted. The introduction of the grass-seed sowing machine has greatly aided improvements in the conversion of waste lands into pasture. Broad-rimmed wheels on carts are not nearly so common as in the southern counties.—The improvement in stock has been parallel with the improvement in cultivation. Before the introduction of enclosures, turnips, and sown grasses, the black cattle were diminutive in size, and were yoked to the plough in teams of eight or ten. Among those parts of the uplands which are least improved the breed is still much smaller than in the well-cultivated districts. The grazing and the feeding of cattle are prosecuted, throughout the county, to a much greater extent than the rearing of them. Graziers, in consequence, make large purchases at the fairs of Mearns, Aberdeenshire, and Moray, and even travel to the North Highlands to procure cattle for the stocking of their farms. A distinction between the best feeding and the best milking breeds, which seems founded in nature, and very intimately connected with improvement, is by no means attended to in Angus as in Ayrshire and other districts which are enriched by their dairy produce. About 70 or 80 years ago, sheep were to be found on almost every farm, proportioned in number to the extent of its pasturage; but they have long since been gradually driven by the plough to a banishment among the unreclaimable uplands. The original breed was the small white-faced sheep, or spotted with yellow, which seems to have been the aboriginal breed of the British isles; but it was, 30 years ago, almost wholly superseded by the black-faced sheep, which was annually brought, in considerable numbers of a year old, from Linton in Peebles-shire. Goats were formerly kept in the mountainous districts, but were wholly extirpated half-a-century ago, on account of their hostility to plantations. The red deer or stag, at one period, abounded among the Grampians; but, for many years, have disappeared. The horns of the mouse-deer, which are branched like those of the stag, but are much larger, are sometimes found in mosses.

Large trees, found in mosses and marshy-grounds, seem to indicate that the lower parts of Forfarshire abounded, at one period, in forests. The Grampian glens are, in some instances, overrun with natural birches, or with oak coppice, containing a mixture of hazels and other shrubs; and, in other instances, they are adorned with thriving plantations. In the lowlands of the county, and the Sidlaw hills, plantations, with the exception of the parks and the environs of gentlemen's demesnes, are chiefly confined to places which are inconvenient for the plough, or to thin moorish soils, which rest on clay or gravel, and are re-

mote from the means of improvement. In many parts the public roads wend among plantations, and disclose to the delighted traveller ever-changing prospects of sylvan beauty. Near the shore trees do not thrive, except in ravines or behind banks, where they are sheltered from the sea-spray. During the early part of the era of improvement, Scotch fir was almost the only arborial species planted, and was believed to be that chiefly, or that alone, which would suit the soil and climate; but it was soon discovered to be, except on particular spots, the least thriving and the most unprofitable; and, in the second period of improvement, it began to be generally substituted by the larch. Hard woods, as they are called, or all sorts of deciduous trees, as oaks, ashes, elms, planes, beeches, poplars, form also numerous plantations, interspersed with spruce and silver firs. To enumerate all the noblemen and gentlemen who have beautified and enriched their estates with extensive and thriving plantations, would be to write a list of most of the great and secondary proprietors of the county. "Owing to the annual extension of plantations," says the Rev. Mr. Headrick, writing in 1813, "it is difficult to assign the proportion of surface planted at present. But from Mr. Ainslie's very accurate map of the county, it appears that, in 1792, there were about 15,764 Scotch acres of plantation. Since that time there cannot be less than 5,000 additional acres planted. This brings the whole plantations of the county to 20,764 acres." As the annual increase, especially on the declivities of the Sidlaws, and along the face of the lower Grampians, and on the extensive poorer soils of Strathmore, has hitherto continued at a ratio not less than during the period for which Mr. Headrick allows an increase of 5,000 acres, the entire extent of plantation, in 1840, cannot be less than 27,870 Scotch acres,—equal to one-sixteenth part of the area of the whole county. The largest forest is that of Monroman moor, distributed among the parishes of Brechin, Farnell, Aberlemno, Guthrie, Kirkden, and Kinnel. The most extensive planters have been Carnegie of Southesk, and the Earl of Airlie; the latter, according to a report of his lordship to the Highland society, in 1830, having, between 1811 and that year, planted upwards of 3,000 acres.

Forfarshire is the chief seat of the coarse linen manufactures of Scotland, and conducts a very extensive commerce in fabrics made up from foreign flax and hemp. In the large towns the spinning of yarn in large mills, and the working of canvass, broad-sheetings, bagging, and other heavy fabrics, in factories, are conducted on a vast scale; and in the smaller towns, and the villages, the manufacture of osnaburghs, dowlas, and common sheetings, employs an enormous number of hand-looms. Of 4,000 power-looms employed in Scotland on coarse linen fabrics, greatly the larger proportion are in the towns of Angus. A fair idea of the manufactures of the county will be formed by glancing at those of the towns, Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, Kirriemuir, Montrose, and Brechin, in which—especially in Dundee—they are concentrated. [See the articles on those towns.] In all the villages and hamlets the principal trade is the weaving of the prepared materials into cloth, and the purifying of them by bleaching.

Excepting roads which run up Glen Isla, Glen Esk, Glen Lethnot, and Glen Mark, the Grampian district is almost wholly unprovided with facilities of communication. But the other districts of the county, for the most part, abound in roads, and, as to either their number or their quality, are not behind any portion of Scotland. One great line of road comes in from the Carse of Gowrie, and runs along the coast through Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose; another goes off from Dundee, through Monikie, Dunnichen, and Brechin, toward Laurencekirk; another stretches from Dundee, through Forfar, to join the former at Brechin; two others come respectively from Meigle and Blair-Gowrie, and traverse the Howe of Angus; two lines of road radiate inward from Arbroath, and two from Montrose; and connecting lines and branch-roads everywhere ramify the country. Lines of railway run from Dundee north-westward to Newtyle, northward to Forfar, and north-eastward to Arbroath.

Forfarshire contains 5 royal burghs, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Forfar, and Brechin, and the towns of Kirriemuir, Glammis, Coupar-Angus, Broughty Ferry, Letham, and Douglastown. It comprehends 56 *quoad civilia* parishes, and unites with Mearns in giving name to a synod. The number of its parochial schools is 53, conducted by 60 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 3,386 scholars; and of its non-parochial schools, 223, conducted by 255 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 6,936 scholars. The county returns a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1840, 2,056. The assessed property, in 1815, was £361,241. Population, in 1801, 97,127; in 1811, 107,264; in 1821, 113,430; in 1831, 139,606. The population, in 1831, was distributed into 1,089 occupiers of land, employing labourers; 1,099 occupiers of land not employing labourers; 4,466 labourers; 3,721 labourers not agricultural; 8,574 manufacturing operatives; 9,760 persons employed in retail trades and handicrafts; 1,897 capitalists; 382 male servants, and 5,889 female servants. The total number of families, in 1831, was 31,730; and of inhabited houses 19,597.

Remains of vitrified forts are distinctly visible on the Hill of Finhorn, in the parish of Oathlaw, on Drumsturdy moor, in the parish of Monifieth, and on Dundee law, in the vicinity of Dundee. Hill-forts are traceable in what are called the White Cater-thun and the Brown Cater-thun, in the parish of Menmuir; in Denoon castle, 2 miles south-west of Glammis; and on Dunnichen hill, Dumbarrow hill, Carbuddo hill, Lower hill, and several other eminences; but, in various instances, are indicated only by heaps of loose stones. Roman camps exist at Harefaulds, in the Moor of Lower, at a place in the Moor of Forfar, a mile north of the town, and at War-dikes or Black-dikes, 2¾ miles north of Brechin. The castles of Forfar and Dundee have long been razed. Ruined castles of considerable interest are Broughty castle, in the parish of Monifieth; Red castle, at the head of Lunan bay; Airlie castle, in the parish of Airlie; Finhaven castle, in the parish of Oathlaw; Invermark castle and Edzel castle, in Glen Esk; Kelly castle, near Arbroath; and Affleck castle, in the parish of Monikie. But owing to the lands connected with them having passed into the possession of new proprietors, most of these ruined baronial strengths have fallen greatly into decay. The only Druidical circle in the county is at Pitscanlie, about 2 miles north-east of Forfar. Interesting remains of ancient ecclesiastical edifices occur in the cathedral of Brechin, the monastery of Arbroath, the tower of Dundee, and the priory of Restennet near Forfar. Smaller monastic edifices in Dundee, Montrose, Brechin, and other places, have, in most instances, wholly disappeared.

Christianity was introduced to Angus by the Culdees. But the congregations which they organized, and the edifices which they constructed, were soon seized and remodelled by the emissaries and priests of Rome. A considerable part of the county was annexed to the diocese of St. Andrews, and a part of it to that of Dunkeld. But Brechin was the seat of a bishop, who, though intrusted with only a small

diocese, seems to have been provided with opulent revenues. His property, at the epoch of the Reformation, is said to have yielded, in money and kind, £700 a-year,—a sum which was then equal to £7,000 at the present day. A very large proportion of the lands of the county, besides property beyond its bounds, belonged to the monks of Arbroath. Most of the parish-churches of modern date are neat, commodious, and even elegant. But even Dissenting meeting-houses, built by voluntary subscription, far excel the old parish-churches; and, in several instances in the towns, are architecturally adorned. A larger proportion of the population of Angus, and of the adjacent shire of Mearns, than probably of any other district of Scotland, are Episcopalians; and they render their numbers, or at least their resources, noticeable, by presenting to the tourist a more frequent recurrence of Episcopal chapels than is usual in Scotland.

The civil history of Forfarshire possesses hardly a distinctive feature, and, excepting a few facts which properly belong to the history of its towns, is blended in the general history of the counties north of Forth. At the period of the Anglo-Saxon colonization, when the feudal or baronial system was introduced, the strangers whose descendants continue to figure most conspicuously in the county were the Lyons, the Maules, and the Carnegies. Sir John Lyon, a gentleman of Norman extraction, having married a daughter of King Robert II., obtained, among other grants, the castle and lands of Glammis, "propter laudabili et fidelia servitio, et continuis laboribus;" and was the founder of the noble family of Lords of Glammis and Earls of Strathmore. Guarin de Maule came from Normandy with William the Conqueror. Robert, one of two sons who survived him, followed Earl David, afterwards king, into Scotland. Roger, the second son of this Robert, married the heiress of William de Valoniis, Lord of Panmure, and Chamberlain of Scotland under Alexander II. From this marriage sprang the Maules, who were afterwards Earls of Panmure.

FORGAN, a parish in Fifeshire, anciently called St. Phillan's, from the church having been dedicated to that saint. It lies on the south side of the Tay, between that river and the parishes of Leuchars and Logie. It is of an oblong figure of rather irregular shape, about 5 miles in length from east to west, at its southern boundary; but only 3½ miles on its northern boundary next the Tay. Its breadth, from north to south, is from 1 to 2 miles. On the south the parish is bounded by the parishes of Kilmany, Logie, and Leuchars; on the east by Ferry-port-on-Craig; on the north by the estuary of the Tay; and on the west, by the parish of Balmerino. The surface presents a succession of heights and intervening hollows which give it a pleasing aspect; and in several places, such as St. Fort and Tayfield, where it is ornamented with a great deal of fine wood, it is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. At St. Fort, and at Newton, are the highest hills in the parish, which rise about 300 feet above the Tay. In general, the coast along the Tay is bold and rocky, rising from 30 to 50 feet above the beach; and along the brow of these rocks, for some way both east and west from Newport, a number of elegant marine villas have been erected, which, with their gardens and shrubberies, add greatly to the interest of this portion of the landscape. The villas have chiefly been erected by merchants and others belonging to Dundee, for the benefit of sea-bathing during the summer. From this rocky coast, and from the summit of the ridge of hills which descend from the south towards the Tay, are fine views of Dundee, and of the opposite shire of Forfar The soil is generally fertile. The greater part is black loam and clayey earth; but other portions are light and gravelly. The parish altogether contains about 5,000 acres; of which nearly 4,000 are under regular cultivation, 370 acres in grass, 360 in wood, and 250 unarable. The rent of ground is from £1 to £3 per acre; but some parks near the Tay rent as high as £4 per acre. The valued rent of the parish is £5,145 6s. 8d. Scots. The real rent, in 1794, was £2,873 sterling; and in 1815, the annual value of property assessed, was £6,064 sterling. There are several salmon-fishings in the parish, carried on by the net and coble, which altogether, however, do not rent far above £150 per annum. The salmon are either sold in the neighbourhood or in Dundee, or are packed in ice, and sent by the Dundee ships to London. There is a brewery at Woodhaven; and about 20 individuals are employed in weaving linen for the manufacturers of Dundee. Besides the ferry-harbour,* there are other two harbours in the parish—one at Newport, the property of Mr. Berry of Tayfield, and the other at Woodhaven, the property of Mr. Stewart of St. Fort. They admit vessels of from 100 to 150 tons, and are both used for exporting the produce of the surrounding country, and for importing coals, lime, wood, and other necessary articles. The nearest market-town is Dundee, which is only separated by the Tay; and the market-town of Cupar and St. Andrews are about 11 miles distant from the most distant part of the parish. The coaches between Edinburgh and the north, and from Cupar to Dundee, as well as that from St. Andrews to Dundee, pass through the parish. The population, in 1755, was 751; in 1801, 916; in 1831, 1090. Houses, in 1831, 211.—This parish is in the presbytery, of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £230 19s. 8d.; glebe 9 acres. The church of Forgan, which anciently belonged to the priory of St. Andrews, is beautifully situated at the south-east extremity of the parish. It is an old building, seated for about 350; but it is in contemplation to erect a new building more in accordance with the extent of the population, and in a more central site than the present one. There is a small Independent meeting-house near Newport.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. The parish-school is situated on the farm of Nether-Friarton, and is attended by about 120 pupils. There is also a small school near Woodhaven, at which about 30 children are taught.

* Previous to 1822, there were two ferries across the Tay, one at Newport, and one at Woodhaven, about a mile to the west; and from 1790, when a new turnpike-road was made to the latter place, till 1808, it was the ferry chiefly resorted to. Another turnpike having been constructed in that year to Newport, which rendered it the most convenient point for passengers from the south, that place became in time the principal resort, and the ferry at Woodhaven became much less frequented. Up to this time, the boats used were small and inconvenient, and the ferry was not always accomplished without considerable danger. In 1819, an act of parliament was obtained, by which trustees connected with the two counties of Fife and Forfar were appointed, with authority to erect new piers, and to procure boats better fitted for the passage, and otherwise to improve and regulate the ferry. In 1822, a steam-boat was placed upon the ferry, which at first plied alternately between Woodhaven and Newport; but, in 1822, the passage to Woodhaven was discontinued; after which the intercourse at the ferry began rapidly to increase. A new act of parliament was rendered necessary to entitle the trustees to substitute one landing-place, and erect the necessary piers at Newport and at Dundee. Ferry-harbours were accordingly formed at these places, and new and improved steam-boats have since been placed upon the station; so that this ferry, from being one of the worst and most dangerous, has now become one of the most safe and convenient in the kingdom. The steam-boat, however, only plies through the day; but for the convenience of the public, the trustees maintain a large sail-boat, a pinnace, and a yawl, with proper crews, which may be freighted at hours when the steam-boat does not ply. Since the improvements have been introduced, the number of passengers have been increased by 20,000, and the revenue has doubled. The revenue for the year ending 31st December, 1834, was £4,844 5s. 5d., and it has since considerably increased.

FORGANDENNY, a parish in Perthshire, near the south-eastern boundary of the county. Its form is nearly that of a slender parallelogram, stretching north and south, but sending off a considerable stripe south-westward from its south-west angle. It is bounded on the north by the Earn, which divides it from Aberdalgie and a detached part of Forteviot; on the east by Dumbarny, Dron, and Arngask; on the south by a second detached part of Forteviot and by Kinross-shire; and on the west by Dunning and the main body of Forteviot. Its greatest length is about 8 miles, and its greatest breadth 3 or 3½; but apart from its south-westward stripe, it is only about 5 miles long. The northern division is part of the rich beautiful valley called Strathearn; and though it rises gradually as it recedes southward, it is on the whole level. The southern division runs up among the Ochills, and is hilly and upland, and occasionally incrusted with rocks; yet it cannot be regarded as a rocky or sterile region, most of its hills being, with the exception of patches of heath, furze, and broom, clothed in grass. The Earn, along the northern boundary, describes some of those graceful curves, and forms some of those beautiful peninsulas, for which it has been so much admired; and produces salmon, different sorts of trout, pike, perch, eel, and flounders. May water comes down upon the extremity of the south-western stripe, forms for 2 miles its north-west boundary-line, runs across it to the village of Path-of-Condie, forms for ¾ of a-mile its south-east boundary, receives from the east a rill which had flowed 2½ miles along the boundary of the parallelogram, and now intersects the parish for 2¾ miles in a direction west of north, and leaves it on the west side at Torrance. Besides containing eels, smelt, and some flounders, it plentifully produces a very finely flavoured trout about the size of a herring. Both the Earn and the May sometimes overflow their banks on the strath; but they amply compensate any damage they inflict, by their richly manurial deposits. Whinstone for building, and iron-stone, abound. A species of limestone occurs on the banks of the May. In the wood of Condie among the Ochills, copper, lead, and silver ores have been found. In the southern or upland division, the soil consists of reddish clay, black earth, and sand; and is, for the most part, light and better adapted to produce oats than any other sort of grain. In the northern division, much of the surface is carse-ground, and this is continued along Strathearn, through the north-eastward parishes to the carse of Gowrie,—that carse and the carse of Strathearn being interrupted in their continuity only by the channel of the Tay. The grounds immediately on the Earn are sandy meadow-land; but those beyond them have a soil of rich black earth and clay, and carry luxuriant crops of every sort of agricultural produce. On the estate of Lord Ruthven, not far from the mineral springs of Pitcathlie, is a medicinal fountain similar to these springs in its properties. The waters are moderately cathartic, and give relief chiefly in cases of rheumatism and scurvy. On the estate of Mr. Oliphant of Rossie, is another medicinal spring,—a chalybeate. In the west border of the low part of the parish are traces of a fortification which may have been an outpost of the Romans while they were in Strathearn. On a height above the May, at the hamlet of Ardargie, is a square 270 feet in extent on each side, naturally defended on one side by a deep hollow traversed by a brook, artificially defended on the other sides by trenches 14 feet deep and about 30 feet wide, and called, from time immemorial, 'the Roman Camp.' Upwards of a mile south of the village of Forgandenny, on the summit of a lofty conical hill, called Castle-law, are extensive remains of what is supposed to have been a Danish fortification. Vestiges of a circular stone-wall describe a circumference of about 1,500 feet; and they enclose remains of buildings, and appear to have been defended by several outworks. The site of the fortification commands a view of all Strathearn and the carse of Gowrie to the Grampian mountains on the west, all the country to the north of the Tay or the German ocean on the east, a great part of Forfarshire and Perthshire on the north-east and north, and the tops of the Lomond hills on the south. The principal mansions are Newtown, Rossie, Freeland, and Torrance. Besides the village of Forgandenny, are the villages of Path-of-Condie and Ardargie: which see. Forgandenny, the most considerable village, is situated between the houses of Freeland and Rossie, about a mile from the Earn; and is divided into two parts by the intersecting course of a brook. It is the site of the parish-church, and is inhabited by artisans and labourers, and has a population of 120. The parish, except in the south-eastern part of its main body, is well-provided with roads. Population of that portion in Perthshire, in 1801, 914; in 1831, 917. Houses 162. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,077. The population of that part of the parish which is in Kinross-shire was 32 in 1831. Assessed property £275. Houses 6.—Forgandenny is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £199 11s. 11d.; glebe £15. According to an ecclesiastical survey in 1838, the population then consisted of 702 churchmen and 181 dissenters,—in all 883. The parish-church is of great but unascertained antiquity, and has recently undergone considerable repairs. Sittings 410.—An United Secession congregation at Path-of-Condie, was established in 1755, and assembles in a place of worship built in 1758. Sittings 380. Stipend £60, with a house and glebe worth £20.—Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £10 fees, and £2 10s. other emoluments. The parish-school is attended by a maximum of 93 scholars; and a non-parochial school by a maximum of 86.

FORGIE. See Arngask.

FORGLEN, a parish in Banffshire, bounded on the north by Alvah; on the east and south-east by the Deveron water, which separates it from Aberdeenshire; and on the south-west and west by Marnoch. Its form is rectangular; length from north-west to south-east, 5½ miles; breadth 3½; area about 12 square miles. Houses 164. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,394. Population, in 1801, 605; in 1831, 820. Alvah was, at one time, joined to this parish; but, in the first half of the 17th century, it was erected into a separate parish, and an annexation, *quoad civilia et sacra*, was made to it from the adjoining parish of Marnoch. It is sometimes called St. Eunon's or Teunan's parish, from a saint of that name, to whom a chapel, the remains of which still exist, is said to have been dedicated. The surface is beautifully varied with gently rising grounds, having a gradual slope towards the south-west, where the river Deveron forms the boundary. The soil is light and fertile, and the greater part is under a state of high agricultural improvement. It is well-sheltered by woods and hills, which, with the genial nature of the soil, render the climate decidedly mild. Clay-slate is quarried in several places; and there are some mills. Forglen and Carnousie are elegant mansions. Forglen castle, a very old structure, stands on the banks of the Deveron, in a most beautiful and romantic situation. There are here some cairns and the ruins of the castle of Gartly.—This parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir R. Abercromby, Bart. Stipend £175 5s. 10d.; glebe £14.—Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s.

4½d., with £22 15s. fees and other emoluments, besides a share of the Dick bequest, which, it is supposed, will yield about £30 per annum. There are three private schools.

FORGUE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded on the north and north-east by the Deveron and Banffshire; on the south-east by Auchterless; on the south by Culsamond and Inch; and on the west by Drumblade and Huntly. It extends to about 9 miles in length, from north-west to south-east; and its greatest breadth is about 6 miles. Area about 50 square miles. Houses 480. Assessed property, in 1815, 4,155. Population, in 1801, 1768; in 1831, 2,286; in 1837, about 2,440. The soil, in the lower parts of the parish, is generally a deep rich loam on a clay bottom, producing heavy crops; towards the south, the ground is still partly in a state of nature, and covered with heath; but the proprietors have been sparing neither trouble nor expense in improving their several estates, in which they have been aided by the exertions of industrious and spirited farmers. The waste grounds have been planted, where they are not susceptible of higher improvement. The parish is intersected by two rivulets, the Forgue and the Frendraught, which meet a little below the church, and flow north-eastwardly with many romantic windings into the Deveron near the church of Inverkeithing; the former is beautifully skirted with wood. Forman, partly in this parish, is a noted hill, 1,000 feet above the Deveron. On its south-eastern declivity, is Cobairdy house, environed with highly cultivated fields and fine plantations. This quarter of the parish is elsewhere ornamented with extensive plantations, and the other sides of the hill are also adorned with wood. There are several Druidical temples and encampments in the parish.—It is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Morison of Bognie. Stipend £191 6s. 5d.; glebe £18. Unappropriated teinds £406 13s. 8d. Church built in 1819; sittings 900.—Here is an Episcopalian congregation, with a chapel built in 1795; sittings 230: and a United Secession mission, with a chapel built in 1805; sittings 400.—Schoolmaster's salary £28, with £20 fees and other emoluments, besides a share of the Dick bequest. There are five private schools in the parish.

FORMAN, or FORMON, one of the Grampian mountains, in Aberdeenshire, the elevation of which is upwards of 1,000 feet above the Deveron, which runs at its base. It is entirely covered with wood, except on the south-east: see FORGUE.

FORMARTINE, an ancient middle district of Aberdeenshire, which gives the title of Viscount to the Earls of Aberdeen. It is bounded by Buchan on the north-east; by a ridge of low hills near Old Meldrum, by which it is separated from Garioch, on the south-west; and by Strathbogie on the north-west. This district includes all the lands along the coast for 10 miles between the Don and Ythan; then crosses the Ythan, and extends to the banks of the Deveron, by Turriff. It consists partly of a stony soil intersected by bogs, and partly of an excellent clay capable of a high degree of improvement. Area 280 square miles. Parishes 16.

FORRES, a parish in Morayshire; bounded on the north by Findhorn bay, a large basin of shallow water, on the Moray frith, formed by the meeting of the tide and the river Findhorn; on the north-east by the parish of Kinloss; on the east, and south, by the parish of Rafford; and on the south-west, and north-west, by the river Findhorn, which divides it from the united parishes of Dyke and Moy. The form is irregular, approaching nearest to a triangle, with a strip of moorish and hill ground about 3 miles in length, stretching from one corner. It is 4 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth, and contains about 9 square miles. Houses 798. Assessed property of burgh and parish, in 1815, £4,216. Population, in 1801, 3,114; in 1831, 3,895; in 1837, according to a census taken by the minister and session-clerk, 3,680. The parish, even at the date of the Old Statistical Account, was almost all "one continued rich arable well-cultivated field." It is at present in a state of the highest cultivation, yielding crops equal to any in Scotland. "In point of situation and climate," says the Old Statistical Account, "it is inferior to no part of Scotland. The air is dry, serene, and healthy—less rain falls here than in most other parts in the kingdom; the showers being attracted by the Moray frith on the north, and on the south by the hills which divide Moray from Strathspey." The Findhorn, and the burn of Forres, are the only streams in the parish. The latter flows past the west end of the town of Forres, and drives several mills. The fishing, in the river and bay of Findhorn, is of much importance to the district. Salmon, trout, flounders, and eels, are caught, and in the frith, abundance of haddocks.—This parish is in the presbytery of Forres, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Moray. Stipend £274 3s. 2d.; glebe £22. Church built in 1775; sittings 920. Unappropriated teinds £423 13s. 2d.—A United Secession congregation was established in the parish in 1768. Minister's stipend £130, with £10 for communion elements. Chapel built in 1812; sittings 712. —An Independent congregation was established in 1800. Minister's stipend £60. Chapel built in 1802; sittings 500.—Schoolmaster's salary £40, with a house and garden, and £22 fees and other emoluments. There are 19 private schools, attended, in 1834, by 559 scholars. "Of the schools not parochial, (one of which is an academy conducted by four teachers and two assistants, and another a boarding-school, wherein are five teachers,) the instruction consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, drawing, and music. There are about 160 persons in the parish, above 15 years of age, who cannot read; but nearly all of these are strangers from the Highland districts of the country."*

The most interesting antiquities in this parish are the celebrated 'Sweno's stone,' or the Forres pillar, and the witches' stone. The Forres pillar is a magnificent Runic obelisk, of dark grey stone, on the north side of the Findhorn road, about half-a-mile to the east of the burgh of Forres,—the position in which, in all probability, this enormous slab was originally placed. The stone steps around the base were placed as supports to the pillar by a Countess of Moray, Lady Ann Campbell, about a century ago. The stone itself is a hard grey sandstone, 23 feet in height above ground, and at least 3 feet, but said to be 14 feet, additional, in depth, under ground; the breadth, at the base, is 4 feet; the thickness, about 15 inches. On the northern side, as represented in

* The Rev. Mr. John M'Donnel, writer of the Old Statistical Account, has favoured us with the following rather amusing moralization on the progress of civilization and extravagance in this parish, end of last century. "*Manners.*—About 50 years ago there were only 3 tea-kettles in Forres: at present there are not less than 300! The blue bonnets of Forres were then famous for good credit, and at that period there were only 6 people with hats in the town: now above 400! Happy for our country did we keep pace in virtuous improvement, with the extravagant refinement adopted in dress and manners. About 30 years ago, 30s. would have purchased a complete holiday-suit of clothing for a labouring servant: according to the present mode of dress, it will require at least £5 to equip him." From the virtuous indignation here manifested at the fearful inroad of hats and tea-kettles, it must surely follow, that the worthy minister would condescend to no such new-fangled practices in his own proper person, but continued still to 'doff a blue bonnet,' and 'bend o'er a bicker,' himself, as of old.

the careful and interesting drawings of it presented by Mr. Alexander, in the 'Sketches of Moray,' there is carved a long cross; the branches at the top being within a circle. The cross, and the entire lateral spaces, are most ingeniously and elaborately carved, in intricate and endless convolutions representing the Runic knot. Below are two figures with human heads but grotesque forms, bending over something intermediate, as if in prayer, while a smaller human figure stands behind each. All these figures have broad caps or bonnets on their heads. On the south side are five divisions, each filled up with numerous figures in relief, some of them apparently processional, or representing troops on foot and mounted, with captives, male and female, bound together. The edges are richly carved in Runic knots, and, at the base, on one side, are human forms, some of which appear to be females, grouped in couples. This obelisk is decidedly one of the most remarkable of ancient date in Britain; and it bears every appearance of having owed its origin to a period of remote antiquity. There are various traditions regarding it; but it is supposed either to commemorate a pacification, here concluded between Malcolm II. and Sweno, the Danish invader, about the beginning of the 11th century; or the murder of King Duffus, in the castle of Forres, and the execution of the murderers. The character of the figure seems to favour the latter tradition,—the traditionary name of the obelisk, the former.—The 'Witches' stane' was that on which the unfortunate beings accused of witchcraft were wont to suffer. It is also situated to the eastward of the burgh of Forres on the road-side. "Some years ago, when the turnpike-road was in progress," says Mr. Rhind, "the workmen proceeded to break down this mass of stone, when the townspeople, discovering the depredation, and attached to a relic of bygone times, immediately caused it to be clasped with iron, in which state it still remains."—On the south-eastern side of the burgh of Forres, is a small glen, between the Cluny hills and the straggling houses on the Rafford road, which is known by the extraordinary soubriquet of Hell's-hole-valley. The Cluny hills, observe the commissioners on municipal burghs, "have been judiciously planted by the burgh, and walks formed through them by private subscription, open to all the inhabitants; an appropriation of burgh-property which might with advantage be more generally imitated." On one of these eminences is a lofty Pharos, commemorative of Nelson and the battle of Trafalgar. To the site of it an excellent winding road conducts the traveller from the town. The tower is an octagonal fabric, on a diameter of 24 feet including the walls at the base, raised to the height of 70 feet, and completed by a battlement and a flag-staff. "The view from the top of this tower," says Mr. Rhind, "embraces the richly wooded and fertile plains to the west, through which winds the Findhorn, the undulating hills to the south, a large open country to the east, and the blue waters of the ocean flowing upon the north, bounded, in the distance, by the Sutherland and Ross-shire hills, and the two Sutors, which guard the entrance to the bay of Cromarty, forming a combination of rich and varied scenery which few situations can rival." Skrine, approaching Forres from Elgin, thus describes the landscape, after fording the Lossie, and traversing the heath on which Macbeth is supposed to have encountered the weird sisters: "Forres, when we could find room to view it, presented a neat town, pleasantly situated between two little hills, and at a small distance from the great ridge of moors which forms the outwork of the Highlands towards this coast. A country well-wooded, and admirably cultivated, lay between them, and the forest of Tarnaway [Darnaway], with the noble towers of its ancient castle, the seat of the Earl of Murray, stood forward in the landscape, presenting a great contrast to the barren and unornamented districts we had passed. Towards the sea the change was not less observable, the grand display of the northern bay of Scotland became confessed to view, the objects which form the outline of it being scarcely to be matched in any country. The high point called the Pap of Caithness, with the Ord and its adjoining ridge of hills, forms the extreme horn of this bay toward the north, the indented points of the hills of Sutherland follow next, and the entrance of the great frith of Dornoch is visible between them and the low projecting promontory of Tarbat-Ness, which seems to lose itself in the sea. Throughout the interior parts of the country innumerable ridges of hills extend themselves over the horizon between the hollow of this aperture, and forming themselves into a bold amphitheatre round it, close in again at length with the coast, terminating abruptly in the two lofty rocks called the Sutors of Cromarty. Through these noble portals enters a narrow channel, which expands itself in sight into the beautiful inland bay of the frith of Cromarty, capable of containing all the navies of Europe within its sweetly wooded shores, studded with a variety of towns and villages, decked with every possible beauty of cultivation, and ornamented with a profusion of gentlemen's seats. Immediately beneath the rocks which enclose this basin the frith of Murray expands itself to the left till it becomes lost amidst the great mountains of Ross-shire and Inverness towering into the clouds, and rising in an infinite variety of pointed summits."

The royal burgh of FORRES, in the above parish, is delightfully situated on a fertile plain, in a vicinity celebrated as a rich corn-district, with undulating hilly ground to the south, and a sloping valley, extending, by a gentle declivity, to the north, where the river Findhorn, sweeping round from the south-west, forms its estuary with the sea. Forres is 3 miles south of its sea-port, Findhorn; 12 west by south of Elgin; 21 west of Fochabers; 27 north-east of Inverness; 75 north-west of Aberdeen; and 157 north-west of Edinburgh. At the distance of 12 miles westward, it bears a pretty close resemblance to Elgin; and though it contains only about half the population—in 1801, it amounted only to about 2,400, and, in 1831, to 3,424—yet at first sight it appears nearly as large as Elgin. The green elevation which nature presented at its western end, as an admirable situation for a castle, and the excellent land extending every way around it, may, as in the case of Elgin, have determined the situation, long before even the idea of commerce or of its advantages had been formed. The Forres burn, a considerable stream from the hills in the vicinity, embraces half the circumference of the base of the castle-hill, and winds close behind the town, on its northern side, adorned at either end by a neat stone-bridge. The town consists principally of one long high street, extending for nearly 800 yards along the great road to Inverness, which leads hence through Elgin on the east, and Nairn on the west. There are lanes or closes running off on each side; the northern terminating in a crooked back-street, and two or three of the southern uniting by scattered houses in the Rafford road, leading out to the Cluny hills and Hell's-hole valley. Several villas have been erected in the vicinity of the town. The streets are neat and clean, and supplied by pump-wells with water. The houses in general are modern and well-built, mostly of three stories, though several of the lower habitations of

preceding age yet remain, with their gable ends to the street. There are here, however, none of the fine old piazzaed edifices still to be seen in Elgin, and indeed there are fewer remains of antiquity either domestic or ecclesiastical. The Forres pillar, already described, is the principal antiquity near the town—but an interesting and celebrated one it certainly is. Forres is the seat of a presbytery. The church, at the western extremity of the High-street, is a plain edifice. There is a Secession chapel in the north back-street, or road. There are also places of worship for Episcopalians and Independents; and some religious and benevolent, and a number of friendly, societies in this town. Anderson's institution, an excellent academical seminary for the youth of this burgh, and of Rafford and Kinloss, is a neat and commodious structure erected in the south-eastern part of the town, near Forres house, within the last 20 years, from a fund left by Jonathan Anderson, Esq., of Glasgow, a native of the town. The sum annually arising from the foundation is somewhat short of £130. It is in the patronage of the corporation. There is a free class on the foundation. Anderson's institution is the academy conducted by four teachers and two assistants, noticed in the parish returns: which see. The boarding-school there alluded to is also in the town of Forres; together with several other private schools, two ladies' boarding-schools, and another female school. The excellence of its provision for education, as well as the salubrity of its climate, and the cheapness of living, induce many families to reside here. Forres has a literary society, a news-room, a subscription-library, two mason-lodges, and a Trafalgar club.

In the centre of the town is the new jail, a very handsome structure, recently erected. The old jail, which occupied the same position, was built about the year 1700. It is not known when Forres was erected into a royal burgh, as the more ancient charters were lost, or destroyed before the end of the 15th century. There is, however, evidence, from various sources, that it had obtained the privileges of a royal burgh as early as the reign of William the Lion, or Alexander II. Robert I. granted a charter to his nephew, Thomas Ranulph, of the earldom of Moray, but this burgh, as well as Elgin, and Invernairn, though they were to hold of the Earl, were ordained, in other respects, to enjoy their old liberties. In the reign of James IV., Forres obtained a new infeftment, granting to the community the privileges of a free burgh, the exclusive jurisdiction of a sheriffship, and power to hold a weekly market, and yearly fair, with right to dues and customs. A ratification by parliament, in 1607, of the charters of the earldom of Moray, in favour of James, Earl of Moray, particularly excepts the burgh-mails of Elgin and Forres, which had previously been claimed by the Earls, thenceforth to remain with the Crown. The boundary of the royalty—a circuit of about 15 miles—was perambulated in 1840. The town-council is composed of 17 members,—a provost, three bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 11 councillors. Previous to the burgh reform act, there was no provision against the reappointment of the council and magistrates; and, in practice, they were frequently continued in office for many years. The burgh is still possessed of considerable property, although it had alienated, at an early period, and for trifling feu-duties, property in land and fishings which has of late become of very great value. Corporation revenue, in 1832, £619 19s. 9d., of which £388 9s. 9d. were from land rents, £42 from petty customs and market-dues, &c. Debts, £941 10s. 4d. nearly compensated by other debts due to the corporation. Of the debt, £542 12s. 3d. were judiciously expended on public roads, and on a new bridge across the Findhorn, in the room of that carried away by the floods of 1829. Fixed annual expenditure of the burgh, in 1832, £285 1s. 9d. Incidental expenditure for improvements, charities, &c., £240 17s. 1d. Revenue, in 1838–9, £592; in 1839–40, £1,558. It is not known that the exclusive jurisdiction of sheriffship was at any time exercised. The ordinary jurisdiction of the magistrates, which extends over the royalty, including the whole town, is in practice confined, in civil matters, to actions for debt ranging from £5 to £30, interdicts, poindings, &c. The principal patronage consists of the corporation offices, and the schools. There have been no incorporations of trades in this burgh. The guildry was disconnected from the body of the burgesses. The town is joined with Inverness, Fortrose, and Nairn, in returning a member to parliament: constituency, in 1839, 155; in 1840, 132.

Forres has no manufactures, unless it be, among other unimportant articles, that of straw-plait for ladies' bonnets. It used to export great quantities of linen yarn: in 1784, 70,290 spyndles were sent away; but, on the increase of the cotton manufacture, this trade declined. The FINDHORN—which see—is only navigable for boats as far as the tide flows; but did the commerce and manufactures of Forres require it, "there is no place," remarks the writer of the Old Statistical Account of the parish, "where a canal might be more easily made."* The general trade carried on is by no means extensive, however; but weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Friday, and there are several annual fairs. There is a branch of the British Linen Company's bank in the town.

This town must have been a place of some note at a very early period. It is in all probability the Varris of Ptolemy's chart. Boethius, too, so early as the year 535, makes mention of it as a burgh having merchants, who, for some trifling cause, were put to death, and their goods confiscated to the king's use. *Far-ius*, 'near the water,' is probably the Gaelic derivation of the name. During the ninth and tenth centuries, it was frequently visited by the Scottish kings. Donald, the son of Constantine, was slain at Forres. Malcolm frequently resided in the vicinity, and was killed, in 959, at Ulern, which Shaw supposes was Aldern. King Duffus, as already noticed, was murdered in the castle of Forres by Donevald the governor, about the year 966; his body, according to Boethius and Buchanan, being interred under the bridge of Kinloss. This murder is a memorable incident, and the spot on which it was committed is an object of no little interest and curiosity from the certainty that Shakspeare made noble use of it in his dramatic version of the murder of King Duncan by Macbeth. The genius of Shakspeare, indeed, has immortalized the town of Forres. It is the scene of a great part of the tragedy of Macbeth; and it was on a "blasted" heath in the vicinity that that singular hero, along with Banquo—

* "From Forres to the mouth of the bay of Findhorn," he adds, "the distance does not exceed 3 miles; the tide flows in the basin more than half that distance; and the level of the ground, at the foot of the eminence on which the town of Forres stands, does not exceed the level of half-tide by 14 feet; that depth of a canal would carry boats and lighters at high water to the town; and such a canal would have the advantage of the burn of Forres to keep it clear. The basin already mentioned is a triangular piece of low ground, partly of that kind of stiff clay soil called carse-ground; and partly of fine compact sand, mixed with light particles of earth washed down by the floods. It is all dry at low water, except the channel of the river, and a little space at the inlet at high-water. Its circumference will be at least 7 miles, and contains more than 2 square miles of ground, all of which might be recovered from the sea, except what is necessary for a channel to the fresh water streams. A bar of sand, which stretches across the mouth of the river, prevents any surge from entering the basin; so that an embankment would have no weight of water to sustain, but the small fetch of the lake itself."

according to all the old historians, whom Shakspeare copied—met the weird sisters who gave him so many fatal "words of promise to the ear:"—see article DYKE and MOY. In consequence of the atrocious murder of Duffus, Forres castle, which had long been a royal fortress, was demolished; but, at a period much later—that of the civil war—another was founded on the same site, of which second erection the vaulted or lower story still exists, and the few dilapidated walls which remain evince the bold and stately aspect of the ancient structure. In 1346, Randolph, Earl of Moray, dates his charters from this castle. During some subsequent period, the Urquharts of Cromarty were appointed heritable keepers of it. In still later times it became the property of the Dunbars of Westfield, and it has now passed into the possession of the Earl of Seafield. Like the castle on Lady hill, at Elgin, it was, in all probability, a strong square tower, with battlements, and a moat surrounding it, and served as a place of defence and safety during those turbulent periods. From the esplanade surrounding the ruin a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained, with the river Findhorn, crossed by a very handsome bridge, running immediately behind the eminence. After the establishment of the bishopric of Elgin, Forres does not appear to have kept up its ancient consequence so much as Elgin, which then became the centre of the ecclesiastical establishments of the province, and the resort of the country gentry:—see article ELGIN. It was the seat of the archdeacon, however, and had a parsonage dedicated to St. Lawrence. There was a chapel also, a mile south of the town, and one at Logie.

FORSA, a small island in Argyleshire, adjacent to the island of Easdale. It abounds with slate, and its mineralogy is similar to that island.

FORSE, a considerable river in Caithness, which takes its rise in the parish of Halkirk, nearly in the centre of the county, and running north, discharges itself into the Pentland frith, at a small village to which it gives its name.

FORT (THE). See EYEMOUTH.

FORTEVIOT AND MUCKERSIE, an united parish, consisting of three separate and considerably distant sections in the south-east part of Perthshire. The smallest section lies 2¾ miles east of the northern part of the largest section or main body; measures 1¾ mile from west to east, and 1¼ mile from north to south; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Perth; on the east by Dunearn; on the south by Dunearn and Forgandenny; and on the west by Aberdalgie. The Earn is the southern boundary-line, and is here profuse in its opulence of fishy produce, of sinuous beauty of movement, and of valuable alluvial deposit. The district may be described in two clauses; it is part of the fine carse of Strathearn, and part of the environs of "the fair city" of Perth. The section of the parish second in extent, lies 1½ mile south-east of the southern extremity of the main body; has an ellipsoidal form of 2 miles by 1¾; and is bounded on the north-west and north by Forgandenny, and on all other sides by Kinross-shire. May water traces its boundary ¾ of a-mile on the north-west, and a rilly tributary of that stream 1¼ mile on the north. The district lies wholly among the Ochill hills, but possesses, in general, their distinctive features. The largest section or main body of the parish, has on the north the form of a square 1½ mile deep, attached, over one-half of its southern side to one-half of the base of an isosceles triangle, the other half projecting eastward; and the triangle measures nearly 2 miles at its base, and 3½ miles on its south-eastern and south-western sides, and points its apex to the south. The square part is bounded on the west by Gask; on the north by Tippermuir; and on the east by Aberdalgie; and the triangular part is bounded on the south-east by Forgandenny, and on the south-west by Dunning. The line of separation between the square and the triangle is the river Earn. That stream here intersects the district eastward, distributing favours the same in kind as in the eastern section of the parish, but probably less in degree. The river May comes down upon the district from the south, forms for half-a-mile the eastern boundary-line; then, making a sudden bend, runs 1¼ mile into the interior, and then, making another debouch, runs 1½ mile northward to the Earn, splitting its waters and forming an islet at its point of influx. This little river, gathering its waters among the Ochills, and now rioting at will, and in beautiful meanderings in the rich level of Strathearn, frequently swells to a great size, and comes down in devastating floods. North of the Earne are some fine plantations; and on the left bank of the May is situated the mansion of Invermay, one of the most pleasant and romantic seats in Strathearn. Among the extensive plantations and natural woods which surround it, the birch or birk holds a conspicuous place, and perpetuates the remembrance of the scenery described in the ballad to which it gave rise,—"The Birks of Invermay." In the vicinity, on the banks and in the water-course of the stream, are natural curiosities and glittering cascades which challenge the attention and delight of strangers: See MAY. Halyhill, in this parish, was once a royal residence, but the building is now hardly traceable. The roads from Dunning to Perth, and to the Bridge of Earn, and from Auchterarder to Perth, traverse the main body of the parish; and one of them is here carried over the Earn on a stone bridge of 6 arches. Population, in 1801, 786; in 1831, 624. Houses 112. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,662.—Forteviot and Muckersie is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patrons, the University of St. Andrews, and the Belches of Invermay. Two-thirds of the population were estimated by the parish minister, in 1838, to belong to the Establishment, and one-third to belong to other denominations. The parish-church was built about the year 1778, and has not since been materially altered. Stipend £244 9s. 9d.; glebe £6 15s. Unappropriated teinds £45 18s. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £16 fees. The minister stated the entire population of the parish, in 1838, to be 600; that of the eastern section 83; that of the southern section 77; and that of the main body 440.

FORTH (THE), a large and beautiful river intersecting two-thirds of the breadth of Scotland, and flowing eastward from Benlomond to the German sea. Its head-waters are gathered into two main or parent-streams, which rise respectively in Stirlingshire and Perthshire, from points mutually distant, north-eastward and south-westward, about 3 miles. The southern stream wells up on the northern side of Benlomond, in the parish of Buchanan, 1¾ mile east of Scotland's boasted lake, Lochlomond; and, bearing the name of Duchray water, bounds away 5 miles south-eastward to the eastern verge of the parish of its nativity, wearing the rough cold dress of a mountain-rill. At this point it is less than a mile distant from the kindred rill with which it is destined to unite; but now it begins for some distance to recede from it, and, for still a greater distance, to run coquetishly between Stirlingshire and Perthshire, before briefly entering the latter county, where the union of the streams takes place. Flowing a mile southward from the point where it first touches Perthshire, it receives from the west the tiny tribute of a stream of 3¼ miles in length which flows direct eastward to its embrace from the

southern side of Benlomond. A mile and three quarters farther on, after a serpentine course south-eastward, it is joined from the south-west by Corigrinnonburn, a stream of 4½ miles in length. It now ceases to touch Buchanan parish, and during 3½ miles eastward, divides Drymen on the south from Aberfoyle on the north,—the former in Stirlingshire and the latter in Perthshire. A little beyond the enlivening mansion and demesne of Duchray castle on its right bank, it runs off from Drymen a mile north-eastward into Aberfoyle, and there, after an entire course of 11¼ miles from its origin, forms a confluence with the northern main head-water of the Forth. The latter stream, though magnificent in the land of its origin, and picturesque in the landscape of its banks, and romantic and frolicsome in its course, and altogether unspeakably more interesting than the Duchray, and abundantly entitled to the honour of being called the aboriginal Forth, expands the laky mantle of its waters, and leaps along the declivity of its mountain glens, in the strange predicament of an incognito; for —odd though the circumstance may appear—it seems to want a name, or, at all events, is known or denominated, not in its proper character and its entire extent, but only in the localities of its hoarding up its waters, and spreading out their golden and glittering beauties in the form of fascinating lakes. The stream rises in two head-waters near the western verge of the parish of Aberfoyle, at spots half-a-mile and 1½ mile south of the joyously arrayed and joyously sung and celebrated Loch Katrine; and both head-waters, without making a previous confluence, and after the brief courses respectively of 1¼ and and 1¾ mile, become lost in the beautiful expanse of Loch Con. This lake—overshadowed on one side with uplands of stern aspect, protected and adorned on the other by a broad array of plantation, variegated near the efflux of its waters, with an islet which figures like a broach on its glassy bosom, and everywhere rife with eels and pike and trout—extends south-eastward 2 miles, with an average breadth of 3 or 3½ furlongs. Scarcely has the stream of its surplus waters issued from its lower extremity, when it expands in a lochlet, called Dow Loch, which seems playfully imitative of the profuse beauty and fine gracefulness of Loch Con; and issuing thence, the stream runs 1½ mile south-eastward, and then suddenly plunges its diminutive flood into the ample and beautiful waters, richly encinctured with grove and variegated upland, of Loch Ard, extending 2½ miles westward, with an average breadth of ⅝ of a mile, and rich, like Loch Con, in the multitude of its finned inhabitants. After its repose in the bosom of Loch Ard, the stream comes impetuously forth, and makes a magnificent leap over a rock nearly 30 feet high, tossing up the spray, and at times reflecting the gorgeous tints of at least a second-rate mountain cascade; and less than a mile onward, after an entire though somewhat sinuous course of about 8½ miles, unites with the waters of the Duchray.

The united stream, even in the energy of its combined resources and those of its numerous little tributaries, is not yet strong or honoured enough to assume the name of the queenly Forth; and during 5 miles of its course, when it begins to divide from each other the counties of its respective head-waters, it is known simply as the Avendow or Black river. All the way down to the point where the Avendow is formed, its confluent waters are strictly mountain brooks, moving garrulously along amongst the solitudes and the occasional romance of Highland scenery: and at the point of formation, as well as 2½ miles onwards, where it leaves the parish of Aberfoyle, the Avendow flows softly along a beautiful and fertile valley, called the Laggan, hemmed on both sides by a fine amphitheatre of hills, with a narrow opening toward the south-east; and through this opening the river, after having passed some woody heights and a beautiful round hill entirely covered with oak, glides away to commence its remarkable and characteristic serpentine evolutions in the champaign country which it henceforth traverses. After leaving Aberfoyle, it flows 2½ miles south-eastward, through the parish of Port-of-Monteath; and there, struck by Kelly water, coming down upon it from the west, it takes a persevering direction, with the exception of its constant and involving and often spacious sinuosities, almost due east, and here assumes its proper and proud name of the Forth.

In the peninsula between the Avendow and the Kelly, 1½ mile above their point of confluence where they form what popular usage calls the Forth, stands the mansion of Gartmore, commanding a view of the magnificent plain below, 20 or 30 miles in extent, along which the noble river majestically proceeds. The river, after leaving the grounds of Gartmore, divides, for 3 miles, the parishes of Drymen and Balfron in Stirlingshire from that of Port-of Monteath in Perthshire; and then enters a southern and territorially awkward projection of the latter county, and, over a distance of 2½ miles geographically, or nearly 4 miles along the channel, divides the Perthshire parishes of Port-of-Monteath on the north and Kippen on the south. In this part of its course, the scenery of the river and the far-off landscape within view, are particularly fine. Its basin or valley is a beautiful and luxuriant carse, richly cultivated and picturesquely enclosed and embellished with numberless neat farm-steads, and smiling or stately proprietorial mansions. Dusky spots which here and there dot and streak the general verdure, delight by contrast, and serve as a fine foil to the exulting loveliness of the scene. The braes of Monteath rise on the northern side like an amphitheatre, and a rugged range of the Grampians, stretching from Benlomond to the Ochills, curtains the wide landscape, and casts down upon it from the horizon along the north a shading of sublimity. Stirling castle, too, and the rocks of Craigforth and Abbey craig appear away in the east, like islands lifting their heads from a sea of verdure and sylvan luxuriance, and often brilliantly encompassed with the richest tints and the loveliest forms of cloudy drapery, leading on the thoughts of the tasteful and travelled observer to the bright blue inland sea, and the magnificent panorama of Fifeshire and the Lothians which he knows to lie beyond.

Leaving Kippin, or at least the main section of it belonging to Perthshire, [see KIPPIN,] the Forth, over a distance of 9 miles geographically, but probably over double that distance along the bends and windings of its continual evolutions, divides the parishes of Balfron, Gargunnock, and St. Ninians in Stirlingshire, from those of Kilmadock and Kincardine in Perthshire, receiving, just at the point of its leaving Kilmadock, a tributary from the north-west of about 8 miles length of water-course, and, at the point of leaving Kincardine, the opulent tribute of the beautiful TEITH: which see. So capriciously, though gracefully, does the river move, that when about to receive the Teith, or about 1¾ mile above their confluence, it departs from its usual easterly direction, sends its windings away northward, and eventually—as if eager to embrace the sister-stream of beauty which is approaching—turns to the west of north; and, no sooner has it become united with the Teith than, quite characteristically of its style of movement, it suddenly debouches and resumes its prevailing course toward the east. About 300 yards below the confluence the river bounds over ledges of rock, called the Cruives of Craigforth,

which stretch across its channel; and from this point downward, it is stemmed by the tide, and begins to bear aloft on its bosom the small craft of the inland navigator. For 1¼ mile onward it intersects a very small wing of Stirlingshire; then receives from the north the important tribute of ALLAN WATER, [which see;] and then proceeds 1½ mile geographically, but about 2½ measuring along its channel, dividing Stirling parish on the south from the Stirlingshire part of Logie on the north, to the point where it is spanned by the bridge on the great north-road from Glasgow, and where it passes, a few hundred yards from its right bank, the romantic town and castle of Stirling. Over the latter part of its course, or from a brief way after it enters the champaign country, and especially after passing the Cruives of Craigforth, it affords indications, in the flatness and composition of its immediate banks, of having, at a former period, expanded into an estuary and opened a path for the ingress of the sea much higher up than at present; and along this space it is dark-coloured in its waters, and solemn and sluggish in its current, bearing—but for the picturesqueness of its background scenery, and the remarkable sinuosities of its channel—a somewhat close resemblance to the dull and half-stagnant rivers of the level districts of England. Up to Stirling bridge, known as a celebrated pass, the river is navigated by sailing vessels of small burden, and by steam-boats plying between this point and Newhaven,—one of the ports of Edinburgh.

From Stirling to Alloa, the Forth divides the parishes of Stirling and St. Ninians in Stirlingshire from the parish of Logie in Perthshire, and that of Alloa in Clackmannanshire. The distance along the channel is 24 miles, but in a direct line is only 6. Along this distance it flows through the lovely plain called the carse of Stirling and Falkirk, carpeted with the most fertile soil, and dressed in the most luxuriant vegetable garb in Scotland; and, while soft and warm in the rich tints of its own nicely-featured picture, so placed in a frame-work of low hills on the south, and Stirling castle in the west, and the majestic Ochills on the north, as to draw down the prolonged and delighted gaze of even a clownish observer. The sinuosities of the river—or 'links,' as they are here called—almost bewilder by their union of excessive capriciousness and uniform beauty; forming sweeps and curves and crescents and nearly complete circles and graceful departures of every sort, from the stern angle and the lank straight line, which forcibly remind spectators, who have read Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, of that philosopher's theory as to the elements of beauty. Many peninsulæ are embosomed in the watery foldings, vying in their form and adornments with the loveliness of the stream; and on one of them, immediately opposite Stirling, stands the tower of CAMBUSKENNETH, [see that article,] the only remnant of that venerable pile. Fertile fields, elegant mansions, tastefully ornamented demesnes, almost insulated by the turns of the river, the ruinous abbey, the white sails of vessels, on the right hand and the left, in front and in the rear, seeming to glide among lawns and groves,—these, and the brilliant features of the background-scenery lull ennui to sleep, and lure the powers of taste into sprightly activity while a stranger ascends or descends the stream. Nor is he less delighted with the amusing puzzle in which he finds himself constantly involved to keep a just or even a proximate reckoning of the relative positions of the objects which chiefly challenge his attention; for now he is sailing direct away from Stirling castle, or any other commanding feature of the landscape, and now he is bearing down upon it right in front—he has it now on his right hand and now on his left—again he recedes from it and again advances—and at length, in utter though charming perplexity, he relinquishes all effort to recognise the points of the compass. "In this sinuous navigation," says Mr. Gilpin, "were the mariner to trust entirely to the sails, he would have to wait for the benefit of every wind round the compass several times over." Half-a-mile above Tulliebody house, or 2¼ miles in a direct line above Alloa, the river has become ¼ of a mile broad, and receives from the north the large tribute of Devon water [see article THE DEVON]; and, between that point and Alloa, it forms the beautiful islands, each about half-a-mile in length, called Tulliebody and Alloa inches.

At Alloa, situated on its left bank, the Forth relinquishes both its sinuosity of movement and its fresh water character; and, from this point, which is the extremity of its proper or productive navigation, whither vessels come up of 300 tons burden, it partakes the expansion and the other properties of a gradually widening and far-stretching estuary. From Alloa to a point on the same bank or shore opposite the embouchure of the Avon, at the boundary between Stirlingshire and West Lothian, it flows south-east, over a distance of 7 miles, and somewhat uniformly for a while, though more suddenly on the lower part of the distance increases from half-a-mile to 2¾ miles in breadth, dividing the parishes of Airth, Bothkennar, and Polmont in Stirlingshire, from those of Alloa and Clackmannan in Clackmannanshire, and Tulliallan and Culross in Perthshire. On its northern shore it passes, 2½ miles below Alloa, the village of Kennet-Pans, and 1½ mile farther on, the small town of Kincardine; and, on its southern shore, it receives, opposite Kincardine, a considerable tributary, and 2¾ miles farther down, at the village of Grangemouth, receives the important waters of the Carron, and sends off inland, away to the west coast of Scotland, the Forth and Clyde canal, and again, at 2 miles distance, receives the tribute of the beautiful Avon: See articles AVON and CARRON. At this point, though 2¾ miles wide at high-water, it is only 1 mile during the efflux of the tide; and at the mouth of the Carron and commencement of the canal, it varies every 12 hours from 1¾ mile to half-a-mile; and all the way down from Alloa to this point and several miles below it presents alternate appearances of a brilliant expansion of water, between wide stretches of verdant landscape pressing close upon its margins, and dreary lugubrious wastes of sands and sleeches, threaded along their centre by an impoverished, naked, and forsaken stream. Nine miles onward from the mouth of the Avon the Forth slightly contracts rather than expands, and has an average breadth of 2½ miles; on its northern shore, consisting for 2 miles of Perthshire, and for the rest of the distance of Fifeshire, it is studded at intervals with the villages of Culross, Newmill, Ferryburn, Charlestown, and Limekilns, and has a beautiful and verdant background; on its southern shore, consisting all the way of Linlithgowshire, it is overlooked by the dingy town of Borrowstonness, and the village of Blackness, and is rich in the sylvan beauties and lovely slopes and undulations of its receding landscape. The Forth now suddenly contracts to the breadth of 1 mile and 3 furlongs, but is compressed to this breadth entirely by the protrusion, on its north side, of a peninsula less than half-a-mile wide at the point; and having embosomed the islet of Beemer, half-a-mile higher up, the estuary, at the narrowest part of its contraction, is overlooked by the Linlithgowshire town of South-Queensferry and the Fifeshire village of North-Queensferry, both pressing close upon its beach;

end, in its centre, or at equal distances between them, it embosoms the fortified islet of INCHGARVIE: which see.

The Forth now suddenly expands to the breadth of 3 miles, sends off, behind North-Queensferry, a small bay, at the head of which stands the town of Inverkeithing, and henceforth to the sea, a distance of 36 miles, divides Fifeshire on the north from the three Lothians, West, Mid, and East, on the south. Four miles below Inchgarvie are Cramond Isle, ¾ of a mile from the southern shore; Inchcolm, with its attendant islets, Haystack and Carcraig, ¾ of a mile from the northern shore; and the little islet, Stone Wickray, in the middle of the channel; the first overlooked from the coast by the picturesque demesnes of Cramond house and Barnbougle castle, and the second by the church and village of Aberdour: See articles CRAMOND, INCHCOLM, and BARNBOUGLE. The Forth is here 5 miles broad, and altogether gorgeous in the magnificence of its encircling landscape. Six and a half miles farther on, it runs a breast of INCHKEITH, [see that article,] which stretches nearly a mile across the centre of its channel. The Forth has here hung around it a panorama so exquisitely blending the attractions of natural and burghal and agricultural and marine landscape, as to exult in the powerlessness of an artist's quill or pencil to attempt a copy. On the north, pressing upon the beach, and so briefly asunder as almost to be a continuous town, are the villages of Burntisland, Pettycur, and Kinghorn, 'the lang toon o' Kirkcaldy,' and the villages of Path-head, Dysart, and Wemyss, the first somewhat west of Inchkeith, and all within a range of 7½ miles; forming a burghal array, so soft and cheerful in the aspect and grouping of its houses, and interspersed in such fine proportions with fields and trees and rural adornings, as to make a truly picturesque edging to the magnificent expanse of waters; and behind this singular foreground Fifeshire recedes in slow and reluctant ascents, looking down in wooded slopes and undulations upon the attractive frith below, and seeming to reciprocate all the gladness of the scene, till it shoots finally up in three remarkable and far-seeing elevations near the centre of the county. On the south the large village of Newhaven, the towns of North and South-Leith, the beautiful village of Portobello, the hamlet of Joppa, and the towns of Fisherrow and Musselburgh,—the first 2 miles west of Inchkeith, and all within a range of 6½ miles,—press upon the shore, and send out their yawls or ships or steam-vessels to bound on the bosom of the waters, and enliven its landscape by their forms and movements; and behind this crowded and almost continuous phalanx of picturesque building are seen, on the foreground, the magnificent queen city of Scotland spreading out her ascending tiers of streets like the foldings and embroidering of her robes, bearing aloft the edifices on the Castle-rock and the Calton-hill, like the adornings of her regalia, and wearing an aspect of surpassing city grandeur, and even sublimity, amidst the bold elevations and the remarkable outlines of the hills in her environs [see EDINBURGH]; while away in the distance, over a various and undulating landscape, except where the hills of Edinburgh intercept the view, the heathy yet verdant and sylvan heights of the Pentlands, and the dark range of the Lammermoor hills bound the horizon. And while all this magnificence is hung out immediately opposite Inchkeith, the whole coast-line of the far-stretching frith, wends, on both shores, inland and seaward, in front of scenery rich in its loveliness, and exquisitely in keeping with the more powerful attractions of the immediate landscape; and the frith itself—dotted over with the white sails of sailing-craft or streaked with the foam and the smoke of steam-vessels, and overlooked from the far east by the huge loaf-like form of the BASS [see that article] lying on the surface of its own waters, and by the beautiful cone of North Berwick law standing close upon its southern shore—stretches onward to the sea, glittering in the tints and reflections of the sunbeams playing upon its waters, and, in general, gorgeously shaded with an aerial drapery of clouds.

At Leith the Forth is 6 miles broad; and, at the Bass, opposite the Anstruthers, and somewhat west of Fifeness, or the point where it fairly becomes lost in the ocean, it is 11 miles broad. Four miles east of Wemyss, on the north shore, it receives Leven water; and on the south shore it receives Almond water at Cramond, Leith water at Leith, Esk water at Musselburgh, and Tyne water 4 miles west of Dunbar. Four and a half miles from the Fife coast, a little west of Fifeness, it embosoms May island; and, near the coast of East Lothian, it has, at various intervals, the islets of Eyebroughy, Fiddray, Lamb, Craig-Leith, Scarr, and the Bass. At intervals, on its northern shore, east of West Wemyss, are the villages of East Wemyss, Buckhaven, Muthel, Inverleven, Leven, Largo, Elie, St. Monance, Pittenweem, Anstruther, and Crail; and, on its southern shore, in East Lothian, are Prestonpans, Cockenzie, Port-Seaton, Aberlady, North Berwick, and Dunbar.

The frith of Forth is of vast importance to navigation and commerce. Above Queensferry it is, in every part, one of the safest roadsteads in Britain. Inverkeithing bay, Burntisland roads, Leith roads, Elie roads, and various other localities, are places of safe anchorage. On the south side, the harbours are Grangemouth, Granton, Leith, Fisherrow, and Dunbar,—Granton being the best on the frith, and Leith the most frequented, and the only one of much commercial importance.* On the north side, at most of the multitudinous towns and villages which sit upon the coast, are harbours superior, in general, to those on the south side, but less frequented; the one at Burntisland being the best on the frith except that of Granton. In early times the frith was regarded as of dangerous navigation; but, though shoally in various localities, and heaved up by sandbanks, it is now—with the appliances of light-houses on Inch-Keith and May island, and of accurately drawn and minute charts—so signally safe as to be hardly ever the scene of a shipwreck. The amount of trade on its waters was materially increased by the opening of the Forth and Clyde canal, and has been not a little augmented by the introduction and the progressively improving application of the propelling power of steam. Navigable to Stirling only for vessels of 80 or 100 tons, it might easily, by means of side-locks or of a deep straight cut along the locality of its "links," be made to carry to that town vessels of most of the classes which enter it from the sea.

* "On this subject Mr. James Anderson, civil engineer, stated, in evidence before the House of Commons, in 1835, that "the frith of Forth is infinitely the best inlet of the sea on the whole eastern coast of Great Britain, where ships at all times of tide, and almost under every circumstance of wind or weather, are able to obtain shelter, but in the whole of this frith, extending 60 miles inland, there is not a sufficient harbour; the want of which is most severely felt along the whole range of coast from the one extremity of the island to the other. Ships, for instance, overtaken by gales from the north, south, or east, can run with perfect safety into this frith, when they dare not attempt the shore in any other quarter, and consequently every facility which can be afforded to the navigation of this important estuary, either by affording the necessary accommodation to the shipping which frequents it, or shelter to the North sea fleets which often congregate in the frith, and to his Majesty's navy in the event of war, becomes in reality an object of the first national importance."—'Parliamentary Report on Leith and Newhaven Harbours,' 1835, p. 96.

But a project for effecting the necessary measures, concocted by the town-council of Stirling, and ascertained by an engineer's survey to be practicable at a cost of only £10,000, has, for many years, been lulled to sleep by tameness of enterprise, or the jealousies of landed proprietors, or the keen interestedness of privileged salmon-fishers, or, last of all but not least, by the proud and tasteful vigilance of the burghers of Stirling, and the inhabitants of the circumjacent country, over the natural beauties of "the links." On both shores, from Borrowstonness downwards, are numerous salt-works; and along the coasts, as well as inland near the banks of the river, are vast repositories of coal, limestone, and iron-stone; and these, along with extensive and multitudinous fisheries, attract a very numerous resort of vessels. The frith abounds with white fish of all kinds, and is ploughed by fleets of fishing-boats from Newhaven, Fisherrow, and other fishing-villages, procuring supplies for the daily markets of Edinburgh, and for the markets of other towns. At Stirling, Alloa, Kincardine, and numerous other places, are valuable fisheries of salmon. An annual shoal of herrings generally visits the frith, and, in some years, has yielded a prodigious produce; but its fish are esteemed decidedly inferior in quality to those of the western coasts of Scotland. At Cramond and Inchmickery were formerly vast beds of oysters; but, from over-fishing, they have been much exhausted; and they also yield a fish which, in quality and size, is generally inferior to that obtained in many places on the British coasts.

The Forth, it has been calculated, drains a superficies of 574 square miles. Its entire length of course, in a direct line, is upwards of 90 miles; but, including all the sinuosities for which it is so remarkable, it cannot be estimated at less than 170 miles.* The frith is often mentioned in history in connection with invasions, with the landing of troops or warlike muniments from foreign friendly powers, and with the voyages, on errands of state or of matrimony, of the princes and princesses of Scotland.

FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL (The), a public work of national interest and importance to Scotland, connecting, by a navigable communication, the friths of Forth and Clyde. The very deep indentation of the eastern and the western sides of Scotland by these friths, at points not far from the same line of latitude, and the strictly lowland character of the territory which intervenes between their terminations, combined with the danger and the tediousness of the natural navigation from side to side of the country along the rough marine highway round the Pentland frith, suggested, at a very early period of modern civilization, the desirableness of a Forth and Clyde canal. In the reign of Charles II., a project was conceived of cutting out so deep and broad a communication as should admit the transit of even trans ports and small ships-of-war; but it probably shared the odium of the unpopular government which conceived it, and would, if attempted to be put in execution, have starved upon the wretched fragments of a prodigal and ill-directed public expenditure. In 1723, a second and similar project led to the making of a survey by Mr. Gordon, the well-known author of the 'Itinerarium Septentrionale;' but produced no further result. In 1761, Lord Napier, somewhat varying the previous abortive projects, sustained, at his private cost, a survey and financial estimate, by Mr. Robert M'Kell, for a canal from the mouth of Carron water, in Stirlingshire, to the mouth of Yoker burn, 5 miles below Glasgow; and so deeply did the result excite the interest of the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Fisheries and Manufactures of Scotland, that they obtained from the celebrated engineer, Mr. Smeaton, a new survey and estimate, valuing the cost of the projected work at £80,000. The mercantile community of Glasgow and its neighbourhood, either faithless of practical results, or indignant at what they conceived to be a proposed uselessness and utter prodigality of expenditure, and, at the same time, tantalized by delays in the commencement of a work of vast importance to their interests, walked now rather abruptly into the arena, resolved to cut a canal four feet deep at the cost of £30,000, subscribed, in the course of two days, the whole amount of the estimated cost, and authorized a formal application to be made for parliamentary sanction. Aristocracy, national pride, metropolitan vanity, and perhaps a considerable degree of perspicacious insight into the true interests of the country, were shocked at what was thought the mean project of a long ditch in lieu of an artificial river; and they poured down upon it the invasions of a paper war, and enlisted their forces in parliament to give it a vigorous opposition. The nobility and gentry of the country, whether right or wrong in the opinions they entertained, succeeded in getting an ascendancy, and tying up the hands of the merchants; and, in 1777, they began a subscription in London for cutting a canal seven feet deep, at the estimated expense of £150,000. The subscribers obtained the sanction of parliament, and were incorporated by the name of 'The Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation;' their joint stock to consist of 1,500 shares of £100, with liberty to borrow £50,000; and the holders of five shares to vote personally or by proxy, and to be eligible as managers.

In 1768 the work was begun, at the east end, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton. On the 10th of July, Sir Laurence Dundas of Kerse performed the ceremony of making the first incision of the ground, with a spade which is said to be preserved as a relic in the mansion of his descendants. In July 1775, the canal was fit for navigation to Stockingfield, the point whence a side-branch was designed to lead off to Glasgow; and, in 1777, the side-branch was completed to Hamilton hill, still nearer that city, and accommodated at its terminus with a basin for the reception of vessels, and granaries for the storage of goods. But difficulties had occurred on which the inexperience of the age in canal-making had not calculated, and had occasioned so great a surplus expenditure above the estimated cost, that the finances of the company seemed to be menaced with confusion and ruin. All the original stock, all the amount of a subsequent loan, and all the proceeds of toll-dues hitherto received, were expended; and, at the same time, the annual revenue did not

* Mr. Anderson says, that "the tides in the Forth run variously, both in respect of time and velocity. This is caused partly by the formation of its shores, and partly by the obstruction of islands and shallows, and the meeting of currents; for instance, over the sands of Leith there is an apparent receding tide two hours before it is high water, because the pressure of the current on the outside of the Black rocks, which runs very strong, causes an eddy to exist in the space between Newhaven pier and Leith pier, and running eastwards at 1½ knots an hour, while the actual tide after high water runs at the rate of 2½ miles an hour; therefore, the flowing tide, which runs 1½ knots an hour, appears to flow only for four hours, while the ebbing tide continues for eight hours. On the north shore, and in mid-channel, the tides run equal in respect of duration, and at the rate of from 3 to 3½ knots an hour; the current or flowing tide strikes hard, and runs very close upon the north shore from Kinghornness to the promontory west of Aberdour at 3½ knots an hour; it again flows through the cut at Queen's ferry at the rate of five knots an hour; about 6 miles above Queen's ferry it flows at the rate of about 2 miles to 2½ miles an hour, and the ebb tide at the same rate. The ebb tide again runs through the strait at Queen's ferry at six knots an hour; this violent current causes the ebb tide again in the bay on the north shore, which is found by the north headland to flow to the west for two hours after the turn of the tide, and at the rate of 1½ knots an hour."—'Report,' p. 91.

much exceed £4,000. Shares now sold at 50 per cent. discount; prospects were gloomy and disastrous; and doubts arose whether the canal would ever be carried to the Clyde. But, in 1784, Government, out of the rents of the forfeited estates in Scotland, granted £50,000 toward the completion of the work, reserving a power of drawing proportional dividends with the proprietors, and allowing them, on the other hand, to add their arrears of interest to their principal sums. In July 1786, the cutting of the canal was resumed under the superintendence of the engineer, Mr. Robert Whitworth; and in July 1790, it was completed from sea to sea. The committee of management, accompanied by the magistrates of Glasgow, were the first voyagers on the completed navigation; and on their arrival at Bowling-bay, they performed, amidst a vast concourse of spectators, the somewhat absurd ceremony of symbolically uniting the eastern and the western monarch-rivers of Scotland by pouring into the Clyde a hogshead of the water of the Forth. The basin at Hamilton hill having been found incompetent, 8 acres of ground were now purchased close on the vicinity of Glasgow, and disposed in commodious basins and suitable building-grounds for granaries and a village. This locality, curiously overlooking the metropolis of the west, from the face of a considerable rising ground, was in honour of Thomas, Lord Dundas, called PORT-DUNDAS: which see. From Port-Dundas, the canal—chiefly for the sake of obtaining supplies from the largely superfluent waters of the sister-work—was afterwards carried eastward to a junction with the Monkland canal, which belongs to a different company, and was formed with a very different design: See MONKLAND CANAL.

Though the canal was planned to be no more than seven feet deep, yet, by subsequent additions to the height of its banks, it became, in effect, eight feet. The length of the work, in all its parts, is 38¾ miles; of the navigation direct from the Forth to the Clyde, 35 miles; of the side-branch to Port-Dundas, 2¾ miles; and of the continuation to the Monkland canal, 1 mile. The number of locks on the eastern side of the island is 20, and on the western 19; the difference being occasioned by the higher level of water in the Clyde at Bowling-bay than in Grange-burn or the Carron at Grangemouth. Each lock is 74 feet long and 20 feet broad, and procures a rise of 8 feet. The greatest height of the canal is 141 feet; its medium breadth, at the surface, 56 feet; and its medium breadth, at the bottom, 27 feet. Its capacities admit vessels of 19 feet beam, 68 feet keel, and 8 feet draft of water. It is crossed by 33 drawbridges, and passes over 10 considerable aqueducts, and upwards of 30 smaller ones or tunnels. The greatest aqueduct is a very magnificent one across the Kelvin at Maryhill, begun in June 1787, and finished in April 1791. It consists of 4 grand arches, is 83 feet high, runs across a dell or valley 400 feet wide, and was completed at a cost of £8,500. The canal has 6 reservoirs, covering about 400 acres, and containing upwards of 12,000 lockfuls of water; and means exist for more than doubling the supply.

The navigation into the canal from the Forth runs half-a-mile up the river Carron, and thence a very brief distance up Grange-burn, and, at low water, is impracticable, leaving sailing craft, of even a small size, aground. The canal, lifted up from the tide at Grangemouth, is carried 2¼ miles south-westward on a straight line to Grahamston. Here, and for some way previous, its banks are the scene of bustling enterprise and industry; and at Brainsford, on the opposite bank from Grahamston, it opens laterally into a basin, and receives the vast traffic poured down upon it by railway communication with the neighbouring Carron iron-works. Thence, for a mile onward to Camelon, it is slightly sinuous in course, but still south-westward in direction; and then, by a considerable aqueduct, it is lifted across the Edinburgh and Glasgow mail-road by way of Falkirk, and begins to make a bend of ¾ of a mile toward a westerly direction at Lock 16. Up to this point—as the name of the locality implies—it had been passing locks at frequent intervals, and climbing the face of an inclined plane; and now it has attained an elevation of 128 feet above the level of tide-mark at Grangemouth. Over the latter part, or, in fact, the whole of its progress hither, it commands views of the carses, and water-scenes and magnificent northern back-grounds of the Forth, which are quite exultant in beauty. Few treats to a lover of exquisite landscape, and a man susceptible of a thrilling influence on the mind, and a bracing effect on the body, of the breathing of pure air amidst a wreck or reminiscence of a sinless world, can be richer than to step out at Lock 16, on a fair summer's day, from a canal passage-boat, in which he has been cooped up, and perhaps almost stewed, from Port-Dundas, and to walk leisurely thence along the banks of the canal to its terminus at Grangemouth. Whatever stir or manufacturing offensiveness may on some spots mar his pathway, will be all but unobserved under the spell which he feels from the mingled luxuriousness and brilliance of the landscape around him. At Lock 16, the canal sends off on its east side the comparatively recent and less spacious navigation to Edinburgh: See UNION CANAL. For 2½ miles it proceeds in nearly a straight line due west; and, for 2¾ miles farther, it runs up south-westward along the right bank of Bonny water to Castlecary. It has now attained its highest elevation; and this it continues to preserve away past Port-Dundas, on the one hand, to the junction of the Monkland canal, and onward, on the other, till near the aqueduct across Kelvin water. At Castlecary it is crossed on a drawbridge by the great northern mail-road from Glasgow; and here passengers and goods from the west are landed for conveyance by a connecting coach-communication with Stirling and Perth. A quarter of a mile onward, the canal is carried over the principal head-stream of Bonny water, and takes leave of the parish of Falkirk, or of Stirlingshire which it had hitherto traversed, and enters Dumbartonshire; yet, for 8 miles farther, it never recedes more than half-a-mile from the flanking continuation of Stirlingshire, and over one-half or more of that distance does not recede a furlong, and even when considerably past Kelvin aqueduct, and within 6 miles of Bowling-bay, has not at any point receded more than 1½ mile. For 9¾ miles of its line in Dumbartonshire, it proceeds, with few and unimportant deviations, from a direct course south-westward along the borders of the parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch, coming in upon the track of the incipient Kelvin, following that stream along its left bank, passing the village of Kilsyth ¾ of a mile to the north, and making a bend and passing along an aqueduct over a considerable tributary of the Kelvin just before terminating the distance at the town of Kirkintilloch. The canal now passes that town immediately to the north, but lying in a hollow, and nearly all invisible; and half-a-mile thence—in consequence of Dumbartonshire being dissevered by an intersecting tongue of Lanarkshire—it enters the latter county. For 1¾ mile it proceeds westward, and then resumes its south-westward direction, and, passing Cadder kirk, attains, in 4 miles, the point whence its side-branch goes off to

Port-Dundas. Over nearly the whole distance from Lock 16, the level or course of the canal is overlooked or flanked with confined views: in some places, it carries the eye a short way over cheerless morass and moorland; in others, it discloses limited but not uninteresting hill-scenery on the north; and in a few it ploughs its way between steep and wooded, though not high, banks, which all but cheat a stranger into the conviction that he is sailing along a natural river. The side-branch to Port-Dundas somewhat abounds in sinuosities, and has several rapid and inconvenient turns, but on the whole has a direction due south-east; and at last, coming along the face of a soft hill, and making two rapid bends respectively as it approaches and as it enters the basin, displays a little forest of masts high above the general level of Glasgow, in a position commanding nearly as good a view of the city of spires, and tall chimney-stalks, regular streets, and lumpish edifices, as clouds of smoke and great unfavourableness of site for scenic effect will permit. From the point whence the side-branch diverges, the canal adopts a considerable change of course, and proceeds for 1¼ mile in a direction north of west, and with a pleasing landscape on its south side to Mary-hill. Here there is a crowding of interesting objects into a limited space, and a successful struggle of art to combine with nature in producing picturesque and almost romantic effects. The canal is carried along a short but high aqueduct across the Garscube turnpike from Glasgow; immediately beyond, a neat village, with its *quoad sacra* parish-church, stretches away on high ground; in the distance northward, knolls and wooded eminences, and the grounds of Killermont undulate downward to the narrow and curving vale of the Kelvin: in view of the landscape, and close on the street-line of the village, the canal, in a bending course, walks down the brow of a descent by a succession of locks which somewhat resemble the section of a prodigious staircase; and, a few yards onward, in a seclusion nearly as deep as if no village were within a distance of many miles, stretches the superb aqueduct across the Kelvin, overlooking a thickly-wooded and soft-featured but romantic gorge upwards of 80 feet in depth, steep in its acclivities, and almost noiselessly traversed by the limpid river. At this point, the canal re-enters Dumbartonshire at the south-east corner of its parish of East Kilpatrick, and thence it proceeds 2¾ miles north-westward, ¾ of a mile south-westward, and 1½ mile westward to a point a little within the limits of West Kilpatrick. Here it is only about ¼ of a mile distant from the Clyde, and is joined by a brief Junction canal opened, in 1839, for the benefit of Paisley, from the Clyde at the influx of the Cart; and hence onward, for 3¾ miles, it follows the course of the Clyde in an undeviating direction to the north of west; and, with little harbour-accommodation, or no more than admits a brief line of two or three vessels, is somewhat ceremoniously let down into the Clyde at Bowling-bay.

"Through Carron's channel, now with Kelvin joined,
The wondering barks a ready passage find:
The ships, on swelling billows wont to rise,
On solid mountains climb to scale the skies;
Old ocean sees the fleets forsake his floods,
Sail the firm land, the mountains and the woods;
And safely thus conveyed, they dread no more
Rough northern seas which round the Orkneys roar.
Not thus the wave of Forth was joined to Clyde,
When Rome's broad rampart stretched from tide to tide,
With bulwarks strong, with towers sublimely crowned,
While winding tubes conveyed each martial sound.
To guard the legions from their painted foes,
By vast unwearied toil the rampire rose;
When, fierce in arms, the Scot, by Carron's shore,
Resigned, for war, the chace and mountain boar
As the chafed lion, on his homeward way,
Returns for vengeance, and forgets the prey."
*Wilson's Clyde.*

The original cost of the canal, including all expenditure up to the January succeeding the date of its completion, was £330,000. The tonnage dues imposed were, from sea to sea, 5s. 10d.; from Grangemouth to Port-Dundas, 3s. 10d.; from Bowling-bay to Port-Dundas, 2s.; and over partial distances, except in favour of lime and some other cargoes, 3d. per mile. When the whole work got its appliances into operation, the gloom which formerly darkened its prospects began speedily to disappear. Ten or twelve years after its completion the shares had risen greatly above their original value, or the price at which they had been actually procured. While the work was in progress, two general meetings, one at London, and one at Edinburgh, governed its affairs; that at London appointing annually the committee of management. Collisions of opinion and conflicting decisions having resulted, a new constitution was sanctioned by act of parliament in 1787, investing the direction in a governor and council at London, and a committee of management at Glasgow; both to be annually elected by a general meeting held in London. Though experiencing some fluctuations, the affairs have, on the whole, steadily prospered, and, notwithstanding a recent great reduction in the tonnage-dues, continue to be remunerating, and to embrace a rapidly extending traffic. The revenue for the year 1839 consisted of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tolls on vessels passing through the canal. . . . . | £68,535 4 3 | | |
| Fares in passage boats, . | 14,032 4 6 | | |
| Shore, harbour, and other dues and rents, . . . . . | 6,460 5 6 | | |
| | | £89,027 14 3 | |
| Feu-duties, and other property sold, . . | | 6,447 14 4 | |
| Total revenue, . . | | £95,475 8 7 | |
| The expenditure for 1839 consisted of ordinary expenses (£7,279 13s. 3d.) contingent do. (£2,105 17s. 1d.), extraordinary do. (£5,032 9s. 6d.) salaries, wages, interest on borrowed money, and other miscellaneous expenses, amounting in all to . . . | £32,575 1 2 | | |
| Borrowed money repaid, . . | 10,000 0 0 | | |
| Annual dividend, . . . | 38,910 0 0 | | |
| | | £81,485 1 9 | |
| Excess of revenue after paying the dividends, . | | £13,990 7 5 | |

From a list of the articles from which the tolls arose during the preceding ten years, we extract the following items belonging to the year 1839. They show from what sources the revenue of the Company is chiefly drawn, and the prevailing character of the trade to which the canal is subservient:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tolls from grain, . . . . . | £22,144 7 3 |
| — — iron, . . . . . | 11,999 8 3 |
| — — coal, . . . . . | 5,764 15 0 |

It will be seen, by casting up the amount of these three items, that the tolls raised from grain, iron, and coal alone, amount to more than the dividends of the company. The increase of the iron trade, in particular, has greatly swelled the revenue, as it enables vessels which occasionally returned in ballast to carry a cargo both going and coming. The items next in amount are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Timber, . . . . . | £3,182 12 4 |
| Osnaburghs and linens, . . . . . | 2,631 1 11 |
| Herrings and salt, . . . . . | 1,633 3 7 |
| Stones, . . . . . | 1,495 6 3 |
| Porter and ale, . . . . . | 1,464 7 4 |

From the abstract given above of the revenue and expenditure for 1839, the outlays and charges on the passage-boats fall to be deducted, which will diminish the apparent amount both of revenue and expenditure. The nett proceeds of the passage-boats for

1839 is £5,145 9s. This sum exceeds that drawn from the same source for any previous year; the only year approaching it being that of 1834, when the nett proceeds from passengers were £5,046 15s.

Improvements as to the powers and the rates of motion on the canal, seem nearly to keep pace with the rapid increase of facility in land-communication by the construction of railways. Horse-power, as yet, has alone been in practice along the banks, and long was applied in a manner which would now be esteemed loutish and clumsy. Sailing vessels were dragged along at a snail's pace; and even the boats for the conveyance of passengers were dragged with a speed of little more than 4 miles an hour. About eight or ten years ago, long, narrow, shallopy iron-boats, so confined as to admit of only a sitting posture to passengers, and so constructed as to take very slender hold of the water, were substituted for the heavy and cumbrous, though internally commodious and agreeable boats which preceded them; and, in consequence of their lightness, and of the adoption of very short stages for the horses, they have currently hurried along at nearly or altogether the double of the old speed. All that horses can do, however, will not suit the taste for rapid careering which has been created by rail-road locomotion. So early as November, 1789, the canal was the proud scene of experiment for the first steam-boat which was ever constructed above the size of a model; and some years later, it was the arena of experiments in steam-boat navigation, from which Fulton learned the lesson which he afterwards successfully practised in America. At various subsequent dates, particularly about ten or twelve years ago, strenuous exertions and astutely directed experiments were made to adapt propulsion by steam to the fragile structure and precarious embankments of the canal; but all were attended by some degree of failure; and, even had they been successful, they would have achieved a rate of speed far below what the fidgety and flighty and swift-winged spirit of the age has come to demand. A total new set of experiments, tending to a great and wonderful revolution in canal navigation, was commenced some time ago, and, in September, 1839, were brought to a decisively favourable termination. A light railway having been formed alongside of the towing-path of a part of the canal, near Lock 16, a locomotive engine of moderate power was set on it, and applied, as a substitute for horses, in towing, at various rates of speed, vessels of all the different classes which frequent the canal. By experiments conducted with scrupulous accuracy, and often repeated, it was ascertained that, even with the imperfect preparations which had been made, the passage-boats may, without injury to the banks, be towed at rates varying from 19.1 to 19.25 miles per hour, and that heavy sea-going vessels may, with great ease, be conveyed at the utmost speed consistent with the conservation of the slopes. On the 11th September, 1839, grand and final experiments were made under the eye of the governor, the manager, and part of the committee of the canal company, and several professional and scientific gentlemen, and were conducted, as the precurrent experiments had been, under the superintendence of Mr. M'Neil, civil engineer. The locomotive engine was attached successively to passenger-boats, lightly and heavily laden,—to sloops, single and in pairs,—and to a string of nine miscellaneous sailing-vessels. The passenger-boats almost instantly shot along at the rate of 16 and 17 miles per hour, and were maintained at that velocity with a very small expenditure of steam. The waves which they produced—very unlike what had been produced by other modes or applications of power, or what theory and dogmatism and mistaken investigation had predicted—did not undulate, or rush along the banks, but proceeded direct to the shore, quite or nearly at right angles with the sides of the boats, and, so far from being increased in volume proportionately to the increase of velocity, were at all times smaller than those which the boats plough up when they are drawn by horses. The sloops, dragged singly, and two on a line, varied from 70 to 90 tons, and were so laden as to have 8 feet draught of water; and they were carried along at the maximum allowed velocity of 3½ miles per hour, and but for prudential reasons imposing restrictions, they could easily have been made to feel a much higher speed. The chain of 9 vessels consisted of 7 sea-going schooners and sloops, and 2 heavy-laden scows; and they were borne steadily along at the rate of 2½ miles per hour. While the expense of towing them separately from the sea-lock to Port-Dundas, would be about £27, that of dragging them with the locomotive engine, exclusive of allowance for the use of the railway, would not exceed 25 shillings. In every case, the results of the experiments were perfectly satisfactory. They left no doubt that velocities suitable to all vessels were attainable,—that these might now range from 2½ to 20 miles per hour,—and that, when the machinery and the management should be matured, and become familiar by experience, they might probably be increased, with ease and safety, to 25 or even 30 miles per hour. The decided success of the experiments, necessarily made under the disadvantageous circumstances attending a first essay, drew from the Forth and Clyde canal company a resolution that the principle of towing by the locomotive steam-engine should be carried immediately into practice. The line of the canal, therefore, seems about to become the scene of a striking and highly-useful novelty,—the combination of the bulky and ponderous transit peculiar to a canal, or a river, with the lightness of motion and the celerity of speed peculiar to a railway.

FORTINGAL, a very large and important parish, occupying the chief part of the north-western division of Perthshire. *Quoad sacra*, the parish is of moderate dimensions; but *quoad civilia*, it measures, in extreme length, about 40 miles; in extreme breadth, upwards of 30 miles; in circumference, along the sinuosities of its boundary-line, probably 130 miles or upwards; and in superficial area, nearly 450,000 imperial acres. It is bounded on the north by the district of Badenoch in Inverness-shire; on the north-east by the parish of Blair-Athole; on the east by the parish of Dull; on the south by the parishes of Kenmore and Killin and a detached portion of the parish of Weem; and on the west by the parishes of Glenorchy and Appin in Argyleshire, and the district of Lochaber in Inverness-shire. The parish is in every respect compact, with two remarkable exceptions: it embosoms, nearly in its centre, a detached part of Logierait, 4½ miles by 4; and it, at the same time, has a detached part of its own, called Bolfracks, 4½ miles by 2, lying 3½ miles east of the south-eastern extremity of the main body. The whole parish lies among the Grampians, and is exceedingly mountainous; and, in general, broadly marked with the characteristic features of the Highlands,—savage grandeur relieved by varying scenes of romance and beauty,—towering elevations cleft into ridges by torrents and ravines,—bleak alpine wastes of heath alternated with sylvan braes and far-stretching lakes,—scenes now sublime and now subsiding into softness, enlivened by bounding streams and roaring cataracts. The extensive district, however, which constitutes the main body of the parish,

is naturally and comprehensively divided into three portions, Rannoch, Glenlyon, and Fortingal proper. Rannoch and Glenlyon will be described in separate articles; and need not be further noticed here than to say, that the former constitutes the northern part of the parish, and the latter, jointly with Fortingal proper, a considerable portion of the southern part. But these districts are separated or surrounded by very broad or high mountain-belts. Both on the north and on the south large portions of the parish, from the boundaries inwards, are entirely mountainous. Another belt, about 7 miles broad, stretches along the whole length of the parish from east to west, separating it into two great divisions, with Rannoch on the north, and Glenlyon and Fortingal on the south, and lifting many of its summits 3,000 feet or upwards above the level of the sea. Minor ridges, isolated mountains, and divergent spurs also lift their heads almost everywhere in other localities, rendering the entire parish eminently Highland. The most remarkable of the isolated heights is Schichallion, on the southern boundary: which see. The parish has, at its centre, along the base of the intersecting broad belt of mountains, one magnificent lake, 12 miles long, and upwards of 1 mile in average breadth, overlooked by grand and magnificent scenery: See Loch Rannoch. It has also, at its northern limit, 7 miles of a lake which stretches away into Inverness-shire, and is in all 16 miles long, the scenery of which has gems of beauty, but is, in general, savage and wild: See Loch Ericht. It possesses parts likewise of a beautiful and romantic lake, 3 miles in length, on the south-west,—an islet-studded and sylvan mountain-lake, 6 miles long, on the west,—and a lake, 4 miles long and half-a-mile broad, on the north-east: See Loch Lyon, Loch Lydoch, and Loch Garry. There are also in the parish numerous smaller lakes, or lochlets, all of which, with one exception, as well as the larger lakes, are well-stored with fish. In Loch Rannoch trouts are caught from 1lb. to 24lb. in weight. Nor is the district less rich in rivers, brooks, and rills. One roaring and impetuously careering stream, bounding along in rapids and cataracts, and sometimes sending its hoary voice for several miles among the mountains, runs eastward from Loch Lydoch to Loch Rannoch: See the Gauer. Another river, at first smooth and gentle, but afterwards impetuous, runs from Loch Rannoch to the eastern boundary: See the Tummel. These streams, with the lakes whence they issue, form a belt of waters, along the base of the central belt of mountains, from end to end of the parish. Another river, sluggish and mustering for the onset for a short distance, but afterwards furious and wild in its career, comes down southward from Loch Ericht, to near the western extremity of Loch Rannoch: See the Ericht. Another river of great variety of aspect, but generally overlooked by scenes of romance or picturesqueness or beauty, issues from Loch Lyon, and thence intersects the parish, through Glenlyon and Fortingal proper, on the eastern boundary: See the Lyon. Numerous other streams, for the most part of inconsiderable length of course, and possessing the character of mountain-torrents, run along ravines, or leap over precipitous rocks, or spread out little dells and mimic glens, gay in the adornings of Highland loveliness, and pour their waters into either the lakes or the rivers. Among the most noticeable are the Mirran, Auld Madrumbeagh, and the Moulin, tributaries of the Lyon and Black water; Auld Bagh, Auld Killyhounan, and the Sassen, tributaries of the central stripe of waters. Fortingal proper occupies the lower part of the course of the Lyon, and is a sublimely yet softly picturesque vale, about 6 miles in length, and upwards of half-a-mile in breadth, adorned with groves and demesnes and gentlemen's seats, with mountains coming slowly down upon its gentle beauties, yet sending away their summits to such a height, and environing it in such alpine phalanx that, gazing round from its centre, a stranger might conclude ingress or egress to be impracticable. The village or kirk-town of Fortingal—a few huts clustered around the parish-church—presents a fine foil to the numerous beauties of the vale. Caverns and deep recesses beneath the overhanging cliffs or between the projecting shelves of rocks, are numerous, and, in some instances, remarkable; and are, for the most part, associated either with tales of ancient feuds and warfare, or with the gross legends of credulity and superstition. The Grampian bed of limestone, ranging from Dumbartonshire to Aberdeenshire, passes along the east end of the parish. Veins of marble of various hues, and variously clouded, occur in several localities. A very rich vein of lead-ore in Glenlyon was wrought for several years toward the close of last century; but, owing to some unexplained reason, it did not compensate the working, and was abandoned. Brilliant pebbles, spars, and rock-crystals, are occasionally found among the mountains. In the very small area of the parish which is arable—yet small only as compared with the vast aggregate of impracticable surface—agricultural improvement has been singularly rapid, and achieved surprising results. Neat, snug farm-steads, well-enclosed fields, and the luxuriant results of skilful and assiduous husbandry, cheer and surprise the Lowland tourist who penetrates among the Highland wastes and wilds. The soil, in the level stripes of the valleys, is, in general, gravelly and dry; and up the sides, though seldom toward the summits, of the mountains, it affords excellent pasturage for black cattle and sheep. A considerable forest of native fir, and an extensive one of birch, range along the district of Rannoch, and appear to be remnants of that great Caledonian forest which anciently covered northern Perthshire and the county of Inverness, over mountain, glen, and morass, to the extent of more than 2,000 square miles. Plantations of the various sorts of hard wood, and of spruce and larch, though not aggregately extensive, are so disposed through the parish as to impart a feature to very many of its landscapes. The celebrated yew-tree in Fortingal churchyard, described by Pennant, and noticed by various tourists and topographists, as probably the largest in the kingdom, still lifts its venerable branches to the breeze; but though somewhat increased in its enormous circumference—so often recorded—of 52 feet, has lost much of its stateliness, and now appears as two distinct trees. "At the commencement of my incumbency, 32 years ago," says the Rev. Robert Macdonald, the minister of the parish, in his report in the New Statistical Account, "there lived in the village of Kirkton, a man of the name of Donald Robertson, then upwards of 80 years of age, who declared that when a boy going to school, he could hardly enter between the two parts, now a coach-and-four might pass between them." This tree is probably the only remnant of those little groves of yew-trees which a very ancient act of parliament ordered to be planted in the burying-grounds of the kingdom, to furnish material for bows. At the west end of the vale of Fortingal are remains of what has been currently called a Roman camp. Far inland though the position be, and lying beyond mountain-barriers and narrow defiles and very difficult passes, several writers have thought that Agricola penetrated hither, and fought here a battle with the Caledonians. Some persons trace to this epoch the etymology of the name Fortingal, and suppose that it was originally *Feart-*

*nin-Geal*, 'the Stronghold of the Gael' or Caledonian; while others connect that etymology in a general way with the fortification, and suppose the name to have originally been *Feart-ningal*, 'the Works or exploits of strangers.' The spot where Agricola's tent is supposed to have stood is surrounded by a deep fosse. The rampart of the camp is, in many places, broken down and the ditch filled up by the plough; but the pretorium is still complete; and the camp comprehends an area of about 80 acres. A search, upwards of half-a-century ago, for antiquities on the spot, produced only three urns. Roman coins, however, have been found in various adjacent localities. Numerous circular forts appear in the parish from 30 to 50 feet in diameter, built of vast blocks of stone which one cannot easily conceive to have been moved without machines, but of inconsiderable height of wall; and as they are in many instances within view of one another, they may probably have been part of a chain of watch towers which extended from Dunkeld through Fortingal into Argyleshire. Two of the forts are much more extensive than the others, and had outworks. At the east end of the parish are vestiges of a castle, impregnable before the invention of gunpowder, built on a precipitous rocky promontory cut off by converging deep chasms with brawling brooks, and anciently defended on the accessible side by a ditch and drawbridge. This castle was the residence of "the fierce wolfe," the brother of the Earl of Buchan, and the ancestor of very many of the Stewarts of Athole. At the foot of Glenlyon, on a high declivitous bank, and anciently defended by a drawbridge, are the ruins of a castle, the last occupant of which was Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon, usually called Hospitable Red Duncan.—Fortingal was anciently the scene of many feuds, and even of some considerable onslaughts and battles. During the wars of the succession, a party of Edward of England's followers came down to the district along an opening, which still bears the name of Glen Sassen, "the Englishman's glen;" and, according to tradition, were confronted by a force led on by Robert Bruce in person. The ground where the collision of the antagonist little armies took place, is called *Innerchadden*, 'the point where the battle began,' and the spot where Robert achieved victory, is called *Dalchoisnie*, 'the Field of victory.' On another occasion, as tradition reports, Robert was less successful; and having sustained defeat near the boundary with Argyleshire, he concealed himself in a romantic spot—still called the King's house—in a wood two miles east of the field of his former and victorious contest. His retreat being near the Tummel, there was but one ford by which it could be reached, and this still bears the name of the King's ford; while an eminence overlooking his hiding-place continues to be called the King's watch-tower. During, or soon after, the reign of Robert, M'Dougal of Lorn and his followers penetrated as far as the Erochd, in subordination, it is said, to the operations of the English. But confronted by Donnacha or Duncan Reauar, the ancestor of the Robertsons of Strowan, they suffered defeat and carnage, and the chief of Lorn himself was captured, and for a time confined on the artificial islet of Loch Rannoch. In the 13th century, a clan called *Clan Eoin Bhuidhe*, the Descendants of John of the yellow hair,' who, at that period, possessed the upper part of Rannoch, and who by some act of rapine had incurred the wrath of the Stewarts of Appin, were sought out, on their own territory, by the chief of Appin and his clan, and drawing up in battle-array to confront the invaders near the side of the river Gauer, were nearly all hewn down on the spot; while a few fugitives with difficulty escaped by swimming the river, and fled in dispersion to their districts. A little rill, occasionally called to the present day 'the rill of blood,' commemorates the fearful slaughter, and indicates its scene. A feud of several centuries in duration between the clan Cameron and the Macintoshes occasioned Fortingal to become repeatedly the arena of skirmishes and vengeful conflicts.—Fortingal has, in a very striking degree, undergone the ameliorating changes which have been generally experienced in the Highlands. Less than a century ago, or up to the year 1745, it was in an utterly barbarous condition, under no legal restraint, and signalized, even among the lawless regions around it, for its foul dishonesty and its deeds of violence. One of the chief proprietors was then the Rob Roy of his day, but without the amenities of Rob's character; and while his property was a nest of thieves, he laid the whole country, from Stirling on the one hand and Cupar Angus on the other, under contribution for "black mail." Fortingal, in fact, was the centre of this sort of traffic. "In the months of September and October," says the reporter in the Old Statistical Account, "they gathered to the number of about 300, built temporary huts, drank whisky all the time, settled accounts for stolen cattle, and received balances. Every man then bore arms. It would have required a regiment to have brought a thief from the country. But government having sent a party of soldiers to reside among them, and a thief having been hung at their doors, they soon felt the necessity of reformation, and they are now as honest, and as strict a set of people, in these matters, as any in the kingdom. In the year 1754, the country was almost impassable. There were no roads nor bridges. Now, by the statute-labour, we have got excellent roads, and 12 bridges. In a few years we shall have other two, which is all that could be desired. The people contribute cheerfully and liberally to build them, and this preserves many lives. At the above period, the bulk of the tenants in Rannoch had no such thing as beds. They lay on the ground, with a little heather or fern under them, one single blanket was all their bed-clothes, excepting their body-clothes. Now they have standing-up beds, and abundance of blankets. At that time, the houses in Rannoch were huts of, what they called, 'Stake and Rise.' One could not enter but on all fours: and after entering, it was impossible to stand upright. Now there are comfortable houses built of stone. Then the people were miserably dirty, and foul-skinned. Now they are cleanly, and are clothed as well as their circumstances will admit of. The rents of the parish, at that period, were not much above £1,500, and the people were starving. Now they pay £4,660 per annum, and upwards, and the people have fulness of bread." Nor are the changes much less striking which have taken place since the year 1794, when this report was written. At that date, says the writer in the New Statistical Account, "most of the tenantry in the parish removed, for the benefit of grazing, with their cattle to their shealings, sometimes to the distance of 20 miles. There they remained several months during the summer season." But "the milk cows are now generally housed every night, summer and winter." "At that time, the women, when they went abroad, dressed in linsey-woolsey, or other homespun apparel, their finest attire; and it was exceedingly rare to meet a woman at church or market, with a straw bonnet or umbrella. Now, the meanest servant-maid cannot appear at either, without being provided with both. Excepting in families of independent circumstances, tea was then unknown: now, it is almost incredible how much is expended on this article by our peasantry. There was then little if any clover or turnip sown in the parish: now, even the crofter who rents a few

acres, must have his little plot allotted and enclosed for the former, and a ridge or two for the latter. Very great changes for the better have also taken place in the management of funerals, late-wakes, and weddings. Instead of the unseemly scenes and riots which frequently took place on such occasions, the strictest propriety and decorum now prevail." Three fairs are held annually at the hamlet of Fortingal; one chiefly for seeds, about the end of April; one for lambs, in August; and one of several days, for sheep, goats, and cattle, in the beginning of December. Three fairs are held also at Kinloch-Rannoch; one in April, and one in October, for cattle; and one in August, for lambs. A fair is held likewise at Inverwick in Glenlyon. Population, in 1801, 3,875; in 1831, 3,067. Houses 615. Assessed property, in 1815, £11,134.—Fortingal is in the presbytery of Weem, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £255 8s.; glebe £10. The parish *quoad civilia* consists of the united parishes of Fortingal and Killachonan. But, two large districts, provided with government churches, were in 1829 disjoined from it by the General Assembly, and erected into *quoad sacra* parishes: See GLENLYON and RANNOCH. The *quoad sacra* parish of Fortingal is only about 8 miles long, and about 8 broad; and consists of the vale of Fortingal, a small part of Glenlyon, and the detached district of Bolfracks. The parish-church is of unknown date, but was repaired in 1820. Sittings 376. According to ecclesiastical survey in 1836, the population of the *quoad sacra* parish consisted of 1,228 churchmen and 27 dissenters,—in all 1,255; of whom 932 resided in the district of Fortingal, 166 in that of Glenlyon, and 157 in that of Bolfracks. In the parish *quoad civilia*, are 12 schools. Only one of them is parochial, and it is attended by a maximum of 115 scholars. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £21 6s. 8d. fees and £2 2s. 1½d. other emoluments. The 11 non-parochial schools are attended by a maximum of 373 scholars. Seven of them are supported wholly by fees, two by the committee of the General Assembly, and two by the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge.

FORTROSE, a royal burgh in the county of Ross, and parish of Rosemarkie. It is situated at the eastern extremity of the Black Isle road, on the north side of the Moray frith, and nearly opposite to Fort-George, from which it is distant 2½ miles; 10½ miles north-east of Inverness; 10½ miles south-west of Cromarty; and 8¼ miles south of Invergordon ferry. It is composed of two towns, viz. Rosemarkie, and Chanonry or Fortrose, which are about half-a-mile distant from each other, but have been politically united in one burgh by royal charter. The former of these is of considerable antiquity, having been erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. Chanonry is so called from its having been the canonry of Ross, where the bishop had his residence; it is now the presbytery seat. It is finely situated on an elevated plain commanding an extensive prospect of the Moray frith. The two towns were united by a charter granted by James II. in 1444, under the common name of Fortross—that is, 'the Fort of the Peninsula,'—now softened into Fortrose; which charter was ratified by James VI. in 1592, and confirmed, with greater immunities, by the same monarch in 1612. These charters all bear, that the burgh is to be "entitled to the privileges, liberties, and immunities heretofore granted to the town of Inverness." Fortrose was, at that time, spoken of as a town flourishing in the arts and sciences, the seat of divinity, law, and physic, in this corner of the kingdom. For many years past, the greater part of the inhabitants of Chanonry or Fortrose have been shoemakers, and those of Rosemarkie, weavers. Two small parts of the ancient cathedral of Chanonry still remain, one of which is used as a burial-place by the Mackenzie family, and the other as a court-house, with vaulted prisons below.* There is a good harbour at Fortrose, which was formed by the parliamentary commissioners on the Highland roads in 1817, at an expense of about £4,000. The inside of the harbour is about 30 yards square, and three sides of it form an extensive wharf. Spring-tides rise 14 feet within it. There is a regular ferry to Fort-George from the extremity of a tongue of land called Chanonry-ness, or Fortrose point, which runs out between the two towns into the frith; but it is not much frequented. It is usually known as Ardersier ferry; taking its name from the Inverness side. Dr. George Mackenzie, the laborious compiler of the 'Lives of the most eminent Writers of the Scots nation,' is said to have been born in this town. It is certain he resided here, in an old castle belonging to the Earl of Seaforth; and he lies interred in the cathedral. The brave and wise Sir Andrew Murray, regent of Scotland, was buried at Rosemarkie, in 1338. Fortrose contains about 740 inhabitants. It joins with the northern district of burghs in sending a member to parliament. See article ROSEMARKIE.

FOSS, a district in the parish of Dull, in Perthshire. It is situated on the south side of the river Tummel, near the western extremity of the lake of that name. Population, in 1831, 573. There is a Government church here.

FOSSAWAY AND TULLIEBOLE, an united parish, chiefly in Perthshire, but partly in Kinross-shire, compact in form, and lying respectively at the south-eastern and at the western verge of the counties. It is bounded on the north by Dunning; on the east by Orwell and Kinross; on the south by Cleish and Saline; on the west by Clackmannanshire; and on the north-west by Muckhart. Its greatest length is about 11 miles; its greatest breadth about 10 miles; but, its outline being very irregular, its superficial area is not more than about 50 square miles. The united parish consists of three districts of Fossaway in Perthshire,—one 6¼ miles by 2½ on the south,—one 3¾ by 1¾, lying 1¼ mile north of the former,—and one a narrow stripe of half-a-mile by 2½ lying a mile eastward of the second, and running parallel to it, all consolidated by the insertion among them of Tulliebole belonging to Kinross-shire. The northern parts of Fossaway, and the part of Tullibole which connects them, constituting jointly the entire northern section of the united parish, are continued congeries of hills running up to the centre of the Ochill range, and lifting their tops from 600 to 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. Some of the hills are covered or patched with moss or heath; but most are verdant to their very summits, and afford prime pasturage for both sheep and black cattle. The central and the southern sections, consisting of the main body of Tulliebole and the southern part of Fossaway, though they are considerably upland from sea-level, and have some little hills, are, over most of their area, arable, and carpeted with a various and

* "It is highly probable that this cathedral, at the Reformation, suffered the fate of many others; though it be a current tradition in the place, that the greater part of it, together with the bishop's palace, already mentioned, was pulled down in the time of Oliver Cromwell. By his order, the stones were carried by sea to Inverness, about the distance of 8 miles, for erecting a fort there, called Cromwell's fort, whereof the ditch and ramparts are still discernible. No chartulary belonging to the bishopric has been found in Scotland. It is probable that Lesly, the last Popish bishop of Ross, and the zealous advocate for the unfortunate Queen Mary, when he was forced to go abroad carried all the writs of the diocese with him, either to France or to Brussels, where he died; and where these parchments may still be mouldering in dust and solitude."—*Old Statistical Account.*

very improveable soil of gravel, clay, till, and loam. Tulliebole, while appearing between the Ochill hills on the one side and the Cleish hills on the other, to be a champaign country, sends up the highest ground or water-shedding line in the plain which stretches between Stirling and Kinross, and despatches its indigenous rills in the opposite directions of west and east. Owing the attraction of the hills on either side, the district has more cloudy weather, and later seasons, and more frequent falls of rain than the districts in its vicinity. Dark and pregnant clouds are sometimes seen advancing simultaneously along the Ochill hills and the Cleish hills; and when they come opposite to Tulliebole, they have been observed to send off detachments which form a melée above the district, and discharge upon it their united waters. The river Devon comes down upon Upper Fossaway from the west, and runs south-eastward 3¾ miles, tracing the boundary-line between that district and Tulliebole on its left bank, and the parish of Muckersie on its right bank; and making a sudden bend or crook at the place appropriately called the Crook-of-Devon, flows 4¼ miles south-eastward along the boundary between Tulliebole and lower Fossaway on the one side, and the parish of Muckersie on the other; and during its long course of contact with the united parishes, it attracts both the angler by its store of the finny tribes, and especially the tasteful tourist by a profusion of remarkable natural curiosities: See the DEVON. Lower Queigh water rises on the northern limit of the northward stripe of Tulliebole, forms for a mile south-westward from its source the boundary with Dunning in Perthshire, and debouching to the south-east, so intersects for 3½ miles the united parish, as to trace the boundary between the Perthshire and the Kinross-shire sections. Two rivulets, both called Gairney, but distinguished by the prefixes East and West, which designate the direction of their course, both rise in the parish, and meander among copsewood banks. Some plantations in upper Fossaway, others in Tulliebole, and still more extensive ones in lower Fossaway, arranged in stripes or in mimic forests, shelter the country, and enrich its landscape. The principal minerals are limestone, coal, and freestone. The villages are BLAIRINGONE and CROOK-OF-DEVON: which see. There are two fortalices or strengths with gun-holes and turrets,—the castle of Tulliebole, built in the year 1608, and now belonging to Lord Moncrieff of Tulliebole,—and the castle of Aldie, built in the 16th century, and belonging to the Baroness of Keith. The Murrays of Tulliebardine, the ancestors of the Duke of Athole, were the ancient proprietors of the parish, and of many lands in its vicinity; and they had at Blairingone a mansion, the site of which is still called Palace-brae.—On the summit of a rising ground, called Carleith, on the lands of Aldie, are the ruins of an old building, perfectly circular, and nearly 24 feet in diameter, from the area of which were dug up, half-a-century ago, two stone-coffins containing human bones.—On the barony of Coldrain is an oblong square mound, 3 roods and 36 falls, Scottish measure, of area, and surrounded by a ditch of from 15 to 20 feet in width; it is traditionally reported to have been the site of a strength belonging to the Earls of Athole, and bears the name of the Hall-yard.—A spot, lying between the lands of Gartwhinzean and those of Pitvar, and called the Monk's grave, commemorates the sanguinary miscarriage of one of those tricks of priestcraft, those finesses of monkery, which, for centuries, enthralled all honesty in Scotland. A dispute existing concerning the proprietorship of the lands, a monk from Culross appeared upon them, made oath, in behalf of his monastery—who really possessed no claim—that the land on which he stood was theirs, and was instantly run through the body by an indignant member of the Tullibardine family, the real proprietors. But he proved, on an examination of his boots, to have literally stood on some ounces of soil which he had brought with him from Culross; and he was buried on the scene of his equivocation and its bloody award, conferring on posterity a lesson of vastly deeper import than is legible on most objects of antiquarian curiosity.—A small rising ground at the east end of the village of Crook-of-Devon, called the Gallow-knowe, was the scene of a capital punishment judicially inflicted in the 17th century by the proprietor of Tulliebole on one of his vassals for the crime of murder, and reminds posterity of the high jurisdiction formerly exercised by the Scottish barons.—In ancient times, when the kings of Scotland passed between their palaces of Stirling and Falkland, and when one of the Jameses, on his way, dined and caroused at Tulliebole, a drinking match or trial of Bacchanalian strength was got up between one of the king's troopers and one of the laird of Tulliebole's vassals, of the name of Keltie. The trooper having swilled and drank till he became prostrate, Keltie quaffed another draught to proclaim his revolting victory, and fell headlong beside the vanquished; but when he awoke he found that both he and the trooper had been struggling with Death, and that the latter had been overcome by the grim foe. His additional draught, after the other's fall, is commemorated in the current phrase of 'Keltie's Mends,' applied by drunkards to a rejected or hurtful intoxicating draught; and the death of his Bacchanalian antagonist, with its deeply solemn lessons, is commemorated in the name of a little pool, 'the Trooper's Dubb,' near which he was buried. Some persons, half-a-century ago, were so scared with the superstitious fear of seeing the trooper's apparition, that they would rather have gone a mile out of their way than pass near his grave. But probably the present generation of the parishioners have taken the legitimate and the wiser course of moralizing on the warnings given them by the commemoration of his folly.—Population, in 1801, 1,312; in 1831, 1,576, of whom 962 were in Perthshire. Houses in Perthshire, in 1831, 167. Assessed property, in Perthshire, in 1815, £4,251.—The parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Graham of Kinross. Stipend £164 0s. 3d.; glebe £8 13s. 4d. The parish-church was built in 1806. Sittings 525. A place of worship connected with the Establishment was recently erected by private subscription, at the village of Blairingone. Sittings about 250. According to an ecclesiastical survey in 1838, the population then consisted of 1,302 churchmen, and 382 dissenters,—in all 1,684. The dissenters are connected with congregations in Dollar, Orwell, and Kinross. Both Fossaway and Tulliebole were anciently in the diocese of Dumblane; and they seem to have been consolidated into one parish about the year 1614. For a considerable period after they were united, the churches of both were used, the minister officiating two Sabbaths in that of Fossaway, and one Sabbath in that of Tulliebole. But in 1729, both were thrown down, and a new church built for the united parish. The parochial school is attended by a maximum of 72 scholars. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £27 5s. 8d. fees, and a dwelling-house, garden, and ground, worth about £12. There are three non-parochial schools, attended by a maximum of 161 scholars.

FOULDEN, a parish in the eastern part of the district of Merse, Berwickshire. It is of nearly a square form, 2¼ miles deep; and is bounded on the north by Ayton; on the east by Mordington; on the

south by Hutton; and on the west by Chirnside. The surface rises in a gently inclined plane from south to north, and terminates in a ridge of considerable heights. The soil, in the south, is a strong clay; towards the middle of the parish it becomes more loamy; and in the north is light and moorish. Excepting about 260 acres, chiefly in the centre of the district, which are under plantation, and about 330 in the northern division, which are under natural pasture, all the area, comprising about 3,000 acres, has been turned up by the plough, and is in prime cultivation. The uplands of the parish command a magnificent prospect to the south and west. Along its whole southern boundary runs the Whittadder water, between remarkably acclivitous banks, which climb from 120 to 150 feet above the level of the stream, and which, on the Foulden side, are repeatedly cloven by deep and wild ravines, bringing down rills and drainings from the central or northern districts. Near the upper end of two of these ravines or 'dens,' which deepen as they approach the Whittadder, stands the parish-church. The nature of this site may probably have originated the name Foulden, which was anciently written *Fulden*, and means, in the Saxon language, 'the dirty hollow.' An old ruin, bearing the name of the parish, appears to have been a stronghold in the period of the Border contests. On a property called Nunlands was anciently an establishment of nuns. Two roads intersect the parish from east to west, and send off several ramifications. The village of Foulden was formerly of considerable size, and a burgh-of-barony; but has gone utterly to decay. Of two annual fairs which were wont to be held in it, one is defunct, and the other is in the last stage of consumption. Population of the parish, in 1801, 393; in 1831, 424. Houses 78. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,907.—Foulden is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Wilkie of Foulden. Stipend £152 18s. 1d.; glebe £24. Unappropriated teinds £152 18s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary £34, with £10 fees, and £10 other emoluments. This parish was anciently a rectory in the deanery of the Merse. On the 25th of March, 1587, the church of Foulden was the meeting-place of commissions sent from Elizabeth to vindicate her treatment and execution of Mary of Scotland, and of commissioners sent by James VI. to hear their tale, his own mind revolting—as was pretended—from the terrible communication to be made, and averse to let the bearers of it pass much within the limit of the Scottish boundary.

FOUR TOWNS (The), four contiguous villages, and circumjacent lands, in the southern part of the parish of Lochmaben, in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. The villages are Hightae, with 400 inhabitants,—Greenhill, with 80,—and Heck and Smallholm, with each about 70. The lands are a large and remarkably fertile tract of holm or haugh, stretching along the west side of the river Annan, from the vicinity of Lochmaben castle, the original seat of the royal family of Bruce, to the southern extremity of the parish. The inhabitants of the villages are proprietors of the lands, and hold them by a species of tenure, nowhere else known in Scotland except in the Orkney islands; and they have, from time immemorial, been called "the King's kindly tenants," and occasionally the "rentallers" of the Crown. The lands originally belonged to the kings of Scotland, or formed part of their proper patrimony, and were granted, as is generally believed, by Bruce, the Lord of Annandale, on his inheriting the throne, to his domestic servants, or to the garrison of the castle. The rentallers were bound to provision the royal fortress, and probably to carry arms in its defence. They have no charter or seisin, and hold their title by mere possession, and can alienate their property by a deed of conveyance, and procuring for the purchaser enrolment in the rental-book of Lord Stormont. The new possessor pays no fee, takes up his succession without service, and in his turn is proprietor simply by actual possession. The tenants were, in former times, so annoyed by the constables of the castle, that they twice made appeals to the Crown; and on both occasions—in the reigns respectively of James VI. and Charles II.—they obtained orders, under the royal sign-manual, to be allowed undisturbed and full possession of their singular rights. In more recent times, at three several dates, these rights were formally recognised by the Scottish court of session and the British house of peers. A chief part of the lands existed till the latter half of last century in the form of a commonty; but, it was then, by mutual agreement, divided; and being provided, in its several parcels, with neat substantial farm-houses, and brought fully into cultivation, it soon became more valuable than the original allotments immediately adjacent to the villages. More than a moiety of the lands, however, has been purchased piecemeal by the proprietor of Rammerscales, whose mansion-house is in the vicinity, within the limits of the parish of Dalton. But such portions as remain unalienated exhibit, in the persons of their owners, a specimen of rustic and Lilliputian aristocracy unparalleled in the kingdom. If the possession of landed property in a regular line of ancestry for several generations is what confers the dignity of gentlemen, that title may be justly claimed by a community whose fathers owned and occupied their ridges and acres from the 13th century. Their names run so in clusters, that soubriquets are very generally in use. Richardson is the most frequent, and Rae, Kennedy, Nicholson, and Wright are prominent. These names and others were borne by some companions of Wallace and Bruce, in their patriotic struggles against the usurping Edward.—In Hightae is a Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house, built about the year 1798 by the Relief body, and purchased by its present owners for £70. Sittings 325. Stipend £60. In the same village are a school and a library, supported on the interest of £200, mortified on their behalf by the late James Richardson, merchant, Reading, a native of the village.

FOVERAN, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded on the north by Logie-Buchan, from which it is separated by a stream falling into the river Ythan; on the east by the southern point of Slains parish, including the ancient parish of Forvie, now destroyed by sand, on the opposite side of the Ythan, and by the North sea; on the south by Belhelvie parish, from which it is separated by a small stream; and on the west by Udny parish, from which also it is partly separated by the stream already noticed as falling into the Ythan. Foveran extends 4 miles in length from east to west, and about 2 in breadth. Houses 346. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,066. Population, in 1801, 1,391; in 1831, 1,609. The general appearance of the parish is level, but the ground rises by a gradual ascent from the sea, though not to any considerable height. The soil varies from a sandy loam to a rich loam, and strong clay, the whole of which is arable, fertile, and quickly productive of vegetation. Grass crops are generally early and luxuriant: there are now several fine plantations in the parish. The Ythan is navigable for small craft for nearly 3 miles; but vessels of 100 to 150 tons can sail about a mile up the river. Salmon, trout and flounders abound in the Ythan, and there are numerous beds of mussels, which are gathered

large quantities, and sold for food and bait at Aberdeen. Pearls are found in the bed of the river, and have been pretty successfully searched for 3 or 4 miles up the river. At the mouth of the Ythan, but on a small stream which rises in the western part of the parish, and flows eastwardly past the kirk and manse, stands the village of Newburgh, in a pleasant and commodious situation. Near Newburgh are the ruins of an old chapel called the Red chapel of Buchan. About half-a-mile from the village are the ruins of the old castle of Knockhall, one of the seats of the family of Udny. Some remains of another castle belonging to a family of the name of Fiddes, now extinct, are still to be seen, and there are several tumuli or cairns.—The parish is in the presbytery of Ellen and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £192 14s. 7d.; glebe £11 5s. Unappropriated teinds £56 5s. — Schoolmaster's salary £28, with £33 19s. 4d. fees and other emoluments. There are three private schools in the parish.

FOWLA, or FOULA, one of the Shetland isles, in N. lat. 60° 8′; about 2 miles in length, and 1½ mile in breadth. It is nearly 18 miles to the west of the Shetland group, and 35 from Orkney, and is supposed to be the Ultima Thule of the ancients, not only from the analogy of the name, but also from more undoubted testimony; for Tacitus, speaking of the Roman general, Agricola's victories, and the distance to which he penetrated northward, thus expresses himself: "Invenit domuitque insulas quas vocant Orcades, despectaque Thule." Now Fowla, which is high ground, is easily seen in a clear day from the northern parts of the Orkneys. It is very bold and steep towards the west; its cliffs, according to Edmonstone, literally losing themselves in the clouds, or appearing to pierce the belt of clouds which frequently hangs around them. The only landing-place, called Ham, is on the east side, and is much resorted to as a fishing-station. The east side, which is much lower than the west, is composed of granite, micaceous schist, and quartz; the south, west, and north sides are composed of sandstone and sandstone-flag. The account which Pontoppidan has given of the fowlers in Norway, is realized, according to Mr. Jamieson, and even exceeded by the inhabitants of this secluded island. It is not many years since it was a common observation, that few of them died a natural death, being either drowned or dashed to pieces among the terrible precipices on the west side; but they are now more cautious, and comparatively few are thus destroyed. This is the principal breeding-place of the skua-gull, or *Larus cataractes*, called the *bonxie* by the Shetlanders. It affords excellent pasturage for sheep, and in 1837, had 202 inhabitants, who, although the island cannot supply them with provisions, are so attached to the place, that they are seldom known to leave it, choosing rather to submit to many inconveniences than emigrate. This island is in the parish of Walls, and is visited only once a-year by the parish-minister.

FOWLIS EASTER, a parish in the extreme east of Perthshire, annexed to Lundie, in Forfarshire. See LUNDIE.

FOWLIS WESTER, a parish near the centre of Perthshire, consisting of two very slenderly united divisions. The southern division is nearly a rectangle, stretching east and west on the south side of Almond water, and connected, near its north-east angle, with the northern division, over a distance of only half-a-mile. It is 5½ miles of average length from east to west, and 3¾ miles of average breadth from north to south; and is bounded on the north by Monzie; on the east by Methven; on the south by Madderty; and on the west by Crieff and Monzie. The northern division suddenly swells out from its narrow breadth of half-a-mile at the connecting line with the southern division, to an average breadth of 1¾ mile, and stretches away 5¾ miles to the north. It is bounded on the north by Little Dunkeld; on the east by Little Dunkeld and a detached part of Monzie; and on the west by the main body of Monzie and by Dell.—The river Almond, coming down from the north-west, and bending eastward at the point of its touching the parish, forms, for 3 miles, the northern boundary of the southern division, and, in the lower part of its course, runs along the line of connection between the two divisions. This stream here abounds in a small kind of trout; and a few yards above the bridge of Buchandy, forms a curious and attractive cascade. Running beneath a wall of rock 6 feet high, it tumbles over a rocky breast-work 7 feet in height, into a very deep and tumultuously boiling pool; and, in dry weather, when its volume is diminished, it sheds its waters round a rocky projection, from which a basket was often, at one period, suspended by a chain, and received numerous salmon-trout in their attempt to overleap the cascade. Breaking away from the pool, it runs in a profound rocky canal, amid rocky fragments and clusters of stones, overhung by trees and copsewood, and canopied with mimic clouds of many-coloured spray, and passes below the single arch of Buchandy bridge, 15 feet in span, and rising on a level with the adjacent ground, —the surface of the water 32 feet below the summit of the arch.—The Pow, or Powaffray water, a mossy and sluggish stream, rises on the western limit of the southern division of the parish, and, over a course of 7¼ miles, uniformly traces its western and its southern boundary, except for a brief way before leaving it, during which it runs slightly into the interior. This stream, having formerly covered with its waters much of the ground in its vicinity, flows in an artificial channel, cut for it by authority of an act of the Scottish parliament,—remarkable for being the last act passed before the Union.—Braan water, celebrated for its scenery and cascades, comes down from the west, and forms the northern boundary with Little Dunkeld. Meltown burn, coming down from the north-east, and falling into the Almond, traces the boundary with the detached part of Monzie. Shellegan burn, a beautiful limpid stream, flowing parallel with the former, forms the boundary with the main body of Monzie. The ravines and romantic dells through which these streams flow are graced with numerous tiny cascades and little cataracts, which please by the frequency of their recurrence and the variety of their aspect.—The northern division of the parish consists of ragged spurs of the Grampians, divides Logiealmond from Strathbraan, and is nearly all wild or pastoral. Its surface rises gradually, for a brief way, from Braan water on the north, and consists of mountainous elevations till very near the Almond, when it descends with a rapid declivity and terminates in a stripe of arable land. The southern division is remarkably varied, and, in general, exceedingly unequal in surface. On the banks of the Almond it sends down hills dotted and freckled with trees and copsewood. On the north-east is the estate of Keiller, undulating and hilly, but beautified with the trees of an ancient lawn, and containing much fertile soil, well-cultivated and enclosed. Along the banks of the Pow, over the whole extent of the southern boundary, is an opulent and finely sheltered and cultivated valley. All the rest of the southern division consists of dells and hilly ranges, remarkably various in form. The hills are so distinctively featured and naturally classified, as to be arranged under the different names of the braes of Fowlis, the braes of Durn, the braes of Gorthy, and the braes of Keiller; and they have all a southern exposure, and are so chequered

and adorned with stripes and clumps of plantation, with little fields of copsewood, with rich enclosures, with winding and romantic ravines, and with rills, now purling and limpid, and now noisy and foaming, as to wear an imposing and highly picturesque appearance.—In the south-west angle are the numerous fenced-fields, gardens, and plantations around the superb Gothic modern house of Abercairney. The approach to that mansion passes, for 500 yards, through forest, along the side of a deep, sinuous, rocky dell, densely crowded with shrubs and trees, and traversed by a brawling and often invisible stream; and, then, retiring obliquely, 300 yards farther through the forest, presents, in succession to the view, a profusion of scenic beauties,—wide sloping lawns, rich meadows, gay garden-grounds, pleasing acclivities, tiny cascades, and artificial lakes and islands.—Nearly two miles north-west, and on the western limit, around the house of Cultoquey, is a luxuriant wood, straggling in clumps and detachments over gravelly hillocks, so various and strange in form, and thrown together in so remarkable a congeries, as to attract the notice and occasionally excite the wonder of the tourist. From the site of the manse, on the declivity of the high rising grounds east of Cultoquey, a magnificent prospect is obtained of Strathearn and Strathmore, terminated by the grand and distant outline of the Ochill and the Lomond hills.—The soil, in the valley of the Pow, consists of alluvial deposit; and, in other arable parts of the parish, is very various—gravelly, sandy, clayey, and loamy; and, where it rests on rock, is, in general, fertile, but where it has a clayey subsoil, is cold and wet and unproductive. Slate is found in the hills of the northern division; a species of limestone occurs at Buchandy; and sandstone is, in general, plentiful. On the farm of Castleton, in the estate of Fowlis, on the east side of a den or ravine, is a grassy mound, heaved up by the last ruins of the castle and seat of the Earls of Strathearn. Malise, the 1st Earl, acted a distinguished part, in 1138, at the battle of the standard. Gilbert, his grandson, founded, in 1200, the monastery of Inchaffray, near the Scottish border. Malise, the 7th Earl, acted an energetic part in the wars of the succession, signed the celebrated letter to the Pope, and during the minority of David Bruce, made strenuous opposition to Edward Baliol; but, proving to be on the losing side of the contest, he suffered a forfeiture of his earldom, and left no issue to claim a resumption of his rights. Mary, his only sister, however, having been married to Sir John Moray of Drumsergard, the lenial heir of Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, the earldom was afterwards restored by King David, to her son, Sir Maurice Moray; and, he being killed, in 1346, at the battle of Durham, and leaving no issue, it reverted to the crown. The family of Abercairney, descended from Maurice, the last Earl's brother, are now the lineal representatives of both the Earls of Strathearn and the Lords of Bothwell.—On a hill north of the village of Fowlis is a double concentric Druidical circle, the exterior range consisting of 40 stones, and measuring 36 feet in circumference. The southern division of the parish is traversed, to the extent of 7 miles, by the mail-road between Glasgow and Perth, and is, in other respects, well provided with facilities of communication. The northern division, however, seems so exclusively a sheep-walk as to offer no invitation to the ingress of bipeds and their vehicles. The villages are Fowlis and Gilmerton. See GILMERTON. Fowlis stands nearly in the centre of the southern division on the old road between Perth and Glasgow. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and continues to wear, to some extent, the humble and unimportant and almost mean appearance which seems to have characterized it for centuries. Poor, low thatched cottages constitute its chief bulk. Slate, however, has in a few instances superseded thatch; and with the aid of a neat school-house and a recently re-edified inn, redeems the place from being entirely poor in aspect. In the village is an ancient and curiously sculptured cross. On one side are figures of hunters and a hound chasing a wolf, which carries in its mouth a human head; and on the other side are some nearly obliterated sculpturing, and gyves for the chaining of offenders, and fixing them up to popular derision. A fair for black cattle and for the hiring of servants is held annually at Fowlis, on the 6th of November. In the vicinity of the village are the lands of Lacock, which exult in the dignity of being a burgh-of-barony, and legal seat of a weekly market and two annual fairs, but, owing probably to the necessity of the case, have modestly allowed their baronial and marketing importance to become visible only on paper. The construction of sieves is a species of manufacture nearly peculiar to the parish; and, while of some antiquity, continues to yield ample support to a limited population. The weaving of cotton cloth for manufacturers in Glasgow likewise employs some persons. Population, in 1801, 1,614; in 1831, 1,681. Houses 305. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,853.—Fowlis Wester is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Moray of Abercairney. Stipend £224 17s. 3d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £357 9s. 8d. The church has about 800 sittings. Small sections of the parish belong *quoad sacra* to the parish of Monzie and the chapel at Amulrie. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £30 fees. There are two non-parochial schools; and one of them at Buchandy is endowed to the amount of £5 a-year.

FOYERS (THE), or FYERS, a small river in Inverness-shire, noted for the stupendous waterfall of the same name. The river takes its rise amongst the lofty mountains in the parish of Boleskine and Abertarff, and, pouring through the vale of Foyers, precipitates itself over the ridge bordering Loch Ness on the south-east, in two distinct falls, at a point about a mile above the General's hut. The vale of the Foyers, or Feachlin—as it is sometimes named—is as romantic as can well be conceived. "From its form," says Stoddart, "there can be little doubt that it was once floated by a lake, until the waters forcing their way through the mountain-side formed the awful fall which soon presented itself to our view." The falls are situated about half-way between Fort-Augustus and the end of the lake. They are nearly 2 miles from the eastern shore, and may be approached either by the road from Fort Augustus to Inverness on that side, or by landing from the steam-boat, which waits regularly that passengers may have an opportunity of visiting them. These falls can also be visited by the road from Fort-Augustus to Inverness, on the north side of the lake; but this course, since the introduction of steam-boats, is seldom taken by travellers, and is likely to be more and more disused, except by the inhabitants of the district. On landing from the steam-boats, or from the opposite shore, excellent footpaths lead through the grounds of Frazer of Foyers, to the falls. The lower fall—which is first approached in this way—is by much the higher, and more striking of the two. After ascending to a considerable height the hills which form the eastern boundary of Loch-Ness, the tourist descends towards the bank of the river by a well-constructed footway, and at length finds himself on a narrow but lofty ridge of rock covered with green turf, which rises from the bed of the river, and is nearly surround-

by its waters. Here the fall meets his astonished view immediately in front of where he stands. The spectator is surrounded on all sides with rocks of enormous height, fringed with tangled masses of shrubs and small plants, which are nourished by the constant spray which ascends from the boiling waters beneath. Oak and pine trees of fantastic shape grow from every rent and crevice of these rocky walls,—adding a wild grace and beauty to what would otherwise be a scene of horror. Clouds of vapour for ever ascend; and the roar and din of the falling waters is never hushed. "Through the 'shapeless breach' bursts a torrent, which, confined by the narrow channel above, shoots in one unbroken column, white as snow, into a deep caldron formed by the black rocks below. By the vast height, and the large body of the water, a quantity of spray is created, which forms a perpetual shower, glittering like dew on the verdure around, casting a transparent mist over the gloomy caverned rocks, and rising like the smoke of a furnace into the air. This appearance, seen at a considerable distance, has occasioned the country people to give it the picturesque name of Eass na Smudh, by which, as I before-mentioned, they also characterize the falls above Kinloch-Leven. No spot, however, which I have seen, is at all comparable to this, in the strong and sudden impression which it produces. The falls of Clyde are, indeed, more beautiful, more varied, and have a larger quantity of water; but the openness of the view renders them much less sublime. There is something in the darkness and imprisonment of wild overhanging crags, inexpressibly awful; and in this instance their grandeur is heightened by the kindred impulses around, by the ceaseless toil of the struggling river, by the thundering sound of a thousand echoes, and, where the jutting barriers do not exclude the view, by the mighty summit of Meal Fourvouny rising beyond the lake." [Stoddart's 'Remarks.' Vol. II. pp. 76, 77.] Altogether the lower fall of the Foyers is a scene of the utmost sublimity and awe; and even the boldest cannot stand on the ledge of rock we have mentioned, and behold the mass of waters tumbling from above into the dark chasm beneath, without his feelings being excited in the highest degree. Dr. E. D. Clarke has pronounced it to be a finer cascade than that of Tivoli, and inferior only to the falls of Terni. Many varied opinions as to the height of this fall have been given, but we believe we are correct when we say, that it is about 90 feet high.*

The upper fall is about a quarter of a mile from the lower. The height of it is only about 40 feet; but it also exhibits great grandeur, and, were it not for the neighbourhood of the other, would be more admired than it is. Here the river sweeps its dark brown waters through a smooth meadow, until, reaching the edge of the rock over which they are precipitated, they break into white foam, and disappear in the abyss beneath. Lofty rocks and varied wood also lend their aid to this scene; and a picturesque and airy bridge, which here spans the ravine, immediately below the fall, and at a height of about 200 feet above the surface of the stream beneath, renders it more pleasing to the eye, and better adapted for the pencil of the artist, than the lower fall. Before the erection of the bridge, about the year 1786, two or three rough planks carelessly thrown across the chasm formed the only means of passage from the one bank to the other. A story is told of a gentleman having passed along these planks, on horseback, one snowy winter's night, on his return from a convivial meeting with his friends. In the morning he had only a vague recollection of how he had got home; but, on walking to the bridge, he saw the marks of the horse's hoofs on the snow, and some of them half over the edge of the outermost plank of the bridge. Terrified at the risk he had run, a fever was the consequence of his agitation, which ended in his death. The best view of this fall and its surrounding scenery is to be obtained from the channel of the stream below the bridge. A narrow path descends the rock on the eastern side of the channel of the river; but it is not every visiter who has nerve sufficient to enable him to descend. The grandeur of the scenery, however, cannot be fully enjoyed, without making this descent. The rapid between the two falls has a declivity of 30 feet, through a channel fretted in rock; so that the total height, from the top of the upper to the bottom of the lower fall, is 160 feet.

"The fall of Foyers," says Professor Wilson, "is the most magnificent cataract, out of all sight and hearing, in Britain. The din is quite loud enough in ordinary weather—and it is only in ordinary weather that you can approach the place, from which you have a full view of all its grandeur. When the fall is in flood—to say nothing of being drenched to the skin—you are so blinded by the sharp spray smoke, and so deafened by the dashing and clashing and tumbling and rumbling thunder, that your condition is far from enviable, as you cling, 'lonely lover of nature,' to a shelf by no means eminent for safety, above the horrid gulf. Nor in former times was there any likelihood of your being comforted by the accommodations of the General's hut. In ordinary Highland weather—meaning thereby weather neither very wet nor very dry—it is worth walking a thousand miles for one hour to behold the fall of Foyers. The spacious cavity is enclosed by 'complicated cliffs and perpendicular precipices' of immense height, and though for a while it wears to the eye a savage aspect, yet Beauty fears not to dwell even there, and the horror is softened by what appear to be masses of tall shrubs or single shrubs almost like trees. And they are trees, which on the level plain would look even stately; but as they ascend, ledge above ledge, the walls of that awful chasm, it takes the eye time to see them as they really are, while on our first discernment of their character, serenely standing among the tumult, they are felt on such sites to be sublime. 'Between the falls and the strath of Stratherrik,' say the Messrs. Anderson, 'a space of three or four miles, the river Foyers flows through a series of low rocky hills clothed with birch. They present various quiet glades and open spaces, where little patches of cultivated ground are encircled by wooded hillocks, whose surface is pleasingly diversified by nodding trees, bare rocks, empurpled heath, and bracken bearing herbage.' It was the excessive loveliness of some of the scenery there that suggested to us the thought of going to look what kind of a stream the Foyers was above the fall. We went, and in the quiet of a summer evening, found it

'Was even the gentlest of all gentle things.'"

FRASERBURGH, formerly called PHILORTH, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north and east by the North sea, on the south by Rathen and Strichen; and on the west by Tyrie, Aberdour, and Pitsligo. It occupies the north-eastern corner of the county; and extends about 3½ miles in breadth, and 8 miles in length, including a part of the parish divided from the rest by Rathen. Square area, about 10,000 acres. Houses 508. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,320. Popu-

* Garnett makes it 212 feet. The quantity of water is also very variously represented; but this will fluctuate greatly with the season and state of the atmosphere. A few hours' rain swells it considerably.

lation, in 1801, 2,215; in 1831, 2,954; in 1835, according to a census taken by the minister and elders, 3,060. The sea-coast extends about 4 miles, and is partly sand and partly rocky. Kinnaird's-head, in N. lat. 57° 42′, and W. long. 2° 1′, is a high promontory, projecting into the sea. It is generally believed to be the 'Promontorium Taixalium' of Ptolemy, being the turning-point into the 'Æstuarium Varariæ,' or Moray frith. There is an old tower on this promontory called the Wine tower, with a cave under it, and at one time probably connected with the adjoining house, now the lighthouse. On the west of Kinnaird's-head is the beautiful bay of Fraserburgh, 3 miles in length. The water of Pilorth separates this parish from Rathven for several miles. Along the shore the soil is in general good, but the interior parts are gravelly. Except the hill of Mormond, which is elevated 800 feet above sea-level, the whole surface is nearly level and flat, gradually rising, however, from the coast to its most distant and elevated district. The sea has receded from the land in some places, and encroached on it in others. The land, except about 80 acres, is all arable: there are some mosses and moors. The parish, at one time, abounded with wood, and there are some fine old trees at Pilorth house, the seat of Lord Saltoun, to which several beautiful and extensive plantations have been added. The parish contains great quantities of granite, limestone, and ironstone, and there are chalybeate springs in different places. Besides the old 'college,' at which some of the monks of Deer abbey resided, there are remains of several ancient towers and religious structures.—The parish is in the presbytery of Old Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Lord Saltoun. Stipend, £219 2s. 8d.; glebe £9. Unappropriated teinds £46 15s. 6d. Church built in 1803; in good repair; sittings 1,014.—An Episcopalian congregation has existed in the parish since the Reformation: no fixed stipend: chapel built in 1793; sittings 288. Previous to 1829, the Right Reverend Dr. Jolly, the bishop of the diocese of Moray, officiated in this chapel.—An Independent congregation was established in 1800. Minister's salary £100. Chapel rebuilt in 1819; sittings 539.—Schoolmaster's salary £29 18s. 10d., with £56 fees, and other emoluments, besides a share of the Dick bequest, amounting to between £20 and £30. There are nine private, five of which are female, schools.

FRASERBURGH, a sea-port town in the above parish, and a burgh of regality, is situated 151 miles north of Edinburgh; 42 north of Aberdeen; 22 east of Banff, by the old road, and 26 by the new; and 17¾ north of Peterhead. It was erected in the middle of the 16th century, on the south side of Kinnaird's-head, upon the estate of Sir Alexander Fraser of Pilorth; from the name of the superior it was called Fraserburgh, and it ultimately gave its name to the parish. The town is neatly built, of a square form, with most of the streets, which are spacious, crossing each other at right angles. Numerous improvements have been made in recent times: elegant and comfortable houses have been erected, and new streets laid out on a symmetrical plan. All the house-proprietors are feuars under Lord Saltoun, as their superior. They are bound to maintain the public works of the town, for which they are entitled to the market-customs, and they have various privileges over commonable land, to the value of about £60 per annum. The town is plentifully supplied with water, and the streets are kept clean and in good condition. The cross, erected by Sir Alexander Fraser, is a fine structure, of a hexagonal figure, with three equidistant hexagonal abutments: the ground area is about 500 feet, and the whole is surmounted by a stone pillar 12 feet high, ornamented by the British arms surmounting the arms of Fraser of Pilorth. The parish-church stands near the cross, and the Episcopal chapel, noticed in the parish returns, [which see above] is situated in the town. At the west end of the town is an old quadrangular tower, of three stories, being a small part of a large edifice intended to have been erected as a college, by Sir Alexander Fraser, who obtained a charter, in 1592, for the institution of an university here, but the design was never carried into effect. The parochial school is situated in the town: it is a very superior educational establishment wherein all branches, from the lowest to the highest, are taught. Some of the private schools are also in the town. The jail, now a ruinous edifice, and the town-house, were erected by Sir Alexander Fraser. The town was erected into a burgh-of-regality in 1613. The government is vested in Lord Saltoun, who has the authority of provost, and appoints the new magistrates and council, consisting of two bailies, a dean-of-guild, treasurer, and seven councillors, annually, with consent of the old—a system of government about the worst that could be devised for the full advancement of the town and port. Nevertheless, Fraserburgh may be considered, on the whole, a thriving town, and, as a sea-port, it has been rapidly rising in importance ever since the last war, when its spacious harbour was constructed, partly at the expense of Government, as a place of retreat for British ships of war, suffering from stress of weather in the North sea,—this being the nearest point of land which can be reached. The works, which are of a most substantial character, cost about £50,000, part of which was defrayed by private subscriptions, part, as observed, by Government, and the rest by Lord Saltoun. The area of this harbour is six Scotch acres; and there are commodious piers and jetties. It is of very easy access: the depth of water at the extremity of the pier, in spring tides, is 20 feet, and at the ebb 6 feet; so that vessels of considerable tonnage can be accommodated. When all the contemplated works are completed, this will perhaps be the best tide-harbour on the north-east coast; though the situation of the town, with the sea stretching in three directions round the land, thus left to occupy only the remaining quadrant of the circle, may preclude the prospect of its ever becoming a great port. Contiguous to the harbour is a tolerable road for shipping, with good anchorage in Fraserburgh bay. There are numerous vessels belonging to Fraserburgh, and upwards of 220 herring-boats and 200 persons are employed in the fishery. All sorts of grain, pease, beans, potatoes, and dried and pickled cod, besides herrings, are exported, and the imports are coals, timber, lime, tiles, bricks, salt, and general merchandise. The shore dues, in 1808, were only £35; in 1822, they exceeded £1,200, and, in 1840, had increased still further to £2,000. Kelp, ropes, and sails, are manufactured, and there is some employment in linen yarn, of which, to the amount of £3,000 to £4,000, have been annually exported. There is a branch of the Aberdeen bank in the town, and a savings' bank has been established. Adjoining to the west end of Fraserburgh is the small fishing village of Broadsea. Population of the town, in 1801, upwards of 1,000; in 1837, according to a census taken by the minister and elders of the parish, 2,236, including Broadsea. The minister states, that, during the season of the herring-fishery from July to September, the population of the town is increased to the extent of 1,200.

FRESWICK (THE), a small river in Caithness which runs into the German ocean near the town of Wick. See CANISBAY

FREUCH (The). See Banchory-Ternan.

FREUCHIE, a manufacturing village in the parish of Falkland, in Fifeshire; about 2 miles east of that town, and nearly the same distance west of Kettle, containing about 500 inhabitants. There is a United Secession church here; sittings 450. The congregation was established in 1794. Stipend £90, with manse and garden. See Falkland.

FREUCHIE (Loch), a small lake in the parish of Dull, Perthshire, from which the river Bran has its source.

FRIAR'S CARSE. See Dunscore.

FRIOCKHAIM, a *quoad sacra* parish about 2½ miles in length, lying nearly in the centre of the maritime division of Forfarshire. It consists of a district, containing, in 1836, 606 inhabitants, detached from the parish of Kirkden, and a contiguous district containing, in 1836, 249 inhabitants, detached from the parish of Inverkeilor. Of its total population of 909, only about 44 belonged to other denominations than the Establishment. The church was built in 1835 at a cost of £432. Sittings 416.

FRUID (The), a tributary of the Tweed in the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire. It rises between Saddle-crag and Falcon-crag on the boundary-line with Dumfries-shire; flows northward ¾ of a mile; next flows in a direction west of north 3¾, receiving on its left bank Carterhope-burn; and then flows northward 2 miles, and falls into the Tweed 1½ mile above Tweedsmuir-church. The narrow vale which forms its basin, hemmed in by ridges of grassy hills, partakes of the beautiful and romantic character for which Peebles-shire is so remarkable.

FUDIA, a small fertile island of the Hebrides, 2½ miles north of Barra. It exhibits a number of granite veins, some of which contain oxidulous iron.

FULLARTON, a burgh-of barony within the parliamentary boundaries of Irvine, lying compactly with that town, and situated on the left bank of Irvine water. See Irvine.

FULTON, a village in the shire of Roxburgh, and parish of Bedrule, near the river Rule; 4 miles south-west of Jedburgh. There are now scarcely any vestiges of its ancient consequence, except some remains of its tower.

FURA, a small island on the west coast of Ross-shire, 4½ miles west of Udrigile point.

FYNE (Loch), an extensive lake or arm of the sea, in Argyleshire. It extends from the frith of Clyde, between the isles of Bute and Arran, in a north-westerly direction; forming the boundary between the districts of Cowal and Kintyre. It is about 32 miles in length; the breadth varies from 12 to 3, but its average breadth is about 4 or 5 miles. Half-way upon the west side, it sends out a small arm called Loch-Gilp, whence is cut the Crinan canal to the sound of Jura:—see article Crinan Canal. Its depth is from 60 to 70 fathoms. It receives numerous small streams, and the Aoreidh or Aray at its northern extremity: see Aray. Within 5 miles of its head, it spreads out into a noble bay before Inverary, forming an irregular circle of about 12 or 14 miles in circumference, beautifully indented with a variety of peninsulas, and surrounded by mountains: see article Inverary. Gilpin says, "Its skreens are every where equal to the expanse of its waters. They are indeed chiefly naked, and want some such munificent hand as we had just left, [at Inverary] to spread a little sylvan drapery upon their bare, enormous sides. But what they lose in beauty, they gain in grandeur. Their situation also upon the lake operated as another cause, to impress the idea of grandeur. Nothing exalts the dignity of a mountain so much, as its rising from the water's edge. In measuring it, as it appears connected with the ground, the eye knows not where to begin, but continues creeping up in quest of a base, till half the mountain is lost. But a water-line prevents this ambiguity; and to the height of the mountain even adds the edging at the bottom, which naturally belongs not to it. Thus the mountain of Doniquaick, [Dunycoich] seen from the new inn at Inverary, appears as if it rose from the water's edge, though in fact the duke of Argyle's lawn intervenes, all which the mountain appropriates: and though it measures only 835 feet, [or 740 feet according to some] it has a more respectable appearance than many mountains of twice its height unconnected with water. But these skreens, though the grand idea is principally impressed upon them, are not totally devoid of beauty. Two circumstances in a lake-skreen produce this quality; the line, which its summits form; and the water-line, which is formed by projections into the lake. Of these modes of beauty we had great profusion; and might have filled volumes with sketches: but unless there is something in a scene besides these beautiful lines, something which is striking and characteristic, it has little effect, we have seen, in artificial landscape. Uncharacterized scenery is still less adapted to uncoloured drawing, the beauty of which depends chiefly on composition, and the distribution of light. In painting, indeed, colouring may give it some value; but in this kind of simple drawing, something more interesting is required to fix the eye; some consequential part, to which the other parts of the composition are appendages. In our whole ride round this extensive bay of Loch-Fine, we met only one object of any consequence to mark the scenery. It was a ruined castle upon a low peninsula. The lake spread in a bay before it, and behind it hung a grand curtain of distant mountains; one of which is marked with a peculiar feature—that of a vast ridge sloping towards the eye. We now approach the end of the lake, where, in the seaman's phrase, we raked a long reach of it. When we view in this direction, and conceive ourselves at the head of a bay of salt water, sixty or seventy fathoms deep, four miles in breadth, and at least fifty from the sea, we have a grand idea of the immense cavern, which is scooped out between these ranges of mountains, as the receptacle of this bed of waters. If we could have seen it immediately after the Diluvian crash, or whatever convulsion of nature occasioned it, before the waters gushed in, what a horrid chasm must it have appeared!

> So high as heaved the tumid hills, so low
> Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep
> Capacious bed of waters" ———————

The ruined castle noticed by Gilpin, in the above extract, is that of Dunderawe, a very ancient fortress of the Ardkinlass family. The present building bears the date 1596. Loch Fyne has been, from time immemorial, noted for its herrings, which are of a superior quality to any found in the Western seas. The fishery commonly begins in July or August, and continues till the 1st of January, during which time the lake is frequented by vast shoals. At one period there were annually caught and cured in this arm of the sea upwards of 20,000 barrels of herrings, valued at 25s. per barrel. But the take of herrings has greatly declined in this loch of recent years.

FYVIE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded on the north by Montquhitter; on the east by Methlick; on the south by Old Meldrum, Daviot, and Rayne; and on the west by Auchterless. It is one of the largest parishes in the county; being 13 miles in length, from north-east to south-west, and 8 in breadth, containing about 20,000 acres. Houses 669. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,085. Population, in 1801, 2,391; in 1831, 3,252. It is intersected by the small river Ythan, abounding with trout and pearls,

and running from west to east, in a very devious course, first southwards, and then northwards, through the parish, but dividing the district into nearly two equal parts. It is also intersected by the high road between Banff and Aberdeen, being about half-way between these two places. The surface of this parish is uneven, with a pleasing variety, but the hills are of small elevation. Eastertown hill, in the southern extremity of the parish, is the principal elevation. There is a small ridge, termed 'the Windy hills.' The soil is various, but, in general, fertile, especially along the banks of the Ythan, in 'the Howe of Fyvie,' where are situated the church and Fyvie castle, the eminences surrounding which are covered with wood: An extensive and valuable plantation, chiefly of firs, also runs in the Den of Rothie, west from the Howe of Fyvie, for nearly 3 miles. There are, in all, between 1,700 and 1,800 acres of wood in the parish. In the northern district, there are large tracts of moss, and a poor soil; but much of the land here has been improved by draining. The heath and moss may be estimated at nearly 7,000 acres: the remainder, exclusive of that which is covered with wood, is chiefly arable: but there are about 2,500 acres of pasture land. The total yearly value of produce has been estimated at £43,784. Whinstone is the chief mineral: it is of excellent quality, and may be obtained in immense slabs.—Fyvie castle is the principal mansion: it is an extensive and venerable Gothic edifice,—one of the first, even in the county. It stands on the north-eastern bank of the Ythan, in a beautiful park, within which there is an extensive lake, well-stocked with fish. Rothie, about 3 miles west of the church, is a pleasant modern mansion, adorned with tasteful plantations, as is Kinbroom, about a mile west from Rothie. Gight castle is a fine old ruin, on the north bank of the river, in the near vicinity of natural and planted woods, of varied foliage, constituting, altogether, a combination of the most picturesque and beautiful scenery. There are also ruins of a priory of the Tyronenses, on the banks of this fine river, said to have been founded by Fergus, Earl of Buchan, about the year 1179. It was afterwards dependent on the abbey of Aberbrothock.—There is no market-town or village; though a "burgh of Fyvie" is said to be alluded to in certain charters preserved in Fyvie castle: there is a hamlet called Lesses-of-Fyvie.—The parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Gordon of Fyvie. Stipend £223 19s. 11d.; glebe £17 10s. Unappropriated teinds £122 14s. 2d. Church built in 1808; sittings 1,114. The bounds of the parish, *quoad sacra* and *quoad civilia*, are not now the same. A district in the southern part of the parish, containing a population of about 75, is annexed *quoad sacra* to the parish of Daviot; and another on the west, containing a population of 25, is annexed to the parish of Rayne. There is also a district of the parish under the charge of a missionary, who officiates in the chapel, built in 1833, at Millbrex, in the north-eastern quarter of the parish. This chapel was enlarged in 1836; sittings about 500. It accommodates a part of the adjoining parish of Montquhitter. Missionary's salary £40 from seat rents, and £20 from the Royal bounty. The missionary has a free house and a glebe, value £4 per annum, from the Earl of Aberdeen, who was the principal subscriber for the chapel.—A Scotch Episcopalian congregation, at present about 200 in number, has been established at Woodhead, since the Revolution; chapel built about 1795, and enlarged in 1821; sittings 180.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d. per annum, with £37 school-fees, &c., and house and garden. There are 5 private schools.



CROSS AT SCONE.

# G

GAASKEIR, one of the Hebrides, about 4 leagues north-west of Taransay. It is frequented by prodigious flocks of wild geese.

GADIE (The), a small river in Aberdeenshire, which rises in the parish of Leslie, on the borders of the Garioch district, and discharges itself into the Ury, near its junction with the Don. The Gadie was the native stream of the poet, Arthur Johnstone of Caskieben, who has celebrated its beauties in several of his elegant Latin poems.

GAIRDEN (The), a branch of the Dee. It enters Glengairden from Braemar, receives numerous small tributaries, and pours a considerable body of water into the Dee, about 1¼ mile above the bridge of Ballater. A little above its mouth, the road to Castleton of Braemar, from the east, is carried across the bridge of Gairden. This stream is sometimes called the Gairn.

GAIRIE (The), a rivulet of Forfarshire. It rises about a furlong north-west of the town of Kirriemuir; flows round the town, at that distance, on three sides; and, after a serpentine course of 2 miles from its origin, assumes a southerly direction. Two miles farther on, it receives a small tributary on its left bank; then runs half-a-mile due east; then resumes its southerly direction, receives ¾ of a mile onward a considerable tributary from the west, and, at the point of confluence, passes into the parish of Glammis; and finally, after a further run of about a mile, falls into Dean water, on the boundary of the parish of Kinnettles.

GAIRLOCH, a parish in Ross-shire, on the west coast of that county; bounded by Lochbroom parish on the north, from which it is separated by the river Gruinard; and on the south by Loch Torridon, which separates it from the parish of Applecross. It has about 90 miles of sea-coast; and extends inland to the chain of mountains which divide the waters flowing to the eastern sea from those flowing to the west. It extends about 40 miles in length, and is nearly 30 miles in extreme breadth. The surface resembles the other parts of the Highlands; abounding with hills which afford a scanty pasture for sheep, and interspersed with valleys which are tolerably fertile in favourable seasons. There are above 5,000 acres under wood. In this parish lies Loch Maree, a large fresh water lake: see that article. Besides the Gair-loch, which gives name to the parish, there is another arm of the sea in this district called Loch Ewe: which see. Population, in 1801, 1,437; in 1831, 4,445. Houses 791. Assessed property, in 1815, £650.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Loch-Carron, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £240; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £52 5s. 7d. Church built in 1791; repaired in 1834; sittings 500.—There is a Government church at Polewe, to which a *quoad sacra* parish has recently been annexed: see Polewe.—Parochial schoolmaster's salary £30. There are two private schools.

GAIRLOCH (The), an arm of the sea, on the west coast of Ross-shire, extending about 3 miles inland. Its name is supposed to be derived from the Gaelic *Gearr*, 'short,' and *loch*; and to signify 'the Short loch.' It gives name to the parish in which it is situated. Near its head is an island of the same name.

GAIRLOCH (The), or Gareloch, a very beautiful branch of the frith of Clyde, extending between the parishes of Roseneath and Row, in Dumbartonshire. The frith coming down from the east, and expanding its waters to the breadth of 3¾ or 4 miles, is cloven, 2 miles below the longitude of Greenock, by the peninsula of Roseneath, and sends away the Gareloch north-westward, over a distance of 7½ miles. The loch commences between the richly wooded Castle-point of Roseneath on the south, and the smiling village of Helensburgh stretching along the beach of Row parish on the north; and is there 1¾ mile broad. A mile up, it is overlooked, on its south side, by the tower of Roseneath castle, peering out from an expanse of forest; on its north-east side, nearly opposite, but a little higher, it is beautified by the turrets and plantation of Ardincaple. Here, having been gradually narrowed to less than ¾ of a mile, it suddenly expands to a breadth of more than 1½ mile. Three-fourths of a mile onward, it is indented on the north side, over nearly half its breadth by a point, or, in Gaelic, a *Rhue*, which gives name to the parish along its shore. Here, 100 yards or so respectively from its beach, stand on the one side the church of Roseneath, and on the other the church of Row, both nestled, but especially the former, in spots of luscious beauty, and alluring tourists either to their sites or to vantage-ground in their immediate vicinity for the survey of scenery rich and brilliant in the combined attractions of highland and lowland landscape. Near the Row, or indenting point, a long-established ferry maintains easy and frequent communication across the loch; and hither, during summer, the steamers—five or six in number—which ply between Glasgow, Helensburgh, the Row, and Gairloch-head, career their way, curling the blue water with their rough motion, and streaking the canopy of usually fine-tinted clouds with their dusky smoke. Upward, from this point till within a mile of its termination, it has a nearly uniform breadth of about ¾ of a mile; and then it contracts to three furlongs, and ends in a slightly rounded angle. Though it receives altogether the flux of about twenty rills, it has on the south side so inconsiderable a breadth of land, and, on the north side, is overlooked so closely upon its beach by mountainous elevations, and, at its termination, makes so close an approach to Loch-Long, that the streams do not average more than 1 mile in length of course—the longest being 2½ miles, and about a moiety of them from ½ a mile to ¾. At its termination it is geographically distant from Loch-Long only 1¼ mile; and both there and two-thirds way down its north side, it is rent up by elevations dressed, during the winter months, in snowy white, and, during the rest of the year, in heathy brown. But the hills, as they approach Helensburgh, sink in their loftiness, and, coming more slopingly toward the shore, admit a freer space for the adornings of culture and plantation. On both sides of the loch, picture is, all the way, an enchanting one of mingled beauty and romance; and both sides are studded with a succession of handsome cottages and villas, which, on the east or Helensburgh side are thickly

strewn almost to the head of the loch. Eastward, too, or looking out from the loch, from many commanding points of observation on its beach, the sylvan and fairy-looking headland of Ardmore, and the gentle and lovely forms of the Renfrewshire hills, with the watery expanse of the frith of Clyde glittering between, add luxuriantly to the attractions of the landscape. At the head of the loch, a neat smiling village has now assumed the place of a few wretched Highland cabins which formerly stood here, and an excellent inn offers its accommodations to the stranger-visitant. There is a neat chapel in connexion with the Established church here. For a better appreciation of the scenery of the loch, see the articles ROSENEATH and ROW. The water of Gareloch is generally clear, varies in depth along the centre from 10 to 30 fathoms, and is little affected in its saltness by the influx of rills, or the mixation of the river-waters of the Clyde. The current of the tide is strong, running from 3 to 4 miles in the hour; and, owing to the projection of Row point, and of some minor horns or headlands, is various in its direction.

GAIRNEY (THE), a stream in Kinross-shire, which rises in two small tarns amongst the Cleish hills; one of them about a mile north-west of the ruins of the old castle of Cleish; the other in a moss called the Crook of Devon moss. These two rivulets unite at Thratemuir, and then run in an eastern direction by the foot of the Cleish hills, and crossing the Great northern road at the Bridge of Gairney, fall into Loch-Leven, at a point about 2 miles distant from Kinross, after a beautiful meandering course through the rich meadow-grounds on the south-western shore of that lake.

GAIRNEY (THE), another small river of Kinross-shire, which rises in the Saline-hills, and, after a course of a few miles, falls into the Devon, immediately below the Caldron linn.

GAIRNEY-BRIDGE, a small hamlet in the parish of Cleish, in Kinross-shire, on the Great north road from Edinburgh to Perth, 23 miles distant from Edinburgh, and 21 from Perth. Here one of the earliest presbytery meetings of the Secession church was held; and here the young poet Michael Bruce taught a small school. "I never look on Bruce's dwelling," observes Lord Craig,—"a small thatched house distinguished from those of the other inhabitants only by a sashed window at the end, instead of a lattice, fringed with a honey-suckle plant, which the poor youth had trained around it,—I never find myself on the spot, but I stop my horse involuntarily; and looking on the window, which the honey-suckle has now almost covered, in the dream of the moment, I picture out a figure for the gentle tenant of the mansion; I wish—and my heart swells while I do so—that he were alive, and that I were a great man to have the luxury of visiting him there, and bidding him be happy." The cottage of the amiable bard has long since been removed, and his honey-suckle uprooted; but his name and memory are still honoured in the hamlet.

GAIRSA, one of the Orkneys, constituting part of the parish of Rendal, from which it is separated by a strait about 1½ mile broad. This island is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad; the greater part of it consists of a conical hill of considerable altitude. The whole of its west side is steep; but towards the east, it is both plain and fertile; and in that quarter, as well as on the south, the lands are well-cultivated. It contained 69 inhabitants in 1838. Close by the south shore stand the remains of an old house which seems formerly to have possessed some degree of elegance and strength, and was the residence of Sir William Craigie, and others of that name and family. Here is a small harbour, called the Mill-burn, perfectly secured on all sides by the island itself; and a small holm, which covers the entrance to the south, leaving a passage on each side of it to the anchoring-ground.

GALA WATER, an interesting little river of Mid-Lothian and Roxburghshire. It rises among the Moorfoot hills, in the former county, between Ruther-law and Hunt-law on the northern boundary of the parish of Heriot, and, after flowing 2 miles due east, receives from the north a tributary equal in importance to itself, and suddenly bends round to the south. At the point where the two rills unite, the great road from Edinburgh to Newcastle, by way of Jedburgh—identical as far as Galashiels with the mail-road from Edinburgh to Carlisle and the west of England—comes down upon the Gala, and thenceforth, till the fine pastoral stream loses itself in the Tweed, keeps closely along its left bank, and even follows it round all its more remarkable sinuosities. The vale of the Gala, in fact, is the only practicable thoroughfare southward to Selkirkshire, to western and central Roxburghshire, and to the parts of England which lie beyond them in a line from Edinburgh. So long as the river and the road traverse Mid-Lothian, their direction, excepting windings, is to the east of south; and from their entrance into Roxburghshire to the Tweed, it is directly south-east. At the point of their joining company, and for 1½ mile onward, the surrounding country is moorish upland, considerably reclaimed and cultivated, but bleak and cheerless in aspect. But now Heriot water is coming down from the west, making so coquetish an approach as to run ¾ of a mile nearly alongside of the Gala before consenting to a union; and it opens so distant a view among the hills, and comes flaunting onward in so pleasing a valley-dress, as very delightfully to diversify the scenery. The Gala, having already for about a mile touched or bounded Stow parish, now enters it, and begins to traverse its whole length over a distance of 11 miles. Throughout this long part of its course, it is pastoral, romantic, and by turns wild, enchanting, and picturesque. Hills of considerable height, and endlessly diversified in appearance,—now stony and menacing, now heathy and sad, and now verdant and joyous,—occasionally bold and precipitous, but generally sloping and of soft outline,—close in its vale on both sides, seldom allowing haughs broader than ¼ of a mile for the deposit of its alluvial wealth and the indulgence of its meandering frolics, and in one or two places forcing it into detours within nearly the narrow limits of a gorge. On leaving Stow parish or Edinburghshire, the river altogether relaxes its severer features, and wears—especially round an exquisite bend 1½ mile above Galashiels, and where it sweeps past that town, and onward to the Tweed—a dress of joyousness and of holiday smiles and adornings finely befitting its approach to the queen-like river which receives, amid the most classic scenes of Scotland, a few hundred yards below Abbotsford, the crystal tribute of its waters. From the point of its exit out of Mid-Lothian onward, it, with one trivial exception, divides Roxburghshire on its left bank from Selkirkshire on its right; and from its source to its embouchure, it traverses altogether a distance of about 21 miles. While passing along the parish of Stow, it receives from the west the important tribute of Luggate water, and from the east the considerable tribute of Armet water, Cockum water and Stow burn.

GALASHIELS,* a parish consisting of the an

* The name Galashiels means simply 'the Shepherds' ho on the Gala,'—the word Gala or *Gwala* itself meaning 'a fu

cient and suppressed parishes of Bowside and Lindean, the former in Selkirkshire, and the latter in Roxburghshire. Bowside, or the Selkirkshire part of the modern parish, is nearly pentagonal: having one side formed by Gala water, two by the Tweed, one by the Tweed and Cadon water, and the fifth, except for 1½ furlong in the middle, by two small lakes and two rills which they send off respectively to the Gala and the Cadon. It is thus very nearly an island; and is bounded on the north-east by Melrose; on the south-east by Melrose and Lindean; on the south by Selkirk; on the west by Selkirk and Stow; and on the north-west by Stow. Measured in any direction from side to side, it extends about 3 miles, and from angle to angle about 3¾. Lindean, or the Roxburghshire part of the modern parish, marches over one-half of its north-west boundary with the Selkirkshire part, and is there divided from it by the Tweed; and over the other half of that boundary it stretches along, and at one brief point overleaps Ettrick water, and is conterminous with Ettrick parish. On other sides it is bounded by Selkirk, Bowden, and Melrose. In general form, it is a parallelogram 2¾ miles by 1½, stretching north-westward and south-eastward; but it sends off south-westward from its south-west angle a stripe 1½ mile long, and 3 furlongs broad. The whole parish of Galashiels is hilly, and may even be called mountainous; one of its heights, called Meigle, which overlooks the town, rising 1,480 feet above the level of the sea, or 1,200 feet above the level of the Tweed, at its junction with the Gala. But the hills expand on wide bases, and have in general rounded tops and a soft outline, and are separated from one another by winding, narrow, and beautiful vales; and altogether present, both to the eye of taste and to the hand of culture, gentle and enchanting properties. Though patches of heath and spots of rock occasionally variegate the surface, the hills are green, and, to a considerable extent arable; and even in one or two instances in which their forms are conical, plantation and verdure wreath and adorn them up to the very summit. The vale of the Gala, which forms the north-east side of the pentagon of Bowside, is in itself a mere ribbony stripe; but it has a beautiful and very broad edging of gentle acclivity up the side of Meigle and other hills, and besides being itself adorned with rows and tufts of plantation, is confronted behind Galashiels with a phalanx of trees 1¼ mile long, and upwards of ¾ of a mile deep. The vale of the Tweed, which forms half of the western side, and the whole of the southern and south-eastern sides of the pentagon of Bowside, is all the way along very richly wooded, and absolutely gorgeous in beauty. Nothing more needs be said to hint how fascinating its landscape is than to state that its Galashiels side, and the sylvan and variegated slopes which come gracefully down upon it from the heights behind, were the scene chosen as the view from the front of his temple of taste by the most graphic and the most chastely imaginative and the most nicely sensitive to scenic beauty of all Scotland's poets or literary painters,—Sir Walter Scott. Abbotsford house, indeed, is not within the limits even of Lindean, but it looks across the Tweed to the south-eastern slopes of Bowside, from a delightfully picturesque site ¾ of a mile above the confluence of the Gala and the Tweed; and, with its rich and very broad cincturing of plantation—part of which stretches into Lindean—flings over the landscape of the parish enchanting influences of no common power. The rivers abound in salmon, in trout of very large size, and in sea-trout, bull-trout, par, and eels. At the northern verge of Lindean is a small lake named Cauldshiels, about 1½ mile in circumference, opulently planted on one side, and bleak and wild on the other, and deep, bedded with marl, and abounding in pike and perch. The soil, while very various throughout the parish, is, in the aggregate, surprisingly different on the two sides of the Tweed. In Bowside it is in general deep, heavy, cold, and wet, on a bottom of clay or of rock: in some places it is perfectly red, and occasionally interrupted with ironstone; in other places it is very porous, yet not sandy, or superincumbent on gravel; and, in various instances, it gives place to morasses and lochlets which are productive of peat and marl. In Lindean the soil is, in general, dry and shallow, lying partly on gravel, extensively on till, and occasionally on rock; and it is almost everywhere sprinkled and mixed with a remarkably large proportion of small stones; and is believed to derive, in some degree, from their power of reflecting heat and aiding it to retain moisture, a fertility in excellent and luxuriant crops, which, considering its small depth, is truly astonishing. Nearly one-third of the entire area of the parish is arable; nearly two-thirds are unsuited to the plough, and chiefly covered with pasturage; and about 500 acres are under plantation. The chief mansions are Gala house, overlooking the Gala from a bower of groves, and Faldonside delightfully situated on the right bank of the Tweed, a little above Abbotsford. Traces of two ancient camps and a stretch of Roman road are visible. The old post-road from Edinburgh to Selkirk, Hawick, and Carlisle, runs along the west margin of Bowside; a road recently used runs along the north-east and the south-east margins; and a still newer road intersects the district from north to south. The road between Selkirk and Melrose runs along the west margin of Lindean. The interior parts of the entire parish are ill-supplied with roads; and, indeed, scarcely need them. Population, in 1801, 844; in 1831, 1,534. Houses 226. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,873.—Galashiels is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Scott of Gala. Stipend £211 11s. 7d.; glebe £28. Unappropriated teinds £543 13s. 1d. Besides the parochial school, attended by a maximum of 125 scholars, there are 4 schools attended by a maximum of 229 scholars. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £30, with £40 fees, £10 other emoluments, and a house and garden. Two of the non-parochial schools are endowed; one in Lindean, with £8 18s. a-year, and a house and garden; and the other at Ferniler, with £8 a-year, and a house and garden; the fees of the former amount to £19, and of the latter to £20. The ecclesiastical statistics of the parish are so blended with those of the town—which contains the parochial places of worship, and at the same time sends half its bulk, including other places of worship, into the conterminous parish of Melrose on the opposite bank of the Gala—that they will find a better place in the next article than in the present.—The two parishes of which Galashiels consists were for a long period perfectly distinct. The church of Bowside anciently stood in a hamlet of that name, about half-a-mile below the junction of the Ettrick and the Tweed. Lindean derived its name from the British *Lyn*, signifying, secondarily, 'a river-pool,' and the Anglo-Saxon *Dene*, 'a valley;' and seems to have been a very ancient parish. The body of William Douglas, the knight of Liddesdale, lay in Lindean church the first night after his assassination in 1353. The monks of Dryburgh probably obtained possession of this church, and had it served

stream.' The terms 'shiels' and 'shielings' were very commonly used by the Northumbrian Saxons to denote the temporary shelters of shepherds; and are still currently employed by the peasantry in pastoral districts, besides forming part of the compound names of many localities.

by a vicar; and, in Bagimont's roll, it figures as the vicarage of Lindean, in the deanery of Teviotdale, and diocese of Glasgow. But before the year 1640 it had ceased to be the parish-church, and become supplanted by that of Galashiels.

The town of GALASHIELS stands on Gala water, 5 miles north-west of Melrose; 6 north-east of Selkirk; 18 east of Peebles; and 28 south of Edinburgh. The original village occupied a site on the acclivity south of the Gala, and was simply an appendage of the baronial seat of Gala; but, though still partially standing, and even slightly renovated with new buildings, it has, for a considerable period, been sinking gradually into decay. The present town originated about 60 years ago, when the spirit of manufactures alighted on the villagers, and brought them down to the margin of the stream to avail themselves of its water-power; and it stands in nearly equal parts in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire,—the former part being the more ancient, and the latter the more modern. The town, on the south side of the river, comprising all Galashiels Proper, and a considerable portion of the Roxburghshire section, consists of one long bent street, and two shorter and new streets, the whole dotted round with detached buildings, winged with drying and bleaching grounds, and stretching along a narrow stripe of plain between the river and the neighbouring heights. On the north side the town is both more irregular in form and less advantageous in site, ascending in straggling clusters or lines of building, from the margin of the river to the transit of the Edinburgh and Newcastle road, a little distance up the face of the acclivity. The two districts are united by a stone-bridge for vehicles, and an iron suspension-bridge and an ingeniously constructed timber-bridge, both for foot-passengers. All the houses are built of blue whinstone and slated. Though quite a manufacturing-place, the town partakes not a jot of the dinginess, and the confusion, and the concentration of character upon mere labour and gain, which so generally belong to places of its class; but is lively and mirthful in its appearance, heedful of the adornings of taste and beauty, and seems to reciprocate smiles of gladness with the charming scenery amid which it is embosomed. The spirit of manufacture is no doubt here, and walks abroad in an energy which contrasts strongly with the sickliness of its nature, and the feebleness of its movements in many other localities; but it breathes a mountain air, and has the dress and the habits far more of rural than of city life. The factories being worked by water and not by steam-power,—the grounds attached to them being painted over with the many-coloured fabrics which are hung out to complete the process for the market,—the dispersedness of the seats of stir and activity at considerable intervals along the banks of a pastoral stream,—the beauty and lightness of the materials with which the town is constructed,—and the picturesqueness and pastoral features of the rich landscape which sweeps around,—all contribute to protect Galashiels from being defiled with the sootiness, or wasted dawn into the cadaverousness of most other seats of manufacture. In 1832 there were here ten large cloth factories, some of them of considerable date, and two of them quite new.—There are two parochial churches, one *quoad civilia*, in the Galashiels division, and one *quoad sacra*, in the Melrose division. The former, built in 1813, and fitted up with between 800 and 900 sittings, is in the semi-gothic style, and rises, in the front end, into a square tower. The *quoad sacra* church, built in 1837, is a small but neat structure, so situated as to overlook most of the town. A United Secession place of worship, nearly as old as the modern town, and of considerable capacity, though of plain exterior, stands on the Galashiels side. A Relief congregation was established in 1837, and have since erected a small neat meeting-house. There are also small chapels belonging to the Glassites and the Baptists.—Galashiels, in all other respects, is destitute of public buildings. Even its shops are few and tiny compared with either its population, its relative position in the country, or its manufacturing importance. Its streets, in fact—during the hours of labour in the factories—have the silence and timidity and wealthless aspect almost of a hamlet in the Highlands. Its markets also are defunct, and its fairs—held on 8th July and 8th October—feverish and wasted. Manufacture, in its most athletic form, alike heedless of the luxuries and unhurt by the malign influences of what passes for refinement, is almost the sole tenant of the place. The town has branch-offices of the National bank of Scotland, and the Leith bank; a savings' bank, a friendly society, a public reading-room, two subscription libraries, a small printing-office, a Bible and Missionary society, and an excellent grammar and boarding-school, besides other schools. The town has no police establishment, though it is watched under night by a constable paid by the county of Roxburgh. Attempts to light and clean it by voluntary assessment have hitherto had but partial success. The Edinburgh and Carlisle mail, and stage-coaches between Newcastle, Jedburgh, and Hawick, respectively, and Edinburgh, pass through Galashiels; and numerous carriers continually travel between it and all the towns and important localities intervening from the Forth to the central part of the Border.

Galashiels, for some period after its erection, was subject to such fearful inundations of the Gala, that occasionally a boat was brought from 2 miles distant on the Tweed for the rescue of its people; and even yet, it at times is exposed to considerable risk, or even sustains actual damage. The Gala sweeps past it with a rapidity of current and an amount of descent which render its power of vast worth in driving the machinery of the factories, but which, if due means of resistance were not provided, would occasion, in a flood, the sapping and possibly the total destruction of the town. But the bed of the stream has of late been quarried and excavated for building-materials, and has, in consequence, received greatly enlarged capacity for conveying along a swollen volume of water. Strong bulwarks called 'puts,' have also been constructed along the banks of the stream, and serve to repress its riotousness when in a surfeited and turbulent mood. Yet strong as the bulwarks are, the river is in hazard of becoming energetic enough to toss them from its path; and whenever it makes an impression on them, it so violently menaces the mills and other buildings on its margin, that all hands are at work to prevent if possible its eruption. But if all efforts be unsuccessful and the work of destruction have begun, the persevering and hardy townsmen brave the invading and impetuous foe on its own territories, and in groups or bands of several scores strong, drag branching full-grown fir-trees into the more quiescent waters on the exterior of the flooded ground, make fast the trunks at points where the stream is comparatively gentle, and toss the branches upon the margin of the central and careering current. By a sufficiently frequent repetition of this process so as to form a bushy wall or rampart of tree upon tree, they now invariably succeed in averting danger even though the regular bulwarks should be broken down; but in 1829—the year so memorable for Scotland's asserting its character as 'the land of the mountain and the flood,' when Morayshire, in particular,

was so fearfully devastated by inundations,—Galashiels might have been all but utterly destroyed had not an astute spectator, amid general looks of despair, suggested for the first time, the trial which was immediately effective, of encountering the torrent with an array of felled trees.

Galashiels has a brewery and establishments for the tanning of leather, the dressing of skins, and the construction of machinery for woollen manufacture. It also conducts considerable trade in the production and sale of hosiery. But its grand staple is the manufacture of woollen cloth. "With the exception of Hawick," say the commissioners on Municipal corporations, "Galashiels is the most important manufacturing town in the south of Scotland. The manufacture is of woollen cloth. There are 9 manufactories, each employing about 40 persons. Although on a scale comparatively limited, the manufactures have of late years made rapid advances, and, from the activity and industry of the inhabitants, united to its advantageous situation, it is probable that the town will continue to increase." But though inferior in population or in amount of produce to Hawick, it is second to no town in Scotland in the excellence of its woollen fabrics, or in the ingenuity and success of effort to improve the quality and extend the range of its staple. For a considerable series of years, it was known for the production of woollen cloths of only the coarser kinds, fabricated from home-grown woollen; but, for several years past, it has run an increasingly successful course of effort to produce, from foreign wool—chiefly that of Van Diemen's Land—cloth of the finer qualities, and has even commenced a rivalry, infantile as yet but bold and promising, with the choice broad-cloth manufactories of England. By the mixation of home and foreign wool, it also produces flannels which the Board of Trustees have pronounced finer than any made elsewhere in Scotland, and equal if not superior to the best made in Wales. A large proportion of the home-grown wool is smeared, in order to be fabricated into an improved coarse cloth. Yarns, blankets, shawls, plaids, narrow cloths, grey or mixed coloured crumb-cloths, and blanket-shawls of many hues and changeful patterns, are the forms into which home-grown wool alone, or in mixture more or less with foreign wool, is made to assume. In 1833, according to the statement in the New Statistical Account, the annual consumption of wool amounted to 21,500 stones at 24 lbs. imperial to the stone; of which 21,000 were home-grown, and 500 were foreign. But since that period, not only has the aggregate consumption considerably increased, but, in consequence chiefly of the success of the broad-cloth manufacture, the proportion between foreign and home wool is exceedingly changed in favour of the foreign. We need come no farther down than 1833, however, in order to see the prosperous condition of the manufacture of the town; for instead of the 21,500 stones of wool which were then consumed, there were, in 1792—when the Old Statistical Account was published—only 2,916 stones; and in 1744, the still more paltry amount of 722 stones. Yet in 1792, the Rev. Mr. Douglas, the minister of the town and parish, reported, "The manufacture of coarse woollen cloth is here carried on to great extent. It has rapidly increased within these few years, and is now brought to great perfection." The Messrs. Cochrane and Gill, and Syme & Co., are the chief cloth-manufacturers. All the weaving, with trivial exceptions, was, till lately, done in factories, but is now performed chiefly in shops built in their immediate vicinity. The spinning of the yarn is done in the factories by water-power. Average wages for coarse cloths vary much, according to the pattern, from 14 shillings to 20 shillings. The weekly clear wage for blankets and white plaiding, is 12 shillings; for checks, 15s.; for shawls at 42 ells a-week, 16s.; and for twill-cloth and tartans, about 16s. 6d. The condition of the weavers—especially as compared with that of persons of their vocation employed in other localities upon cotton fabrics—is, of course, exceeding good. When in full employment, their clear weekly wages averaged 14s. 3d. in 1839. The total number of looms in 1828, was 175; and in 1838, it was 265.

Though Galashiels as a whole is quite unique in position and interests, it consists of three legally distinct portions. The first is the town of Galashiels Proper, situated in Selkirkshire, the tenure of which is leasehold, in leases of 99 years, renewable *in perpetuum*. The second, situated in Roxburghshire, but on the south side of the Gala, and compact or contiguous with the former, consists of feus, holding, with few exceptions, of the same superior as Galashiels Proper. The third, also situated in Roxburghshire, but on the north side of the Gala, is a suburb called Buckholmside, and consists of feus which are held of a different superior, Mr. Pringle of Torwoodlee. A burgh-of-barony, which includes part of the town of Galashiels and a considerable agricultural district, was erected by a charter, dated 9th June, 1630. There is no property, revenue, expenditure, debt, or taxation. The jurisdiction within the barony is of the ordinary kind, the bailie holding his commission during the pleasure of the superior. No courts have been held for upwards of a century; and there is neither court-house nor gaol. Those parts of the town which are not within the barony, are subject only to the jurisdiction of the county. The weavers were incorporated by a seal of cause from the superior, but enjoy no exclusive privileges. The manufacturers also are called a corporation; but they do not possess a seal of cause. Trade and manufactures are in all respects free. Population of the whole town, in 1831, 2,100. Of 2,209, which the writer in the New Statistical Account reports as the population in 1832, 1,130 are stated by him to have belonged to the Selkirkshire portion of the town, and 1,079 to the Roxburghshire portion.

The earliest notice of Galashiels—which, like every other, till a very modern date, refers, of course, not to the present town but to the extinct aboriginal village—occurs in Lord Hales' Annals, and is wholly confirmed and partly amplified by tradition. In 1337, during the reign of David II. a party of English invaders halted at Galashiels in the course of a retreat from a vain effort to raise the siege of Edinburgh. The season being autumn, and the little army not thinking itself pressed to make a hurried passage across the Tweed, the soldiers began to straggle about the neighbourhood in search of wild plumbs with which it then abounded. A party of Scotch now came up, and learning the position of the foe, rushed down upon them in contemptuous feeling for their employment, took them by surprise, drove them headlong to a spot on the Tweed, still called "the Englishmen's syke," nearly opposite Abbotsford, and there hewed them down with the sword almost to a man. The people of the village, in self-gratulation of an exploit which had been a sourer fruit to the invaders than any they went in search of, called themselves "the Sour Plumbs o' Galashiels," and transferred the soubriquet to their successors, and are celebrated by it in a Scottish song of high antiquity, and even bequeathed it as the quaint and sarcastic motto of the armorial bearings of the burgh. So early as 1622, the old village must have been a place of considerable note; for the report by the Lords of Commission for the Plantation of Kirks, dated in that year, says, "that there lived about 1,400 people in

Galashiels." A tradition prevails in the district that the village was anciently a royal hunting-station. An old rudely-built square tower, two stories high, called "the Peel," and supposed to have been the lodge in which Royalty found an occasional temporary abode, was pulled down less than a quarter of a century ago, to make way for an enlargement of the parish school-house.

GALDRY. See BALMERINO.

GALLATOWN (EASTER and WESTER), two united villages in the parish of Dysart in Fifeshire, through which the Great north road to Dundee, &c., passes. Population, in 1811, 769; in 1831, 1,053.

GALLOWAY, an extensive district, forming the south-western corner of Scotland. Originally, and for a considerable period, it included parts of Ayrshire and Dumfries-shire; but, during many ages past, it has been identified simply and strictly with the shire of Wigton and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The name, though thoroughly interwoven with history, and incurably familiar to literary and oral usage, designates no political jurisdiction, and is unsanctioned by the strict or civil nomenclature of the country. The district is bounded on the north by Ayrshire and Dumfries-shire; on the east by Dumfries-shire; on the south by the Solway frith and the Irish sea; and on the west by the Irish channel and the frith of Clyde. Its greatest length from east to west is 63½ miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south is 43 miles. Its two civil divisions, Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, are separated, from north-west to south-east, by the river Cree and Wigton-bay. Its geographical distribution is into three parts,—Upper Galloway, which includes the northern or mountainous sections of Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire,—Lower Galloway, which includes the southern or more champaign sections of both civil divisions, east of Luce-bay,—and the Rinns of Galloway, consisting of the peninsula south-west of Luce-bay and Loch Ryan. Galloway has long been distinguished as an excellent pastoral district; and celebrated for the superiority of its wool, and especially for its breeds of horses and of polled black cattle. For further particulars, and for topographical and other details, see the articles KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE and WIGTONSHIRE.

During the 5th century, the district afterwards called Galloway was inhabited by the immediate posterity of the British tribes, the Selgovæ, the Novantes, and the Damnii, a feeble and a divided people. The Anglo-Saxons rather overran than colonized the territory; yet, during the 6th and 7th centuries, they sufficiently mixed with the British tribes to maintain a rude ascendency. When the Northumbrian dynasty became extinct at the close of the 8th century, the Saxon settlers, while they retained their possessions, were denuded of their power. Colonists from the Irish coast could, in such circumstances, make an easy descent upon the country, and effectually overawe its inhabitants. Whatever may have been the defeats of earlier adventurers, the Irish Cruithne, at the end of the 8th century, made a successful settlement within the Rinns. Fresh swarms followed from the Irish hive, during the 9th and 10th centuries; and were strengthened by settlements of the kindred Scots of Kintire, who passed the frith of Clyde in their curraghs to the Rinns and Carrick and Kyle; while the Scandinavian Sea-kings domineered over the seas and shores of the neighbouring regions. These Gaelic settlers, in their progress of colonization and promptitude of contest, acquired, in the low Latinity of the times, the appellation of Galli, which was thought to be a fair representative of their proper name Gael. Hence, as we may learn from Malmsbury, "Galli veteribus Gallwaliæ, non Franci dicti." As Scotland and England took their names respectively from the Scots and the Angles, so the territory of the Gael or Galli, came speedily to be called, by chroniclers, Gallwalia, Gallawidia, Gallowagia, Gallwadia, Gallwegia, Gallway, Galloway. In the effluxion of three centuries, the name came to be applied loosely to the entire peninsula between the Solway and the Clyde, including Annandale in the south-east, and most of Ayrshire in the north-west. The Gael, or Galli, or Irish settlers, in the meanwhile, completely occupied the ample extent of the country; mingling everywhere with the enfeebled Britons, whose speech they understood, and amalgamating with the still fewer and feebler Saxons, whose language, as it was unknown to them, they constantly rejected; and they hence imposed upon the district a topographical nomenclature which corresponds much more closely with that of Ireland, than with that of other districts of Scotland. Notwithstanding the naval enterprises of the northmen, the incursions of the Northumbrian Danes, and not a few internal distractions among conflicting tribes, the settlers retained, in their new possessions, the various rights of a distinct people, and preserved the agreeable independence of their own customs and laws.

During the earlier parts of the obscure history of the district, we hear seldom, and in uncertain terms, of the rulers or "lords of Galloway," who claimed and exercised power within the invidious limits of a contested jurisdiction. But, in 973, Jacob, lord of Galloway, was one of the eight reguli who met Edgar at Chester. Fergus, another lord of Galloway, and the most potent feudatory subject of the Scottish crown in the 12th century, was a frequent witness to the charters of David I., and, supposing Malcolm IV. to be a pusillanimous character, denied his authority and appropriated his revenues. Malcolm, enraged by Fergus' infidelity and daring, marched into his territory, and, though twice repulsed and discomfited by him, eventually, in 1160, overpowered him, obliging him to resign his lordship and possessions to his sons, and to retire to the abbey of Holyrood, far gone in the disease of corroding humiliation and a broken heart. Fergus was son-in-law to Henry I., and, dying next year, left behind him a family who afterwards ranked high among the nobles of Scotland and of England. His two sons, Uchtred and Gilbert, who, like the lords of other Gaelic districts, owed obedience to the Scottish kings, followed William the Lion, in 1174, into England; but they no sooner saw him taken captive, than, at the head of their naked, nimble, impatient, and rapacious clans, they returned to their native wilds, broke out into insurrection, attacked and demolished the royal castles, and murdered the Anglo-Normans who had settled among their mountains. No sooner had they established their independence of the Scottish government, than they began to dispute about pre-eminence and possessions. Gilbert, on the 22d of September, 1174, attacked Uchtred, while residing in his father's house in Loch-Fergus, and, having overpowered him, ordered the infliction upon him of a barbarous death. William the Lion having, in 1175, made submission to the English king, and regained his liberty, invaded Galloway, subdued Gilbert, and purchased his subsequent peacefulness of conduct by giving him full possession of Carrick in Ayrshire. From this Gilbert sprang, in the third generation, Marjory, Countess of Carrick, in her own right, the wife, in 1271, of Robert de Bruce, and the mother, in 1274, of the royal Bruce, the restorer of the Scottish monarchy. Gilbert dying the 1st of January, 1184–5, Roland, the

son of the murdered Uchtred, seized the favourable moment of his uncle's death, to attack and dispefse his faction, and to claim possession of all Galloway as his own inheritance; and he, at the same time, overcame Gilcolm, a potent freebooter who had settled in the district, and carried his depredations into Lothian. Making successful resistance to Henry II. of England, who claimed to be superior of Scotland, he was at last, on the condition of surrendering Carrick to his nephew Duncan, the son of Gilbert, confirmed in the lordship of all Galloway. On the restoration of the national independence, Roland obtained the office of constable of Scotland, and was witness of many royal charters. In December, 1200, Alan, his eldest son, succeeded him in his lordship, and afterwards excelled him in power and fame; but, in 1234, he died without a legitimate male heir, and left his prerogatives and possessions to become objects of division and feud. Alexander II. wishing to invest Elena, the eldest daughter of Alan, with the lordship, the Gallowegians tumultuously demanded it to be conferred on Thomas, his illegitimate son; but, though they writhed under the chains imposed on them, and twice became insurgent, they were compelled to receive as their superior, Roger de Quincey, the husband of Elena. Alexander II.'s enforcing the rights of Alan's daughters, and, at the head of an army, breaking down the spirit of insurrection, was the introduction to the epoch of granting charters for the holding of lands, and of landholders giving leases to tenants, and of the security of property and the cultivation of the arts of husbandry. In 1254, Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, in right of his wife, succeeded De Quincey, and laid the foundation of his family's extensive connexion with Galloway, till they were overthrown and expatriated by Bruce, and of their introducing to the district the important office of justiciary, which in some measure changed the very nature of its jurisprudence.

The Gallowegians, during the wars of the succession, naturally sided with the Comyns and the Baliols, and speedily shared in their disasters. When John Baliol was obliged to resign his dependent crown, Edward I. considered Galloway as his own; and he immediately appointed over it a governor and a justiciary, disposed of its ecclesiastical benefices, and obliged the sheriffs and bailiffs to account for the rents and profits of their bailiwicks in his exchequer at Berwick. In 1298, Wallace is said to have marched into the west "to chastise the men of Galloway, who had espoused the party of the Comyns, and supported the pretensions of the English;" and a field in the farm of Borland, above the village of Minigaff, still bears the name of Wallace's camp. During his campaign of 1300, Edward I. marched from Carlisle through Dumfries-shire into Galloway; and though opposed first by the remonstrances, and next by the warlike demonstrations of the people, he overran the whole of the low country from the Nith to the Cree, pushed forward a detachment to Wigton, and compelled the inhabitants to submit to his yoke. In 1306, Sir Christopher Seton, the brother-in-law of Bruce, being captured in the castle of Loch Urr, was carried to Dumfries, and put to death on the gallows-hill of the town. In 1307, Robert I. marched into Galloway, and wasted the country, the people having refused to repair to his standard; but he was obliged speedily to retire. In the following year, Edward Bruce, the King's brother, invaded the district, defeated the chiefs in a pitched battle near the Dee, overpowered the English commander, reduced the several fortlets, and at length subdued the entire territory. Galloway was immediately conferred on him by the King, as a reward of his gallantry; and when he was slain in the battle of Dundalk, in 1318, it reverted to the Crown. When Edward Baliol entered Scotland to renew the pretensions of his father, Galloway became again the wretched theatre of domestic war. In 1334, assisted and accompanied by Edward III., he made his way through this district into the territories north of it, and laid them waste as far as to Glasgow. In 1346, in consequence of the defeat and capture of David II. at the battle of Durham, he regained possession of his patrimonial estates, and resided in Buittle castle, the ancient seat of his family. In 1347, heading a levy of Gallowegians, and aided by an English force, he invaded Lanarkshire and Lothian, and made Scotland feel that the power which had become enthroned in Galloway was a scourge and a curse, rather than an instrument of protection. In 1353, Sir William Douglas overran Baliol's territories, and compelled M'Dowal, the hereditary enemy of the Bruces, to change sides in politics.

After the restoration of David II. and the expulsion of Baliol, Archibald Douglas, the Grim, obtained, in 1369, Eastern and Middle Galloway, or Kirkcudbrightshire, in a grant from the Crown, and, less than two years after, Western Galloway, or Wigtonshire, by negociation from Thomas Fleming, Earl of Wigton. This illegitimate but most ambitious son of the celebrated Sir James Douglas obtained, at the death of his father, in 1388, on the field of Otterburn, the high honours and the original estates of the house of Douglas; and now, while holding in addition the superiority of all Galloway, became the most powerful as well as the most oppressive subject of Scotland. On an islet in the Dee, surmounting the site of an ancient fortlet, the residence of former lords of Galloway, rose at his bidding a castle called the Thrieve, whence the radiations of his own and his successors' tyranny shot, with a blighting and a withering influence, athwart the surface of the whole country. His usurpation seems to have struck with indignation all who contemplated its magnitude and effects. The power of the Douglases was so enormous, and so exorbitantly plied as to grind into powder the resistance and the influence of the subordinate chiefs. About the middle of the 15th century, William, one of the line of Earls, upon some occasion of pique with Sir Patrick M'Lellan of Bombie, the sheriff of Galloway, besieged and captured him in his stronghold of Raeberry, carried him off to Thrieve castle, and there ignominiously hanged him as though he had been a common felon. The Douglases experienced some reverses, and were more than once sharply chastised in their own persons, yet seemed unable to learn, no matter how thoroughly inculcated, a single lesson of moderation; and they continued to oppress the Gallowegians, to disturb the whole country, and even to overawe and defy the Crown, till their turbulence and treasons ended in their forfeiture. James the ninth and last Earl, and all his numerous relations, ran, in 1453, into rebellion; and, two years afterwards, were adjudged by parliament, and stripped of their immense possessions.

Galloway now awoke from the haggard dreams of a nightmare which had been thrown from its breast, and found itself in a state of annexation to the Crown. James II. immediately marched into the district, and was everywhere received with acclamations of welcome; and he garrisoned the castle of Thrieve with his own troops, and, from a seat of insufferable oppression, converted it into a source of energizing influence upon the law. In 1461, Margaret, the strenuous queen of Henry VI., came with four vessels to Kirkcudbright, and was honourably received. For some time after the fall of the Doug-

lases, Galloway was occasionally distracted by the feuds of petty chiefs, familiarly known by the odd name of "Neighbour Weir." Early in the 16th century, a deadly feud between Gordon of Lochinvar and Dunbar of Mochrum, led to the slaughter of Sir John Dunbar, who was then steward of Kirkcudbright. During the minority of James IV., Patrick Lord Hailes, created Earl of Bothwell, ruled both the stewartry of Kirkcudbright and the shire of Wigton. During the turbulent minority of James V., another feud between Gordon of Lochinvar and Maclellan of Bombie, led to the slaughter of the latter at the door of St. Giles' church in Edinburgh. In 1547, under the reign of Mary, the English arms overran eastern Galloway, and compelled the submission of the principal inhabitants to the English government. After the defeat of Langside, Mary sought shelter in Dundrennan abbey, near Kirkcudbright, previous to her flight into England across the Solway. The regent Murray immediately, in June, 1568, traced her steps into the district to punish her friends; and he enforced the submission of some, and demolished the houses of others. In 1570, when Elizabeth wished to overawe and punish the friends of Mary, her troops, under the Earl of Murray and Lord Scrope, overran and wasted Annandale, and part of Galloway. As the men of Annandale, for the most part, stood between the Gallowegians and harm, they expected to receive compensation from their western neighbours for their service; and when they were refused it, they repaid themselves by plundering the district. In a happier age, the bay of Kirkcudbright sheltered William III.'s fleet on his voyage to Ireland.

Galloway gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Scotland, to the family of Stewart and Garlies. In 1607, Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies was created Lord Garlies; and, in 1623, he was raised to the dignity of Earl of Galloway. In 1796, John, the 7th Earl, was created Baron Stewart of Garlies in the peerage of Great Britain. The Earls of Galloway have very extensive possessions in the district.

GALLOWAY-HOUSE, the family-seat of the Earls of Galloway on the coast of Sorbie parish, in Wigtonshire. It was built about 80 years ago; and though not remarkable for architectural magnificence, "forms part of a landscape truly beautiful and grand. Garlieston bay is on the north; and Rigg, or Hunter's bay, is on the south of it. From its windows are seen the richest fields; an indented coast, adorned with growing improvements; a cluster of isles, and the lofty mountains of Cumberland and Man, appearing at a proper distance. The principal rooms are spacious, and the library is stored with many thousand valuable volumes."

GALLOWAY (Mull of,) a remarkable and well-known promontory, forming the southern point of the Rinns of Galloway, in the parish of Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire. It is an exceedingly bold rocky headland, 1½ mile long, and ¼ of a mile broad, stretching from west to east nearly at right angles with the eastern coast of the mainland, and connected with the country behind it by a long isthmus, the sides of which are indented with small bays called respectively East and West Tarbet. The south and south-west fronts of the promontory break down almost precipitously into the sea, and are perforated with caverns in which the billows, during a southerly wind and a flowing tide, roll and tumultuate with a reverberating sound resembling thunder. On the promontory, in North lat. 54° 38′, and West long. 4° 52′ from Greenwich, a lighthouse, erected in 1830, displays an intermittent light, which alternately blazes on the view during 2½ minutes, and suffers eclipse during ½ a minute, and is seen at the distance of 21 nautical miles. It is 21 miles north-north-west from Point-of-Ayre lighthouse in the isle of Man; and the same distance, south-east by east, from Copeland lighthouse on the Irish coast. From the balcony of the lighthouse are seen the Alpine summits of the southern Highlands of Scotland, the towering Paps of Jura, a far expanse of the Irish sea, 90 miles of the coast of Ireland, the whole of the isle of Man, and the shrowded and far-away mountain-peaks of Cumberland,—forming altogether one of the most magnificent scenes which Scotland, rich and prodigal in the brilliance and variety of her landscapes, spreads out for tutoring the taste, and sublimating the feelings, and inciting or aiding the heavenward aspirings of her children.

GALLOWAY (New), a royal burgh, and the capital of the district of Glenkens, is delightfully situated on the right bank of the Ken, in the parish of Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire. Its site is at the intersection of the roads going northward from Kirkcudbright to Ayrshire, and westward from Dumfries to Newton-Stewart. It is 19 miles north by west of Kirkcudbright; 17½ north-east of Newton-Stewart; 25 west of Dumfries; and 38 south-east of Ayr. It rises at the foot of an irregular ridge of ground, in the vicinity of Kenmure castle, surrounded by as charming scenery as fancy can conceive to exist in a wild country. But, though a place of municipal dignity and relative importance, it is of very inconsiderable size; and, strictly viewed, is nothing more than a mere village, or even a hamlet. Its entire bulk consists of a cross-street running 70 yards from east to west, a main-street running 150 yards from north to south, and a scanty sprinkling of detached houses, partly in a line with these streets, and partly on their wings. At the centre or cross of the burgh, is a building which serves as a court-house and jail, surmounted by a spire. Half-a-mile north, but not within the royalty, the parish-church of Kells, built in 1822, lifts a neat stone front and tower into view. Across the river, half-a-mile east, a stone bridge, erected in the same year as the church, spans out in elegant arches. The houses of the town are, in general, low, ill-built, thatched with straw, and uncomfortable in the interior. A sashed window, 50 or 60 years ago, was a curiosity which the burghers had to travel beyond their own limits to see. A few slated houses, however, 2½ or 2 stories high, are interspersed with the humbler edifices, and relieve the dullness and poverty of their appearance. The main-street is decently paved, and kept tolerably clean. Little gardens stretch out behind the houses, and are divided by hedges, dotted occasionally with trees. Most of the inhabitants possess also a small croft on which a cow or two are fed, and a few bolls of potatoes and corn are raised; and a small patch of meadow on the bank of the Ken, which affords winter fodder for their cattle. A sort of suburb of the burgh, in the form of detached cottages, and called the Mains of Kenmure, lies scattered to the east between the town and the bridge. Tiny and rustic as New Galloway is, its houses and gardens and feathery tree-tops and curlings of blue smoke, as seen either from the vale of the river, or from elevations above, present a decidedly pleasing picture to the eye.

New Galloway, say the commissioners on municipal corporations, "is very inconsiderable in its extent and population, and has no funds or property of any description. It was erected into a royal burgh by a charter from King Charles I., dated 15th January, 1629. By the charter it was declared that the inhabitants should have power to elect a council, consisting of one provost, four bailies, one dean-of-guild, one treasurer, and twelve ordinary councillors. But

by the sett, as reported to, and sanctioned by, the convention of royal burghs, on 15th July, 1708, the council was then declared to consist of one provost, two bailies, one treasurer, and fifteen councillors. From the records of council, for twenty years prior to 1831, it appears that only eighteen members of council have been chosen, including the provost and two bailies. The whole parliamentary constituency, as enrolled in 1832, consisted of 14 electors; and, consequently, it is impossible to supply from them a council of the present number. The whole revenue of the burgh, derived from customs and small dues, consists of £3 8s. 2d., and the average expenditure appears to be £1 13s. 1d. There are only two houses in the village which pay the inhabited house-duty. The chief office-bearers of the burgh are non-resident. The provost lives in London, and the town-clerk resides at Kirkcudbright." When Charles I., in the course of a conciliatory visit to Scotland, lavished upon his principal Scottish subjects such honours and bounties as he could bestow, he attached Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar to him, by giving him a peerage with the title of Viscount of Kenmure, and by creating the royal burgh on his estate. But no houses had then been built, and no population settled down, on the site of New Galloway. The spot, exulting in burgh-privileges, and specially favoured by its lords, seems to have soon attracted a few inhabitants. But as the burgh has, for upwards of a century, experienced little or no increase, and is so situated as to afford hardly any promise of ever bounding beyond its hamlet-limits, it probably was almost or altogether as populous a short time after it was founded as it is at the present day. The place has no trade or manufactures. The inhabitants are mechanics, agricultural labourers, a few alehouse-keepers, and two or three shopkeepers. A justice-of-peace court is held here on the first Monday of every month. There are annual fairs on the first Wednesday of April, and the first Wednesday of August, both Old Style. New Galloway is reported to be the only royal burgh in Scotland which, in 1819, petitioned parliament against burgh reform; and it is alleged to have adopted its singular and solitary course, from the circumstance of its provost and bailies being the domestics or employées of its noble proprietor. The burgh unites with Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn in returning a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency, in 1839, 17. Population, in 1821, 450; in 1831, 1,128. Houses 190.

GALSTON, a parish in the north-east corner of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Irvine water, which divides it from the parishes of Kilmarnock and Loudon in the district of Cunninghame; on the east by Avon water, which divides it from the parish of Avondale in Lanarkshire; on the south by the parishes of Sorn and Auchinline; and on the west by Cessnock water, which divides it from the parishes of Riccarton and Craigie. In extreme length, from east to west, it measures from 12 to 13 miles; and in extreme breadth, from north to south, 4½ miles; but it is extremely irregular in outline, and contains scarcely 25 square miles of superficial area. The surface differs widely in the several districts; but, on the whole, is a level variegated with considerable hills. The most upland portion is the eastern and southeastern; and there it is, for the most part, dingily carpeted with heath, moorland, and moss. Along the banks of the Irvine, over nearly the whole length of the parish, is a stripe of plain, covered with rich alluvium, and delightfully fertile and well-cultivated. South of this plain, over a distance of 2½ miles, a very wide belt of forest stretches east and west, and, along with lesser belts and clusters in other localities, occupies about 1,000 acres. About two-thirds of the whole parish are arable, and about four-tenths are pastoral or mossy. There are few places in the county in which improvement has made such rapid progress as Galston moor. About 30 years ago, the whole presented a bleak and sterile appearance; but by the judicious and enterprising spirit of the late Nicol Brown, Esq. of Lanfine, the aspect of the whole is changed: well-constructed farm-steadings, regular hedge-rows, and healthful plantations now give beauty and life to the scene; and the ground that was once unproductive is now bringing forth abundantly. Bruntwood-loch, in the south-west extremity, formerly the resort of wild ducks and swans, has recently been rifled of its ornithological wealth by agricultural improvement, and made to contribute its bed for the growth of the fruits of the earth. Loch Gait, at the eastern extremity, once a sheet of deep water, abounding in trouts and very large eels, and the chief source of the Water of Avon, which gives name to the district of Avondale in Lanarkshire, has now, by some strange process, become transmuted into a pitiful marsh. A considerable proportion of the hills and rising grounds of the parish terminate in whinstone summits. The highest elevations are Distinct-Horn and Molmont-hill, both in the eastern division, which rise respectively 1,100 and 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. Molmont-hill is arable to the top, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect. A spectator, standing on its summit, looks immediately down on the windings of the Irvine, the thriving town of Galston, and the ancient seats of Cessnock tower and Loudon castle, with their extensive woods and ornamented demesnes; he surveys, in the distinct tints and perfect shadings and perspective of Nature's own painting, all Cunningham, most of Kyle, and a great part of Carrick; he sees, right before him, across the glittering frith of Clyde, the huge barometer of Ayrshire, the mystic-looking island of Arran, shrouded at times, and at times gorgeous and brilliant in its cloudy drapery; and he even obtains, on a clear day, a far-off and almost mysterious view of the apparently sinking coast of Ireland. The climate of the parish, though moist, is not unhealthy; a frequent prevalence of high winds, operating, it is believed, to prevent insalubrious effects from very frequent falls of rain. About 90 years ago all the fuel used in the parish was peats from Galston moor, excepting a few coals, brought, in sacks on horses' backs, along almost impassable roads, from Caprington near Kilmarnock. But now, though the operations are greatly hindered by the prevalence of "dikes," coalmines are extensively worked in the western district from the coal-field of Ayrshire, the dip of whose strata here is north-west. On Molmont-hill agate and chalcedony frequently occur, though seldom of a character to be cut into gems; and at its west base, in the channel of Burn-Anne, is found the beautiful stone called the Galston pebble. On the summit of the same hill are remains of a Druidical circle, great part of which has been destroyed, originally about 60 feet in diameter. At Claymore, half-a-century ago, an urn was dug up containing several ancient coins; at Waterhaughs twenty-two silver coins were discovered; and, in 1831, in the eastern part of the parish, a coin was found of Cæsar Augustus. At a place called Beg above Allanton are rude traces of an extensive Roman camp, where the patriot Wallace, with only fifty followers, obtained a complete victory over an English officer of the name of Fenwick at the head of 200 men. Wallace had several places of retirement in the uplands on the eastern verge of the parish, and in those of the conterminous parish

of Loudon; and has bequeathed to a hill in the former, and a hollow glen in the latter, the names respectively of Wallace-hill and Wallace-gill. Excellent turnpikes and good parish roads traverse Galston in various directions to the aggregate extent of about 30 miles. Its western division, in particular, is cut from north to south by the turnpike between Glasgow and Dumfries. Population, in 1801, 2,139; in 1831, 3,655. Houses 417. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,638.—Galston is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Portland. Stipend £178 16s.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £178 16s. The parish-church was built in 1808. Sittings 1,028. A United Secession congregation, established about the year 1786, has a place of worship which was built in 1797. Sittings 547. Stipend £104, with a manse and garden. Salary of the parochial-schoolmaster £34 4s. 4½d., with about £45 fees and £10 other emoluments. Maximum attendance at the parish-school 131. There are four schools non-parochial attended by a maximum of 316 scholars. In three of them Latin is taught, besides more ordinary departments. The late Charles Blair, Esq., left the whole of his property for the establishment of a free school in Galston: to be brought into operation so soon as the property should realize £200 per annum. Such being now the annual rental of the property, the trustees erected a structure at once massive and elegant. The dwelling of the teacher is in the lower flat, the school-room above. The salary of the teacher is, according to the will, £40 per annum; but the trustees are enabled, without any violation of either the letter or spirit of the will, to make it £60 per annum.—The church of Galston was anciently dedicated to St. Peter; and, in 1252, it was granted to the convent of Red friars at Faile, and continued in their possession till the Reformation. Before 1471, a chapel was founded in Galston, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and it was upheld by an endowment for the support of a chaplain. In 1578, the property of the chapel belonged, in right of its patronage, to Campbell of Cessnock.

The town of GALSTON stands on the left bank of the Irvine, at the point where it receives the waters of Burn-Anne; 5 miles from Kilmarnock; 14 from Cumnock; 16 from Ayr; and 22 from Glasgow. It occupies a low and sheltered site, surrounded on all sides by gentle rising grounds, is overhung on the north by the wooded "banks and braes" of Loudon, and altogether has a very pleasing appearance, and exerts a considerable local influence in the midst of an opulent and productive district. A fine stone-bridge of three arches communicates between it and the northern bank of the Irvine. Loudon castle lifts its magnificent castellated pile into view, from amidst a rich embowering of woods, about a mile to the north. In the town are the parish-church and the United Secession meeting-house, the former ornamented with a spire and clock; 4 corn-mills, 1 lint-mill, 1 paper-mill, and 2 saw-mills. But the chief occupation of the inhabitants is cotton-weaving. The principal manufacture, during the years of the hamlet-history of the place, was shoes for the merchants of Kilmarnock or for exportation. But when, in dependency on Paisley and Glasgow, the weaving of lawn and gauze was introduced, it somewhat suddenly expanded the bulk of the hamlet, gradually swelled it into a small town, and, for a long period, gave it a healthy and athletic aspect. The first loom for light work was set up in 1787; but so early as 1792 the number of looms was about 40, and in 1828 it had increased to 460. In 1799 the population was 455; in 1792 it was 573; and in 1831 it had increased to 1,891. But though, subsequently to the last date, population continued to increase, weaving had begun to receive such a check that, between 1828 and 1838, the number of looms was reduced from 460 to 423. Galston has four annual fairs; only two of which are of any importance, held respectively on the third Thursday of April, and the first Thursday of December. A stage-coach passes through, and affords opportunities of easy communication with Ayr, Edinburgh, and places intermediate. Another stage-coach, which traverses the parish not far from the town, maintains communication with Glasgow and Dumfries, and, through the latter, with Carlisle and London. One carrier travels six days a-week to Kilmarnock; and two travel twice a-week to Glasgow. Near the town is the 'Patie's mill' of song; and 3 miles distant, farther up the Irvine, is the large village or little town of Newmills, partly in Galston parish, but chiefly in that of Loudon: See NEWMILLS.—"The number of persons," say the commissioners on municipal corporations, "who reside in the village of Galston whose rents in property or tenantry amount to £10 and upwards, is 43; of those whose rents are above £5 and under £10, the number is 113.—The inhabitants, feeling the want of a magistracy in the village, made application, a few years ago, to the baron-bailie appointed by his Grace the Duke of Portland, the superior of the village, to delegate his powers to two persons in the village. The application was granted, and two persons named out of a leet fixed upon by the inhabitants. In addition to the two bailies there are 12 councillors, one-half of whom retire annually; their places are supplied by the election of the householders, who meet and vote by signed lists. There are no customs or assessments levied. The bailies impose small fines for assaults or disorderly conduct tending to a breach of the peace, and, failing payment, cause the delinquents to be imprisoned for a short time in a place of confinement which they have. The bailies represent that they are destitute of any real authority, and are in doubt as to the extent to which they are entitled to carry the little they possess."

GAMRIE, a parish in the district of Buchan, Banffshire; bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east by Aberdour; on the south by King Edward and Monwhiter; and on the west by the river Deveron, dividing it from Banff. It is about 4 miles in breadth, and extends about 9½ miles along the sea-coast, which is very bold, consisting in an almost continued front of stupendous rocks, in many places 200 or 300 feet perpendicular to the sea. In some parts there are small creeks, which have been converted into harbours, particularly at the town of Macduff, and the village of Gardenston. Houses 851. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,88[illegible]. Population, in 1801, 3,052; in 1831, 4,095. The surface is uneven, and the soil varies from a fertile loam to a barren benty heath; but the whole parish is now in an advanced state of cultivation. Part has been planted with trees, and part affords very good pasturage. The only important stream connected with the parish is the Deveron, on which there is a valuable salmon-fishery. MACDUFF—which see—is a populous and thriving fishing-town near the Deveron, and opposite Banff. It is a modern erection, and stands on property belonging to the Earl of Fife, on whose estate here there is a good slate-quarry, nearly similar in quality and color to the Easdale slate. Near the town of Macduff is a mineral spring, called the Fairlair well, which is strongly impregnated with neutral salts. The other villages in the parish are Corvie and Gardenston, the immediate vicinity of the latter of which, and near the eastern extremity of the parish, is Troup

house, and the conspicuous promontory of Troup-head. "Not far from the House of Troup," says the author of the Old Statistical Account of Gamrie, "are three great natural curiosities. 1. A perpendicular rock of very great extent, full of shelves, and possessed by thousands of birds called Kitty-weaks. Some people are fond of eating the young Kittys: the shooting of them is a favourite diversion every year. The season for this is commonly the last week of July. 2. A cave, or rather den, about 50 feet deep, 60 long, and 40 broad, from which there is a subterraneous passage to the sea, about 80 yards long, through which the waves are driven with great violence in a northerly storm, and occasion a smoke to ascend from the den. Hence it has got the name of Hell's lumb, *i. e.* Hell's chimney. 3. Another subterraneous passage, through a peninsula of about 150 yards long from sea to sea, through which a man can with difficulty creep. At the north end of this narrow passage is a cave about 20 feet high, 30 broad, and 150 long, containing not less than 90,000 cubic feet. The whole is supported by immense columns of rock, is exceedingly grand, and has a wonderfully fine effect, after a person has crept through the narrow passage. This place has got the name of the Needle's eye. There are in the parish several tumuli."—This parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Minister's stipend £224 13s. 1d.; glebe £10. Unappropriated teinds £452 9s. 7d. Church built in 1830; sittings 1,000. A portion of the parish, containing the town of Macduff, was annexed, upwards of 60 years ago, by authority of the presbytery, to the church of Macduff; but it has not yet been erected into a parish, *quoad sacra*. Chapel built in 1805; sittings 858. Stipend £90. There is a preaching-station in the village of Gardenston, supplied, conjunctly, by the Independents and the United Secession: a house has been recently built for this station. There are two parochial schools: the salaries of the masters, conjointly, are £51 6s. 6d.: school-fees £61: other emoluments, including two shares of the Dick bequest, £53. There are 10 private schools in the parish.—The sea-coast along the parish of Gamrie in Aberdeenshire, is one of the boldest and most interesting to be found in the kingdom: and to the mineralogist, in particular, it affords examples of the leading truths of his science in the most diversified manner, and on the most gigantic scale. The rocks, which at intervals arise in rugged majesty along the shore, are of great height, and of a most formidable appearance, and stand perpendicularly from the ocean as striking monuments of those tremendous convulsions which at different times have agitated the world which forms our present abode. Nor is their interest confined merely to the student of mineralogy; for to the ornithologist, likewise, they are attractive in no ordinary degree. They are annually resorted to by immense numbers of those birds which are properly denominated sea-fowl; and it is remarkable that the various tribes of which the general body is composed are most punctual with regard to the particular period at which they respectively and yearly return from the cold regions of the north, for the important and pleasing purposes of incubation. The varieties which appear in greatest numbers are the Kittiwake (provincially *Kitty*), the Razor-bill Auk (provincially *Coulter*), the Guillemot (provincially *Queet*), and, lastly, the Puffin (provincially *Tammy norie*). To a stranger who visits, for the first time, the scene of their vernal abode, the spectacle presented is striking and interesting in no ordinary degree. On the various portions of the immense rocks, which rise in sublime magnificence before him, sit thousands and tens of thousands of the birds to which we are now directing our attention. And it is curious to observe the regularity with which the different species attach themselves to the places most suited to their various wants and capacities. The kittiwakes and guillemots inhabit the firmest and most precipitous of the rocks, on the ledges of which they form their nests. These ledges, when viewed from below, appear to the spectator as scarcely presenting an inch's breadth of surface, and yet the birds contrive to form their nests, which, in case of the kittiwake, is done with grass, and to hatch their young in this seemingly impracticable situation; although it sometimes indeed happens, that, on being suddenly startled, their eggs tumble down into the sea. Although associated together, however, no actual intermixture takes place between the two species; for they have each their own particular ledges on which they sit, drawn up like regiments of soldiers, in the most imperturbable manner, and if startled by a more than ordinary alarm from their nests, they nevertheless return after a single evolution of the air, to the important duties from which they had been with difficulty aroused. The two species are easily distinguishable. The kittiwake is at once conspicuous by its snow-white head and breast, its yellowish bill, and its pearly blue mantle; while the guillemot is recognised by its upright figure, the legs being placed very far back, as is the case with most sea-fowl, and by the great portion of brownish sleek black with which its plumage is diversified. The peculiar nature, indeed, of the configuration of this latter bird, by which, when sitting or attempting to walk, its whole leg appears as if it were its foot, has given rise to the popular but erroneous idea that it hatches its eggs by means of covering it with the part of its body in question. On a promontory immediately adjoining, and composed of softer materials, are assembled the puffins, or, in the language of this part of the country, the Tammy nories, who, laying their eggs in holes burrowed in the earth, cannot, of course, take up their abode on the hard ledges occupied by the birds whose position we have already described. In the same manner the Razor-bills, although occasionally associating with the guillemot, occupy, in general, a separate and somewhat soft and perforated part of those enormous precipices, which, in the busy season of spring, teem with life in all directions. These birds (the razor-bills) very much resemble the guillemots in appearance, especially when seen at a distance on wing. They may, however, on a nearer approach, be distinguished from the latter by the broad form of their bills, and by the superior length of their wings, which are, moreover, marked by a conspicuous streak of white along their outward extremity. Some of this enormous body of sea-fowl (probably males) are constantly in motion, either gracefully and lightly swimming about in detached groups on the sea, or, by their circular evolutions in the air, indicating to the yet distant visiter the particular rock where he may hope to encounter them in congregated thousands. And on a fine day, and under the mild influence of a vernal and unclouded sun, the scene is particularly beautiful. The ocean lies tranquil, and stretched out before the spectator like an immense sheet of glass, smiling in its soft and azure beauty, while over its surface the kittiwake, the guillemot, the razor-bill, and the puffin, conspicuous by the brilliant orange and scarlet of its bill and legs, are beheld wheeling with rapid wing in endless and varying directions. On firing a gun, the effect is even startling. The air is immediately darkened with the multitudes which are aroused by the report; the ear is stunned by the varied and dis-

cordant sounds which arise; the piercing note of the kittiwake (from which its name has been derived); the shrill cry of the tammy norie; and the hoarse burst of the guillemot, resembling, as it were, the laugh of some demon, in mockery of the intrusion of man amid these majestic scenes of nature; all these combined, and mingled occasionally with the harsh scream of the cormorant, are heard high above the roar of the ocean which breaks at the foot of these tremendous and gigantic precipices.

GANNACHY BRIDGE. See FETTERCAIRN.

GARAN, a small island on the north coast of Sutherlandshire; 3½ miles east-north-east of Cape Wrath.

GARAN, or GARANHILL, the name originally and for some years given to the village of Muirkirk in Ayrshire, and borrowed from the rising ground or eminence on the face of which it stands, but long since entirely discontinued in popular usage. See MUIRKIRK.

GARDENSTON, a small fishing-village and seaport, in the parish of Gamrie, Banffshire, situated 14 miles west of Fraserburgh and 8 east of Banff. It possesses a tolerable harbour for the accommodation of small vessels and fishing-boats.

GARGUNNOCK, a parish in the north of Stirlingshire; bounded on the north by the river Forth, which divides it from Perthshire; on the east by St. Ninians; on the south by Fintry; and on the west by Balfron, a small detached part of Perthshire and Kippen. In figure it approaches the rectangle; but on the north-west extremity it considerably expands,—at the south-west extremity it has its angle much rounded off,—and along its northern boundary it follows the remarkable and characteristic sinuosities of the Forth. In extreme length, from a link in the Forth at Nether Kerse on the north to the point where Burnfoot-burn leaves it on the south, it measures 5¾ miles; and in extreme breadth—at its north and broader end—from an angle near Redhall on the east to Glenterran mill on the west, it measures 4 miles. The surface is naturally distributed into compact districts of moorland, dry field, and carse. The moorland, comprising rather more than one-third of the entire area, is part of the hilly range which extends from Stirling to Dumbarton, and, down to about half-a-century ago, was esteemed of no value except for its turf, and abandoned to sterility and solitude, with only two miserable huts or shielings to shelter human beings among its wastes. But it was almost suddenly discovered to be improveable as a prime sheep-walk, and has passed through a series of georgic operations which have wholly changed its aspect and made it a moor only in name. From its various uplands and northern slopes, magnificent views are obtained of the luxuriant carse-lands below studded with mansions and fretted over with demesnes, of the singular scenes spread over the moss of Kincardine by the noted improvements of Mr. Drummond, of the foldings and windings of the Forth as far as the eye can reach along its level but luxurious bed, and of the range of varied and blue mountain-land which wends round the distant horizon. Several rills, flowing from different parts of the moor, and concentrating their waters into brooks, fall over craggy precipices, and form cascades which, after heavy rains, are seen and heard at a great distance. A fine view of the slope of the uplands, gemmed with the tinted froth and spray of the cascades, is obtained at the west end of the village of Gargunnock. The dry field district slopes gently from the moorland to the carse, and is carpeted with a light sandy soil which quickly absorbs rain. Till toward the end of last century, the dry fields, for the most part, lay waste and wild, overrun with furze and broom, with scarcely a tree to break the dull uniformity of their surface. But headed by the proprietor of the estate of Boquhan, and stimulated by his energetic and skilful example, all the heritors united or rather vied in such efforts of draining, ditching, hedging, planting, and other improving operations, as speedily achieved a complete and delightful change of both their aspect and their character. About a mile to the eastward of Leckie, where the road from Stirling to Dumbarton passes over a rising ground, the dry fields spread out before the spectator in a sheet of rich green beauty. The tufted hill-slopes on the back-ground,—the glens coming down in dresses of copsewood and of regular plantation,—the village, the church and manse,—the chimney-tops of Gargunnock house, just discerned above the wood,—the well-dressed fields, some for pasture, and others for various sorts of cropping, and all enclosed with dikes and hedges in excellent repair,—form altogether a very fine landscape. The carse-lands form a level stripe along the Forth, and are believed to have all been originally under water; and they have exhibited, in various places, beds of shells such as those which are now in the frith of Forth. In later times they seem to have been covered with part of what has been called the Caledonian forest; and, at all events, they afforded refuge, when the Romans were in the neighbourhood, to the fugitive natives, and occasioned the invaders no little trouble in denuding them of large trees. After the forest was cut down, part of them—like the whole of those of Blair-Drummond on which the celebrated improvements were made—seem to have become moss; and toward the close of last century, about two acres on the property of Boquhan remained in the mossy condition. Less than a century ago, they lay almost in a state of nature, unprofitable to the landlord, and repulsive to the agricultural operator: bad roads, the want of enclosures, the stiffness of the soil, and ignorance of that species of farming which was suitable to the district, seemed to place insurmountable obstacles in the way of improvement. But long before the 18th century closed, the lands assumed an appearance quite surprising to any one imperfectly acquainted with the results of skilful experiments in husbandry; and now they everywhere bear aloft those luxuriant crops of prime grain for which the carses of Scotland, particularly those of the Forth and the Tay, are famous. The glen of Boquhan, as seen from a road along its east side, exhibits, on a limited scale, a most romantic view; and as seen from the bottom, at and near the field of Oldhall, displays, says a writer who describes it, "a scene perfectly wild, as though nature were in ruins." Gargunnock house mingles the refined and ornamental architecture of modern times with the massive masonry of the age of intestine feuds; presenting a fine front of recent construction in combination with an east wing of considerable antiquity, in which there is a sort of tower, originally fortified by a high wall and strong gate. On a spot still pointed out on the bank of the Forth, stood 'the Peel of Gargownno,' or Gargunnock, which Sir William Wallace, with a few followers, took by stratagem from an English party stationed there to watch the passage of the Frew in its vicinity; and about ¼ of a mile westward are the remains of the bridge of Offers by which Wallace crossed the Forth, on his way to the moss of Kincardine. A little south of the village of Gargunnock is an artificial conical mound called the Kier-hill, around which are traces of a circular ditch and rampart, and which, whatever was the date of its origin, seems to have been the camp or post of Wallace on the night of his exploit at the peel. A great quantity of human

bones, and some pieces of brass armour and points of spears, were dug up 50 or 60 years ago on the lands of Boquhan,—the relics probably of the battle of Ballochleam, which was fought on the adjacent fields. The turnpike-road from Stirling to Dumbarton runs right across the parish, over 3½ miles, in a direction due west, and at an average distance of 1¼ or 1½ mile from the Forth. On this road, 1½ mile from the eastern boundary, stands the neat village of Gargunnock, with the parish-church, pleasantly situated on the side of a rising ground, and adorned with little gardens. A 'Gargunnock Farmer's club' was instituted by General F. Campbell in 1796, and enriched, in 1807, by a bequest from him of £500; and it extends its benefits to 11 parishes, including those of Stirling and St. Ninians, and three in Perthshire. Population of the parish, in 1801, 954; in 1831, 1,006. Houses 165. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,811.—Gargunnock is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Sir F. Walker Drummond. Stipend £155 1s. 9d.; glebe £15 10s. Unappropriated teinds £129 10s. 2d. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3½d., with £11 fees and £2 2s. other emoluments. The parish-school is attended by a maximum of 41 scholars, and two unendowed schools by a maximum of 95.

GARIOCH, an inland district of Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north-east and east by Formartin; on the south and west by Marr; and on the west and north-west by Strathbogie. It contains 150 square miles and 15 parishes. On account of its fertility it used to be called the Granary of Aberdeenshire. The surface is rather mountainous and cold—the district being at all events bounded on every side by a range of hills, beginning near Old Meldrum, and extending westward about 20 miles; —but the valleys are warm and well-sheltered, and from the salubrity of the air, it has long been famed as a summer-resort for the valetudinarian. This district gives name to the presbytery holding its seat at CHAPEL-OF-GARIOCH: which see. The Inverury canal, described under article ABERDEEN, has brought this district into more convenient and ready intercourse with the coast. Population, in 1811, 12,522; in 1831, 15,787. Houses, in 1831, 3,143.

GARLETON HILLS, a ridge of hills of inconsiderable height, but somewhat conspicuous appearance, in East-Lothian. They rise in the western extremity of the parish of Haddington, between the town and the frith of Forth, and continue their elevation for a few miles eastward. To a spectator from Edinburgh, they close up the view of the delightful vale of Haddingtonshire. Down their southern declivity run a few belts of regular plantation. On one of their principal summits stands a monument to the memory of John, Earl of Hopetoun. The Garleton hills are of the porphyry series. The stone, as it occurs here, has in general a basis of a largely foliated clinkstone, enclosing crystals of felspar. In the line of the ridge, at the Abbey toll, about a mile to the eastward of Haddington, there occurs a large bed of felspar tufa.

GARLIESTON, a small town and sea-port in the parish of Sorbie, on the east coast of Wigtonshire. The main body of it bends in the form of a crescent round the head of the bay of Garlieston. The houses are built of whinstone, and have a neat, substantial, and cheerful appearance. The town was founded by John, 7th Earl of Galloway, when Lord Garlies, and in ten years had an accession of 34 houses. Skirting it on the south are the fine plantations of the Galloway demesne, overlooked at ¾ of a mile's distance by the fine form of GALLOWAY HOUSE: which see. From nearly the date of its origin, the town has had a rope and sail manufactory, which employs about ten hands, and sends its produce chiefly to sea, and partly to inland markets. Ship-building is, to a small extent, carried on; one vessel, on the average, being built in the year. Fishing has for several years been a busy but somewhat doubtful employment: but the town derives its chief, if not even its whole importance, from its bay and its harbour. From the headland of EAGERNESS—which see—Garlieston bay runs westward into the land about 1½ mile; but from the opposite headland, which is very near the town, it extends not much more than half-a-mile; and it is about half-a-mile of average length. A considerable stripe at the head is dry at low water. The small streams, Broughton and Pontinburn—one of them coming down from DOWALTON LOCH, which see—empty themselves into the bay; and just before doing so, are spanned by convenient bridges. The bed of the bay is a deep soft clay, on which vessels lie in the greatest safety, and have the best anchorage. The shore is sandy and flat; but at Eagerness point it is rocky though not high, and on the north, is overlooked by some rising grounds. The bay opens out on the Irish sea in the same direction as the gulf called Wigton bay, pointing right forward to the centre of the channel between the Isle of Man and the coast of England; but it forms in reality a small wing or indentation of Wigton bay, and, along with Fleet bay on the opposite shore, serves to expand Wigton bay from an average width of 4½ miles, to a subsequent average width of 9 or 10. The water is of a bright green colour, remarkably pellucid; and is from twenty to thirty feet deep. The tide flows direct out from Wigton bay six hours, and takes the same time to return; but in Garlieston bay it flows five hours from the south and ebbs seven. Vessels, in a fair wind, go hence to Whitehaven in four hours, to the Isle of Man in three, to Liverpool in twenty-four, to Dublin in twenty-four, and to Greenock in thirty. The bay is admirably adapted to accommodate, in particular, the trade between Dublin and Whitehaven, to which one tide is of great consequence; and, in general, all the trade of the West of England from Carlisle to Liverpool, of the east coast of Ireland and the Isle of Man, and of the west coast of Scotland to England and Wales. The harbour, naturally good, was, several years ago, greatly improved and somewhat enlarged, and now contains berth-room for thirty vessels. At high tides its depth of water is about 18 or 20 feet. Belonging to the port are 15 vessels; only four of which, however, carry so much as 100 tons. Nearly the whole exports consist of fish and agricultural produce; the chief import is coal from Cumberland. Population, in 1792, about 450; in 1840, about 600. Garlieston is the site of an Independent chapel, whose minister has about £60 of stipend; and of a school which has long been celebrated for the tuition it affords in navigation and practical mathematics.

GARMOUTH, or GARMACH, a village, and burgh-of-barony, in the parish of Speymouth, county of Moray; 4 miles north of Fochabers; at the mouth of the river Spey, which here forms a good harbour. The immense quantities of wood annually floated down the Spey, from the forests of Strathspey and Badenoch, have rendered Garmouth a place of some consequence. A great many vessels have been built here, entirely of native timber, and altogether this is a place of considerable trade. It has also the advantage of a valuable salmon-fishery in the Spey. The town is chiefly of modern growth, and is neatly laid out in regular streets, though some of the houses are by no means of a first-rate order:

indeed some years ago most of them were built of clay. The Duke of Richmond is superior. Population, in 1821, about 600; in 1831, 750.

GARNKIRK AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—This was the first railway formed in Scotland for the purpose of conveying both goods and passengers by locomotive engine power; and it especially deserves notice on account of the important changes and improvements it has aided in effecting, on the valuable but previously almost inaccessible district of country near its eastern termination; besides the benefit it conferred on Glasgow, by raising a keen competition, both in the mode of conveyance, and in the source of supply of coal to the city, and the consequent reduction of price of that indispensable article. The act of parliament incorporating the company of proprietors, and authorizing the formation of the railway, was passed in 1826, the line having been then planned to start from the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway—at that time in the course of formation—at a point near to Red Bedlay in the parish of Calder. This starting point was, however, altered in consequence of the unfavourable gradients it involved, and also as being too far north of the great mineral fields. A second act was obtained in 1827, to enable the proprietors to alter the line to its present course. Two subsequent acts have been granted to the company, relating chiefly to matters of finance—one in 1830, and the other in 1838. The railway commences at, or runs into the Monkland and Kirkintilloch line, on the estate of Gartsherrie, parish of Old Monkland, belonging to Mr Colt, the principal part of the minerals in which estate are held in lease by Messrs. William Baird & Co., whose very extensive and well-arranged iron-works are erected upon a feu on this estate. From Old Monkland, which is both rich in soil and in minerals, where intersected by the railway, it enters Calder parish, near to Kingshill. The fire-brick manufactory at Heathfield, the property of Dr. Jeffray of Glasgow college, of which Mr. Ferguson is tenant, and another work of the same kind, though of greater extent, upon the estate of Mr. Sprot of Garnkirk, are touched upon by the line.* There is also a large railway traffic in line from this estate. The land in this district is generally damp and stiff, excepting the reclaimed parts of the mosses, belonging to the two proprietors last named. The next parish intersected, is the Barony of Glasgow, commencing at the estates of Robroyston and Milton. Here the ground is of superior quality. The remainder of the railway, including the chief part of the depot, the engine-house, the work-shops, and the office, are situated in the Inner High Church parish of Glasgow, near to the stupendous chemical works of Messrs. Tennant of St. Rollox. A branch from the depot reaches the Forth and Clyde junction canal, into the vessels on which goods can be easily loaded from the railway waggons. The length of the railway is 8¼ miles of double line. Taking the railways with which the Garnkirk line communicates, viz. the Monkland and Kirkintilloch, formed prior to it,—and the Ballochney, the Wishaw and Coltness, and the Slamannan, subsequently made,—an extent of railway communication of about 50 miles is opened up to Glasgow, and prolongations are yearly forming, and still further developing the agricultural and mineral resources of an immense extent of country, in the shires of Lanark, Stirling, and Linlithgow. The execution of this line was attended with some very extensive and difficult operations in cutting and embanking. The greatest cutting is to the east of Provan mill, 3 miles from Glasgow. It is in some parts 42 feet deep, and is a mile in length. One part of it consisted of very hard and tough material, while the other was an almost fluid moss. The excavations in the latter were repeatedly filled up by the closing in of the moss, which being as often removed, the sides of the cutting became so much depressed to a considerable distance from the line of railway, that it now appears more like a natural valley through the moss than an artificial cutting. The largest embankment is at Germiston, a mile east of Glasgow. It was till lately the largest work of the kind in the kingdom. The length of this bank is three quarters of a mile; the height for a considerable way upwards of 40 feet, and the breadth at the top 30 feet. There are two substantial and handsome bridges over the railway at Provan mill and at Gartcosh. Near the latter place, there is also a flat cast-iron bridge for the railway over the public road. There are also several substantial stone viaducts and aqueducts passing under the different embankments. There are no tunnels.

The gradients consist of an ascent of 37 feet per mile, or 1 in 142 for two-and-a-half miles, and the rest of the line is level with the summit level of the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway. The guage, or width between the rails, is 4½ feet, being an inch less than that of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, which was executed a short time previous to this line, and its plan generally followed. The original estimate for this railway was £50,000; the actual cost of the railway and its contingencies was about £80,000; and the whole expense of the stock of the company, including the railway, with additions and improvements, and the depots, buildings, and machinery, is about £140,000. The shareholders amount to nearly 100.

The railway was fully opened for traffic on 27th September, 1831; and being the first undertaking of the kind at Glasgow, the ceremony of opening formed a grand public spectacle, and was regarded as a matter of great importance and interest. This railway affords a remarkable instance of the effect of such improvements in creating business. In the original estimate of revenue, the expected yearly proceeds from minerals and other traffic, excluding passengers, was £4,360; and the result in each of the first two years, (1832 and 1833,) did not much exceed that sum; but it gradually and steadily increased, and is now more than £12,000. And, with regard to the conveyance of passengers, the original estimate of revenue was £500; yet the very first year yielded upwards of £1,700; and in the last year, 1840, the sum drawn for passengers' fares was above £3,700. The total original estimate of gross revenue was £4,800 per annum; the actual result, in 1840, is above £15,700. The original estimate of the current expense is also curious when compared with the results. The estimate was £660 per annum; the reality is above £7,000. This undertaking pays its proprietors a profit of 6 per cent. at present; and its prospects are rapidly improving. The following table will show the amount of traffic from its commencement to the end of 1840:—

* The Garnkirk fire-clay has, as appears from the following analysis by Professor Thomson, been found superior to the celebrated Stourbridge clay:—

| | *Stourbridge clay.* | *Garnkirk clay.* |
|---|---|---|
| Silica | 72.516 | 53.4 |
| Alumina | 20.264 | 43.6 |
| Lime | 0.891 | 0.6 |
| Peroxide of Iron | 3.308 | 1.8 |
| Protoxide of Manganese | 1.488 | 0.6 |
| Phosphate of Lime | 1.533 | — |
| | 100.000 | 100.0 |

From different experiments, the Garnkirk clay has been found to stand a much higher heat than any hitherto known in this country. The colour resembles light stone.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

Of the Garnkirk and Glasgow Railway Traffic and Revenue, for the Nine years preceding 1st January, 1841:—

| Years. | No. of Tons. | Revenue, exclusive of Passengers' Fares. | No. of Passengers. | Revenue from Passengers. | Gross Revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1832 | 114,144 | £4,758 | 62,695 | £1,717 | £6,476 |
| 1833 | 112,471 | 4,794 | 96,003 | 2,440 | 7,234 |
| 1834 | 132,657 | 5,428 | 117,743 | 2,985 | 8,413 |
| 1835 | 143,520 | 5,872 | 136,724 | 3,438 | 9,311 |
| 1836 | 137,867 | 6,473 | 145,703 | 3,850 | 10,324 |
| 1837 | 146,851 | 8,036 | 119,490 | 3,803 | 11,839 |
| 1838 | 181,615 | 9,523 | 126,810 | 4,119 | 13,643 |
| 1839 | 206,275 | 10,065 | 97,746 | 3,397 | 13,462 |
| 1840 | 254,010 | 12,001 | 116,187 | 3,712 | 15,713 |

Six locomotive engines are maintained by the company in working order; and nearly 20 coaches for passengers, and several hundreds of waggons are also in use upon the line. The engines and trains for goods run at various hours daily, the number of trips varying according to the trade. There are always two heavy goods engines at work, and sometimes three. These can draw a gross load on the level of from 200 to 300 tons, at a rate of speed of 8 miles an hour. The regular load is from 120 to 160 tons. The passenger trains run twelve times daily. Eight of these are between Glasgow, Coatbridge, and Airdrie, by the company's own trains; and four are by the Slamannan railway company's trains, which ply on this and the intervening railways between Glasgow and the Edinburgh Union canal. The rates levied by the Garnkirk and Glasgow company are less than one penny per mile for passengers. For coal, one penny per ton per mile; and for haulage by the engines, one penny per ton per mile. For grain, manufactured goods, and certain other articles, higher rates of tonnage are charged, but not exceeding on the average twopence per ton per mile.

GARREL. See GARVALD, Dumfries-shire.

GARNOCK (The), a small river in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It rises at the foot of a very high hill in the moor called the Misty-law, at the boundary between Cunningham, or the parish of Kilbirnie, and Renfrewshire. During 5 miles it flows south-eastward; and then, during 2½ miles it flows due south; intersecting, over nearly the whole distance, the parish of Kilbirnie, and, at the middle point of its southerly course, sweeping past Kilbirnie village. Having now entered the parish of Dalry, it flows 3½ miles, including two considerable sinuosities, in a south-westerly direction; and it then resumes its southerly course, and flows 8 or 9 miles through the parish of Kilwinning and between the parishes of Irvine on the east, and Stevenston on the west, to the sea at Irvine harbour, contributing with Irvine water to form the small estuary above Irvine mouth, and performing some remarkably frolicsome and serpentine evolutions before debouching from the plain. Immediately after its origin, it runs clear, dimpling, and beautiful down the hills; and, before reaching Kilbirnie village, tumbles noisily over a rocky and declivitous bed of porphyry, forming a wild and lonely cataract, known as 'the Spout of Garnock.' In Dalry parish, it moves slowly, with an average breadth of 60 feet, through a fertile plain, upon a gravelly bed; and receives on its right bank the important tributes of the Rye and the Gaaf. Further on, it is joined on the left by Dusk water; and thence to the sea, it flows through a level and richly wooded country, sweeping past the town of Kilwinning, and making a confluence with the opulent stream of Lugton water. During all the lower part of its course, it, on the one hand, enriches the district with an abundant supply of salmon and various kinds of trouts, and, on the other, menaces it with an occasional devastating freshet. On the 19th of September, 1790, this river—though always subject to overflows—rose 4 feet higher than it was known ever to have done before; and prostrated and destroyed the standing corn in many fields, and careered away to the sea with heavy freights of crops which had been cut. Its entire length of course is about 20 miles.

GARROCH-HEAD, a headland on the south point of Bute, consisting of a collection of steep and narrow ridges, running parallel to each other, and separated by deep and solitary valleys: the whole being divided from the main land by a low, marshy, sandy flat.

GARRY (Loch), a small lake in that wild and mountainous region in the north-western part of Perthshire, which borders upon Badenoch, and forms a portion of what is called the Forest of Athole. It is situated about 10 or 12 miles north-west of the inn of Dalnacardoch, and between it and the lonely Loch-Ericht. A number of small mountain-streams flow into it, among which a rivulet that issues from the base of Benvoirlich, and the Shallain water are the largest. It discharges its waters, at its north-eastern extremity, by the river Garry, which, after pursuing a south-easterly direction for some miles, falls into the Tummel, near the pass of Killiecrankie. Surrounded on all sides by lofty, rugged mountains, with scarce an opening outwards, but what has been worn by the course of some mountain-torrent, or by the river, few more lonely or deserted scenes can be conceived than Loch-Garry. No signs of life are here to be met with, excepting sometimes a flock of sheep, or a herd of cattle, or, at rare intervals, a solitary shepherd and his dog. No trees wave their graceful branches around this wild lake; nor is there much appearance of vegetation on the mountains, for their huge slopes, bared of soil by the winter's storms, present little else to the view than great masses of naked rock. In a few places, a small portion of level ground may be descried on its shores; but for the greater part of its extent the mountains descend sheer down to the water, with scarcely a perceptible footing at their base. On the banks of the Shallain, near its entrance into the lake, a number of little knolls are seen, which have much the appearance of artificial tumuli erected over the remains of long-forgotten warriors.

GARRY (Loch), a beautiful mountain-lake in Inverness-shire, about 7 miles in length, occupying the lowest part of Glengarry. It discharges its waters by the Garry into Loch-Oich.

GARRY (The), a river giving name to Glengarry, in the district of Athole, Perthshire. Like most of the Perthshire streams it has a lake bearing its own name, [see preceding article,] and is popularly said to have thence its origin. Its real headwater, however, rises on the side of Manbane mountain on the northern boundary-line of the parish of Fortingal, and flows through the parish, first 3¾ miles southward, next 2½ miles eastward, and next ¾ of-a-mile northward, receiving, on both banks, considerable tributary torrents from the ravines and gorges of the wild mountain-region through which it has its course. On the boundary between Fortingal and Blair-Athole it expands into Loch-Garry, and is identified for 3 miles northward with that lake. At the point of its efflux from the farther end, it receives from the north-west the tribute of Auld-Corry-Roan, which had flowed 5 miles from the north-west extremity of Blair-Athole, and, making a sudden bend, directs its course towards the south-east. Nearly 5 miles lower down it receives, on its left bank, the large tribute of Edendon water, which had flowed 9½ miles from the northern boundary of Perthshire. A little way farther on it sweeps past the stage-inn of Dalnacardoch; and 2¾ miles below the influx of

Edendon water it receives from the north the tribute of Ender water, a stream of 7 miles in length of course: see ENDER. Two miles onward, while still flowing in a mountainous region, it begins to be adorned with wooded banks, to riot in a profusion of cataracts and cascades, and to wear an aspect of mingled wildness and beauty. Four miles below its confluence with the Ender it is joined, on its right bank, by the FEACHORY, [which see,] and a mile farther on it receives, on its left bank, the tribute of the romantic BRUAR: which see. Over the last mile it had flowed nearly due east, and it maintains this direction over a farther distance of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, till, sweeping past the demesne and mansion of Blair castle, the church and hamlet of Blair-Athole, it is joined by the bulky and playful waters of the TILT. It now, slowly resuming its south-easterly direction, traces for $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile the boundary-line between Blair-Athole and Dull, traverses for 2 miles a corner of the parish of Moulin, bends southward, and, for 1 mile, divides Moulin from Dull, and then loses its name and its waters in the river Tummel. Its entire length of course is 30 miles. From the point of its leaving Loch-Garry, onward to its termination, it brings down, close on its left bank, the Great Highland road from Inverness to Edinburgh. The Garry is probably one of the most impetuous or rather furious rivers of Scotland; and, when flooded by falls of rain or the melting of snow among the mountains, it comes down with a roaring tumultuousness and a terrific burst of accumulated waters which only the banks of solid rock which resist it can confine within harmless limits. But even, on its rocky or gravelly bed, it tears up heavy fragments, and carries them lightly along in the energy of its Highland prowess; and, in various parts of its course, it forms cascades which, in its gentle moods, are romantic, and in its seasons of swollen wrath, inspire a Lowland spectator with awe.

GARSCUBE, a hamlet $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Glasgow. There is here a very fine freestone quarry, of a warm cream or buff tint. It is within 400 yards of the Forth and Clyde canal, and is extensively used by the Glasgow builders.

GARTLY, a parish in the district of Strathbogie, partly in Aberdeenshire, and partly in Banffshire; bounded on the north by Huntly and Drumblade; on the east by Insch and Kinnethmont; on the south by Rhynie; and on the west by Huntly and Cabrach. It is divided nearly into two equal parts by the water of Bogie: the Banffshire moiety is named the Barony, and the Aberdeenshire the Braes. The form of the parish is an irregular oval, extending about 12 miles in length from east to west, and 6 in breadth from south to north across the middle of the district. Square area about 33 miles. Houses 215. Assessed property in Aberdeenshire £2,820. Population, in 1801, 958; in 1831, 584 in Aberdeenshire, and 543 in Banffshire; total, in 1836, 1,136. The hills, which lie on the borders of the parish, are mostly covered with heath, and afford plenty of grouse, &c., as well as a supply of moss for fuel to the neighbouring parishes, and the town of Huntly. From these hills several brooks run into the Bogie, and the valleys watered by them as well as the lands on the banks of the Bogie, are exceedingly fertile. Agriculture is in an advanced state upon upwards of 4,000 acres under cultivation: the remaining 10,300 acres are in pasture, moor, or moss and wood; but there is rather a defect of the last. The Corskie slate-quarries in this parish are very extensive and valuable, producing on an average 340,000 slates per annum, of three qualities,—first and second blue, and green Several of the glens, however, are exceedingly picturesque,—especially Tillyminnet, a favourite resort of the tourist. The castle of Gartly is an ancient ruin here, in which Queen Mary spent a night on her return from Inverness.—There is no town or village in the parish, which is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend £191 6s. 5d., with glebe valued at £16. Unappropriated teinds £83 18s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary £32 per annum: fees, &c. £26. There are no other permanent schools in the parish.

GARTMORE, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish on the southern verge of Perthshire. The village is situated in the peninsula of the rivers Asendow and Kelty, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile above the point where they unite to form the Forth, in the *quoad civilia* parish of Port-of-Monteith, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from its boundary-line with Stirlingshire. Population, in 1838, 266. The *quoad sacra* parish comprehends the village, and a landward district belonging *quoad civilia* to Port-of-Monteith. Its greatest length is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its greatest breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The church was built in 1790 as a chapel-of-ease, at the cost of £400. Sittings 415. Stipend £70. The minister has a manse. According to an ecclesiastical survey in 1838, the population then consisted of 348 churchmen, and 3 dissenters—in all 351 persons. The parish was erected in 1834.

GARULINGAY, a small island, lying between Barra and South Uist.

GARVALD (THE), a small but interesting stream in the parish of Eskdalemuir, Dumfries-shire. It rises on the boundary-line of the county, between Ettrick-pen and Windfell; pursues a south-easterly course of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, including windings; and then flows, for nearly a mile, to the north of east, and falls into the White Esk, half-a-mile above Johnston. From third to half way on its course, it receives, on its right bank, two tributaries, each of nearly equal bulk to its own volume. Ascending the stream from its mouth, a tourist's attention is arrested by a view of the rockiness of its channel and the romantic character of its banks; but these appearances soon subsiding, he looks abroad on the general landscape, or converses listlessly with his own thoughts. In this mood, he is suddenly aroused to admiration by a foaming cataract of the stream, called Garvald linns, which comes impetuously down, clothed in foam and glittering in spray, over a declivitous, and at intervals, a precipitous channel, pent up between banks of enormous rock which, generally chill and naked, are at intervals covered with the mountain-ash and the wild honeysuckle. In the long course of the cataract, the stream, even when most tumultuous and wayward, constantly surprises and delights by the beautiful variety of its capricious frolics; now forming a crystal and arched cascade over a perpendicular breastwork eight feet deep,—and now sweeping out of view among huge masses of stone,—and then, as if glad to be emancipated from its rocky imprisonment, careering away, in the riotousness of new-found liberty, over the rough slopes of its declivitous path.

GARVALD — popularly pronounced and frequently written GARREL—an ancient but suppressed parish, now incorporated with Kirkmichael, Dumfries-shire. The church was originally a mensal church of the see of Glasgow. But in 1506 Robert Blackadder, the archbishop, assigned it to Glasgow college. At the Reformation, the patronage appears to have belonged to the convent of Red friars at Failford in Ayrshire; and, afterwards, it was vested in the Crown. The subsequent annexation of the parish to Kirkmichael, was vigorously resisted by the parishioners. The church was rebuilt in 1617, but soon after was abandoned. It

ruins, surrounded by its cemetery, may still be seen on a rising ground on the bank of the small stream whence the parish had its name. After Kirkmichael church was appointed as the Sabbath resort of the parishioners, nothing short of the authority of the court-of-session was found competent to enforce such an enlargement of it as afforded them accommodation.—Garvald had its name from a rivulet or brook which, in common with the stream described in the preceding article, and with various other streams running along a rocky channel, was designated from the Scoto-Irish language, *Garv-ald*, or *Garw-ald*, 'a rough rivulet.' The name of the parish is commemorated also in that of two farms called Upper and Nether Garrel, and in that of the principal elevation of the district, called Garrel-craig. From the base of Garrel-craig, situated on the north-eastern verge of the present parish of Kirkmichael, the brook Garrel or Garvald flows southward 5½ miles to the Ae, nearly opposite Trailflat, intersecting over its whole length the quondam parish. Though small in its volume of waters, it contributes largely to beautify the landscape, forming several tiny cascades and cataracts, and in one place falling over a perpendicular rock 18 feet in depth.

GARVALD AND BARA, a united parish in Haddingtonshire, stretching in a somewhat oblong form, from near the centre of the county southward to its boundary with Berwickshire. Though generally oblong, it sends off two projections westward, one at its northern extremity, and another and much larger one at its southern extremity. It is bounded on the north, east, and south-east by Whittinghame; on the south by Berwickshire; on the west by Gifford or Yester; and on the north-west by Morham. Its length is 7¾ miles; and its greatest breadth, 4 miles. The northern division, comprising about one-fourth of the whole area, is arable, well-cultivated, delightfully shaded with plantation, and rich in the agricultural capacities and beauties of the great vale of East Lothian; but the other divisions climb away up the Lammermoor hills, till they gain the highest ridge, and over their whole progress wear the heathy garb, variegated with occasional patches of verdure, which distinguishes that pastoral region. The soil in these two districts of so very opposite character, corresponds with the respective appearances of the surface; being in the one, a deep rich clayey loam, and, in the other, a thin gravel, or a swampish and marshy moss. Three streams come down from the southern heights, and on reaching the plain, debouch westward into Gifford, making a confluence at the point of their exit. A fourth, also rising in the southern uplands, intersects the parish over a great part of its length, and flows past the village of Garvald; and this stream, as to both its nature and its name, is "the rough rivulet," (see preceding article,) whence the parish has its designation. Its course is over a very stony or rocky bed. Yet should we not deem,

> ——— "because it wants the cowslipped knolls,
> The white swans grazing the flower-bordered flood,
> The lily beds which scent the naked soles
> Of pilgrims, with the scallop-shell and rood,
> That it is desolate utterly and rude;
> The brackeny dells, the music of the rills,
> The skipping lambs—e'en the wild solitude—
> The crystal tarn where herons droop their bills,
> The mute unchanging glory of the eternal hills,—
>
> Mute, save for music of the many bees,
> And dead, save for the plover and the snipe,"

belong eminently to this small stream, on whose banks we have oft loitered down many a summer-day. Yet the stream—true to its genealogy in "the land of the fountain and the flood,"—sometimes comes down with such a volume and impetuosity of inundation, to deposit on fields adjoining its channel stones of a great weight and size. In 1755, it rose to so great a height that some of the houses in the village of Garvald had 3 feet depth of water; and the stream rioting over the adjacent country with the expansion of a small estuary, and careering along the central space with the speed of a race-horse, would have certainly swept away the village, had not its impetuosity ploughed up a new channel for the discharging of its superabundant waters. In the vicinity of the village are some quarries of excellent freestone.—The mansion of Hopes is pleasantly situated near the bottom of a glen, overlooked by a finely wooded spur of the Lammermoor hills.—Nunraw, on the eastern verge of the northern division, was anciently, as its name implies, a nunnery, and though modernized into the form of a mansion, bears traces of its original character. —A mile and-a-half south of Nunraw, and close on the eastern boundary, is a circular camp or fortification, crowning the summit of a rising ground.—A mile south of this, and also on the eastern verge, and among the Lammermoors, are the ruins of White castle,—a strength of considerable importance during the age of violence and hostility, as it guarded a pass between the Merse and the Lothians.—On a peninsula formed by the confluence of the brooks at the western boundary, stands the ancient castle of Yester. Sir David Dalrymple relates, in his annals, that "Hugh Gifford de Yester died in 1267, and that in his castle there was a spacious cavern formed by magical art, and called in the country Bo' hall, *i. e.*, Hobgoblin hall." This apartment, which is very spacious, and has an arched roof, is reached by a descent of 24 steps; and though it has stood for so many centuries, and been exposed to the external air for about 100 years, it is still in a state of good preservation. From the floor, another stair of 36 steps leads down to a pit, which communicates with one of the neighbouring rivulets. A great part of the walls superincumbent on the cavernous apartment are still standing. Tradition reports that the castle of Yester was the last fortification in this country which surrendered to General Gray, sent into Scotland by Protector Somerset.—The village of Garvald is pleasantly situated in the plain which forms the northern division of the parish; 5½ miles from Haddington; 8½ from Dunbar; and 22 from Edinburgh. The village of Bara—never more than a hamlet—is now extinct. Population of the parish, in 1801, 749; in 1831, 914. Houses 171. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,038.—This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the Crown and the Marquis of Tweeddale. Stipend £189 6s. 3d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £189 6s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £16 fees. There is a non-parochial school. A convent of Cistertian nuns, established near Haddington during the reign of Malcolm IV., obtained possession of the church of Garvald, with its pertinents, and a carrucate of adjacent land; and they formed a branch community near it, and built a village, which, as well as the protecting convent, was called Nunraw. They acquired also the lands of Slade and Snowdon, comprising jointly almost all the parish; and they kept possession of the whole till the Reformation. But so exposed were the inmates of the Garvald convent to spoliation and oppression, that they obtained leave to protect themselves by a fortalice.—The suppressed parish of Bara was rated in the ancient Taxatio at 25 merks, while the original parish of Garvald was rated at only 15; and it seems, therefore, to have been the more populous of the two. The old church stands, at the site of the extinct village, on the summit of a ridge which slopes south and north. From the beginning of the 14th century till the Re-

formation, the church, with its pertinents, belonged to the monks of Holyrood; in 1633, it was attached to the newly erected bishopric of Edinburgh; and afterwards it passed to the Hays of Yester and Tweeddale.—The two parishes were united in 1702.

GARVIE (The), a considerable river in Ross-shire. It has its source in the neighbourhood of Loch-Broom, on the west coast of the county, and, traversing it in a south-east direction, joins the Conon [see that article], several miles before it falls into the Cromarty frith.

GARVIEMORE, a noted stage on the road from Stirling to Fort-Augustus; 146 miles north of Edinburgh; 13 north of Dalwhinnie; and 18 south of Fort-Augustus.

GARVOCK, a parish in Kincardineshire, bounded on the north-east by Arbuthnot; on the south-east by St. Cyrus and Benholme; on the south-west by Marykirk; and on the north-west by Laurencekirk. It is of an irregular figure, extending from north-east to south-west 7 miles, and from north-west to south-east 4 miles: square area about 8,006 acres. Houses 90. Assessed property £2,466. Population, in 1801, 468; in 1831, 428. The central district of this parish consists of a large basin, or howe, extending to between 3,000 and 4,000 imperial acres, and surrounded by hills or rising grounds on every side, except a narrow pass to the south-east, through the romantic ravine of Finnelden, to which the Lady Finnella is said to have retreated after the murder of Kenneth II. The rest of the parish is gently undulated, and beautiful views are commanded from the eminences, especially from the hill of Garvock, which rises, for more than a mile, in a pretty steep ascent from the Howe of the Mearns. Bervie water, forming the north-eastern boundary, is the principal stream connected with the parish. According to tradition, Garvock was once a hunting-park, belonging to Earl Marischal; and the remains of a dyke which surrounded the parish, and was called the Deer dyke, seem to countenance the tradition. The present wood consists entirely of plantations; wherein, it is said, the wild roe may now again be found. About two-thirds of the parish are cultivated, or capable of improvement, and the peat-mosses, and other high grounds formerly covered with heath, whins, and broom, have been gradually reclaimed, so that the mosses are now nearly exhausted; and the work of invasion and advancement is still in progress. The annual raw produce is valued at upwards of £13,000. Garvock has long had a local repute for the production of butter. The nearest market-town is Montrose, distant 11 miles from the middle district of this parish, but a grain-market is held at Bervie, 6 miles distant. There is no village in this parish.—On the summit of Garvock hill there are two large Druidical cairns or high places, where the fires of their Druidical god, Beil, or Baal, the Sun, were lighted.—It was in this parish, at a place called Brownie's-legs, that, about the year 1420, an impatient, and probably unmeaning, ejaculating aspiration of King James I.,—"Sorrow gin that sheriff were soddan and supped in brie!" was literally and jesuitically responded to, and fulfilled on the body of Melville, laird of Glenbervie, and sheriff of the Mearns, by five savage Highland lairds, with whom the unfortunate man was at enmity, and who actually boiled him in a great cauldron in the forest of Garvock, whither they had decoyed the unsuspecting sheriff to a deer hunt. After the body had for some time boiled or 'sodden' in the cauldron, the ferocious cannibals are said to have helped each himself to a spoonful of the soup or 'brie!'—The parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £177 11s. 9d.; glebe £12. Schoolmaster's salary £31; fees £22. There is a private school in the parish.

GASK, a parish in the centre of the south-east division of Perthshire; bounded on the north by Methven; on the east by Tippermuir and Forteviot; on the south by Dunning and Auchterarder; on the west by Trinity-Gask; and on the north-west by Maderty. Except for its having the north-west corner cut away, it is nearly a parallelogram, measuring 3¾ miles from north to south, and 2½ miles from east to west. Along its southern boundary, in a serpentine course of 3 miles or upwards, runs the Earn, offering the fishy produce of white and yellow trout, perch, pike, eels, and flounders. Except on the west side—where a considerable patch of moss has resisted the reclaiming efforts of the farmers, and continues to supply the parishioners with peat rather than enrich them with grain—the surface spreads away in corn fields and pastures, sheltered and beautified with extensive plantations from the Earn, till, by a gentle rise, it attains about the middle of the parish a slight ridgy elevation, and thence it slopes softly down toward the northern boundary, richly ornamented by considerable groves. Upwards of 1,200 acres are under plantation; and, with the exception of the moss in the south-west corner, all the rest of the area is enclosed and under culture. The soil is partly clayey, and partly a fine loam. Marl occurs in various localities; and freestone and grey slate abound. The only mansion is Gask, the residence of the chief proprietor, situated on the southern slope.—Along the summit of the ridge or highest ground of the parish, runs a Roman causeway, cutting it into two equal parts. The causeway is 20 feet broad, consists of compactly-placed rough stones, and forms a communication between Roman camps in the parishes respectively of Scone and Muthil. Along its side are traceable small Roman stations, fortified with ditches, and each containing a sufficient area for from 12 to 18 or 19 men. One of these stations has from time immemorial been designated the Witch-knowe, and is traditionally reported to have been the scene of the burning of unhappy individuals for the imputed crime of sorcery.—Four roads run through the parish from east to west, and one intersects it from north to south. Near the centre, a little north of the line of the Roman causeway, stands the village of Clathey, with a population of nearly 100. Population of the parish, in 1801, 601; in 1831, 428. Houses 89. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,254.—Gask is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £155 4s. 7d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £93 6s. 11d. Sittings in the parish-church nearly 400. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d. with fees.

GASKIER. See Gaaskier.

GATEHOUSE-OF-FLEET, a small town, chiefly in the parish of Girthon, and partly in the parish of Anwoth, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on the river Fleet, 1½ mile above the head of Fleet-bay, 7 miles from Kirkcudbright, 50 from Port-Patrick, 33 from Dumfries, and 105 from Edinburgh. The scenery around it is magnificent. Spread out from the river is an opulent, beautifully carpeted, and romantic vale; rising up on three sides, are congeries of hills variously clad with heath and verdure, or cincture and crowned with plantation, and climbing away in the distance till they raise bald and frowning summits to the sky, and look down upon the lowland with the savage aspect of defiance to cultivation; and, on the south-west, through a broad and softened

cleft in the mountain-screen, the pellucid bosom of Fleet-bay glitters in the reflected rays of the sun, or exults beneath a gorgeous drapery of clouds. Nor does the situation contribute less to health, and to the purposes of traffic and manufacture, than to the soothing of the imagination and the tutoring of taste. Yet, though lying on a navigable river near its influx to the sea, and though traversed by everything passing along the great thoroughfare between Dumfries and Port-Patrick, and, though exerting a command as to facilities of intercommunication over an extensive range of country, and though confessed to be a position of paramount advantageousness by being made the scene of a considerable fortnightly market, it possessed, about a century ago, only a single house, or, as a village, was still to be called into existence. Gatehouse was then nothing more than "a house" at "the gate" of the avenue leading up to the mansion of Mr. Murray of Broughton, the proprietor of the soil. But when, in consequence of that gentleman offering very advantageous terms of feu, and exhibiting well-digested plans for drawing an influx of prosperity, the village was fairly commenced, it made, for a series of years, very rapid progress toward importance, and even gave promise of becoming an influential seat of manufacture. So early as about 1790, it had three factories, and a considerable number of detached or private mules and jennies for spinning cotton, a fair proportion of handlooms for cotton-weaving, a brass-foundery, a tannery, and workshops for nearly every class of artisans; and, though possessing a population of only about 1,200, it had so diffused the spirit of manufacture and enterprise among the rural inhabitants of an extensive circumjacent region, as to hold many of them in a state of subserviency to its aims of social achievement. Improvements were made to facilitate the navigation of the Fleet to the sea; a canal or aqueduct was cut from a lake several miles distant to bring down a sufficient waterpower for the driving of the factories; a public library, a mason-lodge, and various other institutions or associations indicated transition to something resembling burghal life; and appearances, in general, seemed to menace the Glasgow of the west with the energetic rivalry of a Glasgow of the south. But Gatehouse—like many a dashing upstart in trade—was unable, at the day of reckoning, to withdraw all the bills of promise it had endorsed; and, from the date we have mentioned, up to 1840, it has made such slow progress as to count now little if any more than 2,000 inhabitants, and, with the exception of the recent erection of a large factory, has not apparently been distinguished by a single event in keeping with the facts of its early history.—Gatehouse, as to the aspect of its streets, the neatness and beauty of its buildings, and the entire grouping of its burghal landscape, is decidedly the most handsome town or village in Galloway, and is equalled by very few in Scotland. The larger part of it on the left bank of the Fleet, has, as to its main body, the form of a regular parallelogram, a sort of miniature imitation of the original New town of Edinburgh. The street which stands on the highway between Dumfries and Port-Patrick, and forms the principal thoroughfare, is particularly neat and uniform. Most of the houses of the town are two stories high, and covered with slates. A handsome stone-bridge spans the Fleet, and connects the Girthon district with its Anwoth suburb. A neat parish-church, built in 1817, and containing 714 sittings, adorns the parallelogram. A canal, cut in a straight line along the river, at an expenditure of £3,000, by Mr. Murray, supersedes some defects in the natural navigable capacities of the Fleet. But the river itself is stemmed by the tide up to the town, and brings up on its bosom vessels of 60 tons burden. The exports are principally grain, and the imports coals and lime. The town has now, in addition to its earlier acquisitions, a branch banking office; a public news-room; a soap-work; a brewery; a second tannery; several friendly societies; a small Independent chapel; a fortnightly burgh-court for the recovery of small debts; a fortnightly justice-of-peace court; a weekly town-market on Saturday; a weekly cattle-market, in November and December, on Friday; and a fair on the first Monday of June, Old Style.—Gatehouse was erected into a burgh-of-barony by a royal charter, dated 30th June, 1795.—Its magistracy and council consist of a provost, two bailies, and four councillors, annually elected by the resident feuars or proprietors of houses within the burgh. There is also a town-clerk, who is annually elected in like manner. There are no other office-bearers.—The jurisdiction exercised by the magistrates is chiefly confined to civil causes; and the average number of cases since 1820 does not exceed 20 per annum. The magistrates also take cognizance of the smaller police offences, and punish offenders by fines, which are wholly appropriated towards remunerating the officer for his trouble.—The burgh has no property, debts, or revenue,—and, of course, no accounts, annual or otherwise.—There are no local taxes; nor have the magistrates and council power to impose assessments of any kind.

GATESIDE, a modern village in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire, on the left bank of the Levern, 4 miles south-east of Paisley. Population of Gateside and an adjacent place called Chapel, in 1811, 394; in 1835–6, as given in the New Statistical Account, 748.

GATESIDE, a small village in the parish of Wamphray, Dumfries-shire. It stands near the left bank of the river Annan, on the mail-road between Glasgow and Carlisle. Though containing a population of only about 90, it has a Relief meeting-house, built about the year 1790.

GATTONSIDE, a beautifully situated village in the vale of the Tweed, on the left bank of the river, about a mile north of the town of Melrose, Roxburghshire. Seen from a distance, it seems a little town luxuriating in an isolated grove, in the centre of one of the most brilliant landscapes in Scotland. But when entered, it is an aspersion of trees, and detached houses, and patches of luxuriant orchard-ground, sprinkled in such capricious confusion on the plain, that the idea of a village—in the modern and methodical sense of the word—cannot easily be associated with the spot. In all respects, the place is incomparably more attractive as seen from without, than as seen from within. Gattonside is celebrated for its orchards; and sends more fruit to market than any other place in the vale of Tweed, or perhaps any place of its size in Scotland. Population, 300.

GAUIR (The), or Gauer, or Gamhair, a river of Argyleshire and Perthshire. It rises in the deer forest of the Marquis of Breadalbane, some miles east of Loch-Etive in Argyleshire, and in general pursues an easterly direction. Receiving, in the early part of its course, numerous tributary torrents from among the mountains, it soon becomes a considerable stream, and spreads itself out at intervals into romantic lochlets or lakes, and, among others, the isleted and sylvan-studded Loch-Batha. After a course of about 12 miles, it expands into the large and beautiful lake, Loch-Lydoch [which see], and, while lost in it, is carried out of Argyleshire into Perthshire. Issuing from the east side of that lake, ¾ of a mile from its north-eastern termination, it flows 5¾ miles due east to Loch-Rannoch [which see], en-

ters it by two channels enclosing a fine verdant islet, and there loses its waters and its name. Near the central part of its course, between Loch-Lydoch and its embouchure, it expands, during a season of rain, into a temporary lake of several miles in circumference, called Loch-Eathach; but, when its waters become diminished, it retires within river-limits, and lets the bed of the lake wear the character of a meadow. Like most of the streams in the region to which it belongs, it has cascades and cataracts; and when tumbling over these in the swollen waters of several days' rain, it sends away hoarse sounds through the mountain-wilderness, which are heard at some miles' distance.

GAVIN, a small island on the coast of Argyleshire.

GAVINTON, a modern village in the eastern division of the parish of Langton, Berwickshire. It stands on the road between Dunse and Greenlaw, 1½ mile from the former, and 5½ miles from the latter. Its predecessor, the ancient village of Langton, standing in the way of some improvements projected by Mr. Gavin the proprietor, Gavinton was built in 1760, and, on terms advantageous to the inhabitants, offered to them as a substitute. At its west end stands the parish-church. The village of Langton stood ¾ of a mile to the west. Population of Gavinton, 250.

GEORGE (Fort), a strong and regular fortress, in the parish of Ardersier, in Inverness-shire; 12 miles north of Inverness; 8 west of Nairn; and 165 from Edinburgh. It is situated on a peninsula running into the Moray frith, and completely commanding the entrance of the harbour of Inverness. Government once proposed to build a fort at Inverness, at a place called the Citadel, or Cromwell's fort; but the magistrates of Inverness demanded such a price for the ground, that the Duke of Cumberland was offended, and having ordered an inspection of the ground upon which Fort-George now stands, the engineers reported that it would answer equally well with that of Inverness. Accordingly, Government purchased the ground, and a large farm in the neighbourhood of it, from Campbell of Calder; and the works were commenced in 1747, under the direction of General Skinner. The estimate given in was £120,000; but it is said to have cost upwards of £160,000. It is a regular fortification, and covers 10 Scots acres. It commands a fine view of the Moray frith, which expands beyond the fort, and is bounded by lofty hills; and this prospect is terminated by the picturesque town of Inverness, with huge mountains rising on both sides of it.

GEORGETOWN, a locality at the west end of Loch Rannoch, in the parish of Fortingal, Perthshire, where formerly there were military barracks.

GIFFORD (The),—called also the Hope, the Bolton, and the Coalston—a beautiful rivulet in Haddingtonshire. It rises immediately beneath the highest ridge of the Lammermoor hills, at the southern boundary of the parish of Garvald; and, under the name of the Hope, runs first north-eastward, and then northward, 5½ miles near the western verge of Garvald parish. It now receives two considerable tributaries, one on each bank, and for 2 miles northwestward intersects the parish of Yester, passing, in its course, the beautiful village of Gifford. For nearly half-a-mile further it divides Yester from Haddington, and then receives a considerable tributary from the south, assumes the name of the Bolton, flows past the village of that name, and for 1¼ mile north-westward, 1½ mile northward, and ¼ a mile westward, divides Haddington from Bolton. About a furlong farther on, it falls into the Tyne 1⅛ mile above the town of Haddington. Its entire course is about 12 miles. Over the greater part of its course, it flows between delightfully sylvan banks; and, in various stages of its progress, it meanders and luxuriates among pleasure-grounds, the beautiful demesnes of six mansions,—Yester, Eaglescairnie, Dalgourie, Bolton, Coalston, and Lennoxlove. Its waters abound in trout.

GIFFORD, a beautiful village in the northern part of the parish of Yester, Haddingtonshire; and also the name by which that parish is popularly, though not legally, known: See Yester. The village is delightfully situated on the right bank of the rivulet described in the preceding article, in the centre of a well-wooded and picturesque strath, 400 feet above the level of the sea, and environed, at a mile-and-a-half distance, by an amphitheatre of ridgy, arable, well-cultivated heights. Its distance from Haddington is 4 miles, from Tranent 9, and from Edinburgh 19. It consists principally of two streets of unequal length, composed of well-built houses, generally two stories high, and of neat appearance. One of the streets commences within the long and beautiful avenue leading up to Yester-house, and runs north-westward till it is closed up by the parish school-house and its surmounting spire. The second street runs parallel to the former, and is terminated by the parish-church. In the vicinity are brickworks, a saw-mill, and a woollen manufactory and bleachfield. A body of about 20 weavers, who once carried on a small trade in this village, have dwindled away in number to 2 or 3. Most of the inhabitants hold in feu or fief of the Marquis of Tweeddale; and they meet biennally to choose 2 bailies and 5 councillors to manage the public affairs of the village. Besides the parochial school, there are two unendowed schools. Annual fairs are held on the last Tuesday of March, the 3d Tuesday of June, and the 1st Tuesday of October; and they are of considerable importance, and draw purchasers from a distance. At one of them the agricultural society of East Lothian holds a meeting for directing and encouraging improvements in the breed of sheep. A weekly hiring-market is held on Monday mornings during harvest for bringing shearers within the range of employment.—The village, though of later date than the close of Charles I.'s reign, derives its name from the ancient family of Gifford, whose ancestors came from England and obtained extensive estates in Mid-Lothian during the reign of David I. Hugh de Gifford, the younger, rose to distinction under William the Lion, and was rewarded by him with the lands of Yester. In the 15th century, through a failure of male heirs, a daughter of the family carried the property of the Giffords, by matrimonial alliance, into the family of Hay of Borthwick. In 1488, the proprietors obtained the title of Lords Hay of Yester; in 1646, they were created Earls of Tweeddale; and, in 1694, they were raised to the dignity of Marquises of Tweeddale.—Gifford contests with Gifford-gate, a small street in the Nungate, one of the suburbs of Haddington, the honour of having been the birth-place of John Knox. Modern writers and private debaters have expended much labour in advocating the conflicting claims of the two localities. Dr. M'Crie, the distinguished biographer of Knox, will probably be regarded as a judge of the question quite as cool and as competent as most; and he says, "I am inclined to prefer the opinion of the oldest and most credible writers that he—John Knox—was born in the village of Gifford." Dr. John Witherspoon, president of the college of New Jersey, in America, was another eminent native of this village. Population 550.

GIGAY, a small inhabited island of the Hebrides, on the east coast of Barra.

GIGHA, one of the Hebrides, annexed to that

district of Argyleshire named Kintyre, from which it is separated by a channel 3½ miles broad. It is of a regular oblong figure; 7 miles in length, and 2½ in greatest breadth, containing about 5,000 Scots acres, of which 1,500 are arable. The coast on the west side is bold and rocky; on the east side there are several points jutting out, and a few sunk rocks, which render the navigation dangerous to strangers. Between these points are several bays or creeks, where small vessels can be safely moored. One of the bays, called Ardmeanish, near the church, has good anchorage in 6 or 7 fathom water. The small island of CARA [which see] lies at 1 mile distance on the south; and in the middle of the sound between them is the small uninhabited island of Gigulum, near which is good anchoring-ground for the largest vessels. The general appearance of Gigha is low and flat: except towards the west side, where the ground rises into hills of considerable elevation. Except in this quarter, the whole island is arable, and the soil a light loam, with a mixture in some places of sand, moss, or clay. Trap veins traverse the island in different directions. In Gigha are the ruins of an old chapel. Martin, who visited it in the beginning of last century, says: "It has an altar in the east end, and upon it a font of stone which is very large, and hath a small hole in the middle which goes quite through it. There are several tomb-stones in and about this church; the family of the Mac-neils, the principal possessors of this isle, are buried under the tomb-stones on the east side of the church, where there is a plat of ground set apart for them. Most of all the tombs have a two-handed sword engraven on them, and there is one that has the representation of a man upon it. Near the west side of the church there is a stone of about 16 feet high, and 4 broad, erected upon the eminence. About 60 yards' distance from the chapel there is a square stone erected about 10 feet high; at this the ancient inhabitants bowed, because it was there where they had the first view of the church. There is a cross 4 feet high at a little distance, and a cavern of stone on each side of it. This isle affords no wood of any kind, but a few bushes of juniper on the little hills. The stones, upon which the scurf corkir grows, which dyes a crimson colour, are found here; as also those that produce the crottil, which dyes a philamot colour. Some of the natives told me that they used to chew nettles, and hold them to their nostrils to stanch bleeding at the nose; and that nettles being applied to the place, would also stop bleeding at a vein, or otherwise. There is a well in the north end of this isle called Toubir-more, that is, 'a great well,' because of its effects, for which it is famous among the islanders; who, together with the inhabitants, use it as a catholicon for diseases. It is covered with stone and clay, because the natives fancy that the stream that flows from it might overflow the isle; and it is always opened by a Diroch, that is, 'an inmate,' else they think it would not exert its virtues. They ascribe one very extraordinary effect to it, and it is this; that when any foreign boats are wind-bound here—which often happens—the master of the boat ordinarily gives the native that lets the water run, a piece of money; and they say, that immediately afterwards the wind changes in favour of those that are thus detained by contrary winds. Every stranger that goes to drink of the water of this well, is accustomed to leave on its stone cover a piece of money, a needle, pin, or one of the prettiest variegated stones they can find." There are no trees at present on the island, but many large roots of oak have been found in the mosses, indicative of the former existence of wood. The island is well-supplied with springs, which afford water sufficient to turn two corn-mills. The sand-banks abound with excellent fish; and much sea-weed is thrown ashore, which is partly employed as a manure, and partly burned into kelp. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture and fishing. Between Gigha and the opposite coast of Kintyre there is a regular ferry.—The islands of Gigha and Cara form a parish, the population of which, in 1801, was 556; in 1831, 534; and, in 1834, only 468. Houses, in 1831, 91. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,597.—The united parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £266 9s. 3d.; glebe £10. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3½d.

GILCOMSTON. See OLD ABERDEEN.

GILLISAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, in the district of Harris.

GILMERTON, a village partly in the parish of Fowlis-Wester, and partly in that of Monzie, in Perthshire. It stands on the mail-road between Glasgow and Perth, amidst a beautiful landscape, and is neat, well-built, and of modern erection. Extending from the village on the east, is a congeries or ridge of gravelly mounds, some of them covered with thriving plantation, and almost all so curiously formed and grotesquely grouped as to form an interesting and remarkable variety of natural scenery. There is a private school in the village. Population 240.

GILMERTON. See ATHELSTANEFORD.

GILMERTON, a *quoad sacra* parish in Edinburghshire, recently detached from the parish of Libberton, and bounded by Libberton, Newton, Dalkeith, and Lasswade. Its population is about 1,100. The parish-church, situated in the village of Gilmerton, was built in 1837, and has about 300 sittings: See LIBBERTON.—The village of Gilmerton stands on the brow of a rising ground, 4 miles south of Edinburgh, on the post-road to Roxburghshire and the west of England. Its main body is a rectangle, resting the back of one of its shorter sides on the west margin of the public road, and running westward up the gentle slope of the rising ground. A subordinate part of it is a straggling street or line of houses southward from the main body along the public road; but this has recently been abandoned, and presents to the eye of the passing traveller the unsightly and doleful appearance of unroofed and mouldering cottages,—not unlike what may be supposed to have been the appearance of a similar array of humble dwellings devastated during the freebooting or warlike incursions of a former age. Gilmerton was long characterized as simply a village of colliers, and as a place whence Edinburgh was largely supplied with fuel. Its coal—which is of prime quality—was vigorously worked in 1627, and possibly was known and carried to market a century earlier. Persons employed about its coal-pits, and carters who conveyed the produce to Edinburgh, were long the only inhabitants, and latterly amounted to 800 in number. But, owing partly to the successful competition of the sources of supply along the Dalkeith railway, the mines—though not exhausted, and though likely to come again into requisition—have been abandoned. A lime-work of vast extent in the vicinity, and presenting appearances highly interesting to the curious and the lovers of remarkable scenery, was probably the oldest in Scotland, at all events was worked from time immemorial. At first, it was worked from the surface, and afterwards it was mined; and the produce was brought up respectively, in successive epochs, by women, by asses, and by a steam-engine. Even the aid of machinery not preventing it from being unremunerating, it was

abandoned, again worked during the years 1825, 1826, and 1827, and again abandoned. The mine or quarry is nearly a mile in length, and everywhere open to the light of day. The stratum of limestone dips at an angle of about 45°. On descending, a spectator finds himself on a shelving declivity, and, walking along, is encaverned beneath a roof of solid rocks, which is supported by a vast series of rocky pillars, chiselled out and left as props in the process of mining. As the enormous piazza or open-sided temple is very spacious, the roof being high, and the opening along the extended entrance large, the light is, for a considerable way, abundant; but, as the spectator explores onward, and descends the declivity toward a stripe or elongated pool of water at the extremity, it gradually so far fails him as to let a sepulchral obscurity hang its veil of mystery over the objects of his vision. The vast colonnaded cavern, instead of proceeding far inwards, where the rapid dip of the stratum carried the miner at every yard increasingly downward from the surface, advances obliquely up the side of a long ridge or hill; and affords the curious visitant an opportunity of making a lengthened excursion under ground, without losing the light of day.—At Gilmerton is a remarkable cave, cut, at the expense of five years' labour, out of the solid rock, by a blacksmith of the name of George Paterson, and finished in 1724. Several apartments, several beds, a large table bearing aloft a punch-bowl, are all nicely chiselled from the rock, and render the cave at once dwelling-house and furniture. Several apertures on the roof were designed as windows to let in the light from above. The constructor of this extraordinary subterranean abode had it fitted up with a well, a washing-house, and a forge, and lived in it with his family, prosecuting his avocation, till his death about the year 1735. His cave was, for many years, esteemed an object of great curiosity, and even yet is the resort of not a few inquisitive visiters. Pennecuick, in his works, has left the following inscription for the cave:

"Upon the earth thrives villany and woe;
But happiness and I do dwell below.
My hand hewed out this rock into a cell,
Wherein from din of life I safely dwell.
On Jacob's pillow nightly lies my head;
My house when living, and my grave when dead.
Inscribe upon it when I'm dead and gone,
'I lived and died within my mother's womb.'"

Gilmerton, though bereft of its resources in other mines, may probably recover its importance in connexion with the recent discovery of excellent blackband ironstone, 14 inches thick.—Its inhabitants have long had an unenviable celebrity for rudeness and almost brutality of character. They are, in general, exceedingly ignorant, averse to instruction, improvident, and reckless; but, in fact, they have, till very lately, been little, and at times scarcely at all, plied with those humanizing and enlightening and Christian methods of operating on character which their circumstances demanded as essential to their well-being. Having—no matter with what degree of justice—acquired the name of being savages in part, they were, in a great measure, quietly let alone to become, if they thought proper, savages in whole. During many years the terror of their name made timid persons shrink from travelling after dusk on any road in their vicinity. But the execution, in 1831, of two of their number for a murder, and the delightfully contrasted event of a successful commencement of systematic efforts to bring them under the restraining influences of evangelical truth, as well as the establishment among them of libraries, and the various appliances of secular instruction, have already begun to soften the harsh moral features of their village.

GILNOCKIE, a small promontory, washed on the three sides by the river Esk, in the parish of Canoby, Dumfries-shire; supposed to have been the spot whence the famous freebooter, 'Johnie Armstrang, Laird of Gilnockie,' had his title. Being steep and rocky, it is scarcely accessible except on the land side; and there it was protected by a deep ditch. Holehouse or Hollows, the residence of Armstrong, is still a considerable ruin. The building is oblong, 60 feet long, 46 wide, and about 70 high; and at the angles it has round loop-holed turrets. Armstrong flourished during the reign of James V.; and, having levied 'black mail' from Cumberland, Westmoreland, and a great part of Northumberland, he was the terror of the west marches of England. His power becoming, at last, so great as to hazard a defiance of the Crown, the king raised an army for the express purpose of confronting and overpowering him, and marched, at its head, to the parish of Ewes. Armstrong was summoned to attend the king there on a promise of security; and, yielding a ready obedience, he, along with those of his followers who accompanied him, was, in violation of the royal pledge, hanged at Carlenrig, 2 miles north of Mosspaul, on the road between Hawick and Langholm.

GILP (Loch), a small arm of the sea in Argyleshire, running off from Loch-Fyne in a north-west direction, across the neck of the peninsula of Kintyre. It is the point from which the Crinan canal goes off to join the Atlantic at the bay of Crinan: See articles Crinan Canal and Lochgilphead.

GIRDLENESS, a promontory, on the coast of Kincardineshire, being the southern point of the mouth of the river Dee in Nigg parish, and remarkable as the eastern extremity of the Grampian mountains. It lies 2 miles south from Aberdeen, and 15 north-north-east of Stonehaven; in N. lat. 57° 8′, and W. long. 2° 3′. Here is a lighthouse, erected in 1833, with two fixed lights, one above the other, seen at a distance of 16 and 19 nautical miles, in clear weather. See Aberdeen.

GIRNIGOE CASTLE. See Wick.

GIRTHON, a parish in Kirkcudbrightshire, stretching southward in a long stripe of territory, from the latitude of the centre of the stewartry, to the coast of Wigton bay. Its greatest length is 18 miles, and its greatest breadth 7; though, over 8 miles from its southern extremity, it is nowhere more than 2½ miles broad; and its superficial area is about 24 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Kells; on the east by Balmaghie and Twineham; on the south-east by Borgue; and on the west by Fleet bay and Fleet water, which divide it from Anwoth; and by Kilmagree and Minigaff. All the northern and broader division, 9 or 10 miles in length from the northern boundary, and also a stripe along the whole of its eastern verge, are bleak, hilly, and clothed in heath. But a slope toward the Fleet, and a stripe of plain along the banks of the stream, in the southern division of the parish, are arable, finely cultivated, and softly beautiful in aspect. Around Cully, immediately south of Gatehouse, and at Castramount, 3½ miles above the town, are delightful and somewhat extensive plantations, imbosoming, in the former case, the domestic mansion, and, in the latter case, a hunting-seat of Mr. Murray, the baronial superior of the town of Gatehouse, and the proprietor of the whole district. The air and climate are in the uplands cold and unpleasant, but in the plain, mild and agreeable. In the northern division are three lakes;—Loch Fleet, 5 furlongs long and 3 furlongs broad, abounding in trouts, and disgorging one of the two parent-streams of the Fleet [which see]; Loch Skerrow, ¾ of a mile long and half-a-mile broad, abounding in pike; and Loch

Grannoch, about 3 miles long and half-a-mile broad, remarkable for its char, a species of fish rare in Scotland: See Loch Grannoch. On the eastern boundary, 3 miles north-east of Gatehouse, is another lake, Loch Whinnyan, of a circular form, and ¾ of a mile in diameter, whence the cotton-mills of the town are supplied, along an artificial canal, with a copious propelling stream of water: See Gatehouse. The mansion of Cully, overlooking the Fleet, on one of the most beautiful parts of its joyous progress, is a large modern edifice, among the most princely in the south of Scotland. Four-fifths of the population of the parish, and nearly all its trade, manufacture, and importance, are concentrated in Gatehouse: which see. The southern division is amply supplied with facilities of communication, a canal and the navigable river to Fleet bay, and the Dumfries and Portpatrick mail-road, besides divergent roads in every direction; but the northern division is left alone in its mountain-solitude, and annoyed with scarcely a path to allow intrusion on its pastoral seclusion. Population, in 1801, 1,727; in 1831, 1,751. Houses 240. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,778.—The parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £20. The parish-school is attended by a maximum of 133 scholars. Salary £45, with £80 fees and £16 other emoluments; but subject to allowance for an assistant. Four unendowed schools, conducted by five teachers, are attended by a maximum of 160 scholars. According to an ecclesiastical survey in 1836, out of an entire population of 2,000, there were above 12 years of age 1,428; of whom 1,346 belonged to the Establishment, and 82 belonged to other denominations. The dissenters were distributed into Roman Catholics, Reformed Presbyterians, members of the United Secession body, and the Holy Apostolic church, and 14 Independents. The parish-church was built in 1817. Sittings 714. The church of Girthon belonged to the bishops of Galloway till the Reformation, was restored to them during the brief period of protestant prelacy, and was afterwards annexed to the Crown. At the passage of the Fleet, there were in early times a village and probably a sanctuary. Hence the name *Girth-avon*, of which Girthon is an abbreviation, signifying, 'the Sanctuary on the river.' Edward I. resided here several days during his Galloway campaign in 1300.

GIRVAN (The), a river of Carrick, Ayrshire. It rises in the small lakes, Loch-Brecbowie and Loch-Breelon, in the parish of Straiton, 3¼ miles west of Loch-Doon. After issuing from the latter of the two lochlets, it flows 2 miles northward, and 2½ miles westward, receiving in its progress, the tributes of Tairlour-burn from the south, nearly equal in volume to itself, and a smaller brook from the north. Resuming its northerly course, it receives two tributaries from the west, and flows 2 miles onward to Straiton, making a graceful bend opposite the village. Hitherto, its collateral scenery is wild and cheerless: but now it careers away toward wooded, undulating, and delightfully varied banks, and, all the way onward to the sea, smiles and exults amidst the beauties of landscape. Leaving Straiton, it pursues a sinuous course 3 miles north-westward to the village of Kirkmichael, frolicking along the fine demesne of Blairquhan, the seat of Sir David Hunter Blair, and at one place wheeling round upon its path so as to form a considerable islet. From Kirkmichael to a point opposite the farm-stead of Barklai, it achieves a distance of 1½ mile westward, over a south-westward, westward, north-eastward and north-westward course of picturesqueness and loveliness of scenery. From this point to the sea at the town of Girvan, over a sinuous course of 13 miles, it runs, in general, toward the southwest, performing many a beautiful evolution, seeming to run mirthfully round peninsulas and rising grounds, to enjoy the richest adornings of bank, and nowhere receiving larger tributes than the waters of little brooks. A mile below Barklai, it flows past the neat and cheerful village of Crosshill; and while passing along the fine vale of Dailly parish, it enlivens the aspect of the mansions and demesnes of Drumburl, Dalquharran, Balgany, and Kellochan. Dalquharran castle, in particular, receives from it much enrichment of landscape, and repays with interest all it receives. This elegant pile, castellated at the angles, and buttressed all the way up, and finally surmounted by a capacious circular tower, was built about the year 1790, and is one of the handsomest mansions in the west of Scotland. The Girvan's entire length of course, including windings, is about 25 miles.

GIRVAN, a parish on the sea-coast of the district of Carrick, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Kirkoswald; on the east by Dailly and Barr; on the south by Colmonell; and on the west by the frith of Clyde. It measures in extreme length, from north to south, 9 miles; in extreme breadth, 6 miles; in minimum breadth 2 miles; and in superficial area, 19,000 acres. A ridge of almost mountainous hills runs, from the sea not far from the southern extremity, north-eastward through the parish, and sends off spurs, or has parallel elevations on its south-east side. The southern district is, in consequence, chiefly pastoral; yet its hills are for the most part covered with verdure, and, even in instances where they are heathy, they have patches and intermixtures of grass. The diagonal hill-range, as seen from the town of Girvan, presents an imposing and almost magnificent aspect, and sends up its summits seldom less than 900 feet above the level of the sea, and, in one instance, 1,200 feet. The northern division has a considerable proportion of flat ground, but is undulated and beautified with elevations, and, on the whole, wears a tumulated appearance; yet it is finely cultivated, and rich in the properties of agricultural worth. The soil, though very various, is, in general, a dry light mould, on a sandy or gravelly bottom. The coast-line, upwards of 8 miles in length, is over one-third of the distance bold and rocky, and over two-thirds of it flat; and in the latter and larger part, the beach is strewn with large whinstones, and, at the recess of the tide, is extensively carpeted with sea-weed. Several indigenous brooks rise in the central and southern uplands, and flow respectively to Girvan water, and the sea; the most considerable being Lendal-burn, which joins the sea at Carlton-bay. Another somewhat bulky indigenous brook, called the Assel, flows along the eastern margin, to fall into Stinchar water in the conterminous parish of Colmonell. The climate of the parish is much more moist than that of the inland or eastern parts of Scotland, and moister still in the upland division of it than in the plain. Coal, though abundant in the neighbouring parish of Dailly, does not seem to stretch within the limits of Girvan. Limestone is plentiful in the eastern division, and has for a quarter of a century been somewhat extensively worked. Excellent copper-ore has been found, and is supposed to exist in considerable quantity. Puddingstone is the most plentiful mineral, and, in remarkable congeries, stretches for a considerable distance along the beach. Whinstone, both grey and blue, occurs with sufficient frequency to furnish materials for all the local buildings. A small quantity of gypsum and a valuable bed of shell-marl were at one period discovered. Only a small number of acres

is under plantation; and nowhere, excepting a few patches of brushwood, is there any natural forest. Vestiges of five camps are traceable, all near the sea, and one of them distinguished by an encincturing of two parallel ditches. The parish is traversed, along the shore, by the mail-road between Glasgow and Portpatrick, and, along its eastern verge, by a road between Old Dailly and Ballantrae; and it has, in addition, four branch or cross-roads. Population, in 1801, 2,260; in 1831, 6,430. Houses 903. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,796.—Girvan is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £269 12s. 2d.; glebe £12. Unappropriated teinds £347 8s. 4d. Four places of worship in the parish, three of them dissenting, are all situated in the town. The parish-church was built about the year 1770, and was extended by the addition of an aisle about 30 years later. Sittings 850.—The United Secession congregation was established in 1815; and their place of worship was built in the preceding year. Sittings 549. Stipend £100.—The Roman Catholic congregation consists of a fluctuating population, all Irish; and has for its place of meeting, a school-house rented at £6. The minister or priest resides in Ayr, and officiates here from seven to nine Sabbaths in the year. The Wesleyan Methodist congregation had 20 members 24 years ago; and meets in a Sabbath school-house of its own, built in 1823, at a cost of about £120. Sittings about 200.—According to a survey made by the parochial minister and one of his elders in 1836, the population was then 6,500; of whom about 5,000 belonged to the Establishment, about 1,000 belonged to other denominations, and 500 were not known to be connected with any religious body.—The parochial schoolmaster has £34 4s. 4½d. of salary, with £80 fees, £28 10s. other emoluments; and is attended by a maximum of 155 scholars,—40 of whom are poor children taught free. Five unendowed schools are attended by a maximum of 295 scholars; and 3 of them afford a wide range of tuition, including practical mathematics and Latin and Greek.—The church of Girvan, like several other churches in Ayrshire, was dedicated to St. Cuthbert,—peculiarly a Saxon saint; and seems therefore not to have been older than the end of the 11th century, when Ayrshire, after the change of the Scottish government, was brought completely under the influence of the Anglo-Saxon settlers. The church was granted to the monks of Crossraguel, and remained in their possession till the Reformation; and it was served by a vicar, under the surveillance of the bishop of Glasgow. In the ancient parish of Girvan—which was much larger than the present—were several chapels. In the south of it, on an eminence overlooking the Stinchar, about 2 miles west-south-west from the present church of Barr, stood the chapel of Kirkdomine, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The ruins still remain, and commemorate the name; and they serve also to give a rallying-point and a designation to a great annual fair, called Kirkdomine fair, held on the last Saturday of May. In the north of the parish, on the lands of Cragach, near the coast, upward of 1½ mile north-north-east of the town of Girvan, stood Chapel-Donan, dedicated to a Scottish saint, called Donan, of the 9th century. Both this chapel and the former one were, like the parish-church, in the hands of the Crossraguel monks. In 1617, the patronage of Girvan, with other property of Crossraguel, was annexed to the see of Dunblane; but, on the abolition of episcopacy in 1689, it was vested in the Crown. In 1653, the south-east part of the ancient parish, lying on the river Stinchar, was detached and made a part of the new parish of Barr; but, at the same date, Girvan received some accessions of territory, both on the north and on the south.

The town of Girvan, originally called Invergarvan, from its being situated at the influx of the Garvan or Girvan to the sea, is delightfully situated on the left bank of the river; 13 miles north by east of Ballantrae; 41 north-north-east of Portpatrick; 12 south-south-west of Maybole; 21 south by west of Ayr; 54 from Glasgow; and 93 from Edinburgh. It runs along the sea-side directly opposite Ailsa Craig, and commands a magnificent view of the frith of Clyde, and its gorgeous encincturing scenery: See articles Ailsa Craig and Clyde. But as to its interior landscape, or the appearance and grouping of its houses and streets, it is utterly unworthy of its splendid site. Heron, in the narrative of his Scottish tour, in 1793, though sufficiently prompt and liberal in his praises whenever an object not positively displeasing met his eye, describes the town as then in so miserable a plight that he was obliged to move onward to Kirkoswald to find a night's lodging; and he says respecting Girvan: "The houses are huts more miserable than those of Ballantrae. They are so low as to seem, at the south end of the village, rather caves dug in the earth, than houses built upon it. On the north-west side, and close upon the banks of the river, are, indeed, some more decent and commodious houses." The place is exceedingly improved since the period when Heron wrote. Still it is far inferior in neatness and dignity to many Scottish towns of its size; and, with a small aggregate proportion of exceptions, consists of cottages one story high, distributed into a workshop and a dwelling-room,—the latter, in many instances, being occupied by two or even three families. Even the recently built erections are, in a large proportion of instances, small houses, occupied by the lowest order of immigrant Irish, who come hither in search of employment in cotton-weaving. The whole population, with inconsiderable exceptions, are cotton-weavers and their families. The number of hand-looms, including a few in the vicinity, was, in 1838, no fewer than 1,800. The fabrics woven are almost all coarse cottons for the manufacturers of Glasgow.—Girvan harbour, till very recently, with from 9 to 11 feet of water at the mouth of the river, admitted only vessels of small burden; but it is now so far improved as to admit of a steamer of from 90 to 100 feet keel, and to afford some facility for the exportation of coals and agricultural produce. The small bay at the embouchure of the river is an excellent fishing-station; but though capable of yielding an abundant produce, of great variety and of prime quality, it has been very lazily and limitedly plied.—The town has a small subscription-library, two circulating libraries, a considerable number of friendly societies, a savings' bank, a branch office of the Royal bank of Scotland, a branch-office of the Ayr bank, a weekly market, and two annual fairs.—Girvan was erected into a burgh-of-barony by royal charter, in 1696, granted in favour of Sir Archibald Muir of Thornton, provost of Edinburgh; but it now holds of Hamilton of Bargany. The burgh property consists of houses, and has suffered no alienations within these forty-six years. In 1832 the revenue was £148 14s. 6d., and the expenditure £73 12s. 9d. The debt of the burgh amounts to £1,500, and is heritably secured over houses. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the burgh and the barony of Baliochtoul. A bailie court is held weekly on Wednesday in the town-hall. Civil causes to the amount of £2 in value are tried there; and prosecutions are entertained for petty delinquencies within burgh, for which fines, not exceeding £1, are im-

posed; and if the fine imposed is not paid imprisonment follows. The magistrates have no assessor; yet are sometimes assisted in their judicial deliberations by professional advice. The magistrates and council have the patronage of the offices of town-clerk treasurer, billet-master, and town officers. The treasurer has no salary. All the office-bearers are chosen annually. All persons wishing to trade or manufacture within the burgh must enter as freemen, and pay £2 to the common good. There are no incorporated trades enjoying exclusive privileges. The sett of the burgh was altered from what it had previously been by the late Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart., the superior. He increased the number of the council from 12 to 14, including two bailies. He provided that four of the council should retire annually by ballot, without prejudice to their being re-elected, and that the vacancies should be filled up by the votes of the resident burgesses from the members of their incorporation; that the senior bailie should, in virtue of his office, remain a councillor, and the junior bailie fill the office of senior magistrate for the ensuing year, his place being supplied by a new election; and that in the event of the death, or retiring, of any of the bailies during the period of their holding office, the person last in office should become junior bailie till next annual election. There are 74 householders, whose rents amount to £10; of whom 52 are burgesses. The number of those whose rents amount to £5, but not to £10, is 40; of whom 18 are burgesses. The police of the burgh is not regulated by special statute; it is under charge of the magistrates. There is no special establishment for watching and cleaning. Persons are employed for these purposes when "need requires," who are paid from the general fund. Sixty of the inhabitants are appointed constables annually by the magistrates, who act, when required, for the preservation of the peace, and are paid either from the general fund, or from fines imposed upon delinquents. Population, in 1836, 5,300.

GLADSMUIR, a parish in Haddingtonshire, bounded on the north-west by the frith of Forth and Aberlady; on the north-east by Aberlady; on the east by Haddington; on the south by Salton and Pencaitland; and on the west by Pencaitland and Tranent. It would have been nearly a pentagon, but for being, on its east side, indented to the depth of 2 miles and the average breadth of 1½, by a projecting part of Haddington. From Silver-hill on the east, to the boundary near Blind-wall on the west, it measures 4½ miles; and, from the most northerly bend of a brook which bounds it on the north-east and north-west, to the boundary near Bogg's distillery on the south, it measures 4¼ miles; yet, in consequence chiefly of the deep intrusion of Haddington, it does not contain more than about 10 square miles. From the frith of Forth, on the north-west, and from the boundary-line on the south-east, the surface gently rises to a central ridge of inconsiderable height. The top of this ridge is ploughed by the great mail-road between Edinburgh and London; and, being originally an open muir, was for ages incessantly pared of its turf, and robbed of its soil by the neighbouring inhabitants. The soil, in this central part, is, in consequence, clayey and shallow, yet has recently been so improved as to be brought into a state of good cultivation; and, in other districts, especially a stripe running eastward about 1½ mile from the coast, it is very fertile, and, at an early period, produced rich crops, and bore a high value. A continuous fir-plantation of nearly 200 acres stretches south of the great road; and belts and clusters of oak, beech, elm, ash, birch, chestnut, and other species, adorn and shelter, at judicious intervals, nearly the whole surface. The coast—only about a mile in length—is rocky, and sends into the sea terminating strata which vex the waters in a breeze, and look out from their surface at the efflux of the tide. The Tyne, which forms the southern boundary-line for about 1½ mile, is here a pleasing stream of inconsiderable volume, but of value in giving water-power to grain-mills. Marshes—though formerly such as to give almost a distinctive feature to the district—have quite disappeared, and left in their stead smiling and luxuriant fields. The air is pure, dry, and very healthy. Coal is very abundant, and, in the vicinity of the village of Penston, in the southern division, seems to have been worked for five centuries. The seam, in some places, is from four to five feet thick, and of prime quality. Limestone occurs in various parts, and, in one place, is worked. The working of iron, though for a short while carried on, has been relinquished. Freestone, suitable for building, is everywhere abundant. Among vestiges of old mansions—which are the chief antiquities of the parish—a circular mound a few feet high, in the vicinity of objects still called the Laird's dyke and the Laird's garden, indicates the site of the residence of the Douglasses of Longniddry, who acted so distinguished a part in the Reformation, and invited John Knox to their mansion when he was driven away from St. Andrews. The modern mansions are Redcoll, Southfield, and Elvingston. There are three villages; one of which has nearly 400 inhabitants, and each of the others about 200: See PENSTON, SAMUELSTON, and LONGNIDDRY.—George Heriot, the celebrated founder of the hospital which bears his name in Edinburgh, is thought by some to have been a native of Gladsmuir, and, at all events, was the descendant of a family of some antiquity who resided at Trabourn within its limits. Dr. Robertson, the historian, commenced his ministry in Gladsmuir, and, while incumbent of the parish, wrote the greater part of his History of Scotland. Population, in 1801, 1,460; in 1831, 1,658. Houses 343. Assessed property, in 1815, £12,400.—Gladsmuir is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown and the Earl of Hopetown. Stipend £316 17s. 3d.; glebe £8. Unappropriated teinds £302 13s. 7d. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £32 7s. 1½d. fees, and £30 other emoluments. Maximum number of scholars 105. At four schools, not parochial, the maximum aggregate attendance is 214. According to ecclesiastical survey, in 1835, the population then was 1,653; of whom 1,513 belonged to the Establishment, 120 belonged to other religious denominations, and 20 were not known to make any profession of religion. The parish-church, situated on the summit of the central ridge of the parish, and at the side of the great mail-road, was built in 1695, and altered but not enlarged in 1797 or 1798. It has been recently rebuilt in a very handsome style. Sittings 535. The parish was formed, in 1695, by abstractions from the neighbouring parishes of Haddington, Aberlady, and Tranent. A church built, in 1650, at Thrieplaw near the southern verge of the parish, and abandoned on the erection of the late church and parish, has entirely disappeared. A little east of the village of Longniddry are the ruins of an old chapel called John Knox's kirk, he having occasionally preached therein.

GLAMMIS, a parish in the southern part of the Strathmore and Sidlaw districts of Forfarshire. Its form is, in general, ellipsoidal, the greater diameter extending south and north; but it makes projections on the south and south-west, and sends off a considerable stripe north-eastward from its northern extremity. The parish is bounded on

the north by Kirriemuir; on the east by Forfar, Kennettles, and Inverarity; on the south-east by Fealing; on the south-west by Auchterhouse and Newtyle; and on the west and north-west by Essay and Nevay and by Airlie. From Parkplanes on the north to the hill of Bockello on the south, it measures 7¼ miles; and from the eastern base of Kimpernie hill on the west to the boundary-line between Lumley and Whinny-hills on the east, it measures 5½ miles; but, in superficial area, it contains something less than 15,000 imperial acres. The northern division, consisting mainly of the eastward projecting stripe, and measuring 4¼ miles east and west by an average of one mile north and south, is a gentle undulated surface, all whose little softly featured summits are of nearly equal elevation. From this division, which is marked off along its southern limit by the river Dean, the surface, commencing at the bank of that stream, rises by a smooth and gentle ascent southward till, near the middle of the parish, it heaves up in the lower or flanking ridge of the Sidlaws, running south-westward and north-eastward over a length of 4 miles, having an average breadth of one mile, and lifting its summits from 500 to 700 feet above the level of the sea. South of this softly hilly ridge, three parallel ranges of hill stretch away to the boundary enclosing two plains called Denoon glen and Glen-Ogilvie, and terminating in the highest summits of the Sidlaws, from 1,000 to 1,500 above sea-level. In the northern division the soil is, in general, light sandy or gravelly loam, occasionally interspersed with clay and moss, but is somewhat unfertile; along the Dean southward, it is a deep alluvial brown loam, of very productive quality; toward the central ridge it is a brown and a black loam upon an unretentive subsoil, partly fertile and partly not very productive; in the glens of Denoon and Ogilvie, it is somewhat extensively a good, sharp, gravelly loam; but, on the hills, it generally gives place to moorland clothed in heath. More than one-half of the entire parish is arable; more than one-fourth is in pasture; and about 1,600 acres are under plantation. The western end of the Loch of Forfar, which here is now an inconsiderable stripe of water, extends, for a brief space, along the southern limit of the northern projection; and previous to its being drained [see FORFAR] it covered twice the extent of its present bed. Issuing from this loch, Dean water, for 2 miles, continues the boundary, and then for 2 miles more intersects the body of the parish; and all the way is a deep and sluggish brook. Glammis burn rises in the hill of Auchterhouse at the extreme southern boundary, traverses the whole length of Glen-Ogilvie, cuts its way through the central hilly ridge, and joins the Dean on the demesne of Glammis castle, thus intersecting the parish over nearly 6 miles of its length, and cutting it lengthways into two not very unequal parts. Kerbet or Essay burn rises on the west side of the hill of Auchterhouse, within the parish of the same name, enters Glammis ¾ of a mile from its source, traverses Denoon glen, forms, for about a mile, the boundary-line with Essay, and then passes into that parish to pay its tiny tribute to the Dean. Both this brook and the Glammis abound with fine red trout. The climate, formerly moist and not very healthy, is now, in consequence of extensive draining in the course of agricultural improvement, dry and salubrious. Sandstone of close granulation and in thin and easily separable strata, producing the slabs which are locally used as a succedaneum for slates, and also the admired paving-stone known under the name of the Arbroath stone, is very abundant, and extensively quarried. About sixty years ago a small lead mine on the banks of a rivulet near Glammis was discovered, but the quantity of ore obtained did not repay the expense of working. Shell marl, of great value in agriculture, has been taken up in large quantities from some mosses in the northern division, and especially from the Loch of Forfar.—Within a few yards of the manse stands an obelisk, of rude design, erected, as is generally supposed, in memory of the murder of Malcolm II., king of Scotland. On one side of it are figures of two men, who, by their attitude, seem to be forming the bloody conspiracy. A lion and a centaur, on the upper part, represent the barbarity of the crime. On the reverse, fishes of several sorts appear: a symbol of Loch-Forfar, in which, by missing their way, the assassins were drowned. In a neighbouring field is another small obelisk or stone on which are delineated various symbolical characters similar to those of the larger obelisk, and supposed to be intended as representations of the same facts. At a mile's distance from the village of Glammis, near a place called Cossans, is a third obelisk, vulgarly styled St. Orland's stone, still more curious than the others, and possibly akin to them in object. On one side is a cross rudely flowered and chequered; on the other, four men on horseback appear to be pursuing their way with the utmost possible speed, while the horse of one of them is trampling under foot a wild boar; and on the lower part of the stone is the figure of an animal somewhat like a dragon. Though no probable decipherment has been made of these symbols, they have been conjectured to represent the officers of justice in pursuit of Malcolm's murderers.—Two miles south-west from Glammis, in Denoon glen, on the summit of a solitary basaltic hill, overlooking the extensive vale of Strathmore, is a fortification, called Denoon castle, supposed to have been designed as a place of retreat in seasons of danger. A circular wall, believed to have been 27 feet high and 30 broad, and perforated with two entries, one on the south-east, and the other on the north-west, is carried round a circumference of about 340 English yards; and encloses faint though evident traces of interior buildings.—But the chief work of antiquity in the parish is the venerable and majestic pile, called Glammis castle, the property of the Earl of Strathmore, and his principal seat in Scotland. The edifice is very ancient, but has at various periods undergone important alterations. The central part of it is a tower, upwards of 100 feet high. At one of its angles is another tower, with a spiral staircase; and on its top are numerous small turrets with conical roofs. The wings are either altogether or chiefly of modern erection. They are four in number, and project towards different points of the compass. The principal avenue stretches from the castle to the village, a distance of more than a mile, and was anciently conducted under three several gateways. It must have been a noble specimen of our ancient architecture, before the wings were taken down with the view of rebuilding them in another form. Pennant—who has given a drawing of it as it formerly stood—says: "The whole consisted of two long courts, divided by buildings. In each was a square tower, and gateway beneath; and in the third, another tower, which constitutes the present house, the rest being totally destroyed." It is commonly related, that the son of James VII. when he visited Scotland, A. D. 1715, to reclaim the throne which his father had thrown away "for a mass," having lodged here, declared that he had seen no castle on the continent which might be compared with it. This castle seems to have been the residence of Malcolm II. Here, at least, our chronicler

say he was slain, about the year 1031. Pinkerton contends that he died a natural death.* But both Boece and Fordun assert that he was murdered.† According to good old Wyntoun, the reason of the insurrection was, that

> —— he had rewyist ‡ a fayre May §
> Of the land thare lyand by
> *Kronykil*, B. v. c. 10, v. 190.

Whatever was the cause, tradition still pretends to point out a passage in the castle where the bloody act was perpetrated. Nor is it less positive in affirming that his murderers, as the ground was covered with frost and snow, having unconsciously, in their flight, entered on the Loch of Forfar, all perished in it. That good antiquary, Sir James Dalrymple, evidently viewed this as one of the palaces of our kings. For, speaking of the pretended laws of this same Malcolm, he says: "Albeit it be said that the king gave all away, yet it is not to be thought but that he retained, with his royal dignity, his castles and other places of residence, as at Fort-teviot (*sic*), *Glames*, and Kincardin." [Collections, p. 139.]—The parish is intersected lengthways by the post-road between Dundee and Kirriemuir; diagonally by that between Perth and Aberdeen; and along Glen Ogilvie, along Denoon glen, and in various other directions by subordinate roads. Population, in 1801, 1,931; in 1831, 2,150. Houses 346. Assessed property, in 1815, £12,856.—Glammis is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Earl of Strathmore. Stipend £255 15s.; glebe £16 10s. Unappropriated teinds £328 8s. 5d. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 2d., with a house and £2 2s. 9d. for a garden, £24 or £25 school-fees, and £10 other emoluments. Besides the parish-school, there are schools in Glen-Ogilvie, and at Newton and Thornton. The second and third are unendowed; and the first gives, in addition to the fees, £5 of salary. The parish-church was rebuilt about 8 years ago, and is an elegant edifice. Sittings about 640.

The village of Glammis consists of two parts, an old and a new town, a little way apart: and is aggregately of considerable size. It stands at the intersection of the two principal roads through the parish, about half-a-mile south of Dean water, 12 miles north of Dundee. Here, and in other parts of the parish, about 12,000 pieces of brown linen are annually produced for the Dundee market. Two-thirds of this produce are manufactured in private shops, and one-third in a factory on Glammis burn. The village has a handsome parish-church, a subscription library of about 700 volumes, a capacious parochial-school, and an infant-school. So far back as 24 years ago, it had about 650 inhabitants; and it has since advanced considerably in prosperity.

## GLASGOW.

The manufacturing and commercial metropolis of Scotland, and the third city of the united kingdom in point of population, and perhaps of wealth also, is situated in the Lower ward of the county of Lanark, on both banks of the Clyde, but chiefly on the north side of that river, in N. lat. 55° 51′, and W. long. 4° 17′.‖ It is 43 miles west of Edinburgh; 23 miles east of Greenock; 34 north-north-east of Ayr; 79 miles north-north-west of Dumfries, by way of New-Cumnock and Sanquhar; and 396 north-west by north of London.

*Name.*—The origin of the name is doubtful. Some conjecture that it is compounded of the two Gaelic words, *glass*, signifying 'grey,' and *gow*, 'a smith;' and infer that some son of Vulcan, who had obtained repute in his profession long before the establishment of a bishopric here, had the felicity of conferring his own distinguishing appellative on the infant city. There is no historical or even traditionary evidence of the existence of this 'Grey smith;' yet some antiquaries hesitate not to tell us that his smithy stood on or near the spot of ground where the Bishop's castle was afterwards erected. Others trace the etymology of the name to two ancient British words which might signify 'a Dark glen;' and conjecture that a deep ravine, a little to the east of the cathedral, gave name to a few cots planted in that neighbourhood, by the earliest settlers, in which this great city had its humble origin. Others again have conjectured that the name originally signified 'the Grey hound ferry.' Were the point even of more importance than it actually is, it would still be impossible now to settle it with any degree of certainty.

*History.*—The Romans had a station on the river Clyde at this spot. The wall of Antoninus, extending between the friths of Forth and Clyde, a few miles north of the city, embraced the province of Valentia in which Glasgow is situated. Though often harassed by the inroads of the Caledonians, the Romans did not abandon this station till sometime about the year 426, when they took their final leave of this island, to defend the 'Eternal city,' which was then assailed by the barbarous tribes which eventually overthrew the Roman empire. History tells us little more of this locality till about the year 560, when the see of Glasgow was founded by Kentigern or St. Mungo. Upon this fact all historians are at one. Spottiswood further informs us that this Kentigern was the son of Thametis, daughter of Loth, King of the Picts; but it was never certainly known who was his father; that his mother endeavouring, in 516, to fly into the country of the Britons, in order to conceal her shame, was delivered of him near Culross: see that article. The care of his education was intrusted to Servanus, bishop of Orkney, and he very early gave tokens of extraordinary piety. Upon the death of Servanus he passed into Wales, where, living a solitary and abstemious life, he founded a monastery between the rivers Elwide and Edway. Having sojourned there a few years, he resigned his office, and returning to Scotland, made his abode at Glasgow, where he laid the foundation of "a stately church," in which he was buried at his death, on 13th Jan., 601. We are not informed by what prince the see of Glasgow was endowed in favour of Kentigern; all that is known is that Baldred and Conwall were his disciples, the former of whom succeeded him in his bishopric, and founded a religious house at Inchinnan. For more than 500 years after this period, there is no record of the see; and to account for the blank, it has been supposed that the church was destroyed by the Danes, who either slew or drove away the religious community who had settled in Glasgow.

* Enquiry, ii. 192.
† Boeth. Fol. 254, b. Scotichron. Lib. iv. c. 46.
‡ Ravished. § Virgin.
‖ Mr. Cross determined the position of the Observatory in the College green to be N. lat. 55° 52′ 10″; and W. long. 4° 15′ 0″. Dr. Wilson's observations fixed the same spot in N. lat. 55° 51′ 32″, and W. long. 4° 17′ 54″.

About the year 1115, the see was refounded by David, Prince of Cumberland; and from this period downwards, the history of Glasgow, civil and ecclesiastical, is generally distinct and authentic. Despite of this, however, the olden historic associations connected with Glasgow give place in interest and importance to those of many towns in Scotland, whose present condition sinks into insignificance when contrasted with the commercial and manufacturing status of the capital of the west. In 1124, David succeeded his brother Alexander I. as king of Scotland, and promoted his chaplain, John Achaius, to the bishopric in 1129. The new bishop rebuilt and adorned a part of the cathedral church, which he solemnly consecrated upon the 9th of July, 1136, at which solemnity the king was present, and gave to the church the lands of Perdeyc, now Partick. This prelate divided the diocese into the two archdeaconries of Glasgow and Teviotdale, and established the offices of dean, subdean, chancellor, treasurer, sacrist, chantor, and successor, and settled a prebendary upon each of them out of the donatives he had received from the king. He died on the 28th of May, 1147, and was buried at Jedburgh. Joceline, the abbot of Melrose, was bishop in 1174; and rebuilt the cathedral, or rather made an addition to the church that was built by John Achaius. This prelate appears to have interested himself much in the prosperity of the small community of Glasgow; for it was by his interest that William the Lion, King of Scots, erected the town in 1190 into a royal burgh, and granted a charter "for holding a fair every year, from the 8th of the apostle Peter (29th June), and for the space of eight days complete." This fair commenced on the second Monday of July, in each year, and continued during the week; it still continues, but, with the exception of the horse-market on Wednesday, it is more regarded as a gaudeamus or holiday-time for the humbler classes of the citizens, than a civic institution for the transaction of business. In 1272, Robert Wiseheart, archdeacon of St. Andrews in Lothian, was consecrated bishop of this see, at Aberdeen. He was appointed one of the Lords of the regency upon the death of Alexander III. in 1286, which office he discharged with great integrity. When the national contest between Bruce and Baliol broke out, and King Edward, as umpire, had ordered the competitors to meet him at Norham, the bishop of Glasgow also attended. On this occasion Edward told the assembled prelates and nobles that although he might justly claim the superiority of the kingdom of Scotland, as his by right, yet as a friend and arbiter elected by themselves, he would labour to compose the present controversy in the best manner he could; for the right, said he, although there are different pretenders, belongeth only to one, and for myself I determine to wrong no man; but to do that which is just, assuring myself you will all acquiesce, and take him for king who shall be pronounced so to be. The king having concluded his oration, Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, arose and gave him hearty thanks, in the name of the rest, for the good affection he bore to their country, and the pains he had taken to come and remove their debates; assuring him at the same time, that it was from the good opinion they entertained of his wisdom and equity, that they had submitted to him, as sole arbiter, the judgment and decision of this weighty affair; but when it had pleased him to speak of a right of superiority over the kingdom, it was sufficiently known that Scotland, from the foundation of the state, had been a free and independent kingdom, and not subject to any other power whatsoever: that their ancestors had defended themselves against the Romans, Picts, Britons, Saxons, and Danes, and all others who sought to usurp upon them; and although, said he, the present occasion hath bred some distraction in men's minds, all true-hearted Scotsmen will stand for the liberty of their country to their deaths. When the war afterwards broke out on account of Edward's encroachments upon the independence of the kingdom, no one more vigorously withstood his tyrannic aggressions than Robert, Bishop of Glasgow: for which he was thrown into prison by the usurper, and only released after the battle of Bannockburn, when he was exchanged by the English for another person of quality. He died in 1316, after seeing Robert the Bruce firmly seated on the throne. This excellent old prelate entirely lost his sight during his captivity; he was allowed only 6d. per day for his own table; 3d. for his upper servant, one penny for his boy, and three halfpence for his chaplain, who celebrated mass for him during his confinement.

In 1300, Glasgow was the scene of a desperate conflict between the English and Scots, and this battle is the more interesting that the latter were led on by Sir William Wallace. Edward, it appears, had appointed one of his creatures, named Anthony Beck, to the see of Glasgow, during the captivity of Bishop Wiseheart. At this time Earl Percy governed in the western district, and it is probable resided generally at Glasgow. "Sir William Wallace, being in possession of the town of Ayr, left the town and fortress to the care of the townsmen; and being joined by the laird of Auchinleck, and his uncle, Adam Wallace of Richardtown, and Boyd, they borrowed English horses after it was dark, forming a squadron of 300 cavalry. They left Ayr at 10 o'clock, P.M., and arrived at Glasgow at 9 o'clock next morning, and having crossed the bridge, which was then of wood, drew up their men—where the Bridgegate is now built—in two columns, one under the command of his uncle and the laird of Auchinleck, who knew the road by St. Mungo's lane to the north-east quarter of Drygate, to attack Lord Percy in flank; while the main body, commanded by Sir William Wallace and Boyd, marched up the High-street to meet Earl Percy and his army, which consisted of 1,000 men in armour. The scene of action seems to have been between the Bell of the Brae and where the college now stands. Adam Wallace and Auchinleck, with 140 men, who had made a running march round the east side of the town, when the battle was doubtful, came rushing in, from the road where the Drygate now stands, upon the English column, and divided it in two. At the same instant, on hearing the cheers of his friends, Sir William stepped into the front, and with one stroke of his long sword cleft Percy's head in two. The route of the English now became general. The gallant Aymer Vallance led off Bishop Beck, and 400 of their men, by the Rottenrow port, being all that remained of the thousand men in armour brought out to oppose Wallace at the head of 300 cavalry. He, however, availed himself of his situation. In what might be then termed a street, Percy could not bring his men to act upon this small squadron. Notwithstanding of this victory, obtained by stratagem, surprise, and valour, it was not safe for Wallace and his followers to stay here, nor yet in the old Druidical groves about the Blackfriar's church, nor in the forest beyond the Molendinar burn. They marched straight to Bothwell, where they arrived at one o'clock, P.M., having performed a march of 36 miles in 11 hours, fought a battle with three to one of the men of Northumberland, the best soldiers in England, gained a victory, and marched 10 miles to safe quarters at Bothwell, in 15 hours. It was Aymer Vallance that planned and conducted the captivity of Wallace. It was in this forest the tryst




Engraved by

James Mitchell Sc.

was set by Sir John Monteath, for his capture, which was brought to bear at Robroystown. The word, at the battle of Glasgow, was '*Bear up the Bishop's tail,*' spoken jeeringly by Sir William to his uncle, when their men were drawn up at the end of the bridge." [History of Glasgow by Andrew Brown, 1797.]—A portion of the above narrative has been disputed by some historians, in so far as it is averred by them that Earl Percy was not present at the engagement, but was absent at the time in the east of Scotland, or in Northumberland, and, of course, could not have fallen as is here alleged. That a battle took place, however, between Wallace and the English, there can be no doubt, and the circumstances attending it long remained a most interesting subject in Glasgow oral tradition.

In 1387, when Matthew Glendinning was bishop, the spire of the cathedral was destroyed by lightning. In 1408, his successor, William Lawder, rebuilt the great tower of stone as far as the first battlement. In 1484, Robert Blackadder, the son of Sir Patrick Blackadder of Tullieallan, was translated to the see of Glasgow from that of Aberdeen. He was a liberal prelate, and expended vast sums on the church and alterages. During his incumbency the see of Glasgow was erected into an archbishopric. He was frequently employed in the public transactions with the English, particularly in the year 1505, when he, in conjunction with the Earl of Bothwell and Andrew Forman, prior of Pittenweem, negotiated the marriage between James IV. of Scotland, and Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, which subsequently led to the union of the two kingdoms in the person of James VI.

About the year 1392, in the time of John Stuart, Earl of Carrick, afterwards Robert III., a mint was erected in Drygate-street, at which coins were struck. On one side was represented the King's crest crowned; but without a sceptre, with the motto, *Robertus Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum;* and on the other, on an inner circle, *Villa de Glasgow;* and on the outer circle, *Dominus Protector.* In 1420, there was a convent for Grey friars in the neighbourhood of Greyfriars' wynd. They were patronized by the unfortunate Isabella, Duchess of Albany, cousin to James I. of Scotland. In 1431, she mortified the lands of Ballagan to the convent of the Grey friars at Glasgow, for "the salvation of our souls, and that of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, of worthy memory, our dear husband; and also of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, our father, and of Walter, James, and Alexander, our sons." It is a painful feature in the history of those times that this excellent lady received from the King her cousin, as a present, the heads of her husband, her father, and two of her sons,—James having escaped by flight into Ireland.

In 1508, James Beaton, son of John Beaton of Balfour in Fife, was appointed archbishop of Glasgow. He enclosed the palace with a magnificent wall of ashler-work, and built a bastion and tower at a proper distance. This prelate was succeeded in 1522, by Gavin Dunbar, tutor to James V., and lord-chancellor. It was about this time that the doctrines of the Reformation began to be universally studied, and to take that hold on the minds of the people which eventually resulted in the complete overthrow of the Roman Catholic religion in Scotland. It is said that the progress of the Reformation in the west of Scotland was vastly aided by those very means which were intended to crush it, viz., the martyrdom of Russell and Kennedy. For the purpose of banishing those doctrines which caused the established clergy to tremble in their strongholds, many pious persons suffered death at St. Andrews and Edinburgh; but it was deemed expedient to make an example in Glasgow in order to intimidate the heretics of the West. Archbishop Dunbar, however, was regarded as a man who had such a thing as the heart of humanity about him; and John Lawder, Andrew Oliphant, and Friar Maltman were sent from Edinburgh, to assist and steel his feelings for the work. The men devoted to destruction were Jeremiah Russell, one of the Grey friars in Glasgow, a man well-learned for the age in which he lived, and John Kennedy, a youth from Ayrshire, not more than 18 years of age. Upon being brought before their accusers, Kennedy evinced symptoms of trepidation, and seemed inclined to save his life by retracting his professions of attachment to the doctrines of the Reformation; but he was reassured by the gentle chiding of Russell, and remained firm to the last. After a mock trial they were handed over—much against the will of Archbishop Dunbar—to the secular power for execution, and suffered martyrdom at a stake which had been erected at the east end of the cathedral. These were the only persons who suffered at Glasgow during the progress of the Reformation; and though their death intimidated the people for the moment it roused a spirit scarcely less ferocious than that of the persecution which evoked it, and which nothing could allay but the tearing up by the roots the whole establishment of the papacy. Dunbar, however, though gentle in spirit, appears to have been deeply tinctured by the bigotry of his order; for, upon the occasion of Lord Maxwell bringing a bill into parliament, in 1542, to provide for liberty to read the Bible in the vulgar tongue, this prelate is found protesting most vehemently against it, both for himself, and in name of all the prelates in the kingdom. The measure passed into a law notwithstanding. James Beaton, the nephew of Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrews, succeeded Dunbar in the archiepiscopal see; but he found the minds of men so much agitated upon religious topics, and his whole diocese split into factions so furious and uncompromising, that, after many efforts to maintain his position, he at length came to the conclusion, when churches and monasteries were crumbling in every direction before the fury of the reformers, to retire from the kingdom. He accordingly passed into France in 1560, escorted by a party of the troops of that kingdom, and taking with him all the relics, writings, documents, and plate which belonged to the see, and indeed everything valuable. In the eyes of a member of the mother-church these must have been highly prized, for we learn that when the bull of the Pope, which erected Glasgow into an archbishopric, in 1488, was promulgated, all the relics were exhibited in the cathedral before the Pope's nuncio, and among others there were—"the image of our Saviour in gold,—the images of the twelve apostles in silver,—a silver cross adorned with precious stones, and a small piece of the wood of the cross of our Saviour,—a silver casket, containing some of the hairs of the blessed Virgin,—in a square silver coffer, part of the scourges of St. Kentigern, our patron,—in a crystal case, a bone of some unknown saint, and of St. Magdalene,—in a small phial of crystal, part of the milk of the blessed Virgin Mary, and part of the manger of our Lord!" Beaton was afterwards appointed the ambassador of Queen Mary at the court of France, and he was continued in the same office by her son, who, in 1588, restored to him the temporalities of the see of Glasgow. He died at Paris, in August 1603, and left all he had taken from Glasgow to the Scots college at Paris, and to the monastery of the Carthusians, on the condition that they should be returned to Glasgow so soon as its people returned to the bosom of the mother

church. The greater part of the documents thus taken away in 1560 were brought back to Scotland so late as last year (1839), and are now in the Roman Catholic college of St. Mary, at Blairs, in the parish of Maryculter, Kincardineshire, near Aberdeen.

The see of Glasgow was one of the most opulent in the kingdom; and its prelates lived in a style of splendour and exercised a sway scarcely inferior to that of the most potent nobles of the land. In the time of Bishop Cameron especially, it is recorded that "the great resort of his vassals and tenants, being noblemen and barons of the highest figure in the kingdom, waiting upon this spiritual prince, in the common course of business, together with the ecclesiastics that depended upon him, made his court to be very splendid—next to majesty itself." After Bishop Cameron had built his palace adjacent to the high church, he caused each of the thirty-two rectors to build a manse near it; and ordained them to reside there, and cause curates to officiate in their respective parishes. He created commissaries, clerks, and fiscals, and established the two commissary courts of Glasgow, Hamilton, and Campsie, to be held three times a-week in the consistorial house at the west end of the cathedral. Their jurisdiction extended over parts of the counties of Dumbarton, Renfrew, Stirling, Lanark, and Ayr. In reference to one of the thirty-two dignitaries of the cathedral, Ure mentions a circumstance which is not devoid of historical interest. He says: "The parson of Campsie, chancellor of the chapter, whose office it was to keep the seal and append it to all acts and deeds of the archbishop and his council, had his manse in the Drygate, in that place called the Limmerfield. Henry, Lord Darnley, lodged in his house when he came to meet his father, the Earl of Lennox, from Stirling." The bishops, and latterly the archbishops, were lords of the lordships of the royalty and baronies of Glasgow; in addition to this there were 18 baronies of land which pertained to them in the sheriffdoms of Lanark, Dumbarton, Ayr, Renfrew, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and the then Stewartry of Annandale, including 240 parishes. Besides, there was a large estate in Cumberland, subject to their jurisdiction, which was termed "the Spiritual Dukedom." From this period—1560—till the revolution of 1688, there is a succession of the translation, death, demission, and expulsion of 14 protestant archbishops, who seem to have been mere minions of the party in power, and placed there to alienate to their patrons the princely domains of the Glasgow see; or, in other words, to act the part of "Tulchans"—a term in vogue in these days; that is, they were set up as the calves, while the great men of the state *milked* the benefices. In connection with the papal rule in Glasgow, there were many religious and charitable institutions which space will not allow us to notice at length.

Previous to the reign of James I. of Scotland, the town was governed by bailies nominated by the bishop, who about this time appointed a provost in the person of Sir John Stewart of Minto; and this gentleman found the charge of so much importance that he removed to Glasgow with his family. The successors of Sir John continued in office till after the Reformation, when they suddenly fell from dignity and opulence to obscurity and poverty; and the last of the family went out an adventurer to the Darien settlement, in 1699, where, from the jealousy and inhospitality of the English and Dutch, he perished with some thousands of his countrymen. Though the share was so low as one hundred pounds, he was not a partner. The tomb of this ancient family—which was the only one spared at the Reformation,—stands on the west side of the door on the south side of the choir of the cathedral.

In 1450, Bishop Turnbull obtained from the King—James II.—a charter, erecting the town and patrimonies of the bishopric into a regality. This spirited prelate also procured a bull from Pope Nicholas V., for the founding of a university, which he endowed. Before this period the town was so contemptible as not to contain more than 1,500 inhabitants; but the establishment of the university subsequently contributed more than any thing which had hitherto been done to the extension of the city and the general well-being of the inhabitants. The immunities and prerogatives granted to the university, however, had the effect of depriving the citizens temporarily of a portion of their political privileges; for the bishops, being now invested with vast political powers, assumed the distribution of those franchises which formerly belonged to the townsmen, and for the purpose of securing the obedience of their inferiors they appointed powerful noblemen as bailies of the regality. These offices remained long in the family of Lennox, but eventually they resigned them to the Crown, and, at the Revolution, the right of election was placed in the hands of the magistrates and council; on which footing it remained till transferred to the £10 electors by the recent burgh reform bill. Subsequently to the foundation of the university the population began to creep slowly down the hill upon which the cathedral stands, and having reached the position of the present cross, it branched slightly east and west, forming portions of the streets now called Gallowgate and Trongate, and as the craft of fishermen had sprung up among the people, Saltmarket-street was laid out for the means of easy access to the river. Withal, however, Glasgow as yet presented scarcely the skeleton of a city, for the royal burghs of Scotland having been taxed by order of Queen Mary, it appears that Glasgow only rated as the eleventh in point of population and importance. It is somewhat remarkable, however, to find that, even thus early, Glasgow began to possess the germs of commercial eminence, in so far as it was not destitute of shipping, for there is an order of the privy-council to the effect that vessels belonging to Glasgow should not annoy those belonging to Henry VIII., the Queen's uncle. During the minority of Mary, James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, the then heir to the throne, and the ancestor of the ducal house of Hamilton, was appointed regent. His appointment was opposed by the Earl of Lennox and the Queen-dowager; and, finally, the hostile feeling became so potent that both parties flew to arms. The regent having gathered together a numerous army at Stirling, marched to Glasgow, and stormed the castle, which was held for Lennox with brass guns. After the siege had been maintained for ten days, the garrison agreed to surrender on condition of receiving quarter; but no sooner had they laid down their arms than the regent's troops fell upon them, and only two escaped alive. Lennox determined to revenge this treachery and loss by striking a desperate blow, and having associated with himself the Earl of Glencairn, they intended to have marched into Clydesdale, and laid waste the lands of the Hamiltons. The regent heard of their intentions, however, and determined to counteract it by seizing Glasgow. Glencairn, on the approach of the regent, drew out his forces, amounting to 800 men, partly composed of his own vassals, and partly of the citizens of Glasgow; and, at a place called "the Butts," near the site of the infantry barracks, and where the "weaponschaw" used to be held of old, he boldly attacked Arran. The onset of Glencairn was so furious that he beat back the first rank upon the se-

cond, and took the brass ordnance they had opposed to him; but in the heat of battle, and while victory yet wavered, Robert Boyd of the Kilmarnock family, arrived with a small party of horse, and at once dashed into the thickest of the fray. His charge decided the engagement, for the little band of Glencairn, conceiving that a new army had come against them, fled with precipitation. Considering the numbers engaged, the battle was a very sanguinary one, and 300 men were slain on both sides, including two gallant sons of Glencairn. The regent immediately entered the town, and being deeply incensed against the citizens for the part they had taken, he gave it up to plunder, which his soldiery did so effectually, that they harried every thing moveable, and even pulled down the doors and windows of the dwelling-houses; in fact, they only spared the city in so far as they did not burn it.

The circumstances connected with the murder of Lord Darnley, the marriage of the Queen with Bothwell, her discomfiture by the confederated Lords, and subsequent imprisonment in Lochleven castle, are matters of too much historical prominence to need recapitulation here, even were they not touched upon in other articles: See CARBERRY, CROOKSTON, and LOCH-LEVEN. In 1568 Mary effected her escape from Loch-Leven, and forthwith repaired to Hamilton, where she was joined by the Earls of Argyle, Eglinton, Cassilis, Rothes, and others. The Regent Murray happened at the time to be holding a court of justice at Glasgow, and, though taken by surprise, his usual fortitude and presence of mind did not forsake him. He was soon joined by the Earls of Glencairn, Montrose, Mar, and Monteith, with Lords Temple, Home, and Lindsay, and he speedily encamped on the lands of Barrowfield, in order to await the approach of the enemy. Meantime the party who had joined the Queen resolved to place her in safety in the strong fortress of Dumbarton, which was held by one of their friends, till they had time to try the merits of the quarrel with the Regent by force of arms. To avoid meeting Murray on the Gallow-muir, the royal army came down by Rutherglen, intending to cross the Clyde at Renfrew; but when he saw them from the opposite side, he caused his cavalry to ford the river, which left the bridge open to his infantry. The possession of Langside hill, about a mile-and-a-half to the south of the city, was seen to be a point of much importance to either party in the fate of a battle, and the regent obtained it, as much almost by accident as by ability. The Earl of Argyle having been suddenly seized with a fit of epilepsy, the march of the Queen's troops was delayed for a time, which was improved to the best advantage by the Regent. The battle soon began, and was continued for nearly an hour with the most determined bravery on both sides; so eager were they, indeed, that each party threw their broken spears, daggers, and stones in the faces of their adversaries. At a critical moment the Regent's second battalion joined the first, and this decided the fate of the day, and blasted the hopes of the unfortunate Queen, who stood upon a hill at some little distance, gazing upon the progress of the fight with an agony of anxiety. The queen immediately took horse for Dundrennan abbey, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, from which she fled into Cumberland, seeking succour from her crafty cousin, Elizabeth. Nineteen years afterwards the sufferings of Mary Stuart were closed by her murder on the hill of Fotheringay. In the battle of Langside, the Regent killed 300 of the Queen's party, and took 400 prisoners. For his victory Murray was much indebted to the citizens of Glasgow, who had not forgotten the miserable sacking of their town by the Hamiltons after the 'Battle of the Butts,' and from their position on the Regent's left wing they did cruel execution upon the Queen's right. The Regent having returned to Glasgow, and offered up thanks for his victory, was sumptuously entertained by the magistrates. He expressed his deep obligations to the citizens, and especially to the heads of the corporation, for the timely aid they had afforded him, and inquired if in any way he could be serviceable to them. Matthew Fawside, the deacon of the incorporation of bakers, replied, that as the mills at Partick belonged to the Crown, and the tacksman exacted such exorbitant multures that it affected injuriously the price of bread to the community, a grant of these mills to the corporation would be regarded as a public benefit; and perhaps the bakers were not altogether undeserving of favour in another respect, as they had liberally supplied the army with bread while it remained in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. Fawside's address had the desired effect, and the splendid flour-mills at Partick, about 2 miles below the city, on the banks of the Kelvin, are possessed by the bakers till this day. Seeing the success of this corporation, the magistrates also put in their claim, which the Regent evaded by a promise, that when the King came of age they should have all they asked for.

By the year 1579, the zeal or rather fury of the Reformers had waxed so intense that it was considered sinful to permit one stone to stand above another upon those edifices which had formerly belonged to the Catholics, however serviceable they might be as Protestant places of worship, or beautiful as architectural triumphs. The cathedral of Glasgow had, up till this period, withstood the storm of the Reformation, and had been even left untouched by the besiegers of the bishop's castle. An act had passed encouraging this wholesale demolition, and Spottiswood thus describes its consequences:—"Thereupon ensued a pitiful vastation of churches and church-buildings, throughout all the parts of the realm; for every one made bold to put to their hands, the meaner sort imitating the example of the greater, and those who were in authority; no difference was made, but all the churches either defaced or pulled to the ground; the holy vessels, and whatsoever else men could make gain of, as timber, lead, and bells, were put to sale; the very sepulchres of the dead were not spared; the registers of the church and bibliothecs cast into the fire; in a word, all was ruined; and what had escaped in the time of the first tumult, did now undergo the common calamity; and the preachers animated the people to follow these barbarous proceedings by crying out, that the places where idols had been worshipped ought, by the law of God, to be destroyed, and that the sparing of them was the reserving of things execrable." The execution of this act for the west was committed to the Earls of Arran, Argyle, and Glencairn;* but they, at the intercession of the citizens, had hitherto spared the cathedral. Mr. Andrew Melville, the Principal of the college, had, however, long importuned the

* The following is the copy of the original order issued to all magistrates and people in power at the Reformation, for the first dismantling of the Catholic churches:—

"*To our traist friendis:*

"Traist friendis, after maist harty commendacion, we pray you fail not to pass incontinent to the Kirk, (of Glasgow,) and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring forth to the Kirk-zyard, and burn thaym openly. And sicklyk cast down the altaris, and purge the Kirk of all kynd of monuments of idolatryo. And this ze fail not to do, as ze will do us singular emplesur; and so committis you to the protection of God.

"From Ediuburgh the xii. of August, 1560.

(Signed) "AR. ARGYLL.
"JAMES STEWART.
"RUTHVEN."

"Fail not, bot ze tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, nor durris, be ony ways hurt or broken, either glassin wark or iron wark."

magistrates to allow it to be pulled down, and they at length consented. The reasons urged for its demolition—which read rather curiously at this time of day—were somewhat to the following effect:—That they might build with its materials various little churches in other parts, for the ease of the citizens,—that it was the resort of superstitious people who went there to perform their devotions,—that the church was too large, and the voice of the preacher could with difficulty be heard by the congregation,—and above all, the propriety of removing an idolatrous monument, which was the only one of all the cathedrals in the country left undestroyed, and in a condition to be repaired. A number of quarriers, masons, and other workmen were accordingly engaged by a special day to pull down this beautiful edifice; but while they were assembling, by beat of drum, the craftsmen of Glasgow, who justly regarded the cathedral as the architectural pride of their city, flew to arms, and informed Mr. Melville that if any one dared to pull down a single stone of the building, he should that instant be buried under it. So much incensed were they at the attempt to demolish this ancient building, that if the magistrates had not succeeded in appeasing them, they would have put Melville to death with all his adherents Upon this a complaint was made by the ministers, and the leaders of the insurrection cited to appear before the king, who was not yet thirteen years of age; but his majesty took the craftsmen under his protection, approved of the opposition they had made, and prohibited the ministers from following the work of demolition farther,—saying, that "too many churches had been already destroyed, and that he would not tolerate more abuses of that kind." And thus was saved from religious frenzy and mistaken zeal the venerable cathedral of Glasgow. It would appear that shortly after this period the university was nearly in equal danger of destruction; for amongst a list of grievances presented to the king after the 'Raid of Ruthven,' the magistrates are complained against for invading the college with a mob, and shedding the blood of many of the students, who prevented them from burning the university. The bailies, who acted the part of ringleaders, are even named, viz., Colin Campbell, William Heygate, and Archibald Heygate.

In 1581, the Confession of Faith was subscribed by 2,250 persons in Glasgow, women as well as men signing it, and it appears to have been carried about from house to house. Towards the close of the 16th and about the beginning of the 17th centuries, church-discipline amongst the Presbyterian burghers of Glasgow appears to have been of a somewhat stringent description. In August 1587, it was decreed that harlots should be carted through the town, ducked in Clyde, and put into the jugs at the cross on a market-day. Adultery was punished, by causing the culprit to appear six Sabbaths on the cockstool at the pillar, barefooted and barelegged, in sackcloth; and thereafter to be carted through the town, and ducked in the Clyde from a pulley fixed on the bridge. It would appear, however, that the presbyters of old could be gentle with those of gentle blood, when it suited their liking; for we find that, in March 1608, the session agreed to pass the laird of Minto, a late provost, who was accused of a breach of chastity, with a reprimand, on account of his age and the station he held in the town. Those who were released from excommunication were required to pass through the following ordeal:—"A man excommunicated for relapse in adultery, was to pass from his dwelling to 'the Hie kirk,' six Sundays, at six in the morning at the first bell, conveyed by two of the elders or deacons, or any other two honest men, and to stand at the kirk-door barefooted, and barelegged, in sackcloth, with a white wand in his hand, bareheaded till after the reading of the text; in the same manner, to repair to the pillar till the sermon was ended, and then to go out to the door again, and stand there till the congregation pass from the kirk, and then he is released." The presbytery enjoined their ministers to be of sedate deportment, and not vain with long ruffles and gaudy toys in their clothes. The session ordered that the drum should go through the town, to intimate that there must be no bickerings or plays on the Sabbath; and games, golfs, bowls, &c. were prohibited on the same day. It was strictly enjoined that no person go out to Ruglen to see plays acted on the Sabbath; and in 1595 the bailies of that burgh were reprimanded by the presbytery for sanctioning and encouraging profane stage-plays on the Lord's day. In 1588 the kirk-session of Glasgow ordered a number of ash trees in the Hie kirk-yard to be cut down to make forms for the folk to sit on in the kirk; women were not permitted to sit upon these forms, but were directed to bring stools with them. It was also intimated, that "no woman, married or unmarried, should come within the kirk-door to preachings or prayers with their plaids about their heads, neither to lie down in the kirk on their face in time of prayer; with certification that their plaids be drawn down, or they be raised by the beadle. The beadles were to have staffs for keeping quietness in the kirk, and comely order; for each marriage they were to get 4d., and 2d. for each baptism." On their part the magistrates appear to have been equally potent in those days, and equally ready to exercise their authority. Their jurisdiction seems to have extended to both civil and criminal cases, and they acted alike in a legislative and executive capacity. One of the most remarkable illustrations of the extent of their authority, is a composition for the slaughter of one of the burgesses, which is entered on the burgh-books as having the "strenth of ane decreit of the provest and baillies." It would appear that about the year 1575, Ninian Syare murdered Ninian M'Litster; and the composition in question is a contract betwixt the widow and representatives of the murdered man, and David Syare, the son of the murderer, as taking burden for his father, by which the first party agrees, upon the performance of certain conditions, to pass from "any action, criminal or otherwise, that they may have against him for the crime." The contract goes on to mention these conditions in manner following: "For the quhilkis premiss to be done, and done in manner foirsaid respective, the said David takand the burden on him for his father, sall cause the said Niniane, his father, to compere in the Hie kirk of Glasgow, the xi. daye of December nixt to cum, and thair mak the homage and repentance for the said slauchter, with sick circumstances and cerymoneis as sall be ordanit and devysit be Coline Campbell and Robert Stewart, burgessis of Glasgow, chosin and admittit be baitht the parties for that effect. And farther, the said David, &c., (we omit a tedious list of names,) oblist them, their airis, executoris, and assignayis, to content and paye to the said Margaret and William M'Litster, for themselfis and in their name of the said umquhile Niniane, M'Litster's barnes, the sowme of three hundredth merkis money, in name of Kynbute," (or reparation,) &c. But instances of what would now be considered an extraordinary stretch of power were by no means uncommon in these olden times; and the character of the population and state of the kingdom may be learned from the many strict orders to the citizens to provide themselves with arms, and be prepared for every contingency. In 1547, the bailies and council

ordained "everilk buythhalder to have in reddines within the buytht, ane halbert, jak, and steelbonet, for eschewing of sick inconvenients that may happen." And again, in 1577–8, we have the following, "Quhilk daye it is condescendit be the prouest, baillies, counsale, and dekynes, that the act maid anent the hagbuttis be renewit, that every ane, substantious and habill man sall have ane hagbutt, with graitht, halder, and bullet effeiring thairto, and that every wheris, nocht beand habill thairfoir, sall have ane lang speir, by (besides) jakkis, steilbonetis, sword, and bukler," &c. In 1638, the council authorized the master of works, then in Flanders, to purchase for the town's use fifty muskets, with "stalfis and bandeleiris," and fifty pikes. Subsequently, in the same year, they ordered "three score young men to be elected and trained to handle arms, the driller to have for his pains 40 shillings each day for his coming out of Edinburgh, aye until he be discharged, with his horse hire, hame and afield."

The town appears in these times to have been sadly afflicted with a class of diseased unfortunates, called "lepers," and so early as 1350, Lady Lochow, daughter of Robert, duke of Albany, and mother of Colin, 1st Earl of Argyle, erected and endowed a leprosy hospital on the south side of the bridge near the river. It is recorded that on 7th October, 1589, there were six lepers in the Lepers' house at the Gorbals end of the bridge, viz. Andrew Lawson, merchant; Steven Gilmour, cordiner; Robert Bogle, son of Patrick Bogle; Patrick Brittal, tailor; John Thomson, tailor; and Daniel Cunningham, tinker. In 1610, the council ordained that the lepers of the hospital should go only upon the causewayside, near the gutter, and should have "clapperis" in their hands to warn the people to keep away, and a cloth upon their mouth and face, and should stand afar off while they receive alms, under the penalty of being banished from the town and hospital. In 1635, the magistrates purchased from the Earl of Glencairn the manse of the prebendary of Cambuslang—which had been gifted to him after the Reformation—which they fitted up as a house of correction for dissolute women, and the authority and vigilance of the kirk session proceeded so far as to order them to be "whipped every day during pleasure!"

Glasgow was occasionally honoured by being the seat of the ecclesiastical synods of the church; and from the character of the age for a long period subsequent to the Reformation, these were regarded as of more importance than the visits of royalty itself. The most remarkable of all these was that held in 1638, in the reign of Charles I., in which they fairly overturned the Episcopal system of the king, and asserted the perfect independence of the kirk. The magistrates looked upon this great convocation with some anxiety, and amongst others they made the very wholesome regulation that "no inhabitant expect more rent for their houses, chambers, beds, and stables, than shall be appointed by the provost, bailies, and council, and ordains the same to be intimated through the town by sound of drum, that no person may plead ignorance." In the prospect of the great number of persons who were expected to attend this assembly, the town-council statuted and ordained, that there should be a guard of men kept through the day, and a watch at night under the orders of the provost and bailies. The treasurer was directed to purchase for the town's use 100 muskets with "stalfis and bandeleiris," 30 pikes, 4 cwt. of powder, and 4 cwt. of match. This assembly—so much celebrated in the annals of the Church of Scotland—commenced its sittings on the 21st November, 1638, the well-known Marquis of Hamilton officiating as his majesty's commissioner. In the course of the preceding year, Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, had introduced a service-book to be read in the Scottish churches, which the people regarded with abhorrence as smacking of the mass. Both on this account, and for the purpose of overturning the system of episcopacy, the Presbyterian party made extraordinary exertions, and according to the narrative of Dr. Robert Bailie, afterwards Principal of the University of Glasgow, they succeeded in gathering together the most celebrated and influential nobles and gentlemen in the kingdom. On Wednesday the 28th November, during the seventh session or sederunt, when the Assembly were about to vote upon the question, whether they were the bishop's judges, the commissioner produced the king's instructions and warrant to dissolve the Assembly, which he accordingly did. But after "a sad, grave, and sorrowful discourse," the Assembly resolved to proceed, notwithstanding their dissolution by the King, and the departure of his representative. The Presbyterian party, having once passed the Rubicon, carried every thing according to their own liking, and with a spirit of independence which evinced the sincerity of their attachment to a covenanted kirk. They decreed the abjuration of Episcopacy; the abolition of the service-books and the high commission; they pronounced the proceedings of the preceding six assemblies null and void; the bishops and sundry ministers were tried, and deposed for professing the doctrines of Arminianism, Popery, and Atheism,—for urging the use of the liturgy, bowing to the altar, and wearing the cope and rotchet,—for declining the assembly,—and for being guilty of simony, avarice, profanity, adultery, drunkenness, and other infamous crimes. Amongst those deposed were the Bishops of Galloway, St. Andrews, Brechin, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Ross, Glasgow, Argyle, and Dunblane, who were at the same time excommunicated. The covenant being approved of, was ordered to be signed by all classes of the people, under pain of excommunication; and churchmen were incapacitated from holding any place in parliament. "Thus," to use the words of the historian Hume, "Episcopacy, the high commission, the articles of Perth, the canons, and the liturgy were abolished, and declared unlawful; and the whole fabric which James and Charles, in a long course of years, had been rearing with so much care and policy, fell at once to the ground." In these proceedings the Assembly was much countenanced and assisted by the Earl of Argyle, whose conduct in remaining amongst them, says Dr. Bailie, "went much against the stomach both of the commissioner and king," the latter of whom never forgave him. The Assembly continued its sittings till the 26th of December inclusive, having in all 26 sessions, or 18 after the commissioner's departure. The last day of the Assembly is stated to have been a "blythe day to all." At the opening the venerable Mr. John Bell, minister of the Tron church of Glasgow, preached, and Mr. Alexander Henderson was elected moderator, and officiated in this capacity during the sederunt.

Shortly thereafter the civil wars of Charles I. broke out and desolated the kingdom from the one end to the other. The Marquis of Montrose, who carried the standard of the king, raised an army in the north, and proceeding south gave battle, at Kilsyth, to General Bailie, at the head of 7,000 Covenanters, on 15th August, 1645. The Covenanters were entirely routed, and nearly 6,000 of them put to the sword, while of the remaining thousand a vast proportion were suffocated in Dullater-bog. The city of Glasgow having heard of Montrose's success, sent Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston, and Mr. Archd.

Fleming, commissary, to congratulate him upon his victory, and invite him and his army to spend some days at Glasgow. He accordingly marched next day to the city, where he was entertained with great cost and solemnity; but he only remained one night on account of the plague, which was then raging, though before he left it he made the inhabitants pay pretty smartly for his visit. Subsequently, as is well known, Montrose fell into reverses from the desertion of his army, which was little better than an undisciplined rabble, and was surprised and defeated by Lesley, at Philiphaugh, on 13th Sept., 1645. Three of the prisoners taken there, viz. Sir William Rollock, Sir Philip Nisbet, and Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharity, were executed at Glasgow—the first on the 28th, and the others on the 29th of October. Upon occasion of these executions, the Rev. Mr. David Dickson, then Professor of Divinity in Glasgow, was heard to exclaim, "The guid work goes bonnily on!" which passed into a proverb. Lesley, the victorious general, treated the citizens with great civility, though he jeeringly borrowed from them the sum of £20,000 Scots, as the interest, according to his phrase, of the £50,000 which, it was alleged, they had lent to Montrose. Charles I., as is well known, threw himself, in the days of his adversity, upon the protection of the Scots covenanting army, by whom he was, nine months afterwards, basely sold to the English parliament. Scotland, after having given the King's cause the first fatal blow, began to see that Presbytery would be in danger from the overthrow of the king, and the triumph of the Independent party in England; and they resolved, therefore, when too late, to arm in his defence, and invade England. Levies were ordered throughout the various districts of the kingdom, but the clergy opposed them in many instances from their dread of the restoration of monarchy; and Glasgow was found to be amongst the number of those contumacious burghs which declined to furnish its quota. The magistrates and council were in consequence summoned before parliament, imprisoned for several days, and deprived of their offices. In addition to this, some regiments of horse and foot were sent to the town with orders to quarter on no other but the magistrates, council, session, and their friends. Some of the citizens were burdened with 10, 20, and 30 soldiers, who, in addition to meat, drink, and wine, exacted their daily pay; altogether, says Principal Bailie, "our loss and danger was not so great by James Graham." The army, however, was completed, being one of the most numerous which had ever left Scotland for the invasion of England. The division under the command of the Marquis of Hamilton was attacked by Cromwell, near Preston, in Lancashire, his forces completely routed, and himself taken prisoner. He was afterwards brought to the scaffold, and 10,000 of his soldiers were sold to the plantations at two shillings per head. On the 3d September, 1650, Cromwell defeated the Scotch army at Dunbar—a battle which was forfeited by the ill-timed exhortations of the Scotch clergymen, who induced their countrymen to leave an unassailable position, where they fell an easy prey to the troops of Cromwell: See article DUNBAR. In the course of the winter the Protector visited Glasgow, and took up his residence and held his levees in Silvercraig's house, on the east side of the Saltmarket, nearly opposite the Bridgegate. While in this city, Cromwell acted the character of austere sanctity so well that some of the Scottish clergy, who had been honoured by him with an interview, averred that he must surely be one of the elect. Having learned that Mr. Patrick Gillespie, minister of the Outer High church, had the chief sway in ecclesiastical matters, the Protector sent for him, and after a long conference, gave him a prayer. On the following Sunday he went in state to the cathedral church. Here it so happened that the celebrated Zacharias Boyd preached in the forenoon, and railed so bitterly against Cromwell that his secretary, Thurloe, asked leave, in a whisper, "to pistol the scoundrel." "No, no," said the general, "we will manage him in another way!" In the evening he asked the clergy to sup with him, and concluded the entertainment with a prayer, which is said to have lasted till three o'clock in the morning. Cromwell's stay in Scotland was in the main extremely beneficial to the country, and to Glasgow in particular. Great part of his troops consisted of tradesmen, who had been spirited away from their peaceful callings by the frenzy and enthusiasm of the times. A number of these settled in Glasgow, and contributed to foster the spirit of trade, and bring the arts to a degree of perfection to which our rude forefathers had been formerly strangers. English judges were appointed to determine causes in the Scottish courts; justice was strictly administered;* and the whole country was brought to a degree of perfect subordination under General Monk.

In its previous history, Glasgow had been frequently severely tried in the crucible of affliction by fire and pestilence; but about this time, on 17th June, 1652, a conflagration broke out, which exceeded all former visitations of the kind in its extent and in its temporarily painful effects upon the citizens. The greatest part of Saltmarket, Trongate, and High-street, was destroyed. Contributions were made for the sufferers from all parts of the country. In the representation drawn up at the time by the magistrates, the following passages occur, descriptive of the appalling extremities to which the citizens had been reduced: "This fire, by the hand of God, was carried so from the one side of the street to the other, that it was totally consumed on both sides, and in it the faire, best, and most considerable buildings in the town, with all the shops and warehouses of the merchants which were therein. This sad dispensation from the hand of an angry God continued near 18 hours before the great violence of the fire began to abate; in this space of time many of those who were wealthy before were extremely impoverished; many merchants and others almost ruined; a considerable number of widowers, orphans, and honest families were brought to extreme misery; the dwellings of almost a thousand families were utterly consumed, and many of those who had a large patrimony, and ofttimes had been a shelter to others in their straits, had not themselves a place to cover their heads, or knew wherewith to provide bread for them and their families." The wretched inhabitants were for many days and nights compelled to encamp in the open fields, and altogether this calamity was regarded as the severest visitation which had afflicted Glasgow since the foundation of her cathedral. The loss was computed at £100,000,—no inconsiderable sum in those days. But like London, in a similar affliction, Glasgow rose purified and beautified from her ashes. The majority of the houses had been built or faced with wood, and these gave place to substantial stone erections, which were constructed in that open and commodious manner which is now so generally characteristic of the city.

* It is matter of traditionary fact that the decisions of the English judges were more agreeable to the spirit and principles of the law of Scotland, than the previous decisions of the judges of the country. A young lawyer having made an observation to this effect to a Scots judge, who died in the early part of the 18th century,—"Deil mean (hinder) them!" replied the judge, "they had neither kith nor kin in this country. Take that out of the way, and I think I could make a good judge myself."

Subsequently, in 1677, another great conflagration took place in Glasgow, when 130 houses were burned. It originated at the head of the Saltmarket, near the cross; and was kindled by a smith's apprentice, who had been beaten by his master, and who set fire to his smithy during the night in revenge. Law, in his 'Memorials,' says: "The heat was so great that it fyred the horoledge of the tolbooth, there being some prisoners in it at the tyme, amongst whom was the laird of Caraldone. The people brake open the tolbooth doors, and set them free." Though this fire was painfully disastrous in its effects, yet the inhabitants were now in a position much better fitted to stand the infliction, and accordingly there was not experienced the tithe of the suffering which marked the former conflagration.

The Restoration took place in 1660; but it only brought an increase of suffering and disaster to the people of Scotland. It soon became apparent that the policy of Charles II. would be similar to that of his father in his efforts to force Episcopacy upon a reclaiming people; and as Glasgow was the headquarters of the Covenanters of the west, where the people were resolved to "suffer unto the death for conscience' sake," the city shared in all the pains and persecutions of that iron time. The king having appointed Mr. James Sharp, minister of Crail, to be archbishop of St. Andrews, and Mr. Andrew Fairfoul, minister of Dunse, to be archbishop of Glasgow, they arrived in Edinburgh in April 1662, having been previously ordained in London. Despite the efforts of the new archbishops, and the regal power with which they were armed, the clergy and laity of Glasgow, with trifling exceptions, refused to conform to the new order of things; and the Earl of Middleton, with a committee of the Privy council, came to Glasgow on 26th September, 1662, to enforce compliance with the new order of things. The council met in the forehall of the college, and it was long afterwards remembered as "the drunken meeting of Glasgow;" for with the exception of Sir James Lockhart of Lee, one of the senators of the college of justice, it was affirmed that every person present was flustered with liquor.* Lord Middleton informed the committee that the Archbishop requested the royal mandate for uniformity to be enforced, which was acquiesced in by all, save Lord Lee, who assured them that it would not only desolate the country, but increase the popular dislike to the bishops. It was enforced notwithstanding, and consequent upon these proceedings, 400 ministers were ejected from their parishes, and took leave of their flocks in a single day. Wodrow says—"It was a day not only of weeping, but howling, like the weeping of Jazer, as when a besieged city is sacked." Amongst those who were ejected, we find Principal Gillespie, Messrs. Robert M'Hard, John Carstairs, and Ralph Rogers of Glasgow, and Donald Cargill of the Barony parish, besides nine others, all in the presbytery of Glasgow. Then commenced the wild work of persecution, and the resistance of the covenanters, which has made their deeds and cause famous in all that is associated with heroic human endurance. Early in 1678, the committee of council returned to Glasgow, and had a sederunt of ten days. They sat on Sunday, during divine service, for the purpose of administering a bond which should prevent all intercourse with the exiled ministers; and such was the terror which their proceedings had inspired, that the provost, bailies, and others of the citizens, to the number of 153 persons, signed the bond, although their consciences shuddered at its contents. The better to aid their proceedings, the council brought down upon the Lowlands, in the time of peace, an army of nearly 10,000 Highlanders, who seared the face of the country like a cloud of locusts, and after a stay departed from Glasgow, loaded with plunder. This body was known afterwards by the name of 'the Highland host.' They marched into Ayrshire, plundering in all directions, and the loss sustained by the inhabitants from this new inroad of the Huns, was computed at the time to amount in that county alone to £137,499 6s. Scots. Upon their return, loaded with baggage, they continued to take free quarters; but the students at the college of Glasgow, and other youths in the town, stopped the bridge, the river being high, against 2,000 of them. They permitted the Celts to pass only in numbers of forty at a time, and so soon as they had eased them of their plunder, they showed these rapacious mountaineers the way to the Highlands by the Westport, without allowing any of them to enter the city. —After the victory of the Covenanters at Drumclog, a party of them marched to Glasgow, and attempted to take it from the king's troops; but though they fought with determined bravery on the streets, they were repulsed, and their dead bodies left exposed for many days to be devoured by the butchers' dogs. The battle of Bothwell brig followed, in which 400 of the Covenanters were killed, and 1,200 taken prisoners, and this was also followed by the most fearful pains and penalties—torturing of the person, and alienation of the property of those who either did favour or were suspected to favour, doctrines in opposition to those of 'Black Prelacy.' But it is not intended here to follow out this subject, deeply and painfully interesting though it may be, into minute details. Suffice it to say that many of the devoted 'Hill folk' were hanged at Glasgow, their heads stuck on pikes on the east side of the jail, and their bodies buried on the north side of the cathedral church.† The death of Charles II. brought little or no mitigation of the sufferings of the Scottish people; or if it did, it was only the prospect of persecution for Popery being substituted for persecution for Episcopacy. Vast numbers of the people had emigrated to Holland, and amongst all classes, a liberal change of government was "a consummation most devoutly to be wished for."‡ It is true that during his vice-

* This commission was an ambulatory one, and having disposed of Glasgow, visited many of the other towns of Scotland, with the view of curbing the spirit of the non-conformists. Its members appeared to have been disgraced by the grossest debauchery; for it is affirmed by the historians of the time that those who entertained the commissioners best, had besides their dining-room, drinking-room, and *vomiting-room*, sleeping-rooms for the company who had lost their senses. In one of their debauches at Ayr, the devil's health was drunk at the cross about midnight!

† In more peaceful time, a stone was erected to the memory of the martyrs, the inscription on which concludes as follows:—

"These nine, with others in this yard
Whose heads and bodies were not spared,
Their testimonies foes to bury,
Caus'd beat the drums then in great fury,
They'll know at resurrection day,
To murder saints was no sweet play."

‡ With the view of instructing as to the form of procedure, it may not be amiss to give a summary of the sufferings and captivity of a citizen of Glasgow, who endured for conscience' sake.—We select the case of Mr. John Spreull, apothecary. His father, who had been a merchant in Paisley, was fined by Middleton, and obliged to flee; and the son was apprehended because he would not discover where his father was. After many trials he was released, and left the country, though he returned about the time of the battle of Bothwell brig, on account of which he had again to go forth the kingdom. During his absence his wife and family were turned out of house and shop, and all his moveables secured. He returned to this country about the end of the year 1680, intending to carry his wife and family to Rotterdam. He was apprehended at Edinburgh, November 12th, and next day carried before the Duke and Council, when the usual insnaring questions were put to him, —"Was the killing of Archbishop Sharp murder? Were the risings at Drumclog and Bothwell rebellious?" Having denied all connection with the affairs of Drumclog and Bothwell, and declined to pronounce them rebellious, or give any opinion with regard to the killing of the archbishop, his foot was put into the instrument called the *boot*. The following queries were proposed to him, and at every query the hangman gave

royalty in Scotland, James VII. when Duke of York, had occasionally visited Glasgow, with all the accompaniments of outward splendour, and resided in the house of Provost Bell; but the measures of persecution of which he had been long the active agent, and the horror entertained by the people generally against the institution of 'Black Prelacy' and Popery, caused the landing of the Prince of Orange in Torbay, on November 5th, to be regarded as a national blessing, and by no class in the kingdom was this great political event hailed with more heartfelt joy and sincerity than by the citizens of Glasgow. As a proof of it, the city levied and armed, in the following year (1689), a battalion of men, who were placed under the command of the Earl of Argyle and Lord Newbottle. These were immediately marched to Edinburgh, to assist in guarding the convention of estates, then deliberating upon the settlement of the Crown in favour of William and Mary. It is still matter of traditionary fact in Glasgow that this regiment was raised in a single day.

The blessings of peace, which had been so long denied to the kingdom, now gave the Scots an opportunity of developing their taste for industry and enterprise; and the scheme of the colonization of Darien was entered into by them with enthusiasm. Glasgow contributed its full share of men and means to that unfortunate expedition; and it is recorded that the last reinforcement to that devoted colony sailed from Rothesay, on September 14th, 1699, consisting of four ships, with 1,200 emigrants, and amongst them—as has been already stated—the last of the Stewarts of Minto. The fate of this most unfortunate enterprise is well-known; the jealousy of the Dutch East India company, as well as of the English, prevailed on the government of William to interpose such obstacles, that after waiting several months for supplies, the wretched colonists either died from starvation or escaped beggared from the shores of Darien. The money and credit of Scotland were both embarked in this scheme; and suffered so much, that years elapsed before the shock was recovered; amongst others, the inhabitants of Glasgow had hazarded such a deep stake, that we find them without shipping of their own from this period till the year 1716. This treatment of the first attempt of the Scots to plant a colony, coupled with the massacre of Glencoe, were doubtless circumstances which for long afterwards gave the inhabitants of the northern portion of the kingdom, reason to look upon the government of the Prince of Orange with feelings of abhorrence, scarcely less intense than those with which they had previously regarded the rulers who planned, and the soldiery who conducted, the persecution.

The act of union of 1707, which at that time was generally regarded as the death-blow of Scotland's independence, was most bitterly opposed by the citizens of Glasgow, and the magistrates found it necessary to order, that not more than three persons should assemble together on the streets after sunset. Being distant from the seat of government, however, the opposition expended itself in murmur and threatened tumult; and a very short period elapsed before the citizens saw the advantages which had been conferred upon them by the opening of the American trade, which they embraced with a degree of ardour which justifies us in regarding this as the epoch from which must be dated the rise of Glasgow, as the great seat of commerce and manufactures in Scotland. In the year 1715, when the Rebellion broke out under the Earl of Marr, the city at once evinced the sincerity of its attachment to the principles of the Revolution of 1688, by raising a regiment of 600 men, at its own expense, which marched to Stirling, under the command of Mr. Aird, the late provost, and joined the royal army under the Duke of Argyle. Meanwhile, the citizens prepared for their defence at home, by fortifying the town and drawing a trench round it twelve feet in width by six in depth. These were subsequently inspected and approved of by the Duke, who, during his brief stay in the city, lodged in the house of Mr. Campbell of Shawfield. On this occasion Glasgow fortunately escaped the horrors of civil war by the subsequent defeat of the rebel host at Preston, in Lancashire.

Within a few years after the Rebellion, however, viz. 1725, a riot broke out in the city, which was so painful and fatal in its consequences, that long afterwards it was regarded as one of the plague-spots in the local annals. Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield, who was at that period the member for the city, had rendered himself extremely obnoxious to the lower orders of the citizens at least, by his having voted for the extension of the malt-tax to Scotland. On the 23d of June, the day on which the tax should have been gathered, the mob rose, obstructed the excisemen, and assumed such a threatening attitude that next day, Captain Bushell was brought into the town with two companies of Lord Delorain's regiment of foot. This did not prevent the crowd, however, from assailing the house of Mr. Campbell, which they completely gutted. The magistrates, not dreading that the mob would proceed to such acts of violence, had retired to a tavern to spend the evening; and about 11 o'clock, P. M., news was brought to them of the demolition which was in progress. Bushell despatched a sergeant to inquire if he would beat to arms, but the provost—who appears to have been a man averse to proceeding to extremities—declined the offer. Next day, the mob was still in an excited state, and having irritated the soldiers by throwing stones at them, Bushell, without any authority from the civil power, ordered his men to fire, when two persons were killed. The inhabitants, now thirsting for revenge and vengeance, assailed the town-house magazine, carried forth the arms, and rang the fire-bell to rouse the city. The provost being alarmed at the probable results of a collision between the military and the people, craved the former to depart, which they accordingly did in the direction of Dumbarton castle. The citizens came up with them in great force during their retreat, and commencing to act on the offensive, the Captain again ordered his men to fire, when several persons fell, and in all there were 9 killed and 17 wounded in this most unfortunate affair. The military reached the castle in safety. This matter being represented at head-quarters, General Wade took possession of the city with a large body of troops, consisting of horse and foot, with artillery and ammunition. He was accompanied by the Lord-advocate, Duncan Forbes, who immediately proceeded to make an investigation into the case, the result of which was, that 19 persons were apprehended, and were delivered over bound to Captain Bushell—who had come up from Dumbarton castle—to be conducted by him to Edinburgh. The magistrates were imprisoned at first

five strokes upon the wedges, "Whether he knew any thing of a plot to blow up the abbey and the Duke of York? Who was in the plot? Where Mr. Cargill was? And whether he would subscribe his confession?" Having answered these queries in a manner unsatisfactory to the council, they ordered the *old boot* to be brought, alleging that the new one which had been used was not so good. Mr. Spreull, accordingly, underwent the torture a second time, and was then carried to prison upon a soldier's back, and refused the benefit of a surgeon to attend to his mangled limbs. After being several times before the council he was found guilty, though without the slightest particle of genuine proof. Indeed he had previously been found not guilty by a jury. Mr. Spreull was fined in the sum of £500 sterling, and sent to imprisonment on the Bass rock. Here he remained for nearly six years, and the length of his confinement afterwards acquired for him amongst his citizens, the name of *Bass John*.

their own tolbooth, but subsequently they were committed to the castle, and then to the jail of Edinburgh. After the detention of a few days, the magistrates were liberated on bail, and on their return to Glasgow, were met six miles from the city by a large body of their townsmen, who conducted them home with every demonstration of attachment, the ringing of bells, &c. The magistrates were afterwards freely absolved; but it fared worse with the 19 inferior persons sent to Edinburgh, some of whom were whipped through the streets of Glasgow, some banished, and others liberated. Captain Bushell was tried for the murder of nine of the inhabitants, convicted and condemned to death; but instead of suffering the penalty of the law, he was not only pardoned, but promoted in the service. To aggravate this sufficiently distressing case, Mr. Campbell, upon his application to parliament, was allowed indemnity for his loss, and the community were taxed by it to the amount of £9,000 sterling.* The house, the demolition of which by the Shawfield mob led to those unfortunate results, stood in the neighbourhood of Glassford-street.

The Shawfield slaughter, the imprisonment of the magistrates, and the exactions from the city, were long spoken of with peculiar bitterness by the people; but the recollection of it did not prevent them from coming forward with alacrity in defence of the reigning family in the rebellion of 1745. On this occasion they raised two battalions of 600 men each, for the service of government, and one of them was in action and behaved gallantly at the battle of Falkirk. It is recorded that the ardent loyalty of the inhabitants so much exasperated the rebels, that but for the friendly interposition of the devoted Cameron of Lochiel, the city would have been razed to the ground. Charles Edward wrote to the magistrates, demanding from them, as the representatives of the corporation, the sum of £15,000 sterling in money, all the arms in the city, and the arrears of taxes which might be due to the government. The magistrates having hopes of relief from the troops of Sir John Cope, did not comply; and the demand of the prince was then enforced by a party of horse, under Mr. John Hay, who had been a writer to the signet in Edinburgh, and who was accompanied by Glengyle, the chief of the M'Gregors. The magistrates now saw the necessity of exerting themselves, and compromised the demand by the advance of £5,000 in money, and £500 in goods. Upon the return of the rebel troops, from their romantic but ill-fated expedition into England, Mr. Hay again made his appearance in Glasgow with a body of troops; and as on this occasion their fortunes were desperate, and their necessities more urgent, the corporation was glad to secure their absence, by furnishing them with 12,000 linen shirts, 6,000 cloth coats, 6,000 pairs of shoes, 6,000 pairs of hose, and 6,000 bonnets. The levies of the Highlanders in money and goods, and the expenses of the two regiments, cost the town £15,000 sterling, for which the magistrates, in 1749, were voted £10,000 as a partial indemnification.

The next important public affair in which we find the citizens of Glasgow engaged, is the cordial assistance which they granted to the Government at the outbreak of the American war of independence, or the "revolt of the colonists," as it was then termed. At the present time, however, these exertions are rather to be attributed to a feeling of self-interest than pure patriotism; for Glasgow had long enjoyed a lion's share in the tobacco-trade, by which her citizens were enriched, and the very existence of this lucrative traffic was threatened by the war which then broke out. Upon the news of the defeat of the British by the Americans at Lexington, in 1775, reaching Glasgow, the magistrates convened a meeting of the inhabitants, when it was cordially resolved to support Government in her efforts to break the spirit of the colonists. Accordingly a body of 1,000 men was raised at an expense of more than £10,000, and placed at the disposal of his majesty. It is curious to know that the determination to smite the Americans took so strong a hold of the Glasgow citizens, that many of the principal people formed themselves into a recruiting corps for the purpose of completing the numbers of the Glasgow regiment. Mr. James Finlay, father of Mr. K. Finlay of Castle-Toward, played the Irish bagpipe in the service; Mr. John Wardrop, a Virginia merchant, beat a drum; and other wealthy and reputable citizens officiated as fifers, standard-bearers, and broadsword-men. Mr. Spiers of Elderslie, Mr. Cunningham of Lainshaw, and other merchants, hired their ships as transports; but Mr. Glassford of Dugaldston, who did not approve of the coercive measures that were in progress, laid up his vessels in the harbour of Port-Glasgow.

In the year 1779–80, while the removal of the Catholic disabilities was under discussion in parliament, the citizens of Glasgow resolved to give the bill the most determined opposition. Eighty-five societies, embracing 12,000 persons, were leagued together for this object, and kept up a close correspondence with Lord George Gordon in London. At length their enthusiasm broke into open fury, and upon a day set apart as a royal fast in February, 1780, a large mob of the citizens assailed, and demolished the shop of a Mr. Bagnall, a potter in King-street, for no other reason than that he belonged to the Roman Catholic persuasion. Subsequently, they destroyed his manufactory in Tureen-street; and for a time the city, despite the exertions of the authorities, remained in a state of perfect anarchy and confusion. Upon the termination of this effervescence, Bagnall of course instituted an action, and obtained indemnification from the community for the amount of damage he had suffered.—In 1787, the manufacturers of the city proposed a reduced scale of wages to their weavers, upon which they struck work. The workmen proceeded to acts of annoyance and violence against those who like themselves had not "turned out"—cut their webs from their looms, and burned them on the streets of the suburbs. At length the rioters proceeded to such extreme acts of lawlessness, that on the 3d September, the magistrates called in the aid of the 39th regiment of foot under Col. Kellit. The military were assailed by the mob in the Drygate with stones, brickbats, and other missiles, and after the riot act had been read, they fired, and three persons were killed, and a number severely wounded. This measure, however painful, had the effect of quelling the riot, though no less than 6,000 persons assembled at the interment of the three men in the Calton burying-grounds. Subsequent to this unfortunate occasion, a number of the weavers left Glasgow, and several of them enlisted into the very regiment which had fired amongst them.

In the course of the long war which broke out during the French Revolution, and was terminated by the overthrow of Napoleon in 1815, Glasgow evinced almost an exuberant degree of loyalty, in the number of its corps of royal volunteers, which were clothed and equipped at the expense of the members, who served without pay. Fortunately the

* A historian of Glasgow—Mr. Andrew Brown—in detailing the unfortunate Shawfield affair, says:—"This gentleman [Mr. Campbell] had formerly farmed the customs of the whole frith of Clyde, by which he acquired a large fortune, and now chimed in with the Newcastle administration, who once thought of exterminating the Highlanders, and planting their mountains with cabbages."

tide of invasion rolled not to our shores; and as the efforts of these worthy men are only remembered by their holiday-parades and patriotic intentions, it is unnecessary that we should here enlarge upon the subject.

In the *Radical* time of 1819-20, the peace of the city was much endangered from the feeling of discontent which pervaded the minds of large masses of the working classes, who in many cases had arrayed and armed themselves with the intention of openly resisting the Government. Opinion is still divided regarding the proceedings of this unhappy period,—the causes which led to it,—and the means which were taken for its suppression; and it is not the object of this work to reconcile sentiments which differ so widely. The execution of James Wilson—a poor thoughtless creature—was certainly an act of unnecessary severity.* Since then the history of the city is happily unmarked by either tumult, warlike preparations, or disaster, if we except the visitation of cholera in 1832, which severely afflicted this locality, in common with many others of the kingdom, and between February and November of that year cut off 3,005 persons. Its annals, however, are not the less interesting that they belong to the piping times of peace; for they mark the almost railroad speed with which the capital of the West has progressed in population, in intelligence, and in commercial and manufacturing wealth.

### *Commerce, Manufactures, &c.*

So early as 1420, a William Elphinston is made mention of as a promoter of trade in Glasgow—the traffic which he managed being, in all likelihood, the curing and exporting of salmon. But the first authentic document respecting Glasgow as a place of trade, is to be referred to the year 1546. Complaints having been made to Henry VIII., that several English ships had been taken and plundered by vessels belonging to Scotland, there is an order of the Privy-council of Scotland in that year, discharging such captures for the future, and, among other places made mention of in that order, is Glasgow. The commerce which at this time it carried on could not be great. It probably consisted of little more than a few small vessels with pickled salmon for the French market: as this fishery was at that time carried on to a considerable extent by Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. Between the years 1630 and 1660, a great degree of attention seems to have been paid to inland traffic by the inhabitants of Glasgow. Principal Bailie informs us that the increase of the town, arising from this source of employment, was great. The exportation of salmon and of herrings also increased. In 1651, Commissioner Tucker having been directed by the Government to report on the revenue of the excise and customs of Scotland, speaks of Glasgow as follows:—"With the exception," says he, "of the colliginors, all the inhabitants are traders: some to Ireland with small smiddy-coals, in open boats, from 4 to 10 tons, from whence they bring hoops, rungs, barrel-staves, meal, oats, and butter; some to France, with plaiding, coals, and herrings, from which the return is salt, pepper, raisins, and prunes; some to Norway for timber. There hath likewise been some who ventured as far as Barbadoes: but the loss which they sustained by being obliged to come home late in the year, has made them discontinue going thither any more. The mercantile genius of the people is strong, if they were not checked and kept under by the shallowness of their river, every day more and more increasing and filling up, so that no vessel of any burden can come up nearer the town than 14 miles, where they must unlade and send up their timber on rafts, and all other commodities by 3 or 4 tons of goods at a time, in small cobbles or boats, of 3, 4, or 5, and none above 6 tons a-boat. There is in this place a collector, a cheque, and 4 writers. There are 12 vessels belonging to the merchants of this port: viz., 3 of 150 tons each; 1 of 140; 2 of 100; 1 of 50; 3 of 30; 1 of 15; and 1 of 12; none of which come up to the town.—Total, 957 tons." In the war between Britain and Holland, during the reign of Charles II. a privateer was fitted out in the Clyde to cruize against the Dutch. She was called the Lion of Glasgow, Robert M'Allan, commander; was declared to be 60 tons burden or thereby, and to have on board 5 pieces of ordnance, 32 muskets, 12 half-pikes, 18 poleaxes, 30 swords, and 3 barrels of gunpowder; with provisions for 6 months, and 60 hands. In 1699, the merchants of Glasgow owned 15 vessels of an aggregate burden of 1,180 tons. The foreign trade at that period was valued at £20,500 Scots, but was considered to have partially decayed. The citizens who seem to have most distinguished themselves during this period, in the pursuit of a foreign commercial trade, were Walter Gibson and John Anderson. Gibson cured and packed in one year, 300 lasts of herrings, which he sent to St. Martin's in France, on board of a Dutch vessel called the St. Agathe, of 450 tons burden; his returns being brandy and salt. He was the first who imported iron into the Clyde. Anderson is said to have been the first who imported white wines. Whatever the trade of Glasgow was at this time, it could not have been very considerable: for the ports with which its citizens traded lay all to the eastward, and the circumnavigation of the island would prove an almost insurmountable barrier to the commerce of Glasgow. The people of the east coast, from their situation, must have been in possession of nearly the whole commerce of Scotland.

The union with England, although opposed at the time with all the effort of blind prejudice and the remembrance of national hate, opened a field for which the situation of Glasgow was highly advantageous; and while the commerce of the east coast, after that period, rapidly declined, that of the west increased to an amazing degree. Notwithstanding the opposition which they had offered to this most wise and judicious of all national measures, the advantages which had been conferred on them by the Union were soon apparent to the citizens of Glasgow, who began immediately to prosecute the trade to Virginia and Maryland. For this purpose they chartered fitting vessels from Whitehaven; and sent out cargoes of goods, and brought back tobacco in return. The method in which they managed this trade was certainly a prudent one, and well-fitted for the time. A supercargo went out with every vessel, and bartered his goods for tobacco, until such time as he had either sold all, or procured as much of the "Virginian leaf" as was sufficient to load his vessel. He then returned immediately, and if any of his goods remained unsold, they were brought home with him. The trade, as has been stated, was at first conducted in vessels chartered from English ports; but commerce having prospered with them, the merchants of Glasgow began to build ships for themselves, and, in 1718, the first vessel, the property of Glasgow owners, crossed the Atlantic. She was launched at Crawfurd's-dyke, a suburb of Greenock, and only registered 60 tons. The imports of tobacco were

* Even when on the gibbet, his mind was so little affected by the awful position in which he stood, that he coolly remarked to the town's hangman, "Tam, did ye ever see sic a crowd?" He was hanged on 20th August, 1820, and afterwards beheaded—the last occasion, it is to be hoped, in which the axe and block are destined to be noticed in the annals of Glasgow.

now considerable, and the merchants of Glasgow began to undersell the English even in their own ports. In 1717, the merchants of Bristol presented remonstrances to the commissioners of customs in London against the fairness of the Glasgow trade. To the allegations contained in these remonstrances, the merchants of Glasgow sent such answers as convinced the commissioners that the complaints of the Bristol merchants had been dictated by mere jealousy. They still, however, continued to undersell the English traders, and, in 1721, a formidable conspiracy was entered into by almost all the tobacco merchants in South Britain, against the traffic of Glasgow. They were accused of practising frauds upon the revenue in conducting their business; bills of equity were exhibited against them in the court of exchequer, for no less than 33 ships' cargoes, by which they were commanded to declare upon oath, whether or not they had imported in these ships any, and how much more tobacco than had been exported, or had paid the King's duty; vexatious lawsuits of every kind were stirred up against them, and every species of persecution, which jealousy aided by wealth could invent, to destroy the trade of Glasgow, was put in practice. The matter underwent an examination before the lords of the treasury during the same year, and after they had duly considered the case, it was dismissed in the following terms:—"That the complaints of the merchants of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Whitehaven, &c., are groundless, and proceed from a spirit of envy, and not from a regard to the interests of trade, or to the King's revenue." But the Southern persecutors of the trade of Glasgow were not thus to be baulked; for they speedily thereafter made a complaint to parliament, and, in 1722, commissioners were sent to Glasgow, who imposed such a number of stringent and vexatious regulations on the trade, that its operations were severely cramped, and for some years it almost struggled for existence. In fact, it was not till 1735 that it began to get up its head, and evince symptoms of vigorous life. In that year, however, it began to be itself again, and the number of ships, brigantines, and sloops belonging to the port now amounted to 67. These vessels traded with Virginia, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Kitts, Barbadoes, Gibraltar, Holland, Stockholm, and Ireland, besides maintaining a considerable coasting-trade. From 1735 to 1750, the commerce of Glasgow advanced slowly; but soon after 1740, a new mode of trading was adopted in the place of the old method of barter; factors were now established in the country, who received the goods, and remitted tobacco; and for these goods they gave credit to the planters, on condition that they should receive their crops of tobacco, when ready for the market. For several years this method succeeded extremely well, and the payments were generally made in a reasonable time; but the trade after 1750 having vastly increased, and factors being established in every corner of the country, a spirit of keen rivalry began to develop itself; they lent to the planters large sums of money, in order to secure their trade, and gave them unlimited credits—thus rendering the commerce with America rather a speculative than a solid branch of business. The trade had now become one of vast magnitude, and almost the whole capital of the city was embarked in it, creating something like a monopoly in favour of the Glasgow merchants. Denholm, in his History of Glasgow, mentions as a fact, that, "in the year 1772, out of 90,000 hhds. of tobacco imported into Britain, Glasgow alone imported 49,000 of these." And it is also stated that, in the French war, which immediately preceded the contest with America, one merchant in the city, viz., John Glassford, Esq., possessed at one time 25 ships with their cargoes, and is said to have traded to the amount of more than half-a-million sterling yearly. The year immediately before the American war of independence, the imports into the Clyde were 57,143 hhds., the property of 42 merchants; and of this only a very small portion—not more than 1,600 hhds.—was retained for local consumption. The importance of this traffic, therefore, to the commercial capital of the West, will explain more readily than any thing else, the alacrity and seeming loyalty displayed by the Glasgowegians in raising troops to smite the rebellious colonists of North America.

The temporary disruption of the American trade proved a "heavy blow, and great discouragement" to the citizens of Glasgow, to whom it had long been the source of profit and wealth. But, after recovering from the crash which it occasioned, the circumstance only served to call forth their enterprise by seeking out new channels for their trade. And they were not unsuccessful. Soon after the Union, some attempts had been made to open a trade with the West India islands; but for many years it was perfectly trifling in amount, and consisted of only sending out an occasional ship with herrings—for the use of the Negroes—and a few bale goods, and in bringing back rum and sugar in return. The merchants of Glasgow, however, ultimately directed their energies to this branch of commerce with untiring assiduity, and with such success that the loss sustained by the breaking up of the tobacco-traffic was soon unfelt. They have now, it may be said, extended their commerce to the "uttermost parts of the sea;" but, however interesting a detail of the gradual rise and progress of the commerce of Glasgow might be, it would be much too lengthy for the limits of the present work. Some idea may be formed of the rapid strides which it has made during the last 30 years, and of its present magnitude, from the annexed table of the receipts at the custom-house of Glasgow down to the end of 1840:—

*Amount of Custom-duties collected at Glasgow.*

| Years. | Revenue. | Years. | Revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1812, | £3,124 2 4½ | 1827, | £71,922 8 0½ |
| 1813, | 7,511 6 5½ | 1828, | 74,255 0 1½ |
| 1814, | 7,419 12 8 | 1829, | 70,964 8 4 |
| 1815, | 8,300 4 3 | 1830, | 59,013 17 3 |
| 1816, | 8,424 9 2 | 1831, | 72,053 17 4 |
| 1817, | 8,290 18 1 | 1832, | 68,741 5 9 |
| 1818, | 8,402 1 3 | 1833, | 97,041 11 11 |
| 1819, | 8,384 3 4 | 1834, | 166,913 3 3 |
| 1820, | 11,000 6 9 | 1835, | 270,667 8 9 |
| 1821, | 11,428 19 0 | 1836, | 314,701 10 8 |
| 1822, | 16,147 17 7 | 1837, | 389,702 2 10 |
| 1823, | 22,728 17 2½ | 1838, | 394,144 11 8 |
| 1824, | 29,926 15 0 | 1839, | 468,974 12 2 |
| 1825, | 41,154 6 9 | 1840, | 472,563 19 9 |
| 1826, | 78,958 13 8½ | 1841, | 526,100 0 11 |

The bonding-system in Glasgow commenced in 1817, but was not in full operation till 1820. The bonding of tobacco took place in 1833, and tea in 1834; but they also required some time before the duties were greatly increased.—Perhaps there is no port in the kingdom which can exhibit such a rapid advancement within the same number of years; but, to prevent misconception, it is necessary to state that, independently of the *bona fide* increase of trade, much of the above rise must be attributed to the great improvements in the river, which of late years has enabled ships of large burden to come up to the Broomielaw, and pay those dues into the Glasgow custom-house, which formerly were received at Greenock.

In 1816, Messrs. James Finlay and Co. despatched a ship of 600 tons burden to Calcutta, being the first merchants in Scotland who cleared out a vessel direct for India. Other merchants followed the example which had been so well set them, and the trade has now become a most extensive one. It is rarely

that one or more ships are not lying on the berth at the Broomielaw, for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Singapore, Manilla, or other ports in the East. Glasgow, in conjunction with Greenock, too, has of late entered extensively into the emigration-trade; and, during the last five years, a large number of emigrant-ships have been despatched to Sydney, New South Wales, and Adelaide in South Australia; and it is also a creditable fact that the Clyde is the only river in Scotland from which emigrant-ships have been despatched for the rising colony of New Zealand—the Bengal Merchant having sailed in November, 1839, and the Blenheim in September, 1840, with well-equipped bodies of emigrants for that infant-settlement. The timber trade is one of great magnitude, and well worthy of notice were it only to state the extensive operations of a single house in Glasgow, viz., Pollock, Gilmour, and Company, who are "chiefly engaged in the North American timber trade, and have eight different establishments that ship annually upwards of 6,000,000 cubic feet of timber; to cut and to collect which, and to prepare it for shipment, requires upwards of 15,000 men, and 600 horses and oxen in constant employment. For the accommodation of their trade, they are owners of 21 large ships, the register tonnage of which is 12,005 tons, navigated by 502 seamen, carrying each trip upwards of 20,000 tons of timber, at 40 cubic feet per ton. All of which ships make two, and several of them three, trips annually." The number and tonnage of sailing-vessels registered at Glasgow, on December 31st, 1841, was as follows: Under 50 tons, 58 vessels; total tonnage, 1,994 tons. Above 50 tons, 307 vessels; total tonnage, 81,999 tons. At the same date the steam-vessels belonging to the port were as follows: Under 50 tons, 12 vessels; total tonnage, 518 tons. Above 50 tons, 51 vessels; total tonnage, 9,780 tons.

Whether or not Glasgow possessed any manufactures in the olden time, is a question which it would now be difficult to determine; that the inhabitants, by means of the spinning-wheel and loom, made linens and woollens for their own use is certain, but up till a period subsequent to the Union, there is little reason to believe that their manufactures extended further. Glasgow plaids—which were sold into Edinburgh about the close of the 17th century—were in high repute, but it does not appear that the trade had ever been any thing but an inconsiderable one. There is little doubt, however, that the commerce with America first suggested the introduction of manufactures into the city; and that they were established on a small scale about 1725, is not matter of doubt. Their progress at the outset was slow indeed, and it was not until the Legislature had granted great encouragement to the manufacturing of linen in Scotland, that the manufactures of Glasgow began to assume some degree of importance. The act of parliament, in 1748, prohibiting the importing or wearing of French cambrics, under severe penalties; and the act of 1751, allowing weavers in flax or hemp to settle and exercise their trades in any part of Scotland, free from all corporation-dues, conjoined with the bounty of 1½d. per yard on all linens exported at and under 18d. per yard, were doubtless the principal causes of the success of the linen-manufacture. Success in one branch encourages a trial in others, and accordingly we find, that between 1725 and 1750, manufactures of various kinds obtained a firm footing in the city: since which time, up till the present moment, they have, with occasional periods of depression, continued to extend and prosper.—Glasgow was the first place in Great Britain in which inkle-wares were manufactured. Previous to 1732, the engine-looms had been in use, but these were so clumsy, inconvenient, and altogether produced so little work in proportion to the labour expended, that the trade may be said to have been entirely monopolized by the Dutch, who were in possession of the large inkle looms. Mr. Alexander Harvey, who commenced this branch in Glasgow, was so sensible of the disadvantages under which it laboured, that he proceeded to Holland, and despite the care and jealousy which the Dutch evinced to keep the secret of the manufactory to themselves, he contrived to bring over with him from Haarlem, two of their looms and one of their workmen, and thus firmly established the trade in the city under the most favourable circumstances. The Dutchman remained some years in Glasgow; but considering himself slighted from some cause, he removed to Manchester, and soon made the manufacturers there as skilful as their brethren benorth the Sark.

The vast improvements which had been made in the production of cotton-yarn by spinning it with machinery soon found their way to Glasgow; and the successive inventions of Wyatt of Birmingham, Hargrave of Lancashire, with the *Magnum opus* of Sir Richard Arkwright, were soon called into operation in North Britain by the capital and enterprise of the Glasgow manufacturers. In the infancy of the cotton-trade, the spinning-works were erected at a distance from the city, and on the most convenient spots for procuring falls of water sufficiently powerful to propel the machinery. Amongst those so erected were the Ballindalloch and Doune mills in Stirlingshire; the Catrine mills in Ayrshire; the Lanark mills, and the Rothesay mills in Bute—all of them distant from Glasgow certainly, but all of them called into existence by its money-power. Something, however, was still wanting to place the trade on that footing of pre-eminence in Glasgow which it has now long enjoyed, and to bring its exhaustless coal-fields into profitable operation. And this was supplied by the genius of James Watt; who, instead of sending the workmen to the motive power, devised the admirable mode of raising up the motive power among the workmen. In 1792, the first steam-engine for spinning cotton was put up in Glasgow, for Messrs. Scott, Stevenson, and Company, opposite that locality now known as the Steamboat quay.

A few sentences regarding this most mighty of all mighty inventions may not be out of place here, especially as Glasgow is so proudly connected with the early gropings of the mind of Watt towards that mechanical perfection which the world has long conceded as his due. The life of Watt is, of course, inseparable from a vidimus of the earliest indications of steam-power, when in the 9th century Silvester II. made the organ of Rheim's cathedral resound by the application of vapour, down to his own great work, the steam-engine, which, without tiring or abatement, "can engrave a seal, and cut masses of obdurate metal like wax before it,—draw out, without breaking, a thread as fine as gossamer,—and lift a ship of war like a bauble in the air,—which can embroider muslin and forge anchors,—cut steel into ribands, and impel loaded vessels against the fury of the winds and waves." It is well-known that the Greeks and Romans were perfectly well-acquainted with the fact that steam was capable of attaining a prodigious mechanical power; and it is related that Athemius, the architect of Justinian, who owed a grudge to Zeno the orator, and lived contiguous to him, annoyed his enemy by placing great caldrons in the ground-floor of his own house, from which he conducted flexible tubes to the ceiling of Zeno's mansion, and that these ceilings shook, as

if from the effects of an earthquake, when the caldrons were filled with water, and a fire lit under them. But to come to the fabrication of the modern steam-engine, it is necessary to pass over many names connected with the invention of steam-power, including that of the Marquis of Worcester—who was no doubt an ingenious man, and, as his "Century of Inventions" proves, wrote much and experimented little—and come down to about the beginning of the last century, when many important steps were gained by Papin, a Frenchman; but his experiments, though of great value in the infancy of the engine, were entirely confined to models. In 1705 Newcomen and Cawley—the former an ironmonger and the latter a glazier in Dartmouth—still further improved the engine, in discovering a method of cooling the steam by the introduction, at the proper time, of a shower of cold water, instead of the former mode of external refrigeration. This machine was meant to raise water from mines and great depths, but the expense of working, and the clumsiness and imperfection of its motions, would for ever have prevented its application to machines; and it might at this moment have been shown in the museums as a curiosity—like many which had preceded it—but for the genius of Watt, who conferred upon it a perfection which was destined to enrich the world. Watt, who had settled in Glasgow, and was patronized by the University as its mathematical instrument-maker, was required by Dr. Anderson, the professor of natural philosophy, to repair a small model of Newcomen's steam-engine,* which could not be made to work satisfactorily, and this circumstance, in all probability, turned his attention to a department of mechanical science which was destined to render his name immortal. To be brief, Watt's first great invention was the condenser, which not only accelerated the speed but reduced the expense of working to a tithe of its former amount; and by intense study he finally varied and economized the power of this mighty agent to an extent of which its former most sanguine improvers had never dreamed. For years, however, Watt's invention was sneered at, and remained inoperative, till his connection with Mr. Boulton of Soho, near Birmingham, in 1774, gave a renewed stimulus to exertion, and finally the new engines spread over all the mining-districts, entirely superseding those of Newcomen. Boulton and Watt received, as their remuneration, the third part of the value of the coal which was saved by the use of their machines; "and we may judge of the commercial importance of the invention by the fact, that in the single mine of Chasewater, where three pumps were employed, the proprietors thought it worth their while to purchase the rights of the inventors at the price of £2,500 per annum for each engine. Thus, in a single establishment, the substitution of the condenser effected, in fuel alone, a reduction in expense of more than £7,500 per annum." [Arago's Life of Watt, 1839.] Watt's machines, like Newcomen's, were at first nothing but mere pumps, or instruments for raising water; but by degrees, as has been hinted, he brought the engine to that perfection which rendered it capable of the most exact operations in mechanical science, and of indefinite power. This great man died in 1819, at the age of 83.

* At the meeting of the British Association, held in Glasgow in September, 1840, the original model of the steam-engine, belonging to the University of Glasgow, upon which Watt experimented, was exhibited in the model-rooms, and attracted the deepest attention. It is a little, clumsy looking thing, with a boiler not much larger than a tea-kettle; but still it is a relic of vast interest, when it is known that it first gave Watt's mind the bent to this peculiar study; and though in appearance it is wide as the poles asunder from the machinery which directs the motions of the Great Western, Acadia, and other Transatlantic steamers, it was nevertheless impossible to gaze on it without acknowledging that it was their progenitor.

To return to the cotton-trade. The power-loom was introduced to Glasgow, in 1773, by Mr. James Louis Robertson of Dunblane. These machines had been, for some time, put up in the hulks for the use of the convicts; and this gentleman succeeded in obtaining two of them, which he set up in Argyle-street, where, having removed the driving-bar, he set the looms in motion by means of a large Newfoundland dog walking in a drum or cylinder. The fame of the new loom, however, soon got wind, and in a very short period hundreds of them were at work in the city and its neighbourhood. Since then the increase in the trade has been so rapid and extensive as almost to defy belief. Several of the most important secondary improvements in weaving have originated in Glasgow, and in no city have the manufacturers held out greater encouragement for originality and invention, come from what quarter it may. Lawns were the principal manufacture till they were superseded by muslins. The first muslin web in Scotland was warped by Mr. James Monteith, father of Mr. Henry Monteith of Carstairs; and although, as has been stated, there were no steam spinning mills in Scotland till 1792, this gentleman had, long previous to this period, purchased bird-nest India yarn, and for the weaving of a 6-4th 1200 book, with a hand-shuttle, he paid 1s. 9d. per ell. The same kind of web is now woven for 2⅝d. per ell. When the first web was finished—a task both of labour and triumph in those days—Mr. Monteith caused a dress of it to be embroidered with gold, and presented to her majesty, Queen Charlotte.—It is almost impossible to attain, with any degree of accuracy, the money value of the cotton or muslin trade of Glasgow; but those acquainted with these matters will be enabled to form an opinion on the subject from the following statement, presented to parliament, in 1834, by Mr. Leonard Horner, one of the factory-commissioners, premising that it has, in all likelihood, increased one-fourth or fifth since that date. The commission reports, "That in Scotland there are 134 cotton-mills,—that with the exception of some large establishments at Aberdeen, and one at Stanley near Perth, the cotton-manufacture is almost confined to Glasgow, and country adjoining, to a distance of about 25 miles radius; and all these cotton-mills, even including the great house at Stanley, are connected with Glasgow houses, or in the Glasgow trade. In Lanarkshire, in which Glasgow is situated, there are 74 cotton-factories; in Renfrewshire 41: Dumbartonshire 4; Buteshire 2; Argyleshire 1; Perthshire 1. In these six counties there are 123 cotton-mills, nearly 100 of which belong to Glasgow." In another view of the case the factory-commissioners state: "In Lanarkshire there are 74 cotton-mills, 2 woollen, and 2 silk-factories; 78 steam engines and 5 water-wheels, total horse-power 2,914; of which, steam, 2,394; water, 520. Total persons employed in factories, 17,969." As has been stated, it is scarcely possible to ascertain from official data the value of the cotton-trade of Glasgow. A gentleman connected with it, however, who has inquired minutely into its statistics, gives it as his opinion that 40,000 hand-loom weavers are employed by the manufacturers of Glasgow, the produce of whose labour, before it can be brought to market, has been estimated at three millions sterling. Assuming 6d. per yard as the average value of the material produced by the power-looms, this branch of the cotton manufacture cannot be less than two and a-hal. millions. There are more than 17,000 looms set in motion by Glasgow capital. The produce of the spinning of cotton-yarn has been estimated at nearly four millions.

Commensurate with the growth of the cotton-

trade has been that of every kind of manufacture connected with the production of soft goods, with the exception perhaps of broad-cloth and hosiery, for neither of which is Glasgow yet distinguished. An establishment for the manufactory of Bandana handkerchiefs was commenced in 1802, by the firm now known as Henry Monteith & Co., who at the same time carry on the business of cotton-spinning and calico-printing. Their establishment at Blantyre is an extensive one, while that at Barrowfield, in the immediate vicinity of the city, is probably unrivalled in the kingdom. Government having offered a premium of £300 per annum to the first person who should form an establishment for the spinning of Cashmere wool in this country, upon the French principle, Captain Stuart Cochrane, R.N., succeeded, while in Paris, in discovering the peculiar secret, and took out a patent for the three kingdoms. In 1831 these patents were purchased by Messrs. Houldsworth of Glasgow, and, after much exertion and difficulty, they have succeeded in making better yarn than the French, and accordingly they have received the premium so justly due to their enterprise. This trade, however, has not yet extended to any great magnitude.

Mr. Charles Macintosh has been long celebrated, in connection with Glasgow, for his successful discoveries in the chemical science as applicable to manufactures. In 1786 he introduced, from Holland, the manufacture of sugar-of-lead. This article had been previously imported from that country; but in a very short period the tables were turned, by Mr. Macintosh exporting considerable quantities of the article to Rotterdam, the place from which the knowledge of the art was first obtained. By chemical improvements in that portion of the article which is used for calico-printing, the price was reduced by the exertions of this gentleman from 3s. per gallon to 6d. In 1799 this gentleman made the first preparation of chloride-of-lime in the dry state, which has since been so extensively used and prized as bleaching-powder. But perhaps Mr. Macintosh is better known to the world by his process which renders almost every kind of fabric impervious to water. His manufactory of 'waterproofs' was for some time carried on in Glasgow, but some years ago the business was removed to Manchester. The chemical works of Messrs. Tennant & Co., at St. Rollox—of which Mr. Macintosh was one of the original partners—are perhaps the most extensive in the world, and may be said to comprise a little town of themselves. This immense establishment, situated at the north-eastern division of the city, manufactures sulphuric acid, chloride-of-lime, soda, soap, &c. It covers ten acres of ground, and within the walls there are buildings which extend over 27,340 square yards of ground. There are upwards of 100 furnaces, retorts, or fire-places in the establishment; and in one apartment there are platina vessels worth £7,000. The main chimney is 436 feet high.

The soft goods trade is carried to an immense extent in Glasgow; where the merchant often joins the retail to the wholesale trade, imports goods largely from England and foreign parts, and in turn sends them out wholesale to smaller traders situated in almost every town and village in Scotland; and notwithstanding the magnitude of such establishments, the poorest customer may be supplied as readily and courteously with a yard of tape as the richest with an order of £100 in amount. The most extensive of these establishments—and there are several of them—is that of Messrs. James and William Campbell, situated in Candleriggs-street. Their warerooms and sale-rooms extend over an imperial acre of flooring, and the business is conducted by about 140 persons. In addition to these about 2,500 females are employed by the house in sewing, chiefly in the country. It will afford an instructive vidimus of the rise and progress of Glasgow, as well as of the advancement of the firm, to take the sales of a few progressive years, from the commencement till the present time. The sales were,

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1818, | 41,022 | 6 | 4 |
| — 1827, | 183,385 | 6 | 10 |
| — 1832, | 312,207 | 5 | 8 |
| — 1837, | 500,515 | 6 | 1 |
| — 1838, | 559,245 | 17 | 10 |
| — 1839, | 626,982 | 3 | 4 |

This immense sum for the transactions of a single establishment, during one year, contrasts strangely with the fact, that the total value of the articles manufactured in Glasgow, as ascertained by correct data, amounted, in the year 1771, to £452,557.

Originally the manufacture of linen, and then of cotton goods, have been the staple productions of Glasgow; but her merchants have not by any means confined their energies to these. So early as 1674 a firm was established for carrying on the whale-fishery, and the manufacture of soap. The soapery was situated at the head of Candleriggs, and in addition to their business here, the partners had large premises in Greenock for boiling blubber. The locality in which it was situated was called the Royal cross, on account of Charles II. having granted certain privileges to the company. It is now a considerable time since the Glasgow merchants ceased to send ships in pursuit of the giant of the deep, for, as is well-known, the trade of late years has been both precarious and losing, but the other departments of business followed by this early company are yet pursued with renewed vigour and extension. In 1696 a company was formed for the manufacture of cordage and ropes, in which many influential gentlemen were partners; but though the original firm has long passed away, the manufacture has grown to be a most extensive one; and this is the less surprising, as Glasgow, at the same time, has grown to be a sea-port of no second-rate importance. In 1715 the first Glasgow tan-work was begun; and in 1748 the first delph-work was erected at the Broomielaw. Earthenware is now manufactured in Glasgow equal to any from Staffordshire; and the house of R. A. Kidston, in Anderston, which has for many years conducted the leading pottery business, has recently added the china or porcelain department to its business. Specimens of their manufacture were shown in the model-rooms of the British association, and pronounced, by those competent to judge, as not inferior to any of the same kind in South Britain, where the trade has been in existence for a lifetime. Bottle-making is an old trade in Glasgow, and at present there are several establishments of that kind in the city or its suburbs,—the oldest established—that of Stevenson, Price, & Co., (late Geddes,) situated in Anderston, turns out an immense aggregate, which are not only disposed of for home-use, but exported in mats to every part of the world. The manufacture of glass and crystal is also conducted on a most extensive scale, both for home-use and exportation, and the growing demand proves that the quality of the article is not inferior to any manufactured in the empire.

### *The Iron trade.*

Situated as Glasgow is, in the very heart of an exhaustless coal and ironstone district, it is not surprising that the possession of these minerals may be taken as the main-spoke in the wheel of its prosperity. The cotton-trade, doubtless, is the more extensive, in so far as it is the staple of the city; but still the manufacture of iron has of late years

been prosecuted to an amazing extent; and, from the progress of improvement over the whole country, with the never-ceasing demand for this mineral for railway and other purposes, it is reasonable to suppose that this trade is yet very far from its zenith. As a proof of the importance of the Glasgow iron-trade, it may be mentioned that the iron-masters of Clydesdale, independent of the vast quantities retained for local use, exported last year more than 50,000 tons. The mineral field is in every instance easily accessible by railroad or canal, and this is one of the growing resources of Glasgow which will soon enable her to rival if not outstrip the most highly favoured iron-districts in England. It may be interesting to state that the proprietors of the Monkland, Calder, Gartsherrie, Dundyvan, and Sumerlie iron-works have recently contracted with Sir William Alexander, the owner of the Airdrie estate, for a 21 years' lease of the ironstone which may be found on about 300 acres of his land, at an annual rent which can never be less than £12,050, though it may be considerably more. The ironstone is of the kind called black-band, 2 feet thick; and should it extend over the 300 acres, the proprietor may receive for his ironstone alone about £200,000. The quality of the stone is so superior, that 200 tons, after being calcined, will produce 120 tons of pig-iron; and it is so well combined with parrot-coal, that it can be calcined without the addition of any other fuel. For agricultural purposes the value of the soil which covers this mine of wealth is not more than from £600 to £700 per annum. The introduction of the hot air blast—the merits of which belong to Mr. James B. Neilson, a citizen of Glasgow—has proved such a saving both in fuel and time, that it may be stated to have produced quite a new era in the iron-trade.* It is perhaps impossible to give a correct account of the value of the iron-trade of Glasgow, but a pretty accurate notion of it may be formed from the following table of the iron-works in Scotland, and the statements which accompany. So far as our data go, there are in North Britain 55 furnaces in blast, 5 out, 7 building, and 24 contemplated. They are exhibited as follows:

| Erected in or about | Name of Works. | Owners. | In Blast. | Out of Blast. | Building. | Contemplated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1763 | Carron, . . | Carron Co., . . | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1785 | Clyde, . . | James Dunlop, . . | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 1786 | Wilsontown, | William Dixon, . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1790 | Muirkirk, | Muirkirk Iron Co., | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1790 | Omoa, . . | Robert Stewart, . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1790 | Devon, . | Devon Iron Co., . | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1805 | Calder, . | W. Dixon & Co., . | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1805 | Shotts, . | Shotts Iron Co., . | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1825 | Monkland, | Monkland Iron Co., | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1828 | Gartsherrie, | William Baird & Co., | 7 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 1834 | Dundyvan, | John Wilson, . . | 5 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 1836 | Sumerlee, | Wilsons & Co., . | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Bona, . . | Bona Iron Co., . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Govan, . | William Dixon, . | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| | Coltness, . | Henry Houldsworth, | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Carnbroe, | Alison & Co., . . | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | Gaiston, . | M'Callum & Co., . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Blair, . . | J. M'Donald, . . | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Housel, . | —— Galloway, . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | Castlehill, | Shotts Iron Co., . | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | 55 | 5 | 7 | 24 |

With the exception of Bona, the other furnaces in blast are of recent date.

On the supposition that all these furnaces will be in operation at the beginning of 1843, producing weekly 100 tons to each furnace, Scotland will thus produce 468,000 tons of foundry cast-iron per annum, an amount equal to that made in the United Kingdom twenty years ago.† Sixty out of the ninety furnaces mentioned are situated within from 7 to 10 miles of the city; and one of them—that of Govan—even within its very precincts. Some of the most extensive iron-masters in Scotland are directing their attention to the manufacture of bar-iron; and the Monkland company are erecting mills and forges capable of making 230 tons of malleable-iron per week. Mr. Wilson of Dundyvan is also making the necessary preparations for enabling him, when his works are in full operation, to make 300 tons of bars weekly, and they are now partially in operation. Mr. Dixon of Govan iron-works will also speedily be enabled to manufacture 200 tons of the same metal per week. The Muirkirk iron company some time since commenced operations. Speaking of this subject, in the 8th part of his Statistical Dictionary, Mr. M'Culloch says: "Glasgow is also becoming, or, rather, has already become, the centre of a most extensive iron trade. In fact, the production of iron in the neighbourhood of this city already exceeds that of either Monmouthshire or Glamorganshire, and promises very speedily to be equal or superior to that of the whole of South Wales. It has increased with unparalleled rapidity. In 1806 the produce of iron in this county did not exceed 9,000 tons; in 1834 it was estimated at about 48,000 tons; and we have ascertained, from returns drawn up with the greatest care, that in June, 1840, there were at work in Lanarkshire fifty furnaces, producing at the rate of about 210,000 tons a-year! And several additional furnaces were then also in the course of being constructed."

In connection with this subject it may be proper here to allude to the engineering trade of Glasgow, which has of late years become one of considerable extent and importance. There are various foundries situated in Glasgow, all of them extensive; but that which is best known is the Vulcan foundry, belonging to Mr. Robert Napier, situated on the Broomielaw, near the bottom of the steam-boat quay. This gentleman has long been known as one of the most celebrated and successful marine engine-makers in Europe. He supplied the engines of the British Queen, and in the course of one year, ending in October 1840, he supplied six first-rate steam-ships with their engines, viz. two frigates, and four Transatlantic liners. The first two were the Vesuvius and Stromboli, which took up a worthy position at the siege and capture of St. Jean d'Acre, on 4th Nov., 1840; and the latter four were the Britannia, Acadia, Caledonia, and Columbia, now employed in carrying the mails between Liverpool, and Halifax and Boston, North America. These liners were all built in the Clyde, are each of 1,200 tons burthen, and propelled by engines of 440 horses' power. It is satisfactory to state that one of them, the Britannia, has made the passage between the two continents in ten days, the shortest period in which it has yet been accomplished. In the beginning of

* By means of this invention, in which raw coal is used instead of coke, the iron-master, with three-sevenths of the fuel which he formerly employed in the cold air process of blasting, is now enabled to make one-third more iron, of a superior quality. Nor are the advantages of this invention solely confined to iron-masters. By its use the founder can cast into goods an equal quantity of iron, in greatly less time, and with a saving of nearly half the fuel employed in the cold air process; and the blacksmith can produce in the same time one-third more work with much less fuel than he formerly required. In all the processes of metallurgical science, it will be found of the utmost importance in reducing the ores to a metallic state. The charge for leave to use the hot blast is at the rate of one shilling for every ton of iron made from it. Mr. Neilson has taken out patents which apply both to Great Britain and France.

† In 1828, from returns laid before the House of Commons, it appears that the total manufacture of iron throughout the kingdom was 690,000 tons, of which only 36,500 tons were made in Scotland. Mr. Johnson of Liverpool estimated the total manufacture of iron throughout the kingdom, in 1839, at 1,008,280 tons; Mr. Hyde Clark at 1,512,000 tons; and Mr. Mushet at 1,348,781 tons.

1840, Messrs. Todd & Macgregor, engineers, built an iron ship of beautiful mould, of about 400 tons. She was named 'the Iron Duke,' and is now engaged in the East India trade. In the autumn of the same year, an iron steamer was built by Mr. Craig (late Claud Girdwood & Co.), which has been despatched to the West for the conveyance of goods and passengers on the rivers of Demerara. But the above are only specimens of what is daily being accomplished by the capital and enterprise of the Glasgow practical engineers.

The amount of coal brought into Glasgow from the adjacent pits, has been computed on pretty correct data at about 750,000 tons per ann., of which probably 150,000 tons are exported, and the remaining and larger portion consumed by the inhabitants, the public works, and the steam-vessels. The average price is about 8s. 6d. per ton; but from the expenses of cartage the price is somewhat higher, and when sold in retail by sack-loads to the humbler orders the price is enhanced very considerably. It is presumed that by the increased facilities of transit which the railways will speedily offer, coal may be laid down to the public works at from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per ton.

*Letter-press Printing.*

In 1638 the art of Letter-press printing was introduced into Glasgow by George Anderson, who had been invited from Edinburgh by the magistrates; and it appears from the council-records that he was to be allowed £100 for the liquidation of his expenses, "in transporting of his gear to this burgh," and in full of his bygone salaries from Whitsunday 1638 till Martinmas 1639. He was succeeded by his son Andrew, who afterwards removed to Edinburgh, and was made King's printer for Scotland in 1671. For many years after this period, the art of printing remained in the very lowest state in Scotland, probably owing to the exclusive nature of the royal grant to Anderson. The University seems to have been fully aware of this, and in 1713 a paper was presented to the Faculty, containing "proposals for erecting a bookseller's shop and printing press within the University of Glasgow;" and one of the reasons assigned for these proposals was, "that they were obliged to go to Edinburgh in order to get one sheet right printed." Thomas Harvie, a student in divinity, who engaged to furnish printing materials, was accordingly appointed printer and bookseller to the University, and various privileges were secured to him. He was succeeded by others; but it does not appear that the Glasgow press obtained any celebrity till about 1741, when the business was begun by Robert Foulis, who was afterwards joined by his brother Andrew. Robert had been in early life a barber, but the thirst of letters prevailed over his attachment to his tonsorial duties, and accompanied by his brother Andrew—who had received a more regular education—he proceeded to the Continent, and by every possible means the brethren stored their minds with literary lore. They are spoken of as being men of refined intellect and perfect erudition. The books printed by them, both for correctness and beauty of typography, formed a new era in the art of printing in Scotland, and from their exertions may be dated the commencement of those improvements which now distinguish this most useful profession. Foulis' celebrated edition of Horace, the proof-sheets of which were hung up in the walls of the college, and a reward offered to him who should discover an error, appeared in 1744. Notwithstanding all the vigilance with which the work must have been prepared, however, subsequent correctors of the press have discovered that this edition, which had been termed "the immaculate," contains at least six typographical errors. Many splendid editions of the classics, both in Greek and Latin, issued from the Foulis' press, and they do not sink into the shade even when compared with the beautiful typography of our own day. Encouraged by their success in the printing line, the elder brother, in 1753, instituted an academy for painting, engraving, moulding, modelling, and drawing in the city; and for this purpose brought a painter, an engraver, and a copperplate printer from the Continent. Although some of the more influential of the citizens became partners in this undertaking, it did not succeed, and heavy loss was sustained by all connected with it. Glasgow, at this period, did not present a favourable soil for the growth of the fine arts; and indeed its citizens have not attained any celebrity for their attachment to them yet. Speaking of the undertaking Foulis says, "There seemed to be a pretty general emulation who should run it most down." Since the days of the Foulis the progress of printing, in all its branches, including stereotyping and type-founding, has fully kept pace with the advancement of the city.* There are various large printing establishments, and within the last 25 years the business of publishing has been carried on to a large extent; and the most critical in these matters have admitted that whether for beauty of typography, or pictorial embellishment, the work of Glasgow is not inferior to that produced in the English metropolis. Including bookbinders, engravers, lithographers, sewers, and newspaper printers, there cannot be fewer than 1,500 persons connected with the typographic art in the city.†

Although magazine-literature has never thriven in Glasgow, notwithstanding the many vigorous and able efforts made to establish it, the case is otherwise with newspapers, which in this city are no

* The late Mr. Andrew Duncan raised the Glasgow University press to high and deserved eminence. Besides numerous neat and accurate school-editions of the Classics, he brought out a beautiful edition of Bentley's Lucretius, with various readings, in 4 vols. 8vo.; Bos on the Greek Ellipses; the work of Xenophon; a superb edition of the plays of Euripides, in 5 vols. 8vo., with scholia and notes, by a host of learned commentators, collated in the establishment; Bythner's Lyra Prophetica; a splendid edition of Newton's Principia, with a commentary on that work, in 4 vols. 8vo.; a beautiful edition of Homer, with Latin translation and notes, in 5 vols. 8vo.; Scapula's Lexicon; and Damii's Greek and Latin Lexicon, in 4to and 8vo. The latter work was edited by his son, Mr. John M. Duncan, a gentleman known alike for his talents, learning and piety. Mr. D. continued bringing out Classic and English works, till the fatal year 1825, when, having suffered the loss of several thousand pounds by the failure of a London publisher, and losing also by Mr. Constable, he resigned business as a printer, and retired into private life. Mr. Duncan presided over the Baptist church in George-street for nearly half a-century, with great consistency of conduct, and zeal for the cause he had espoused.

† One of the noblest triumphs of the noble art of printing has recently been achieved in Glasgow, in the completion of a full version of the Scriptures for the use of the blind. The Old Testament is in 15 volumes, super-royal quarto, double plate. The New Testament is complete in 4 volumes, super-royal quarto, in great primer. The total edition of the Old Testament consisted of 9 volumes of 200 copies each, and 6 volumes of 250 copies each; in all, 3,300 volumes. There are in the Old Testament 2,470 pages, each page containing 37 lines in the work; and the quantity of paper consumed for the edition was 1,160 reams of paper, weighing 8¼ lbs. each ream, or 9,860 lbs. In the New Testament there are 623 pages, 42 lines in each page; and the quantity of paper consumed for 250 copies was 450 reams, weighing 3,825 lbs. The paper was made on purpose, and strongly sized to retain the impression. In order to account for the great bulk of the work, it must be borne in mind that it can only be printed on one side of the paper, and that the letters require to be of a considerable size in order to suit the touch. The printing is effected by a copper-plate printing-press. The types—which are of the common form—being strongly relieved and liable to give way under the heavy pressure required, it has been necessary to have them recast no less than four times during the progress of the work. There are in the operative-department one man and one boy as compositors, who were taught in the Blind asylum, and one pressman; the ordinary teacher acts as corrector of the press. The have been published altogether by the Glasgow asylum press under the direction of its indefatigable Treasurer, Mr. John Alston, 10,850 volumes, printed for the use of the blind.

only numerous, but almost all of them boast of highly respectable circulations. Before the year 1715, there was no paper printed in the West of Scotland. On the 14th November of that year the Glasgow Courant made its appearance.* The Glasgow Journal—which is still in existence—was first published in 1729, by Andrew Stalker.† Several other papers were afterwards started, but they were speedily numbered with the things that were. In 1783, John Mennons published the first number of the Advertiser, which contained the preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and America. In 1801 an alteration in its management took place, when the title was changed to the Advertiser and Herald; and in 1804—when it fell into the hands of the late well-known Samuel Hunter—the name was again changed to the simple Herald, under which title the paper enjoys a lusty and flourishing existence. In 1791, the Courier was first published by William Reid & Co., and it still exists as a most respectable journal. During the last thirty years, however, newspapers have been got up and knocked down like nine pins; and amongst the defunct we find the names of the Courant, Mercury, Clyde Commercial Advertiser, Caledonia, Sentinel, Scotchman, Western Star, Packet, Free Press, Liberator, &c. Several of these have departed more than once by the same name. The journals at present in existence are the Courier and Chronicle, three times a-week; the Herald, Argus, Constitutional, and Scottish Guardian, twice a-week; and the Scots Reformers' Gazette, Evening Post, Mail, Journal, Scots Times, and Patriot, once a-week. The circulation of these papers varies from 400 to 3,000; only two or three are so low as the first figure, and only one so high as the last, viz. the Herald, the circulation of which averages 3,200, and the advertisements in each number nearly 200; occasionally they are so high as 260. With one exception all these newspapers are printed by hand-machines, which are capable of throwing off an impression of more than 1,000 per hour.

### *The Clyde commercially considered.*

Perhaps there is no instance of a similar kind, in which art has done so much to improve natural deficiencies, as has been exemplified by the operations on the river Clyde during the last 30 or 40 years. In a state of nature the river below Glasgow was so much impeded by fords, shoals, and banks, as to be scarcely navigable for any craft above the burden of an open boat; and being sensible of these disadvantages, we find that in 1556 the inhabitants of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton agreed to labour on the river six weeks alternately with the view of opening up a communication between these places for small craft. In 1653 the merchants of Glasgow had their shipping-port at Cunningham in Ayrshire; but the harbour being distant, and land-carriage alike inconvenient and expensive, they entered into a negotiation with the magistrates of Dumbarton for the purchase of a section of ground on which to construct a harbour and docks. The overture was rejected, however, on the plea, on the part of the Dumbarton burgesses, that the influx of seamen would raise the price of provisions to the inhabitants! Foiled at Dumbarton, the merchants of Glasgow turned their eyes to the harbour of Troon in Ayrshire, but here they were repulsed for reasons somewhat similar to those urged in the case of Dumbarton, viz. that it would occasion a rise in the price of butter and eggs! Having failed at both these places, the magistrates purchased 13 acres of ground from Sir Robert Maxwell of Newark, in 1662, on which they founded the town of Port-Glasgow with its harbour, and constructed the first dry or graving-dock in Scotland. At the same time they made such improvements on the river as the funds of the corporation would admit of. Previous to 1688 there had only been a landing-shore in Glasgow; but in that year a small quay was constructed at the Broomielaw at an expense of £1,666 13s. 4d. sterling. Between 1755 and 1758, the river was surveyed by Mr. Smeaton, the engineer; and, in consequence of the reports given in by him, an act of parliament was obtained for rendering the river navigable by means of locks. This plan, however, was ridiculed by many of the citizens, and the river having been surveyed, by Mr. John Golbourn of Chester, he recommended its improvement by the erection of jetties or dykes. Having obtained an act of parliament in 1770, by which the members of the corporation were appointed trustees, and authorized to levy dues, they appointed Mr. Golbourn to deepen the river, so that vessels drawing 6 feet water might come up to the Broomielaw. By 1775, he had erected 117 jetties, by means of which the river was confined, and the rapidity of the tidal flow and stream scoured the bottom, and secured the requisite depth.‡ In 1792 an addition of 360 feet was made to the harbour, and in 1811 it was further increased by an addition of 900 feet. In 1825 the trustees or corporation obtained another act of parliament, granting them increased powers, and authorizing an addition to some of the dues; and at the same time it was provided that five merchants, not members of the corporation, should be added to the trust.

About forty-five years ago only gabberts, or small craft of from 35 to 45 tons, could approach the Broomielaw; and there are hundreds now living, or at least very recently deceased, who recollect that weeks elapsed without a single keel being seen at the Broomielaw. By 1821, however, the harbour had been so much improved that vessels drawing 13 feet 6 inches of water could come up to the Broomielaw; and at the present date (1841), ships of 600 tons burthen, and from every part of the world, crowd the harbour even to a degree of inconvenience from overcrowding perhaps nowhere else experienced. This is a state of things, however, which the trustees have now ample power to remedy, and they are already setting about the work in earnest. From various additions the harbour now ex-

* It was printed on a small quarto size, and consisted of 12 columns. The following are portions of the title and prospectus:—"*The Glasgow Courant, containing the Occurrences both at home and abroad, from Friday 11th Novr. to Monday 14th Novr.* 1715.—Glasgow, Printed for R. T. and are to be sold at the Printing House and at the Post Office, 1715. Price three halfpence. N. B.—Regular Customers to be charged only one penny. PROSPECTUS. This Paper is to be printed three times every week, for the use of the country round; any Gentleman Minister, or any other who wants them, may have them at the University's Printing House, or at the Post Office. It is hoped that this Paper will give satisfaction to the readers, and that they will encourage it, by sending subscriptions for one year, half-year, or quarterly, to the after-mentioned places, where they shall be served at a most easy rate. Advertisements are to be taken in at either the Printing House in the College or Post Office." The second number of the Courant contains a letter from Mr. Aird, the late provost, and colonel of the Glasgow volunteers, dated "Stirling Bridge, 13th Nov., at night, 1715," addressed to the Lord-provost of Glasgow. It details the movements of the rebels in that quarter, and states that they "expect another hit at them if they stand." It afterwards the title of the Courant was changed to 'The West Country Intelligence,' but it did not long exist.

† It may be amusing to give one or two of the marriage-notifications from the early numbers of this antique print. "March 24th, 1746.—On Monday, James Dennistoun, jun., of Vine, Esq., was married to Miss Jenny Baird, *a beautiful young lady.*" May 4th, 1747.—"On Monday last, Dr. Robert Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy and Botany, in the University of Glasgow, was married to Miss Mally Baird, *a beautiful young lady with a handsome fortune.*" August 3d, 1747.—"On Monday last, Mr. James Johnstone, merchant in this place, was married to Miss Peggy Newell, *an agreeable young lady,* with £4,000."

‡ See Note to our article CLYDE, p. 233.

tends 3,340 feet on the north side, and 1,200 feet on the south. A talented civil engineer is constantly employed on the river at a salary of £500 per annum, with necessary assistants; and it may be truly said that here the hand of improvement is never idle. There are four powerful dredging-machines, two diving-bells, a steam-tug, and a host of labourers constantly at work; and it is probable that ere the lapse of many years ships of the largest burthen may be enabled to come up abreast of the city. For a long period the trustees have conceived that the bill of 1825 was insufficient for the proper improvement of the river, and various attempts were made to carry an official bill through parliament; but from the vast private and conflicting interest which was arrayed against it—both from the proposed constitution of the new trust, and the rights of private property—the bill was defeated after a vast expenditure of money. Eventually, however, it was carried into law in the session 1839–40, after perhaps a more determined opposition than any private bill had ever met with, and at an expenditure to the trust of nearly £13,000, exclusive of the sums which had been disbursed in former fruitless attempts. According to the old constitution, the trust was composed of the 32 members of council, in addition to 5 merchants chosen by the council. The new bill of 1840 has made up the constitution as follows:—The provost and five bailies of Glasgow; fifteen members from the council, or, in other words, three from each of the five wards; the dean-of-guild, the deacon-convener, three members from the merchants' house, two from the trades' house, one from the chamber of commerce, two from the magistrates and birleymen of the suburb of Gorbals, one from Calton, and one from Anderston. Various important powers have been conferred by the bill; such as that of extending the limits of the harbour, both above and below,—widening the river at various parts,—constructing a spacious wet-dock on the lands of Windmillcroft, which have been already acquired,—and deepening the river to the extent of 17 feet throughout, &c. It is estimated that these works will not be completed at less than £800,000, and by a series of operations extended over a period of 15 years. The trust has already £150,000 in loan, but the bill authorizes them to borrow an additional sum of £300,000. Looking, however, to the vast progressive increase in the dues of the river and harbour, the trustees have no apprehension as to the expenditure and ultimate liquidation of this vast sum; for it is conceived that the increased accommodation of the harbour, and the general advancement of the trade of Glasgow, will, in the course of a few years, increase the funds to such an amount as to place the trust out of all pecuniary difficulty. The following statement of the progressive improvement of the river-dues, from their first imposition in 1770 till the present time, will be alike interesting and instructive,—evincing, during the last few years in particular, a start which is unprecedented in the annals of commerce:

**The Tonnage and Harbour Duties for the Year**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1771 were | £1,071 | 0 | 0 |
| 1791 | 2,145 | 0 | 0 |
| 1804 | 4,760 | 0 | 0 |
| 1815 | 5,960 | 0 | 0 |
| 1825 | 8,480 | 0 | 0 |
| 1826 (when 33 per cent. were added to the rates) | 16,200 | 0 | 0 |
| 1828 | 17,669 | 0 | 0 |
| 1830 | 20,296 | 0 | 0 |
| 1832 | 22,496 | 0 | 0 |
| 1834 | 22,859 | 0 | 0 |
| 1835 | 31,900 | 0 | 0 |
| 1836 | 35,612 | 0 | 0 |
| 1837 | 35,595 | 0 | 0 |
| 1838 | 37,028 | 0 | 0 |
| 1839 | 45,826 | 0 | 0 |
| 1840 | 46,416 | 1 | 9 |

This sum is made up as follows (exclusive of the expense of collection):

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tonnage, Quay, Crane, and Weighing dues, on Goods and Vessels arriving at the Harbour from 8th July, 1839, till 8th July, 1840, | £42,453 | 2 | 10 | |
| Shed-dues, Do. | 2,793 | 15 | 5 | |
| Ferry-dues at Broomielaw, Do. | 1,199 | 3 | 6 | |
| | | | | 46,446 1 9 |

These funds are entirely laid out in the improvement of the river, in defraying expenses connected with it, and in paying interest of loans. The following is a statement of the arrivals, coastwise and foreign, at Glasgow, with the amount of tonnage, and departures, foreign, for the year 1840:—

| | Vessels. | Tons regist. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Vessels arrived Coastwise, | 5,869 | 305,785 |
| Do. do. Foreign, | 263 | 49,028 |
| Total, | 6,132 | 354,793 |
| Number of Vessels sailed, foreign, during the same period, | 408 | 76,565 |

*Steam-Vessels.*

To Glasgow truly belongs the merit of being designated the cradle of British steam-navigation. It is not the province of this work to inquire into the claims urged in favour of Mr. Miller of Dalswinton, Mr. Symington of Falkirk, or Lord Stanhope. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Henry Bell was the first person who successfully applied steam to the propelling of vessels against wind or tide. In 1811, the Comet was built by Messrs. John Wood and Company, Port-Glasgow—the same gentlemen who recently built the Transatlantic steamship the Acadia—according to the directions of Mr. Bell; and on the 18th January, 1812, the vessel which had been named the Comet, plied from Glasgow to Greenock, making 5 miles an hour against head-wind.* The engine was only of three horse power; yet the experiment was sufficient to prove the vast results which might be obtained by it, and as Mr. Bell either had not the means, or was too simple-minded, to take out a patent, the invention was speedily copied on a most extensive scale, and others reaped the golden harvest—blamelessly we admit—which Mr. Bell had sown. In fact, it will be remembered to the lasting-shame of our country and the age, that while Fulton in America was loaded with wealth and honours, Bell was compelled to drag out a life of penury, upon a pittance of £50 per annum, granted by the generosity of the river-trustees. At first it was supposed that steam-vessels were only capable of navigating the smooth waters of lakes or rivers, and for two or three years the trade of carrying passengers was confined to the Clyde. The matter was put to the test, however, by Mr. David Napier, now of London, who was the first to employ his vessel, the Rob Roy, in carrying goods and passengers on the open sea; and the trial was so successful, that its result may be found not only in every creek and arm of the sea on our coasts, but in the waters of the Mediterranean and the Indian and Atlantic oceans. The steamboat-quay at Glasgow, especially during the summer months, presents one of the most animated scenes which it is possible to conceive. River-boats of beautiful construction leave the Broomielaw every hour from morning till night, and some of them possess such power of steam that they career along the Clyde at the rate of from 12 to 14 miles an hour.

* The Comet was lost on the *Doors of Dorrismore*, and the engine was fished up, and placed as a most interesting relic at the establishment of Claud Girdwood and Company—now Craig—where it still remains. This prototype of those engineering triumphs which we now see in every harbour, was placed in the model-room during the sitting of the British Association, adjacent to the tiny engine upon which Watt experimented, and attracted the greatest attention. It will be looked upon with reverence in future ages.

The larger boats—especially those plying between Liverpool and Glasgow—are in reality floating-palaces, having cabins fitted up at vast expense, and with every regard to grace and architectural beauty. All of them are powerful boats, some having 400 horses' power; and no accident has ever yet befallen any of them.—The number of steam-vessels registered at the port of Glasgow on 31st Dec. 1843, was 15 under 50 tons, total tonnage 677 tons; and 46 above 50 tons, total tonnage 9,665 tons; being a full half of the steam tonnage of all Scotland.

*Burghal system.*

Glasgow was first erected into a burgh-of-regality by charter from William the Lion, of date 1180; but many alterations and extensions of the *set* have taken place since that remote period. It was not till 1611 that it was made a royal burgh. In 1691, William and Mary by charter, conferred the power on the magistrates and council of electing their provost, and all other officers, "as fully and freely as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh." The form and manner of this election have varied at various dates, according to the different constitutions adopted at later periods. Up till 1604, severe contentions existed amongst the merchants' and trades' ranks for precedency in the city—the former being accused of looking down upon and being disposed to trample on the rights of the latter. Eventually the matter was submitted by both parties to the arbitration of Sir George Elphinstone of Blythswood, knight, provost, who pronounced a decreet-arbitral, commonly called the Letter of Guildry. By this decreet, he denied the right of precedence to either party, and gave to both a share in the magistracy. This letter of guildry was afterwards confirmed by act of parliament. Up till 1801, the executive in the city consisted of the lord-provost—the title of lord, or honourable, having been long assigned to the chief magistrate by courtesy—three bailies, the dean-of guild, deacon-convener, and treasurer; but at this period two additional bailies, one from the merchants' and the other from the trades' ranks were added—making five bailies, and these numbers have remained unchanged up till the present date. The magistrates and council enjoy a considerable extent of patronage, having, of course, the appointment of their own officers,—and, in addition, the nomination to nine out of the ten city churches; they are also the patrons of various bursaries in the University, and appoint the teachers of the high or public grammar-school of Glasgow. By a charter from King James, in 1450, the bishop of Glasgow and his successors held the city as a burgh-of-regality, by paying yearly upon St. John's day a red rose, if it should be asked. Subsequent to the Revolution, and the long burghal sway of the Stewarts of Minto, the elections were conducted with a considerable regard to fairness and the principle of rotation. Up till the passing of the municipal reform bill, the council was filled respectively by the merchants' and trades' classes, according to the old close mode of self-election; but, since that period the councillors have been elected by the parliamentary constituency divided into five wards. The council is composed of 32 members, but two of them sit, *ex officio*, viz., the dean-of-guild, elected by the merchants' house, and the deacon-convener, elected by the trades' house. According to the custom of all other burghs, the council elect their own magistrates, the duration of office being three years. Glasgow was considered a place of such insignificance at the period of the Union, in 1707, that it was only assigned the fourth share of a member of parliament,—the representative of this district of burghs being returned jointly by Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dumbarton and Glasgow. In 1832, the reform bill granted two members to the city and suburbs, which were then included in the parliamentary bounds. The merchants' house, which returns a member to the council, has long been a most influential body in the city of Glasgow, and is entirely an open corporation; any person paying £10 of entry-money, which gives a right to participate in the property and privileges of the house, being admissible. The present number of the members is about 1,200, and their funds, which are extensive, and chiefly expended in charity, are managed by a large board of directors. The trades' house, which also returns a member to the council, is, if possible, a still more important corporation, being composed of 3,500 of the tradesmen, manufacturers, and artisans of the city. The entrance-fees to the 14 incorporated trades, which constitute the house, are various; the funds very considerable, and chiefly devoted to charity.

The property of the corporation of Glasgow is now very extensive, and even in the worst of the close or self-election times, it was the boast of the city that economy ruled all its transactions, and that the expenditure rarely exceeded the income. As a proof of their economizing spirit, it may be mentioned, that while the lord-provost of Edinburgh received £800 per annum to support his dignity, the chief magistrate of Glasgow was content to accept of £40; and where upwards of £20,000 would be expended in the eastern capital to build and decorate a church, the council of the western expended only £7,000 on an edifice which answered the purpose equally well. These habits of economy may have been forced upon the city from the stringent nature of its pecuniary circumstances in the olden time; for we learn that at a meeting held on 9th April, 1609, "the provost informed the council that the magistrates had been charged the sum of 100 punds by the clerk-register, for the book called the *Regium Magistatem*—that they were in danger of horning for the same, and that, as the town was not stented, and as the council could not advance the money—£8 6s. 8d. sterling—he had borrowed it from William Burn, merchant-burgess!" As the town advanced in wealth and population, the funds of the corporation improved also. An official, called the treasurer, is periodically elected from the council, and forms one of the magistracy, but he has little or nothing to do with the burgh-monies, the whole being managed by the chamberlain, who is paid a fixed salary, and is not now a member of council. At the last winding up of the burgh-funds on 30th September, 1840, the revenue was stated at £14,613 9s. 8d., and the expenditure at £16,405 1s. 11d. The revenue for that year was made up as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feu-duties and ground-annuals, | £5,610 | 18 | 11 |
| Feudal casualties, | 313 | 19 | 9 |
| Rents of seats in the Established churches, | 3,978 | 8 | 7 |
| —— of lands, | 333 | 14 | 0 |
| —— of houses, shops, and warehouses, | 498 | 19 | 8 |
| —— of mills and lands annexed, | 609 | 12 | 0 |
| —— of quarries and minerals in Easter and Wester common, | 187 | 10 | 0 |
| —— of salmon-fishing, | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| —— and dues of market and slaughter-house, | 509 | 3 | 4 |
| —— of washing-house, | 87 | 0 | 0 |
| Dues for pasturage in the Green, &c., £268 12s. 6d. —Show stations at the fair, &c., £246, | 514 | 12 | 6 |
| —— for shore at Port-Glasgow, commuted at | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| —— of ladles and multures, collection suspended | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bazaar rents and dues, | 1,382 | 1 | 11 |
| Proportion of burgess entries, | 81 | 18 | 0 |
| Dividends on stock in the Forth and Clyde navigation, ten shares, | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Dividends on stock in the Glasgow water company, twenty-eight shares, | 78 | 8 | 0 |
| Dividends on stock in the Carlisle road, | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Total revenue, | £14,613 | 9 | 8 |

The revenue for the preceding year had been £15,457 12s. 10d.; and it is only fair to state in reference to 1840, that the income was depressed and the expenditure increased from causes purely accidental, and which cannot occur again. The impost on ale and beer which latterly had been farmed out at a rent of £1,262, and which had been enjoyed by the council for more than 100 years, ceased this year from the expiry of the act, and to make the account still worse, upwards of £1,600 were expended upon matters purely incidental. The average revenue, therefore, cannot be taken at less than £15,500, and present appearances would lead to the belief that it will soon be much greater. The total stock of the city amounts to £263,802 10s. 9d.; and the debts to £149,661 8s. 7d. The expenditure of the city for the last year consisted of £4,669 5s. 9d. for the ecclesiastical department—that is, the payment of ministers' stipend, &c.; £5,905 0s. 6d. for the civil department; £659 19s. 1d. for public education; £35 for military department; £2,604 11s. 0d. for criminal department; and £2,531 5s. 7d. for the finance department.

*The Suburbs.*

There are three suburbs connected with Glasgow, of vast extent, and which, at the present date—1840—are computed to contain a population of 97,000. For all the purposes of commerce and manufacture, and so far as community of interest is concerned, they and the city of Glasgow are one and indivisible. Gorbals, which is the most extensive, lies on the south bank, and is separated from the city proper by the Clyde; but Calton and Anderston, the former on the east, and the latter on the west, are so intermingled with the city that few beyond the local tax-gatherer, either know, or trouble themselves about the exact boundaries. All of them, however, have a distinct magistracy, and separate and independent police jurisdiction.

*The Gorbals.*]—The suburb of Gorbals—which has not unaptly been designated the Southwark of Glasgow, and the population of which has been estimated at 65,000—was formerly a village to which those afflicted with leprosy were sent in ancient times, and was probably in existence before the building of the first bridge in 1345. The superiority or right of barony and regality, was, in 1607, disposed by the Archbishop of Glasgow to Sir George Elphinstone. A charter of confirmation was granted by King James VI. in 1611; and in 1647 the disponee of Sir George Elphinstone conveyed the superiority to the magistrates and town-council of Glasgow, who, since then, have enjoyed and exercised the whole rights, privileges, jurisdictions, and powers of baron and superior. In this capacity the magistrates and town-council of Glasgow appoint the bailies of the barony, the clerks, procurator-fiscal, and officers of court. By the police act, passed in 1823, it is enacted that, in addition to the chief magistrate, there shall be "four resident bailies in the said barony, appointed annually in the month of October, by the lord-provost, magistrates, and town-council of Glasgow, as baron and superior thereof." The council of Glasgow exercised this right until the passing of the municipal reform bill, and generally appointed one of their own number to the office of chief magistrate, who may be non-resident. Subsequent to the passing of that measure, however, the £10 householders on the parliamentary roll, were permitted to elect their own magistrates, in the same manner as done in Glasgow, and those who had the highest number of votes were afterwards officially appointed by the Glasgow town-council—the people of Gorbals thus possessing the reality without the name. Notice however, has been given of a new police bill for Glasgow, intended to be introduced into the session of parliament 1841–42, by a clause in which it is provided that Gorbals shall be independent of Glasgow in this respect. At the same election four birleymen are appointed, who constitute the dean-of-guild court for the burgh. The territory of the burgh includes the parish of Old Gorbals, and part of the parish of Govan; and by the police statute the territory of the barony has been divided into five districts, viz., Hutchesontown, the parish of Gorbals Proper, Laurieston, Tradeston, and Kingston. The burgh possesses no corporate rights or exclusive privileges, and there are no burgesses. It has no real property, and never appears to have had any. The only public property is the police-buildings, which include a spacious court-house, court-hall, superintendent's house, &c., but these are vested in the commissioners appointed under the police statute, of whom the magistrates form only a part. The only revenue of the burgh arises from fines and penalties imposed in the police court. There are two separate assessments for the poor in the parish. The part of the barony situated in the parish of Govan, is assessed along with the remainder of that parish; and the other part of the barony, being Gorbals Proper, and comprising the centre and ancient part of the town, is assessed by itself. There are some spacious streets in the barony of recent erection, particularly Portland-street, and Abbotsford-place, chiefly occupied by gentlemen whose places of business are situated in Glasgow, and these erections impart to this portion of the suburbs an air of gentility and affluence which is surpassed by very few localities on the other side of the river. The erection of the Govanhill iron-works immediately upon the south-eastern boundary of the barony is understood to have sadly marred its extension on that quarter, from the broad glare which they emit night and day. From the upper portions of the city of Glasgow, the flames of these huge furnaces may be seen reflected against the sky like the fitful flittings of the aurora borealis, and however pleasing they may be at a distance, their close proximity to the burgh is found to be alike inconvenient and disagreeable.

*Calton.*]—The villages of Old and New Calton were formerly parts of the barony of Barrowfield, but were erected into a burgh-of-barony by crown-charter, 30th August, 1817. At the commencement of the last century, this locality went by the name of Blackfauld, from the ground on the east of Glasgow, upon which it was built, having been formerly occupied as a fold for black cattle. This property was purchased in 1705, from the community of Glasgow by Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, who first projected the village. It was chiefly completed, however, by Mr. Orr, who acquired the Barrowfield estate. It contains several respectable streets, but its general aspect is undignified, forming almost exclusively the residence of the working-orders. It forms the eastern suburb of Glasgow, and is built so closely into it, that there is no visible line of demarcation. The town-council consists of a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and eleven councillors. The councillors act as birleymen within the burgh. The dean-of-guild is recognised as one of the magistrates by the police statute. The council is elected by the burgesses, whose fees of admission are £2 2s., and they are entitled to vote whether resident or not. The burgh has neither property, debt, nor revenue. The police is managed by a separate board, of which the magistrates are members, *ex officiis*. The large village or suburb of Bridgeton extends fully half-a-mile in length, between Calton and the Clyde. It has been so named from its vicinity to the bridge

thrown over the river in 1777, leading to the ancient burgh of Rutherglen. The inhabitants are almost entirely operatives, and the want of a regular magistracy and police has been severely felt of late years. Camlachie, another large suburb of Glasgow, extends to the east of the city on the Edinburgh and Hamilton road, and is chiefly inhabited by weavers.—The population of Calton is estimated to be 28,000.

*Anderston.*]—This suburb commences about a mile west from the cross of Glasgow, and adjoins the city as closely as Calton. It lies along the banks of Clyde. The locality derives its name from Anderston of Stobcross, who, so early as 1725, formed the design of erecting a village here. This village was erected into a burgh-of-barony, by crown-charter, sealed November 1824; and the town-council consists of a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and eleven councillors, who are elected by the burgesses. They also manage the police business by a separate statute. By the act obtained in 1826 for regulating the police of the burgh, and of the lands of Lancefield and others adjoining, it is enacted that no burgess shall be entitled to vote unless he be proprietor or life-renter of heritable subjects within the police bounds, or tenant or occupier of heritable property of the fixed yearly rent of £20 at least. The burgh has neither property nor debts. Immediately adjoining is the large village of Finnieston, which was laid out by the proprietor of Stobcross in 1770, and christened in honour of his chaplain, whose name was Finnie. The locality of Anderston is one alike bustling and business-like. Here are situated some of the largest cotton-mills connected with the city, including those of Messrs. Houldsworth, and Alexander Graham & Company —the large bottle-work of Stevenson and Price (late Geddes)—the pottery and china-works of Mr. R. A. Kidston—and the immense engineering works of Mr. David Napier, with those of Todd and Macgregor, Mitchell, and Neilson, &c. These three suburbs are included within the parliamentary bounds of the city of Glasgow.

*Port-Dundas.*]—This may be considered one of the Glasgow suburban villages. It is situated nearly due north from the centre of the city, and is reached by a very considerable ascent. There are, however, very few dwelling-houses in it, the erections being generally warehouses, or such as are devoted to the purposes of trade. It gains its importance from being the principal basin of the Forth and Clyde canal, and is altogether a place of much commercial bustle and activity. It is situated literally on the top of a hill, and the appearance of ships and ships' masts rising far above the tops of the houses in the city has often been the subject of wonder and surprise to strangers. See FORTH and CLYDE CANAL.

### *Appearance and Social condition.*

Unlike Edinburgh, and many other towns in the kingdom, Glasgow appears very disadvantageously from a distance. In the majority of its approaches, the first intimation which a stranger has of his vicinity to a great city, is the innumerable cluster of tall brick chimney-stalks, vomiting volume on volume of dark smoke, and imparting to the suburbs an air of dinginess. Anon, as he enters the outskirts, his ear is dinned by the whirring of spindles, the noisy motion of power-loom machinery, or the brattling of hammers; and everything assures him that he is approaching one of the busiest haunts of mankind, and in a locality of which it may be truly said:

> "Here Industry and Gain their vigils keep,
> Command the winds and tame the unwilling deep."

The ground on which Glasgow and the suburbs are built consists, generally, of a long level tract on both banks of the Clyde, rising to the north, however, to a considerable altitude. On this ridge is situated the Cathedral, which may be considered the nucleus of the city, and from it the streets have branched southwards towards the river. The houses in this part of the city are generally of an indifferent description in point of appearance, and a glance suffices to tell that many of them belong to a period far anterior to the present day, and that in fact they have completely outlived their former respectability or splendour. The High-street leads from the Cathedral, and terminates at the Cross, where the Trongate extends to the west, and the Gallowgate to the east. The Trongate—which a little farther west takes the name of Argyle-street—is one of the most spacious street in Europe; it is in general fully 60 feet in width; the houses are high, substantially built, and stately, and many of them boast of considerable antiquity; while the torrent of population which is ever hurrying along the pavements morning, noon, and night, with the coaches, cabs, waggons, and carts which stream along its centre, present an air of business-activity which bears a very close resemblance to what is daily seen on the long line of street leading from Ludgate-hill, along Fleet-street and the Strand, to Charing-cross in London. Gallowgate, Trongate, and Argyle-street, extend more than 2 miles, in an almost uninterrupted line, and on every side are lined with spacious shops, extensive warerooms, and dwelling-houses above. From the centre portion of this long line some of the finest business-streets in the city extend to the northward, including the offices of the majority of the banking-companies, the counting-houses of the foreign merchants, the warerooms of the manufacturers, and the offices of the gentlemen connected with the law. Amongst these may be named Miller-street, Virginia-street, (containing the stately domiciles of the old Virginia traders, which are now universally transformed into places of business,) Queen-street, and Buchanan-street. These two last-named streets comprise part of the recent additions to the city; and though they now contain some of the finest shops in the kingdom, and are redolent of business-activity, there are persons still alive who remember when they were entirely in the outskirts of the city, and when Queen-street went by the name of the Cow-loan, from this being the route by which the town's-herd conducted the cows of the citizens home from their pastures in the Cowcaddens, now a thriving and populous suburb. Parallel with Argyle-street, and extending to the westward, are some spacious streets, chiefly occupied with the dwelling-houses of the more respectable classes of the citizens. Of these George-street, Regent-street, and Bath-street may be named. They lead to the patrician locality of the Blythswood-grounds, where are situated Blythswood-square, Elmbank-crescent, Woodside-crescent, &c., which are built and laid out with a degree of magnificence worthy of the merchant-princes of the West. This is called the new part of the town; and with the exception of Moray-place in Edinburgh, and, some of the squares in London, the crescents and square we have named are unequalled in architectural beauty and unity by the buildings in any part of the kingdom. The houses are built of a durable white free-stone, and so substantially constructed withal, that, unlike the brick tenements of the great metropolis with their facings of Roman cement, they are destined to endure for ages. Here is congregated all that is most refined, elevated, and opulent, in a mercantile and manufacturing aristocracy; and the contrast between the streets and buildings in the western portion of Glasgow with those in the eastern, not ex-

cluding the character of their occupants, is wide as the poles asunder.

Returning to the Cross, at the eastern extremity of the Trongate, the street immediately opposite the foot of High-street is called the Saltmarket, and it leads to the Green on the north bank of the river, and to the uppermost bridge which crosses the Clyde, named Hutcheson's bridge. This street, although the residence of the best in the city in the olden times, is now principally occupied by brokers, old clothes' dealers, and those who minister to the wants of the humbler classes of the population. The Bridgegate is approached from the Saltmarket at the eastern end, and is terminated by Stockwell-street on the west. This is a fine old street, and in several parts of it of great width. Seventy years ago it was quite a patrician portion of the city, and contained the merchants'-hall, and the assembly-rooms in which the Duchess of Douglas used to lead off the Glasgow civic balls, about the commencement of the last century. But alas, for the fickleness of all things mundane, its glory has completely departed. The merchant's-house has long been removed, though the handsome old spire remains; and the houses and shops of the merchants of the former age are now occupied by spirit-dealers, tripe-sellers, and provision-dealers, whose business it is to supply the wants of the very canaille of the city who are thickly congregated in the numerous lanes and wynds which lead into this locality. King-street is parallel with Saltmarket to the west, and contains the flesh, fish, and green markets,—buildings which must have been regarded as alike handsome and spacious at the time of their erection; but as the wealth of the city has migrated westward, these markets are now much neglected, and entirely divested of their former public importance. No new markets have been erected in their stead, but the fleshers, fish-merchants, and fruiterers have followed their customers by taking shops in the western locality, where the demand is briskest and the payment surest. Westward from King-street is Stockwell-street, a place of considerable business, which forms the approach to Stockwell-bridge. Maxwell-street forms the principal, though not the lineally direct pathway to the Wooden or Accommodation-bridge; and Jamaica-street, still farther west, constitutes the approach to the lowest bridge on the Clyde, that of most recent erection, and which is designated *par excellence*, "the Glasgow bridge." Jamaica-street forms the *vena cava* of two-thirds of the traffic from the Broomielaw, and is constantly crowded by carts, waggons, noddies, and omnibuses, which take this route on their way from the harbour to their different destinations in the city and suburbs, or vice versa. The Broomielaw or harbour extends to the west from the foot of Jamaica-street, and ships of large tonnage are brought up to within a few yards of the Glasgow bridge. The peep down the river from the centre of this noble bridge is one of the most animating which can possibly be conceived. A forest of masts spreads before the gaze of the spectator as far as the eye can reach,—the wharfs are covered with men of all nations, and the produce of every clime,—a stream of passengers hastening to and from the steam-boats and the city rolls unintermittingly along the line of quays,—while the air thickens with the dense volumes of smoke from the steam-boat quay, situated at the lower portion of the harbour,—and a thousand ever-shifting sights and sounds complete the picture of never-ceasing bustle and activity here presented. Glasgow possesses one very pleasing feature, which has been often and much admired by strangers. Instead of the warehouses, &c. being built right on the banks of the river, as is the case with the Thames, it has been so arranged that all the streets and lanes terminate at a considerable distance from the Clyde, thus affording a most ample pathway between the streets and the river. From the Glasgow bridge, upwards to Stockwell, the banks of the river on each side are laid out in green sward, on which, "when summer days are prime," the adjacent lieges bleach their linen, and sheep are allowed to browse,—a novel feature, imparting altogether an air of rural lightsomeness to the very heart of a crowded city. From all the streets which have been named tributaries branch-off in every direction; but it is unnecessary to enter into this part of the subject minutely, as the reader will learn more from consulting the plan of the city inserted in the present work than from any description on our part. It is enough to say, that however the stranger may have been prepossessed against the amenity of Glasgow from its suburban appearance, he is no sooner within the spacious and splendid amplitude of its business-streets, than he finds that he is in the very centre of one of the busiest and most intelligent of the many commercial and manufacturing hives which minister to the national greatness; and its numerous lofty spires, churches, and educational institutions, tell him that Christian and secular instruction are not forgotten in the midst of other active pursuits.

Having spoken thus briefly of the external appearance of the city, it may not be amiss to touch on the state of society, both in the present and former times. Up till the period of the Reformation, and indeed for long after it, the major part of the inhabitants may be said to have existed in a state of ignorance, poverty, and barbarism; intestine feuds were frequent; the people went constantly armed; and it was no unusual thing for the ministers of religion to ascend the pulpit with dagger, sword, or pistol on their persons! Crimes which are now thought of with horror were of frequent occurrence, and such was the state of society that private revenge as frequently inflicted the punishment of aggression as the arm of the law. The Reformation undoubtedly laid the foundation of improvement, but the civil troubles and contests by which it was followed sadly marred the civilizing effects which might otherwise have flowed from it. It would appear that even the better class of citizens were not free from the ignorance and superstition which oppressed their humbler fellow-citizens: for we find that, so late as 1698, "the magistrates of Glasgow granted an allowance to the jailer for keeping warlocks and witches imprisoned in the tolbooth, by order of the Lords commissioners of justiciary." Neither does the civic economy of the city appear to have been of a higher standard: for we find an order issued by the town-council, in 1610, to the effect, "that in future there should be no dung-hills on the principal streets, nor in the flesh-market, meal or other market, under a penalty of 13s. 4d.; and that no timber or peat-stacks lie on the High-street, above a year and a day; nor lint be dried on the High-street." In its ignorance, barbarity, poverty, and filth, it is not to be presumed that Glasgow was in a worse position than any other town of Scotland, with the exception of the capital, which, from being the seat of the legislature and the residence of the aristocracy, had pretensions to refinement which were awanting elsewhere. The Union, in 1707, which opened up the English colonies to the Scots, was the first event which materially contributed to an alteration for the better in the character and disposition of the inhabitants of Glasgow; and we find that shortly after this period they adopted manners only equalled in the intensity of their austerity by the latitude of their former dis-

soluteness. Regarding the state of society at this early period, some very interesting statements have found their way into the Scrap-book of the venerated Mr. Dugald Bannatyne, a few of which, evincing that frugality and industry were, in these infant-days of Glasgow commerce, the guiding stars of her merchants, we may here quote: "At the commencement of the 18th century, and during the greater part of the first half of it, the habits and style of living of the citizens of Glasgow were of a moderate and frugal cast. The dwelling-houses of the highest class of citizens, in general, contained only one public room, a dining-room; and even that was used only when they had company,—the family at other times usually eating in a bed-room. The great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers of many of the present luxurious aristocracy of Glasgow—and who were themselves descendants of a preceding line of burgher-patricains—lived in this simple manner. They had occasionally their relations dining with them, and gave them a few plain dishes, all put on the table at once: holding in derision the attention which they said their neighbours the English bestowed on what they ate. After dinner, the husband went to his place of business, and, in the evening, to a club in a public-house, where, with little expense, he enjoyed himself till nine o'clock, at which hour the party uniformly broke up, and the husbands went home to their families. The wife gave tea at home in her own bed-room, receiving there the visits of her 'cummers,' and a great deal of intercourse of this kind was kept up,—the gentlemen seldom making their appearance at these parties. This meal was termed 'the four-hours.' Families occasionally supped with one another, and the form of the invitation, and which was used to a late period, will give some idea of the unpretending nature of these repasts. The party asked was invited to eat an egg with the entertainer; and when it was wished to say that such a one was not of their society, the expression used was, that he had never cracked a hen's egg in their house.

"The wealth introduced into the community after the Union, opening the British colonies to the Scots, gradually led to a change of the habits and style of living of the citizens. About the year 1735 several individuals built houses, to be occupied solely by themselves, in place of dwelling on a floor entering from a common stair, as they hitherto had done. This change, however, proceeded very slowly, and up to the year 1755 to 1760, very few of these single houses had been built,—the greater part of the most wealthy inhabitants continuing, to a much later period, to occupy floors in very many cases containing only one public room. After the year 1740 the intercourse of society was, by evening-parties, never exceeding twelve or fourteen persons, invited to tea and supper. They met at four, and after tea played cards till nine, when they supped. Their games were whist and quadrille. The gentlemen attended these parties, and did not go away with the ladies after supper, but continued to sit with the landlord, drinking punch, to a very late hour. The gentlemen frequently had dinner-parties in their own houses, but it was not till a much later period that the great business of visiting was attempted to be carried on by dinner-parties. The guests at these earlier dinner-parties were generally asked by the entertainer, upon 'Change, from which they accompanied him, at the same time sending a message to their own houses that they were not to dine at home. The late Mr. Cuninghame of Lainshaw meeting the Earl of Glencairn at the Cross in this way, asked him to take *pot-luck* with him, and having sent immediate notice to his wife of the guest invited, entertained him with a most ample dinner. Some conversation taking place about the difference between dinners in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Lord Glencairn observed, that the only difference he knew of was, that in Glasgow the dinner was at sight while in Edinburgh it was at fourteen days' date. These dinner-parties usually terminated with hard drinking, and gentlemen in a state of intoxication were, in consequence, to be met with at most evening-parties, and in all public places. The dinner-hour, about the year 1770, was ten o'clock; immediately after that, it came to three o'clock; and gradually became later and later, till about 1818 it reached six o'clock. The first instance of a dinner of two courses in the neighbourhood of Glasgow was about the year 1786. Mrs. Andrew Stirling of Drumpellier, who made this change in the economy of the table, justified herself against the charge of introducing a more extravagant style of living, by saying, that she had put no more dishes on her table than before, but had merely divided her dinner, in place of introducing her additional dishes in removes.

"Influenced by a regard for the Sabbath, the magistrates employed persons termed 'compurgators' to perambulate the city on the Saturday nights; and when at the approach of twelve o'clock, these inquisitors happened to hear any noisy conviviality going on, even in a private dwelling-house, they entered it and dismissed the company. Another office of these compurgators was to perambulate the streets and public walks during the time of divine service on Sunday, and to order every person they met abroad, not on necessary duty, to go home, and if they refused to obey, to take them into custody. The employment of these compurgators was continued till about the middle of the century, when, taking Mr. Peter Blackburn—father of Mr. Blackburn of Killearn—into custody for walking on Sunday in the Green, he prosecuted the magistrates for an unwarranted exercise of authority, and prevailing in his suit in the Court of Session, the attempt to compel this observance was abandoned."

Up till 1750, the severity of the ancient manners prevailed in full vigour; people, as has been stated, were prevented from walking on the Lord's day; no lamps were lighted on that evening, because it was presumed that no man had any business to be out of his own house after sunset; the indulgences or innocent amusements of life were either unknown or little practised. But by this time commerce and manufactures had produced wealth; and the establishment of banks had increased the supply of money, and enlarged the ideas of the people both as regarded their manner of living and their schemes of improvement. A new and expensive style was now introduced into building, living, dress, and furniture, —the conveniences and elegances of life began to be studied,—wheel-carriages were set up,—places of entertainment were frequented,—and at once to get rid of the austerity and stern restrictions of former times, a theatre and assembly-room were built by subscription. Not only Glasgow, but the west of Scotland generally, had been enriched by the colonial trade; and as a consequence of it, new streets were laid out in the city, the old wooden tenements with thatched roofs were displaced for commodious stone mansions, and the progress of refinement, and it may be said, of luxury, has advanced to the present time. It is curious to note, however, the state of thraldom in which the majority of the citizens were held by the Virginian merchants, previous to the breaking out of the American war. These gentlemen were regarded as the civic aristocracy, and were accustomed to promenade the Trongate in the vicinity of the cross, in long scarlet cloaks and bushy wigs,

and if any decent tradesman wished to have a word with them, he was required to take up his station on the opposite side, and wait patiently till he could be fortunate enough to catch the eye of the tobacco-lord, for it would have been resented as a most unwarrantable liberty had the craftsman dared to accost him off-hand. Amongst those who thus stood upon their dignity, were the Cuninghames, the Spiers, the Glassfords, the Dunmores, the Stirlings, Spreulls, and others; but the increasing intercourse of the citizens with the world, and above all, the establishment of the public coffee-room in 1781, did much to number this servile reverence for mere wealth among the things that were, and now-a days, there is no place in her Majesty's dominions, where merit, good conduct, and ability, even unaccompanied by wealth, more readily form the passport to public favour, respect, and confidence. In all the elements of good living and refinement, the better class of the citizens of Glasgow have improved mightily since the beginning of the present century, and it may be truly stated that the wealthy population of the localities which have been named in the west end, lead a life in which "ne'er a want may be ungratified," and are in possession of luxuries which were unknown to the majority of the Scottish nobles even fifty years ago. The introduction of steam-navigation has brought the fairy nooks, bays, and crooks of the western coast within a few hours' sail of the city, and there are few of the merchants, manufacturers, or professional gentlemen who have not a summer *cottage ornée*, perched upon the water's edge at Gourock, Dunoon, Kilmun, the Gareloch, Rothesay, or Largs. These are laid out with every regard to taste, with blooming parterres without and elegance within, and it is scarcely possible for a humble citizen to pass them either on foot or in steamers without aspirating,

"Oh that for me some home like this would smile!"

While thus much has been stated of the sunny portion of Glasgow society, it is only fair to present the dark side of the picture. This city, like Dublin, embraces to a remarkable extent the very extremes of wealth and misery; and the most painful feature in the case is, that in proportion as the one class appears to be advancing in opulence, the other appears to be receding towards a state of abject and helpless wretchedness. The closses leading from the High-street, and the wynds are known to contain an aggregate of misery, disease, and vice, which is perhaps unequalled, certainly not exceeded, by that of any other city of the empire. The district in which the wynds are situated lies in the very heart of the city, and here fever is ever present,—at times breaking out with frightful virulence and permeating all classes of society. The population of these places is not usually Glasgow-born, but the locality affords a shelter and nestling-place for all that is low and squalid, come from what quarter it may. The great majority of the tenants of these dens are Irish, who, from the facilities now afforded by steam-navigation, are induced to fly from wretchedness in their own country to a state of things little better in the land of the stranger. The locality of the wynds is bounded by the wealthy street of Trongate on the north, Bridgegate on the south, King-street on the east, and Stockwell-street on the west. A short time since it was visited officially by Mr. Jellinger C. Symons, one of the assistant-commissioners for inquiring into the condition of the hand-loom weavers in the United Kingdom, and his report is of the most painful and startling description. Though perhaps slightly coloured, it will generally be admitted that his statements are based on a foundation of truth. Mr. Symons says—"The wynds of Glasgow comprise a fluctuating population of from 15,000 to 20,000 persons. This quarter consists of a labyrinth of lanes, out of which numberless entraces lead into small courts, each with a dunghill reeking in the centre. Revolting as was the outside of these places, I was little prepared for the filth and destitution within. In some of these lodging-rooms (visited at night), we found a whole lair of human beings littered along the floor,—sometimes fifteen and twenty,—some clothed, and some naked,—men, women, and children huddled promiscuously together. Their bed consisted of a lair of musty straw intermixed with rags. There was generally no furniture in these places. The sole article of comfort was a fire. Thieving and prostitution constituted the main source of the revenue of this population. No pains seems to be taken to purge this Augean pandemonium,—this nucleus of crime, filth, and pestilence,—existing in the centre of the second city of the empire. These wynds constitute the St. Giles of Glasgow, but I owe an apology to the Metropolitan pandemonium for the comparison. A very extensive inspection of the lowest districts of other places, both here and on the continent, never presented any thing half so bad, either in intensity of pestilence, physical and moral, or in extent proportioned to the population."

For the amelioration of this frightful moral incubus, various plans have been proposed, but it would appear that all of them are beyond the reach of private benevolence or private effort. It is hoped that the extension of the poor-law to Ireland may have its beneficial effects; but hitherto these have not been apparent. A poor-law for Scotland on a more liberal scale than the present,—education which will elevate the moral status of the more debased of the population,—and an extensive system of emigration,—have in their turn been proposed; but it is presumed that whatever measure cures this disease must be a national one, and at all events it is the opinion of the best-informed gentlemen in Glasgow on these subjects, both medical, magisterial, and clerical, that the subject will ere long force itself upon the community in a manner not to be trifled with.

### *Population, &c.*

The advance of population and property in Glasgow is unparalleled in any city in the kingdom, and perhaps in the world, if some of the cities in the United States are excepted, which appear to rise up in the heart of the forest with railroad speed. It is recorded by one of the historians of New South Wales, that part of the ground upon which Sydney now stands, was disposed of by the original holders for a keg of rum or a roll of tobacco, which, within 15 years thereafter, brought £20,000; and the same kind of rapid increase and value appears to hold true with regard to Glasgow. The city has steadily advanced to the west until it has almost covered the lands of Blythswood. This property, about 40 years ago, brought the proprietor £223 1s. 3d., while, at the present moment, it is understood that the unredeemable feus, secured on substantial buildings, amount to more than £13,000 per annum; and there is still a portion to feu. Previous to 1610, there was no census of the population of Glasgow upon which dependence can be placed; but it is believed that, about the period of the Reformation, in 1560, the numbers of the citizens did not amount to more than 4,560. When the Confession of Faith was signed, in 1581, the numbers above 12 years of age were 2,250; and, when the population was taken in 1610, by order of Archbishop Spottiswood, it was found to amount to 7,644. In 1660, it had increased to 14,678; but consequent upon the civil wars it fell off, amounting only to 11,948 in 1688,

and indeed it did not recover itself for half a century afterwards. The following table of the numbers taken at different periods subsequent to this date, either by individuals of trust and veracity, the magistrates, or by Government authority, will show the progressive rise of the city:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1560, | 4,500 | In 1785, | 45,889 |
| — 1708, | 12,766 | — 1791, | 66,587 |
| — 1712, | 13,832 | — 1801, | 83,769 |
| — 1740, | 17,034 | — 1811, | 100,749 |
| — 1755, | 23,546 | — 1821, | 147,043 |
| — 1763, | 28,300 | — 1831, | 202,426 |
| — 1780, | 42,832 | — 1841, | 280,676 |

In the census of 1831, the males were ascertained to be 93,724; the females, 108,702; in that of 1841, the males were 133,306; the females, 147,370. In 1831, there were 19,200 inhabited houses; in 1841, 22,751; had the houses increased in the same ratio as the population, the number in 1841 would have been 25,463. This striking fact indicates a sensible falling-off in the domestic comfort of the great mass of the population. The population of the suburbs was first added to the enumeration in 1780. Up till 1776, there were no foot-pavements; but, at the present time, they extend considerably more than 120 miles in length, and they must have been constructed at an expense of nearly £200,000. In 1790, the first common-sewer was constructed in Glasgow, and it is calculated that they now extend fully nine miles. It affords a curious and rather flattering insight into the state of Glasgow in the end of last century to state, that at the autumn-circuits of 1779, 1782, and 1796, there was no criminal business before the court. But of late years crime has so much increased with the population, that it has become necessary to hold three criminal diets in the city, instead of two as formerly, when generally from 100 to 140 persons are arraigned at each, and the court occasionally sits from seven to eight days. This, of course, is quite irrespective of the vast number of minor offences, tried by the sheriff, the justices, and the magistrates of the city.

### *Bridges.*

The Clyde at Glasgow is spanned by four bridges, communicating with the suburban district of Gorbals. The first, or uppermost, is termed Hutchesons' bridge; the second, Stockwell bridge; the third, the Wooden, or Accommodation bridge; and the fourth, the Glasgow, or Jamaica-street bridge.—Stockwell-street bridge was built by Bishop Rae, about the year 1345, the pious Lady Lochore, who had property on both sides of the river, defraying the expense of the centre arch. It was originally 12 feet wide, and had eight arches. On the week of the Glasgow fair, in 1671, the south arch came down; and it is a circumstance not only providential, but remarkable, that no one suffered any fatal injury. In 1777, an addition of 10 feet was made to the breadth of this bridge, and two of the arches built up, for the purpose of confining the river within narrower space. In 1821, it was further improved by the introduction of ornamental iron footpaths, suspended by substantial framings. These were executed after plans by the celebrated Thomas Telford, the engineer of the Menai bridge. The Stockwell bridge was the principal channel of intercourse between Glasgow and the south-west parts of Scotland for 400 years. It is 415 feet long, and 34 feet in width within the parapets.—The foundation-stone of the original Jamaica-street bridge was laid in September, 1768, by Mr. George Murdoch, then lord-provost of the city, who had procured a splendid chain and seals of office for the occasion, and was the first magistrate of Glasgow who wore such a badge of distinction. Although this bridge was quite spacious enough for the time in which it was built, it contained a very inconvenient ascent, and was found to be quite unsuited to the accommodation of the growing trade of Glasgow and the suburbs. It was resolved accordingly to take it down, and on 3d September, 1833, the foundation-stone of the present magnificent structure was laid by James Ewing, Esq. of Levenside, then lord-provost, and one of the members for the city in parliament. The masonic procession on the occasion was one of the most splendid ever seen in Glasgow. Independently of the grand lodge of Scotland, there were present 33 other lodges, all the civic officials of the city, and the magistrates of 12 burghs, from the shire of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr. The procession numbered 4,000 persons, and the ceremony was witnessed by an assemblage amounting to 150,000 individuals. This noble bridge is 560 feet in length; and 60 feet in width over the parapets, viz., roadway, 34 feet in width; and 2 side pathways, each 12 feet wide. The bridge is faced with Aberdeen granite, and while it is the widest, it is at the same time one of the most beautiful erections of the kind in the country. It is now the great line of communication between the north and south sides of the river, connecting the city with the suburbs. The design is by Telford.—The foundation-stone of the original Hutchesons' bridge was laid in 1794, by Mr. Gilbert Hamilton, lord-provost. It was, however, swept away on 18th November, 1795, by a furious flood in the Clyde, just when the erection had been all but completed. It was succeeded, in 1803, by a handsome timber bridge for the accommodation of foot passengers. It stood for many years, but was removed when the present Hutchesons' bridge was built. The foundation-stone of this structure was laid on 18th August, 1829, by Mr. Robert Dalglish, preceptor of Hutchesons' hospital, and was executed from designs by Mr. Robert Stevenson, civil engineer. It has 5 arches, is 406 feet in length, and 36 feet in width within the parapets. This bridge connects the eastern part of the city with the suburb of Gorbals, called Hutchesontown.—Before the removal of the old Jamaica-street bridge, a handsome timber bridge was built, a little above it, and on a line with Portland-street, Gorbals, to accommodate the public until the completion of the larger structure. When the Glasgow bridge was finished, the inhabitants residing in the neighbourhood had found the Accommodation bridge so convenient, that they earnestly petitioned it might be allowed to remain, which request was acquiesced in. It is now, however, only used for foot-passengers. A very handsome revenue is exacted from the traffic along the Glasgow bridges, the funds of which are managed by one trust.

### *Supply of Water.*

Until the formation of water-companies in Glasgow in the commencement of the present century, the inhabitants were very poorly supplied with this first necessary from 29 public and a few private wells. So far back as 70 years ago, the magistrates procured plans for conveying water to the city in pipes from Whitehill, but the attempt proved abortive. Again, in 1794, an effort was made by the inhabitants to procure a more copious supply of water, and a civil engineer was employed to prepare the plans, but these being both expensive and unsatisfactory, the scheme was again abandoned. The first incentive to follow out a proper plan was at length given by a private individual. In 1804, Mr. William Harley, who had feued the lands of Willowbank, constructed a reservoir in Upper Nile-street, which

he supplied with spring-water by pipes from the lands he had feued, and dispensed it to the inhabitants by means of huge cisterns placed on carriages, and which were moved from street to street. The enterprise of a single individual induced a number of the inhabitants to form themselves into a company for supplying the city with filtered water from the Clyde. In 1806, they procured an act of parliament, erecting them into an incorporation by the name of the 'Glasgow Water company,' and shortly thereafter their works were erected at Dalmarnock, upon the Clyde, two miles above the city, and Glasgow was, for the first time, supplied with water by these means. In 1808, another company was formed under the name of the 'Cranstonhill Water company,' and similar parliamentary powers were also granted to them. For a number of years these companies went on independently; but they have recently been joined by act of parliament,—though it is not understood that the citizens have gained by the junction either in the abundance of the supply, or the purity of the stream. Up till Whitsunday 1836, these companies had expended £350,000 in conveying water to the city and suburbs, and by this time the sum must have been vastly increased. The revenue was then upwards of £25,000 per annum, and the number of water-renters about 45,000. These must also have been greatly augmented. In fact, the company's pipes are now laid into every household, with the exception of the very poorest. The quantity furnished per diem is upwards of 8,000,000 imperial gallons.

### *Gas.*

The Gas company was incorporated in 1817; and on 5th September, 1818, the street-lamps were lighted with it for the first time. The works are situated on the high grounds in the north-eastern part of the city, and occupy an area of 14,831 square yards. In the works there are upwards of 150 retorts employed, each capable of producing 5,000 cubic feet of gas in 24 hours. The pipes are generally laid under the foot pavements, and extend to more than 120 miles in length; and the new light is used extensively not only in dwelling-houses, but even in the meanest shop and cabaret of the city and suburbs. About 10,000 tons of cannel coal are annually consumed in producing a supply adequate to the demand; and the company are at every little interval called upon to make additions to their already very extensive works. Glasgow is not celebrated either for the purity or plentifulness of its gas; and it has been generally considered, that if the lighting of this immense city had been intrusted to two or three companies instead of one, there would have been sufficient work for all, and the inhabitants would not be the worse served from the competition which would ensue. The present charge, when used by metre, is 9s. per 1,000 cubic feet, subject to a discount varying from 5 to 30 per cent., according to the amount consumed. Several of the more extensive public works, such as spinning-mills, &c., manufacture their own gas.

### *Means of Communication.*

It would be difficult to point out any city in her Majesty's dominion which possesses better means of communicating with the world around her than Glasgow. By means of powerful steam-vessels, the distance between the capital of the West, and the great commercial and manufacturing county of Lancashire, including Liverpool and Manchester, is reduced to an average of less than twenty hours' sailing; Dublin and Belfast are still nearer at hand; and the whole of the Western Isles, and western portions of the Highlands, are constantly visited by the steamers of the Clyde, carrying passengers and manufactures, and returning with stock and agricultural produce. The communication between Glasgow and England and Ireland is, in the summer-season at least, almost daily; and spacious as may be the accommodation of these floating palaces, they are often in the travelling season crowded to inconvenience by tourists and men of business. With Edinburgh and the eastern portion of the island, the communication is also of a first-rate description,—by the mails, and numerous stage-coaches for passengers, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow canal for heavy goods and passengers. But by the month of August in the present year (1841), these conveyances, superior as they may be, will be thrown into the shade by the opening of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, which is now in an advanced state of forwardness. The railway from Glasgow to Paisley was opened on 13th July, 1840, and the whole line to Ayr was opened 11th August in the same year. The Greenock railway, which, with the Glasgow and Ayr company, shares the joint line to Paisley, is now in such a state of forwardness that it will in all likelihood be opened by the time this sheet meets the public eye, and Glasgow will thus possess another and speedier means of communication with Greenock, independent of the splendid pathway afforded by the waters of the Clyde. [See separate articles on these different railways.] Glasgow, in fact, is now considered the starting-point from which almost the entire population of the west of Scotland, and not a few in the east, commence their journeys to distant parts of the kingdom, or beyond it.

It may be amusing to compare the means of communication in a former age, with the vast facilities afforded in our own day. The first stage-coach between Edinburgh and Glasgow was established in 1678, when Provost Campbell, and the other magistrates of Glasgow, entered into an agreement with William Hume, a merchant in the former city, to run a coach between Edinburgh and Glasgow, under certain conditions. The indenture between the parties, which is rather unique of its kind, runs as follows:—"At Glasgow, the saxt day of August, 1678; the foresaid parties finally agree that the said William Hume, a merchant in Edinbro, with all diligence, have in readiness ane sufficient strong coach to run betwixt Edinbro and Glasgow, to be drawn by sax able horses, to leave Edinbro ilk Monday morning, and return again (God willing) ilk Saturday night; the passengers to have the liberty of taking a cloak-bag, for receiving their clothes, linens, and sic like, the burgesses of Glasgow always to have a preference to the coach; the fare from the first of March till the first of September, which is considered simmer weather, is to be £4 16s. Scots (8s. sterling); during the other months, considered winter months, the fare is to be £5 8s. Scots (9s. sterling). As the undertaking is arduous, and cannot be accomplished without assistance, the said magistrates agree to give the said William Hume two hundred merks a-year for 5 years, the latter agreeing to run the coach for that period, whether passengers apply or not, in consideration of his having actually received two years' premium in advance (£22 4s. 5d. sterling)." There is no data to inform us how long Hume kept the road; but that his "sufficient strong coach" was ultimately abandoned is certain, for in 1713 there was only one stage in Scotland—with the exception of two between Edinburgh and Leith—which set out once a-month from Edinburgh to London, and was from 12 to 16 days on the road. Some time after this period, one or more stage-coaches were placed on the road between Edinburgh and Glasgow. These vehicles were drawn by 4 horses in summer when the roads were

light, and 6 in winter when they were heavy. The drivers of those days had no idea of keeping time, and the journey was generally performed in from 10 to 13 hours according to circumstances. The passengers were compelled to dismount and walk up all the ascents, and during the journey they dined and took tea at their ease. In 1790 these clumsy conveyances were superseded by two-horse chaises, which frequently changed horses, and performed the journey in 7 hours; and those again were beaten by a new class of four-horse coaches, which reduced the journey to 6 hours. Since that period vast improvements have been made, both in the roads and the vehicles which use them, and for many years the journey has been performed on an average of from 4 to 4½ hours. From 12 to 14 coaches daily are usually upon the road between Edinburgh and Glasgow; and by taking the earliest conveyance, it has long been perfectly practicable to go and return the same day. It is more than probable that the present mode of travelling between the two capitals, with the opening of the railway, will cease to be. Two or three years ago, there were upwards of 60 stage-coaches which left and returned to Glasgow every day, —a vast number of them being employed in conveying passengers to and from the populous villages within a radius of a dozen miles of the city; but the progress of railways has considerably thinned their numbers, and it is likely to be still further reduced. Within the last year, the numerous coaches to Paisley, and those towns and villages adjacent to or connected with the Glasgow and Ayr railway, have all been laid aside. In connection with this subject it may be stated, by way of hint to those interested in supplying such wants, that Glasgow is supplied with hackney-coaches, cabs, or noddies, on a shabbier scale than any city in the kingdom. For the purpose of applying a remedy, it has been resolved by the town-council and Clyde trustees to offer valuable money-premiums to the coach-keeper who shall keep the best article for a period of three years under certain conditions.

### *Post-Office.*

In 1806, when the respected Mr. Dugald Bannatyne assumed the office of postmaster, the establishment, besides himself, consisted of 3 clerks, a stamper, and 6 letter-carriers, there were also a few penny-post offices for the receipt and transmission of letters addressed to persons in the neighbourhood. The establishment now consists of a postmaster, 17 clerks, 2 newspaper-sorters, 3 stampers; 36 letter-carriers, and 1 superintendent; 4 bag-carriers; 2 steam-boat and railroad messengers; 4 out-runners, and 17 receiving-houses. There is now a morning and evening English mail, and four deliveries are made in the course of the day. On 7th July, 1788, the first mail-coach from London reached the Saracen's Head inn, in the Gallowgate; and so vast was the interest excited by the novelty that a number of horsemen went a few miles along the road to meet the new vehicle and escort her in triumph into the city. At that period the mail was considered to perform the journey expeditiously in 63 hours. It is now performed in less than 30 hours, and it is expected that the time will be still farther reduced. Before the introduction of mail-coaches, the course of post from London to Glasgow was five days: the Glasgow letters being brought round to Edinburgh, and detained there 12 hours till the usual transmission of the post-bags from Edinburgh to Glasgow in the evening. Previous to the last removal of the post-office at Whitsunday, 1840, it was situated in a dingy huckster's shop in Nelson-street, and was for many years a disgrace to the city. It has now been removed to a more respectable building in Glassford-street, which has been fitted up, though not built, for the purpose. But it is somewhat remarkable that the Glasgow establishment, notwithstanding the vast amount of its revenue and the magnitude of the city, is only regarded at head-quarters as a provincial office, and treated as such. There is not even a porter or a clock allowed in the lobby for the convenience of the public, and the treatment of this establishment by the Government has all along been of a very scurvy description. The following table will show the progressive rise of the revenue:

REVENUE FROM 1781 TILL 1841.

| Years. | Revenue. | Years. | Revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1781 . | £4,341 4 9 | 1833 . | £36,481 0 0½ |
| 1810 . | 27,598 6 0 | 1834 . | 37,483 3 4 |
| 1815 . | 34,784 16 0 | 1835 . | 39,954 4 6 |
| 1820 . | 31,533 2 3 | 1836 . | 42,370 0 11½ |
| 1825 . | 34,190 1 7 | 1837 . | 43,029 6 8½ |
| 1830 . | 34,978 9 0½ | 1838 . | 44,393 0 4½ |
| 1831 . | 35,642 19 5 | 1839 . | 47,527 7 7 |
| 1832 . | 36,053 0 0 | 1840 . | |

The postage act, passed in 1839, establishing a uniform scale of charge of one penny for letters not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight has occasioned a considerable falling off in the last year's revenue, which it is to be hoped is only temporary. On 5th Dec., 1839, the postage was reduced to an uniform charge of 4d., and on 10th Jan., 1840, to one penny.

### *The Green.*

With the exception of "the Parks" of London, which have been aptly designated *the lungs* of the mighty Babel, there are few cities in the empire which can boast of such a fine arena for pleasure, health, and recreation, as the Green of Glasgow. It embraces 140 imperial acres of fine grass land, extending along the north bank of the Clyde, and situated in the south-eastern portion of the city. So early as 1450, the Laigh Green was included in the grant which James II. of Scotland made in favour of Bishop Turnbull, for the benefit of the community; at that time, it was of limited extent, but by various purchases made by the corporation from time to time, it has been increased to its present extent. However willing the authorities may have been to purchase additions to the Green at one time, they have been no less anxious to sell at another, particularly in 1744; but propositions of the latter kind were so violently opposed by the almost unanimous voice of the inhabitants, that they have always been abandoned, and are not likely to be resumed in these our days. About twenty years ago the Green was levelled and improved at a very considerable expense, under the auspices of the late Dr. Cleland, and a gravel-walk or carriage-drive formed to the extent of 2½ miles. It is a beautiful spot—level in the lower part as a bowling-green,—dotted in the upper by fine clumps of old timber,—and containing several springs of delicious water. From the migration of the wealthier classes to the west end, the Green is not now the resort of the gay, the opulent, and the lovely, as it used to be in times that have passed away; but it is still a centre of great attraction, especially in the heyday of summer; and here may yet be seen many blithesome groups, and many which are serious—the convalescent wooing the healthy zephyr,—the idle dissipating time which returns no more,—the contemplative courting wisdom,—the gay alike amused and amusing their compeers,—and childhood and youth participating in the pleasures of happiness and joy. It is the field of the reviews of the military; and in those stirring times when every man was a volunteer, or enrolled in the local militia, the Green used

to be the scene of all their grand operations. The public washing-house for the city was here situated, and "lasses lilting o'er the pail" might be seen and heard by the hundred; but the introduction of water into the city by means of pipes, has banished in a great measure these fair operatives of the tub from this locality, and the washing-house, which used to be rated at £600 per annum, soon fell to a pitiful trifle. The scene, previous to the change which has been noted must, however, have been a very lightsome one; for it is noticed, in tolerable verse, by one of the Glasgow poets, who has erst sung of the beauties of the Clyde:

"Here barefoot beauties lightly trip along;
Their snowy labours all the verdure throng;
The linen some, with rosy fingers, rub,
And the white foam o'erflows the smoking tub.
Their bright approach impurity refines:
At every touch the linen brighter shines,
Whether they bathe it in the crystal wave,
Or on the stream the whitening surges lave,
Or from the painted can the fountain pour,
Softly descending in a shining shower;
Till, as its lies, its fair transparent hue
Shows like a lily dipt in morning dew."

It has been ascertained that a valuable seam of coal exists on the Green, but it would be a pity to cut up this beautiful promenade for the operations of a coal-pit, even though the gain might be great. It is to be hoped the corporation-funds may never need assistance from such a quarter.

*Burying-grounds, the Necropolis, &c.*

There are twenty burying-grounds situated in Glasgow and the suburbs,—some of them set down in the very heart of the city, and in localities so crowded, that were it not for that Scottish feeling which repels any attempt to disturb the bones of the departed, their removal would be an act alike consonant to public taste and beneficial to public health. The oldest cemetery is that attached to the Cathedral or High church, and is no doubt coeval with the institution of the see itself. In the olden part repose the ashes of many generations of the rude forefathers of the city; but new grounds have been taken in adjacent to the old, and laid out with every regard to modern taste. These grounds are most extensively used; many of the citizens possessing lairs here in which their kindred repose for several generations. One of the most pleasing institutions connected with Glasgow, however, is the Necropolis,—a burying-ground of recent institution, and laid out according to the plan of the celebrated Père la Chaise in Paris. Previous to the opening of this cemetery in May 1833, it was known as the Fir park,—a property belonging to the Merchants' house,—and though almost valueless for any other purpose, it is scarcely possible to conceive a locality better fitted for the solemn and sacred purpose to which it is now devoted. It rises to a height of 300 feet above the adjacent level; and is only separated from the Cathedral and its olden cemetery by the Molendinar-burn. The view from the summit is picturesque, interesting, and beautiful. To the south-west the city extends in all its mighty proportions, with its many spires rising far above the roofs of the dwellings; while to the east the eye is refreshed by a long vista of hill and dale, with agricultural and woodland scenery. Mr. John Strang, the present city-chamberlain, in urging upon the citizens in 1831 the adoption of the Fir park as a place of sepulture for the city, says: "In point of situation the ground belonging to the Merchants' house of Glasgow, bears, in fact, no small resemblance to that of Mount Louis (Père la Chaise). Its surface like it is broken and varied, its form is picturesque and romantic, and its position appropriate and commanding. It is already beautified with venerable trees and young shrubbery, it is possessed of several winding walks, and affords from almost every point the most splendid views of the city and neighbourhood. The singular diversity, too, of its soil and substrata, proclaims it to be of all other spots the most eligible for a cemetery; calculated, as that should be, for every species of sepulture, and suitable as it is for every sort of sepulchral ornament. The individual, for example, who might wish for the burial of patriarchal times, could there obtain a last resting-place in the hollow of the rock, or could sleep in the security of a sandstone sepulchre, while he who is anxious to mix immediately with his kindred clay could have his grave either in a grassy glade, or his tomb beneath the shadow of some flowering shrub. The crypt and catacomb too, might be there judiciously constructed on the steep face of the hill, while the heights might be appropriately set apart for the cenotaphs and monuments of those who gain a public testimonial of respect or admiration from their grateful countrymen." It is enough to say that the anticipations of Mr. Strang have been realized to the letter; and places of sepulture of every kind and construction have been adopted within the ample range of the Necropolis. Here too the rank grass is completely eschewed, and the visiter moves through a long line of walks cut on the hill side and summit, surrounded on every side by shrubbery and flower-beds,—memorials of affection which are sweet, comely, and abiding, and which call back with a chastened glow of pleasing sadness, the friends whom we have loved and lost. The greater portion of the graves are enclosed either by a low stone erection, or a delicate iron-railing, and each is a little flower-garden of itself, while the grounds are sprinkled over with monuments of every style of architecture, all of them graceful, and many of them gorgeous. The most prominent public monuments are those of John Knox, and of William M'Gavin, the author of the well-known work entitled 'The Protestant.' Both are situated on the summit of the hill. The statue of "the Reformer," 12 feet in height, and placed on the summit of a massive column, is seen from many miles to the eastward of the city. He is represented in a Geneva gown, with a Bible in his right hand, and looks terrible even in stone. A small portion of the Necropolis, at its northern extremity, immediately above the waters of the Molendinar, has been purchased and used by the Jews as a place of sepulture. It is enclosed, having a beautiful facade; and on the left is an ornamented column, after Absalom's tomb in the King's dale at Jerusalem. On the shaft of the column are some appropriate quotations from Scripture; and the following beautiful lines from the Hebrew Melodies of Byron:

"Oh weep for those who wept by Babel's stream,
Whose shrines are desolate, whose land a dream!
Weep for the harp of Judah's broken shell—
Mourn, where their God hath dwelt the godless dwell.
Oh where shall Israel lave her bleeding feet,
And where shall Judah's songs again seem sweet,
And Judah's melody once more rejoice
The hearts that leapt before its heavenly voice?
Tribes of the wandering foot and weary breast!
When shall ye flee away and be at rest?
The wild dove hath her nest, the fox her cave—
Mankind their country—Israel but the grave."

The Necropolis is approached by a noble bridge of a single arch, which spans the Molendinar burn, and from its proximity to the Cathedral burying-grounds, may be said to connect the dead of many bygone generations with the resting-places prepared for generations yet unborn. Altogether, in the words of an eloquent writer on the subject, the Necropolis is a locality "where each grave is a flower-garden, and each tomb a shrine; and where leaning on a monu-

nent, amid the beauty of nature and the refinement f art, Memory may echo back the long-lost accents f departed worth,—Imagination may paint with the ints of vitality the buried form of early affection,— eason may preach her consolatory lesson of immorality, and Religion may point to the mercy-seat on igh!"—Another new and extensive cemetery has ecently been formed in the neighbourhood of lasgow, and a joint-stock-company formed under he designation of the "City Burial-ground Institution, and Père la Chaise of Sighthill." Sighthill about 1¼ mile from the Cross, on the road leading to Kirkintilloch; and every facility has been anted here to the humbler classes for the purchase f separate lairs.—The Gorbals cemetery has also een instituted within the year, on similar principles, of moderate charge, which is taken in small stalments. It is situated on the lands of Little ovan, at a short distance from the banks of Clyde.*

From this extensive formation of burying-grounds eyond the bounds of the city, it is extremely probable that those unsightly mounds of mortality which re situated in the centre of a crowded population ill soon cease to be used.

### *State of Crime.*

In a large manufacturing and commercial community such as Glasgow, the state of crime must t all times be a subject of vast importance; and is fortunate that our report in this case will be a vourable one as contrasted with many of the rge towns in the empire. At the meeting of he British Association, held in Glasgow in September, 1840, elaborate statistical papers on this bject were read by the superintendent of the Glasow police, the superintendent of Gorbals, one of he magistrates of Calton, and the superintendent of nderston. These go to prove that, though the poulation is rapidly on the increase, crime has decreased, and that thefts, when committed, are generally in rticles of the most trumpery value; while robbery, hefts by housebreaking, and other offences of a grave ature, are now of rare occurrence. This satisfactory sult can only be traced to the admirable organizaon and superintendence of the police, in which reect Glasgow contrasts favourably with every other ity in the kingdom. The following table and extracts regarding the royalty of Glasgow will be interesting:—

TABLE showing the number of cases brought before the Police Court, Glasgow, and the amount of fines recovered each year, from 1826 to 1839, both inclusive:—

| Year. | Number of Cases. | Amount of Fines. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1826, | 6,971 | 828 | 4 | 9 |
| 1827, | 6,495 | 1,417 | 5 | 1 |
| 1828, | 7,123 | 1,544 | 13 | 10 |
| 1829, | 7,587 | 1,606 | 2 | 9 |
| 1830, | 7,376 | 1,376 | 1 | 8 |
| 1831, | 7,591 | 1,108 | 10 | 4 |
| 1832, | 7,631 | 1,037 | 4 | 11 |
| 1833, | 6,118 | 813 | 12 | 8 |
| 1834, | 5,126 | 851 | 14 | 4 |
| 1835, | 4,627 | 804 | 0 | 10 |
| 1836, | 4,247 | 576 | 4 | 11 |
| 1837, | 3,689 | 367 | 18 | 7 |
| 1838, | 5,010 | 559 | 19 | 10 |
| 1839, | 5,047 | 762 | 0 | 3 |

* When the purchase of the original seven acres for the Gorbals or Southern Necropolis was being made, it was mentioned to Mr. Gilmour, the proprietor, that three additional acres would likely be required; upon which that gentleman said, he had long been thinking of building a school, and, therefore, should ten acres in all be taken—that is, three in addition to the seven already purchased—he would at once make over to the committee £2,000 in money, and £500 in ground, in all £2,500, for the purpose of building a school and sinking a fund for the payment of the teacher's salary. The school to be for the free education of the orphan children of the subscribers, and to be, in like manner with the Necropolis, under their management. Mr. Gilmour's liberal offer has been accepted.

The number of persons sent to the Glasgow bridewell from the Justice-of-peace court, for offences of every kind, in the year 1836, was 224; in 1837, 412; in 1838, 401; in 1839, 498; and for the period ending on 18th August, 1840, 535. Of these offenders, during the two years ending 18th August, 1840, 137 were sent to bridewell for periods of from 5 to 60 days, for the non-payment of fines varying from 5s. to £5. The number of persons sentenced to be executed in Glasgow from the year 1820 to 1840, both inclusive, was 66; of whom 45 were hanged, and 21 had their sentences commuted to transportation for life. Of the persons executed, 3 were females. There have been only four executions in Glasgow since 1833: viz. three for murder, and one for throwing vitriol with intent to murder. The estimated value of property stolen within the police-bounds, and reported at the office during the year 1839, including watches and money taken from the persons of individuals in a state of intoxication, was £7,653 10s.; the estimated value of property recovered, £1,260 10s.; the number of attempts at housebreaking discovered by the police, 84; the average number of disorderly women found on the streets at night, and brought to the office, 50; the number of criminal informations lodged in the course of the year, 3,725; and the number of cases actually brought into court, 5,047.

The existence of crime in Glasgow may be traced in a great measure to intemperance, and the encouragement to it presented by no fewer than 2,300 licensed public-houses, or other places for the sale of exciseable liquors, which exist in the city and suburbs. A vast number of these are tippling-dens of the lowest description; and it is presumed that they might be greatly thinned with infinite advantage to the community.—There are within the city 33 licensed pawnbrokers, and 400 small unlicensed brokers, in addition to nearly 300 of the latter class in the suburbs. These 'wee pawns,' as they are termed, carry on business on a most ruinous system; they exact an exorbitant rate of interest, and in very many instances they become the owners of the goods unpledged, if the trifle advanced upon them is not punctually paid. Occasionally, too, they act in the still more discreditable capacity of resetters. A remedy, to a certain extent, has been applied to this system of plundering the poor in Calton, by the introduction of a wholesome police-regulation, rendering it imperative upon brokers, before commencing business, to register in the office of police, and procure a certificate from a magistrate, as well as keep a book in which they must enter the name and address of the party selling, the price paid, and description of every article purchased by them in their business. These small brokers are also registered in Gorbals. The amalgamation of all the police-establishments in Glasgow and the suburbs under one separate head or board has frequently engaged public attention,—that is, of Glasgow proper with a supposed population of 175,000, and the three suburbs with a presumed population of 97,000; but it is not the province of this work to give an opinion on the subject. At all events, the sufficiency of the city-establishment has long been amply acknowledged, particularly by the Lords-of-justiciary, and it is not hinted that the suburban management is less so. Notice has, however, been given of a new police bill for Glasgow, to be introduced in session 1842, by which the criminal department of the city and suburbs is proposed to be placed under the management of a board separate and independent of the present commissioners. The police-system of Glasgow, under its present management, contrasts most favourably with the amount of force requisite for the protection of other large cities of the kingdom. In London the police-force is supposed to be 4,500, being as one man to 355 of the inhabitants; in Liverpool the police-force is 600, being as 1 to 442 of the inhabitants; in Dublin it is 1,170, being as 1 to 256 of the inhabitants; and in Glasgow the city police-force is 223, being as 1 to 784 of the inhabitants.

The following very minute and circumstantial table—which is novel of the kind—with the accompanying remarks, has been kindly prepared for this work, by the superintendent of the Glasgow police:

# TABLE,

Showing the number of persons brought before the Magistrates of the City of Glasgow, charged with theft, embezzlement, fraud, or disorderly conduct, during each of the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November, 1840; with the sex, age, and country of the offenders, and how the cases were disposed of.

PREPARED BY MR. H. MILLER, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

| | CRIME. | | | | | AGE. | | | | | | | | | | | | COUNTRY. | | | | | | | | HOW DISPOSED OF. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Theft, Embezzlement, Fraud, &c. | | Disorderly &c. | | Total | 10 and under. | | 10 to 15. | | 15 to 20. | | 20 to 30. | | 30 to 40. | | 40 to 50. | | 50 and upwards. | | English. | | Irish. | | Scotch. | | Glasgow. | | Admonished and discharged. | | Fined. | | Bridewell. | | Gaol. | | Other courts. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 1840. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January, | 91 | 71 | 64 | 27 | 255 | 8 | 1 | 20 | 4 | 35 | 29 | 57 | 33 | 23 | 18 | 11 | 13 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 29 | 22 | 126 | 75 | 60 | 23 | 57 | 55 | 43 | 5 | 31 | 22 | 1 | — | 23 | 16 |
| February, | 91 | 66 | 73 | 38 | 268 | 4 | — | 28 | 8 | 52 | 35 | 54 | 39 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 26 | 20 | 137 | 81 | 56 | 31 | 65 | 60 | 37 | 3 | 30 | 27 | 8 | 3 | 24 | 11 |
| March, | 78 | 61 | 110 | 41 | 290 | 5 | — | 19 | 8 | 71 | 33 | 59 | 34 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 3 For. 1 | 5 | 40 | 29 | 146 | 68 | 86 | 28 | 70 | 54 | 66 | 8 | 30 | 19 | 2 | 8 | 20 | 13 |
| April, | 56 | 62 | 79 | 35 | 232 | 6 | — | 15 | 6 | 33 | 30 | 51 | 31 | 20 | 17 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 1 For. 2 | 6 | 53 | 22 | 80 | 69 | 54 | 31 | 50 | 66 | 51 | 2 | 15 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 12 |
| May, | 86 | 53 | 105 | 39 | 283 | 4 | — | 16 | 3 | 63 | 35 | 58 | 36 | 35 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 5 | — | 2 | 3 | 65 | 15 | 124 | 74 | 63 | 42 | 64 | 52 | 83 | 4 | 24 | 22 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 6 |
| June, | 53 | 70 | 113 | 37 | 273 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 57 | 30 | 67 | 43 | 19 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 9 | — | 52 | 30 | 104 | 77 | 60 | 30 | 56 | 64 | 77 | 5 | 21 | 23 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| July, | 67 | 61 | 95 | 49 | 272 | 4 | 1 | 19 | 9 | 32 | 26 | 70 | 44 | 23 | 21 | 6 | 9 | 8 | — | 1 For. 7 | 1 | 52 | 33 | 100 | 76 | 53 | 43 | 57 | 64 | 72 | 4 | 19 | 21 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 14 |
| August, | 99 | 55 | 61 | 84 | 299 | 3 | — | 33 | 1 | 45 | 56 | 41 | 45 | 20 | 23 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 3 For. 3 | 3 | 26 | 30 | 131 | 104 | 66 | 52 | 70 | 70 | 42 | 8 | 22 | 47 | 3 | 5 | 23 | 9 |
| September, | 66 | 83 | 70 | 27 | 246 | 3 | — | 20 | 8 | 40 | 33 | 47 | 46 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 2 For. — | 27 | 15 | 98 | 95 | 57 | 44 | 51 | 50 | 43 | 2 | 18 | 22 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 22 |
| October, | 79 | 64 | 101 | 45 | 289 | 6 | — | 15 | 5 | 50 | 38 | 70 | 38 | 27 | 19 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 For. 5 | 2 | 44 | 34 | 130 | 72 | 76 | 42 | 49 | 70 | 71 | 2 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 37 | 16 |
| November, | 80 | 56 | 84 | 27 | 247 | 2 | — | 30 | 3 | 39 | 26 | 61 | 42 | 17 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 For. 12 | 1 For. 1 | 32 | 15 | 120 | 67 | 57 | 26 | 61 | 46 | 54 | 2 | 21 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 23 | 17 |
| Total, | 846 | 702 | 955 | 449 | 2952 | 49 | 4 | 222 | 58 | 517 | 371 | 635 | 431 | 227 | 171 | 99 | 84 | 52 | 32 | 59 | 28 | 446 | 265 | 1296 | 858 | 688 | 392 | 650 | 651 | 639 | 45 | 245 | 244 | 49 | 65 | 218 | 146 |

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the total number of persons brought before the magistrates of the city, charged with the offences specified in the first column, during the eleven months from January to November, is 2,952,—the males being 1,801, and the females 1,151, and giving an average of 268 a-month. Fifty-three of the offenders were under 10 years of age, 280 from 10 to 15, 888 from 15 to 20, 1,066 from 20 to 30, 398 from 30 to 40, 183 from 40 to 50, and 84 from 50 upwards. Thirteen of the offenders belonged to foreign countries, 74 to England, 711 to Ireland, and 2,154 to Scotland, of whom 1,080 belonged to Glasgow. Of the persons charged with offences 1,301 were admonished and discharged, 684 were fined, 489 were sent to bridewell, 114 were sent to jail, and 364 were transmitted to other courts for prosecution and punishment. Of the 1,301 persons discharged, many were charged with being drunk and abusing their families, but were released at the pressing solicitation of their wives or friends; others of them were charged with petty thefts and minor offences, with regard to which the confinement undergone in the office was deemed a sufficient punishment; and some were dismissed for want of evidence.

No materials exist for forming an accurate comparison between the period embraced in the above table and former years: though it has been ascertained that the number of cases per month, including those for contravention of the police-act during the years from 1825 to 1830, averaged from 650 to 700, while in late years the number has averaged only from 350 to 400 a-month, and the cases generally are now of a much less serious nature than formerly. The decrease will be farther apparent when it is mentioned that, till within a few years back, the extensive lands of Blythswood were not included in the Glasgow police-jurisdiction.

Many causes have no doubt operated to produce the decrease in the amount of crime and disorderly conduct in Glasgow. The institution of a House of refuge for persons, especially young persons, who are not in a state of punishment, but who either from having recently quitted prison, or from the death or neglect of their parents, or from any other circumstances, are in a position in which, for a time at least, it is beyond their power to procure a situation in which they can earn an honest livelihood, and who show their sincere desire to keep out of crime, and to establish a good character, by their willingness to enter an institution, the rules of which require that they should work hard, live on coarse food, and submit to various restrictions necessary for their moral welfare, has produced a marked effect in the decrease of juvenile offenders in Glasgow, while a most salutary influence has been exercised upon the labouring part of the people by Temperance and Total Abstinence societies. There are nearly 36,000 persons in Glasgow and the suburbs connected with such societies, 10,000 of whom are Catholics; and there can be no doubt that they have done and are calculated to do immense good to the community. Intemperance is notoriously the fruitful source of crime and other irregular conduct, as well as of disease and pauperism; and the well-disposed and influential part of the community cannot do a better service to their fellow-men and to society than by promoting the cause of temperance by every means in their power.

It may here be noticed, that from the conflicting nature of the several police-jurisdictions connected with Glasgow, many delinquents, it is believed, are allowed to escape, in consequence of the difficulty of identifying and detecting them. Were a description-book kept—as in the city—in the whole of the suburban establishments, showing the nature of each offence, with the age, nativity, character, and personal appearance of each offender; and were sheets made up from these books and interchanged at short intervals among the different establishments, much good would be done. But it is doubted how far any measure will be effectual to place the criminal and disorderly part of the population under police-surveillance, until the city and suburbs are formed into one united police-jurisdiction.

*Public Buildings, Institutions, Charities, &c.*

*The Cathedral, or High church.*]—This erection is perhaps the most complete specimen of our olden ecclesiastical architecture that is to be found in Scotland; and it is interesting not only in itself, but from the fact that Glasgow owes to it its origin; and from it derived all its importance for several hundred years. According to Ure, it was erected by John Achaius, bishop of Glasgow, in 1136, in the reign of the pious David I., and was dedicated to St. Mungo, or St. Kentigern. This venerable pile is placed on the west bank of the Molendinar-burn, on an elevated position in the north-west section of the city, and may be seen from a very considerable distance, the floor of the choir being more than 100 feet above the level of the river at low water-mark. It is not known with certainty who was the architect of this beautiful erection, but the honour is generally ascribed to John Murdo. The first streets of Glasgow, and the residences of all the western aristocracy, were—as has been already noticed—clustered round this edifice; and even yet some of the antique domiciles in the vicinity are pointed out as those which belonged to the prebendaries and other ecclesiastics connected with the Cathedral. The greatest internal length of the pile, from east to west, is 319 feet; the breadth, 63 feet; the height of the choir, 90 feet; and of the nave, 85 feet. It is 1,090 feet in circumference, round the walls and abutments; is supported by 147 pillars, and is lighted by 157 windows, of various dimensions, several of them being of exquisite workmanship, and some 40 feet high by 20 feet in breadth. It is supposed that the building was intended to assume the form of a cross, from the south transept having been founded; but for causes which it would now be vain to inquire into, this portion of the Cathedral has never been completed. A beautiful tower and spire rise from the centre of the roof, to the altitude of 225 feet above the floor of the choir, the whole terminating in a ball and weathercock. Another square detached tower rises at the west end of the Cathedral to a level with the first battlement of the eastern tower, and contains the bell and clock. This, however, is not at all in keeping with the harmony of the rest of the building; and as it is known that alterations and additions were made in the erection up till the period of the Reformation, it is extremely probable that this tower has been subsequently erected without any reference to the original design. The roof of the church was covered with lead by Archbishop Spottiswood, who held the see previous to his removal to St. Andrews, in 1615; and it is no doubt much owing to this circumstance, coupled with the affection which the citizens bear to this beautiful pile, that it has so long resisted the destroying hand of Time, and now appears in such excellent preservation. The parts left unfinished—as has been stated—were the transepts or side-projections. One of these has been long used as a place of sepulture, and bears the singularly picturesque name of the Dripping aisle, from the constant oozing of water from the roof without any apparent cause. Subsequent to the Reformation, the choir, or eastern

division, was used as a place of Protestant worship; but to meet the increase of religious culture, the western division was also fitted up as a church, under the name of the Outer High church, to distinguish it from the eastern division, or Inner High church; and this portion of the Cathedral was used up till a comparatively recent period, when the congregation was accommodated by the erection of St. Paul's in another quarter of the city.

About 1560, the landward district was disjoined from Glasgow, and erected into a separate parish, under the name of the Barony parish, and the crypt under the chancel, or Inner church, was fitted up as a place of worship for the parishioners, and retained by the heritors till 1801. This is really a remarkable feature in the Cathedral. The crypt consists of a dense colonnade of short pillars which support low arches; and it is scarcely possible to conceive how the voice of the preacher, however stentorian it might be, could be heard throughout this curious place of meeting.* It appears to have been one of the most unique places in which a band of worshippers ever assembled. Pennant says that, in his opinion, the church was only fit for the singing of the "*De Profundis clamavi.*"—Ure, the olden historian of Glasgow, speaks of it as follows: "The Barony kirk—which is exactly under the inner kirk—in the time of Popery was only a burial-place in which it is said St. Mungo the founder is buried. It is of length 108 feet, and 72 feet wide; it is supported by 65 pillars, some of which are 18 feet in circumference, the height of which 18 feet; it is illuminated with 41 windows." Since the erection of the present Barony church, the crypt has been again transformed into a burying-ground,—a circumstance much to be regretted. Mr. Strang, in deploring this mutation of a church into a graveyard, most justly says—"We cannot sufficiently deprecate the taste of the individuals who re-converted the lower portion of the Cathedral into a burial-place. The splendid architecture, for which this part of the venerable pile was so remarkable, has, under the Vandal hands of these mutators, been entirely spoiled. The lower shafts of the columns have been buried 5 or 6 feet in earth, while the walls have been daubed over with the most disgusting emblems of grief. We should like to know by what authority the Barony heritors have taken possession of a Government cathedral." There is now, of course, only one place of worship in the Cathedral, in place of three as formerly. The outer or western portion is now perfectly open. Its walls are decorated with monuments to the memory of illustrious citizens. This portion of the noble building is, however, sadly out of repair and order; but it is satisfactory to know that the whole fabric, interior and exterior, is about to be renovated in a manner becoming its ancient splendour. Government, it is understood, are willing to contribute £10,000 for this purpose, so soon as a like sum has been contributed by the citizens. The corporation, and various of the public bodies, have already subscribed liberally; but for some time t subscription has stood still, though it is expected will be immediately prosecuted with vigour.— castle for the residence of the bishop was attached the Cathedral, and was several times taken and taken during the troubles in Scotland. Its remai were finally taken down at the close of last centu to make way for the present infirmary. For oth matters connected with the Cathedral we refer to t historical chapter at the beginning of this article. V subjoin an outline of Mr. Kemp's proposed restor tion of the western front of the Cathedral.



*The University.*]—The University of Glasgow is corporate body, consisting of a chancellor, recto dean, principal, professors, and students. It w established in 1450, by William Turnbull, bishop the diocese, who, at the request of James II., ob tained from Pope Nicholas V.—a man distinguishe in that age for his talents and erudition—a bul erecting in Glasgow a *Studium generale* in theology canon and civil law, the liberal arts, and every othe lawful faculty, with the power of granting degree which should be valid throughout Christendom. Th situation of the city is described in the bull as being by the salubrity of the climate, and abundance of th necessaries of life, peculiarly adapted for such an in stitution. Consequent upon this a body of statute was prepared, and the University opened in 145 The establishment at this period was a very limite one. The constitution of Bologne was imitated in i as far as possible; and by royal charter, the member were exempted from all taxes, watchings, wardings &c. The only property possessed by the institutio at this period, was the "University purse," whic consisted of some small perquisites payable on con ferring degrees, and the patronage of a few chaplain ries. At first there were no buildings connecte with the University, but, as it advanced in import ance, the bishop and chapter granted the use of building near the Cathedral. James, Lord Hamilton— an ancestor of the present noble house of that name— appears to have been the first liberal patron of th University; for, in 1459–60, he conveyed to the prin cipal, and other regents or teachers of the faculty o arts, a tenement with its pertinents, in the High street of Glasgow to the north of the Blackfriars, i

* The Barony church, it will be recollected, is alluded to by Sir Walter Scott, in Rob Roy, as follows:—"Conceive an extensive range of low-browed, dark, and twilight vaults, such as are used for sepulchres in other countries, and had long been dedicated to the same purpose in this, a portion of which was seated with pews, and used as a church. The part of the vaults thus occupied, though capable of containing a congregation of many hundreds, bore a small proportion to the darker and more extensive caverns which yawned around what may be termed the inhabited space. In those waste regions of oblivion, dusty banners and tattered escutcheons indicated the graves of those who were once, doubtless, 'Princes in Israel.' Inscriptions which could only be read by the painful antiquary, in language as obsolete as the act of devotional charity which they implored, invited the passengers to pray for the souls of those whose bodies rested beneath."

addition to four acres of land in the Dowhill, adoining the Molendinar-burn, which long afterwards ore the designation of the land of Pedagogy. In he body of the conveyance, the noble donor excted certain oaths and obligations to be taken by he principal and regents, on their first admission to he regency of Lord Hamilton's college, and ordained hat he himself, and Lady Euphemia, his spouse, hould be commemorated as the founders of the colege. The buildings were situated on the site of the resent University, and this gift soon received many dditions. The faculties of theology and civil and anon law were not in possession of property, like he faculty of arts; but this was compensated by the ich livings held by the regents in every part of the ingdom.

From the members of the University being of the atholic persuasion, and the institution receiving its hief support from the church, it met with an almost atal blow by the Reformation. The chancellor, ames Beaton, fled to the continent, and carried vith him the plate of the Cathedral, with the bulls, harter, and deeds both of the see and the Univerity. It is true that the college of arts survived he shock, but in such a shattered state that, in a harter of Queen Mary, it is stated that "it appearit rather to be the decay of ane university, nor ny ways to be reckonit ane established foundaion." By this charter, dated 13th July, 1560, bursaries were founded for poor youths, and the anse and church of the friars predicators, 13 acres f land adjoining, and several rents and annuities vhich had belonged to the friars, were granted to he masters of the University for their sustentation. The institution, however, rather languished than ived for many subsequent years, till in 1577 James I., when in his minority, by advice of the regent, Morton, framed a new constitution, and made a very onsiderable grant to the revenues, consisting of the ectory and vicarage of the parish of Govan. The harter granted at this period has been generally esignated the *nova erectio*, and its fundamental rticles constitute the basis of the present constiution. Private individuals also increased the emoluments of the University, and it continued to prosper till the period of the Restoration, at which ime it had, besides a principal, eight professors, librarian, a good library, many bursaries, and the umber of students of all ranks was vastly increased. The buildings, which had become ruinous, were in rogress of being rebuilt, when the University reeived a second severe shock by the forcible establishment of Episcopacy subsequent to the restoration of Charles II., which at once deprived it of he fairest portion of its revenue—the bishopric of Galloway. From this reverse a large debt was ontracted, and it was found necessary to reduce hree out of the eight professorships, and considerbly abridge the emoluments of those who remained. The University continued to receive considerable enefactions during this period, but these were rincipally confined to the foundation of new bursaries, or grants for carrying on the buildings; and was not till 1693, when all the Scottish universities received a grant of £300 per annum out of he Bishops' rents, that it began to revive from the epression in which it had so long remained. In 702 the students in theology, Greek, and philosohy, had increased to 402; and from that period till he present day the University has not sustained a ingle reverse. Many liberal donations have been reeived, and are periodically being received from the Crown and private individuals; various new professorships have been founded; and the University has ow reached a degree of educational excellence which is not surpassed by any similar institution in the kingdom, or in Europe. Various new regulations have from time to time been introduced by royal commissions or visitations, and it is understood that all of them have been ultimately beneficial.

Properly speaking, the institution consists of the University and the College. The first is an incorporation vested with the power of granting degrees in the four great branches into which all human learning was divided by the see of Rome; the second is an incorporation within the University, endowed for educating young men; and each have courts with independent rights. The academic body of the University consists of a lord-chancellor, a lord-rector, a dean, a principal, the professors, and lecturers. The lord-chancellor is the officer of highest dignity in the university, and is elected by the Senatus academicus for life; at least this has been the practice since 1692. He has the sole privilege, either by himself or the vice-chancellor—who is generally the principal—of conferring degrees upon persons found qualified by the senate; but otherwise he has no connection with the affairs of the college, excepting that of presiding at the election of principal. The office, which is therefore almost entirely an honorary one, is now, and has been long, held by the head of the ducal house of Montrose.—The next officer is the lord-rector, who is invested with very considerable powers, and is the guardian of the statutes, privileges, and discipline of the University. The lord-rector is annually elected in the common hall of the University on the 15th December in each year, by the dean, principal professors, and matriculated students. The students are divided into four nations, viz., *Natio Glottiana sive Clydesdaliæ*, which comprehends the natives of Lanarkshire, Renfrew, and Dumbarton; from Errickstane, the source of the Clyde, to Dumbarton;—*Natio Albaniæ, sive Transforthana*, containing all the country north of the Forth, and all foreigners;—*Natio Loudoniana, sive Thevidaliæ*, including the Lothians, Stirling, the towns east of the water of Urr, and the members from England and the British colonies; and *Natio Rothseiana*, including Ayrshire, Galloway, Argyle, the Western Isles, Lennox, and Ireland. The majority of the members of each nation constitutes one vote; and, in case of equality, the former rector has the casting vote. He may be considered indeed the chief magistrate of the University. Though the rectorial court is still possessed of great powers, it, at one period, was possessed of more ample jurisdiction, and there is even an instance of a capital trial before the rector's court so late as 1670. In that year Robert Bartoune, a student, was indicted for murder before the rector's court, but was acquitted by a jury. The election of this officer produces much excitement in the University, and is generally a trial of political strength between the respective parties. It is usual to re-elect the rector for the second year. This office has of late been filled by some of the most distinguished men of the kingdom, and, since 1820, the following have filled the chair:—Francis (now Lord) Jeffrey, Sir James Macintosh, Henry (now Lord) Brougham, Thomas Campbell, Lord Lansdowne, Henry (now Lord) Cockburn, Lord Stanley, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham; and, in November, 1840, the Marquis of Breadalbane was elected.—The dean-of-faculties is elected by the senate on the 1st May. His duties, as originally constituted, were to give directions as to the course of study, and to judge with the other principal officers of the University, of the qualifications of applicants for degrees.—The office of principal is almost coeval with that of the University, and the appointment is vested in the Crown. He must be a minister

of the church of Scotland, and is required to superintend the deportment of all the members of the University. He is also *primarius* professor of divinity; but none of the principals have taught divinity since the beginning of the 18th century, excepting when the ordinary professor may have been temporarily incapacitated.—The professors are classed according to the respective departments of knowledge over which they preside, into four faculties, viz.,—arts, theology, law, and medicine. They are further divided into *college* professors and *regius* professors—the chairs of the former having been endowed at or subsequent to the *nova erectio*, and which constitutes them members of the faculty; the chairs of the latter have been recently founded and endowed by the Crown, and they are members of senate only.—The principal presides in the meeting of faculty, and has a casting, but not a deliberative vote; and the members have the administration of the entire property of the college, with the exception of some bequests in which the rector and other officers of the University are concerned. They present to the parish of Govan, elect eight of the college professors, and have the gift of several of the bursaries. In the election of professors, however, the rector and dean-of-faculty have a vote.—The senate consists of the rector, dean, and all the professors; and the business of this court is to manage every kind of business connected with the University, which does not peculiarly belong to the faculty.—The general congregation of the university is called the *Comitia*, and consists of the rector, dean, the principal, the professors, and the matriculated students. In this court the rector is elected and admitted to his office; the laws of the University promulgated, prizes for merit distributed annually, inaugural discourses delivered, &c.

The salaries of the principal and professors are thus stated in the Report of the Royal commissioners for visiting the Scottish universities, printed in 1837:—

| Chair established. | Salary. | Chair established. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1451—Principal, | £450 | 1709—Oriental Languages, | £300 |
| 1577—Logic and Rhetoric, | 289 | 1713—Physic, | 270 |
| 1577—Moral Philosophy, | 286 | 1713—Civil Law and Law of Scotland, | 310 |
| 1577—Natural Philosophy, | 291 | 1718—Anatomy, | 250 |
| 1581—Greek, | 289 | 1720—Ecclesiastical History, | 322 |
| 1630—Divinity, | 425 | 1760— | 270 |
| 1637—Humanity, | 289 | | |
| 1691—Mathematics, | 291 | | |

The above are the college professors. The following are those recently endowed, and termed regius professors:—

| Chair established. | Salary. | Chair established. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1807—Natural History, | £100 | 1831—Materia Medica, | £100 |
| 1815—Surgery, | 50 | 1839—Institutes of Medicine, | 75 |
| 1815—Midwifery, | 50 | 1839—Forensic Medicine, | 75 |
| 1817—Chemistry, | 50 | 1840—Civil Engineering, | 275 |
| 1818—Botany, | 50 | | |

The above, however, is far from comprising the total emoluments of the professors. Here, as everywhere else, fees are exacted from the students, varying from £2 2s. to £5 5s. for attendance on each class; and in proportion to the number of students the professorship is a valuable one or the reverse. The system of partly defraying the emoluments of the professors from fees is one which is understood to have greatly enhanced their zeal, and promoted the best interests of the University.—The students are divided into *togati* and *non-togati*; the former wear a scarlet gown, and belong to the Latin, Greek, Logic, Ethics, and Natural Philosophy classes. All of these must attend the college chapel on Sundays, unless leave of absence be specially granted. The remainder of the students, or the *non-togati*, are restricted neither in their attendance on worship, nor in their dress. Glasgow college, as is well known, can boast of having numbered amongst its professors some of the most illustrious men of their respective ages. Amongst these may be mentioned Melville, Bailie, Leechman, Burnet, Simpson, Hutchison, Black, Cullen, Adam Smith, Reid, Miller, Richardson, Young, and Sir Daniel Sandford. A few years ago, the number of students amounted to more than 1,300; but of late years these have considerably declined, more from the growing taste for a commercial in preference to an academic education, than to any lack of ability or zeal on the part of the professors. The number, however, is seldom less than 950.

There are 29 foundation-bursaries connected with the University, held by 65 students from four to six years. One of them amounts to £50 per annum; but the emoluments generally vary from £5 10s. to £41. In addition to these there are some valuable exhibitions. In 1688, Mr. John Snell, with a view to support Episcopacy in Scotland, devised to trustees the estate of Uffton, near Leamington in Warwickshire, for educating Scots students, from the University of Glasgow, at Baliol college, Oxford. This fund now affords £132 per annum to each of ten exhibitions. Another foundation, by Warner, bishop of Rochester, of £15 annually to each of four students from the same college, is generally given to the Snell exhibitioners, so that four of them have nearly £150 per annum each. Both of the exhibitions are held for ten years; but are vacated by marriage, or upon receiving a certain degree of preferment. The principal and professors of the college are the patrons of Snell's exhibition, and the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of Rochester, of Warner's.—In addition to these bursaries and exhibitions there are various valuable prizes granted annually or biennially from funds which have been mortified for the purpose.

The University library was founded in the 15th century. It now contains upwards of 60,000 volumes, and is constantly on the increase. It contains many beautiful old editions of the classics, and some valuable literary curiosities. Among the latter is the manuscript paraphrase of the Bible by the celebrated Mr. Zachary Boyd, who was a great benefactor of the university, and whose bust adorns one of the gateways in the inner court of the college. The fee for the library is 7s. for the winter-session, and 3s. 6d. for the summer.—A small botanical garden, for the use of the lecturer in botany, was prepared in 1753; but having become inadequate, a more extensive garden was formed in the north-western suburbs in 1818. It consists of eight acres, and as the University subscribed £2,000 towards the institution, the privilege has been accorded to the professor of botany to lecture in the garden and hall. £2,000 were also subscribed by Government. This garden is now being removed still further to the north-west. —The Hunterian museum was founded by the well-known Dr. William Hunter, a native of East Kilbride, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. By his will of 1781, he bequeathed to the college his splendid collection of books, coins, paintings, anatomical preparations, &c., in addition to £8,000 for the purpose of building an erection for their reception. The collection was then valued at £65,000, and the whole is now supposed to be worth £130,000. The building is a handsome modern one, situated immediately behind the University, and the public are admitted to the collection on the payment of one shilling.—A fine park, interspersed with trees, stretches away behind the college towards the Gallowgate, and is admirably fitted for the recreation of the students. In summer it forms a most delightful promenade. An observatory is situated in the park, but as this has been

found insufficient for astronomical purposes, a fine new erection has been built on an eminence in the western suburbs of the city, and will be stocked with the college instruments. The situation is one of the finest near Glasgow. With a perfectly uninterrupted horizon towards the south, it commands Arran and all the Cowal hills on the west, and its view towards the north reaches to the Trosachs. The building now erected, and nearly finished, is very interesting. It is divided into two parts—the dwelling-house for the professor lying on the right of the entrance gate, and the observatory on the left. The observatory consists of the following apartments:—First, a large room destined for the custody of all the minor instruments when not in use, and the conducting of computations, and which is also fitted to serve the purposes of a class or lecture-room. From this room we enter the great transit room, where a very fine instrument from Munich is about to be placed on the two pillars now erected in its centre. Ascending by a side stair, we reach the top of the circular tower, on which a dome will soon be placed, and which is set apart for a large equatorial. If a commanding view of the heavens can at all be got near Glasgow, it must be from this room. The large reflectors will be placed outside in the grounds; and the magnetic observatory, for which the preparations are completed, will be towards the extreme west of the space within which the other erections are placed.

The University buildings are situated on the east side of the High-street, on the site of the house and lands bequeathed to the faculty of arts by James, Lord Hamilton. They are very extensive, and cover a large space of ground. They consist of five quadrangles or courts,—two where the hall and class-rooms are situated,—one in which are the museum and library,—and two in which are the houses of the principal and college professors, amounting in all to 13, which are kept up for the friends of the college. The front towards the street is of great length, and has an appearance of sombre grandeur. The great entrance is surmounted by the royal arms of the time of Charles II.; but the entire range has been erected at various periods antecedent and subsequent, and a great part of the cost was defrayed from the funds of private individuals. In the outer court is situated the college steeple of 148½ feet in height. It is rather wanting in architectural beauty, but derives some interest from its thunder-rod, which was erected in 1792 under the auspices of the celebrated Dr. Franklin.

*Anderson's Institution, or the Andersonian University.*]—This institution was founded by the will of Mr. John Anderson, professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow, dated 7th May, 1795. Professor Anderson was the eldest son of the Rev. James Anderson, minister of the parish of Roseneath in Dumbartonshire, and was born in 1726. After receiving a liberal academical education, he was appointed professor of Oriental languages in the University of Glasgow in 1756, and was transferred to the chair of physics or natural philosophy in 1760. He died 12th January, 1796. The institution was endowed by this benevolent man, with a valuable philosophical apparatus, museum, and library; and it was incorporated by seal of cause from the magistrates and council of Glasgow on 9th June, 1796. By the will of the testator, the university is placed under the inspection of the Lord-provost and other officials, as ordinary visiters, but it is more immediately superintended by eighty-one trustees, who are elected by ballot, and remain in office for life, unless disqualified by non-attendance. The trustees are taken from nine classes of citizens, viz. tradesmen, agriculturists, artists, manufacturers, physicians and surgeons, lawyers, divines, philosophers, and kinsmen or namesakes. Nine of their number are annually elected by the trustees as managers of the establishment for the year; and they in turn elect from their number, by ballot, the president, secretary, and treasurer. The plans of the benevolent testator embraced at the outset a full course of liberal or popular education; but the managers wisely made small beginnings, from which the institution has gradually grown in influence and importance till it has now entirely gained the confidence of the public.

The first teacher was Dr. Thomas Garnet, professor of natural philosophy, who commenced on 21st September, 1796, by reading in the Trades' hall, popular and scientific lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry, illustrated by experiments. These were addressed to persons of both sexes. Gratified by the success of Dr. Garnet's lectures in attracting students, the friends of the institution resolved that it should be permanently established; and with this view the trustees purchased, in 1798, extensive buildings in John-street. After a successful period of tuition of four years, Dr. Garnet was appointed in October, 1800, the first professor of the Royal institution of Great Britain, in London. He was succeeded by the celebrated Dr. George Birkbeck, who, in addition to what had formerly been taught, introduced a familiar system of instruction, which he conducted gratis, chiefly for the benefit of operatives. One of the great benefits of this institution from the commencement, indeed, has been that instruction is communicated to students of all classes, divested of those technicalities by which it is frequently overlaid and obscured by educational institutions of greater name and fame. Dr. Birkbeck resigned in August, 1804, and was succeeded in the following month by Dr. Andrew Ure, now the well-known chemist. Dr. Ure continued to discharge the duties of his office with great success for the long period of twenty-five years, when he removed to London.

In the meantime, the institution had grown vastly in public estimation, and several other professors had been appointed. The original buildings too had become insufficient, and the trustees finally purchased from the city the Grammar-school buildings, situated in George-street, which, with extensive additions and alterations, were rendered fit for a complete college establishment, containing halls for the professors, the museum, library, &c. The new buildings were opened in November, 1828, and continue to be used with marked success. The library and museum have considerably increased; and the winter soirées of the Andersonian are frequently attended by from 300 to 500 persons. The subjects taught at the present time are natural philosophy, chemistry, natural history, logic and ethics, mathematics and geography, Oriental languages, drawing and painting, anatomy, theory and practice of medicine, surgery, materia medica, medical jurisprudence, veterinary medicine, and German and modern literature. The professors are all men of ability, and the popular system of their prelections, with the moderate nature of the fees, attracts a numerous band of students.

*The High-school.*—The High-school, or Grammar-school as it used formerly to be termed, is one of the most ancient educational institutions in the city, dating its foundation anterior, it is believed, to the institution of the University. The course of tuition now embraces Latin, Greek, English grammar, composition, elocution, French, Italian, German, writing, arithmetic, geography, &c. The school is under the management of a committee of the town-council, aided by the advice of the clergy for the city and the professors of the University. About sixty years ago, the classes were taught in a dingy alley

called Greyfriars wynd; from which it was removed to the north side of George's-street, and latterly to a commodious new erection, with play-ground, situated in Montrose-street. The institution still supports its high character, and the class-rooms are generally crowded; but even the numerous body of children taught here bear but a small proportion to those who are taught in private schools, situated in every quarter of the city, and many of them conducted by men of great ability and industry. In all, it has been computed that there are more than 300 schools in the city and suburbs.

*Mechanics' institute.*—This "working man's college" was founded in 1823, by the mechanics of Glasgow, for the purpose of disseminating knowledge on scientific and other subjects. Lectures have been given on natural philosophy, chemistry, popular anatomy, physiology, phrenology, &c.—the terms for the course seldom exceeding 10s. The institution has been productive of a vast amount of good; but considering the thousands on thousands of operatives congregated in Glasgow and its suburbs, the institution has not been supported as it deserved to be; and the students have seldom averaged 500 yearly. In 1831, commodious premises were built for the institution in Hanover-street, to be paid by a subscription of one shilling from each student in successive years, and it is known that the debt is far from being liquidated. A colossal statue of James Watt is placed on the pediment of the building; and the institution contains ample accommodation for the students, models, and apparatus, and the library, which consists of a large collection of works on science and general literature.

*Normal seminary.*—This institution was erected in 1837, by the Glasgow Educational society for preparing teachers to practise the system of moral, intellectual, and physical training pursued by the society. The seminary is situated at Dundas vale, and forms a prominent and graceful object in the north-west approach to the city. The plans were prepared by the Messrs. Hamilton. Attached to the buildings are spacious play-grounds; and the interior of the seminary is divided into a series of large and commodious class-rooms, for carrying on the various departments of the educational system followed in the institution. The model-schools are accessible to the children of all religious denominations, at a very moderate fee; and the Normal seminary is equally open to students of every religious sect. The institution has received the countenance and support of the Government, who not only granted a considerable sum to aid in the erection of the edifice, but have had the system of education which it exhibits introduced into the English Poor-law unions, by male and female teachers trained in the seminary. The teachers sent out to the West India islands, by Government, on the Mico charity, have also been trained in this seminary. The celebrated Norwood schools in London, established as models of the educational committee of the Privy-council, are conducted on the training system, the head-master having been trained in the Glasgow institution. The projector of the system, David Stow, Esq., with an enlightened benevolence which does him great credit, has laboured assiduously, and almost exclusively, during the last twenty years, in working it out, and consolidating it upon a permanent basis. The institution is much frequented by strangers.

*The Royal infirmary.*—This noble charity was projected in 1790, principally by the exertions of the late Professor Jardine, and a few of his friends. After a sufficient sum had been raised by private subscription, the foundation-stone was laid in 1792, and the institution was opened for the reception of patients on 8th December, 1794. It is situated immediately adjoining the Cathedral, on part of the site of the old Archbishop's palace, and is not more than ten minutes' walk from the University. The designs of this beautiful structure were by the Messrs. Adam; and although it is situated in the vicinity of a poor neighbourhood, it is justly considered one of the fairest ornaments of the ancient part of the city. It is wholly supported by voluntary contribution. It is regularly attended by a great number of the medical students of the University, and the internal arrangements are admirable. It contains 12 wards, six medical and six surgical, with 19 beds in each, or accommodation in all for 228 patients. There are two physicians, and two surgeons with a clerk each. Ten dressers are appointed from the students every quarter to assist the surgeons. Attached to the original erection is the fever-hospital, which was commenced in 1825, and finished in 1832. It contains eight wards, or accommodation for 220 patients. There are one physician and two clerks for this hospital. Since the institution of the charity in 1794, 84,477 patients have been treated in the Infirmary; and at the period of the last published statement (1st Jan., 1840), there remained in the house 348 patients. During that year—which may be taken as near an average, excepting in times of severe pestilence—4,168 patients were treated in the Infirmary, viz. 2,639 in the medical and surgical wards, and 1,529 in the fever wards. The total deaths were 496, viz. 243 medical and surgical, and 253 fever. During the same year the total income was £5,781 11s., and the expenditure £8,166 1s. 3d. This painful state of matters was mainly to be attributed to the unexpected, and it is believed temporary, diminution in the extraordinary receipts to the amount of £4,165 0s. 11d. The funded property of the institution yields only £700 per annum. The cost of the maintenance and treatment of each patient, taking the annual average during the term of four decades and a half, is —1795—1804, £2 13s. 5.4d.; 1805—1814, £3 1s. 5.4d.; 1815—1824, £2 9s. 10.0d.; 1825—1834, £1 18s. 4.5d.; 1835—1839, £1 8s. 8.0d.

In addition to the Infirmary, there are several other institutions in the city of a similarly charitable nature, such as the Sick hospital, which was established in 1805, for the treatment of unfortunate females; the Magdalene asylum, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the Infirmary for diseases of the Eye, the Lying-in-hospital, &c., all of which are supported, with trifling exceptions, by voluntary contributions.

### *The Poor.*

*Town's hospital.*—The head-quarters of the Glasgow poor is in the Town's hospital, a sombre-looking building, situated in Clyde-street on the banks of the river. It was built by subscription, and opened on 15th November, 1733, under the designation of "the Charity workhouse," but in the following year, the designation was changed to "the Town's hospital." The cost was £1,335, exclusive of the ground, which was given by the council. One of the chief promoters of the institution was the well-known John Gordon, M. D., of whom Smollett says in his Humphrey Clinker, that "he deserves a statue erected to his memory." Originally it was used as an asylum both for the aged and infirm, and for children who had been left destitute on the parish; and at the time of its institution was considered to be extremely well-adapted for the purpose. The magistrates and council, in setting forth the merits of the institution in 1742, state, that "there are six vaulted cells for mad people, *the first of that kind built in North Britain.*" It is long, however, since the institution was disused as an asylum for orphan children,—it be-

ing now entirely appropriated to the aged and infirm of both sexes, who are well and carefully attended by the overseer, called a Peceptor, and those under him. The children are nursed, educated, and put out to trades in healthy situations in the country. The assessment for the year ending 31st August, 1840, was £11,830, including £450 granted by the Town-council, Merchants' house, and Trades' house. Of this only £3,113 was devoted to the indoor expenditure; and the remaining and by far the larger sum, was expended in occasional relief to the out-door poor, and in the maintenance of orphans. It is proper to mention that no one is taken into the hospital unless they have a valid claim upon the parish. From its commencement the assessment was levied on what is called "means and substance," that is, upon the stock in trade, or capital employed in business, when it amounted to £300 or upwards; but this system was considered injurious and inquisitorial, by driving the wealthiest of the merchants from Glasgow proper to the Barony parish, where a different system prevailed. Accordingly, in session 1839-40, a bill was carried through parliament abolishing the former mode of assessment, and in future levying it upon the rental—one-half to be paid by the tenant and the other by the landlord. When the hospital was instituted in 1733, the sum assessed upon the inhabitants was only £250; in 1763, £400; in 1773, £336; in 1793, £1,610; in 1803, £3,940; and it has gone on gradually to increase, varying, however, in amount, according to the exigencies of the times. The present building being regarded as quite inadequate to the purpose, the Directors resolved in November, 1840, to purchase the building and part of the grounds of the Lunatic asylum, situated on the high ground north of the city. This was afterwards confirmed by the council, and the purchase made for £15,000,—the buildings of the asylum, although as good as new, being valued as old material. Entry to be had at Whitsunday, 1843.—The total sum raised by assessment for the poor in the Barony parish in the year ending 4th August, 1840, was £8,615. The total sum raised in the year ending 4th August, 1840, for Govan parish, (which includes the greater portion of Gorbals,) was £2,573, and the sum for old Gorbals £800.

*Hutchesons' hospital, &c.*—The most magnificent charity established by private benevolence in Glasgow, and similar to Heriot's hospital in Edinburgh, is that founded by two brothers, George and Thomas Hutcheson, in 1639, 1640, and 1641. The original sum bequeathed was a tenement of land, barn, and yard, and ground whereon to build an hospital, with 68,700 merks, or £3,816 13s. 4d. sterling. The sum mortified was originally intended only for the support of 12 old men and 12 boys; but by judicious purchase of land, which has vastly increased in value, and the addition of other mortifications, such as Blair's, Baxter's, &c., the sum to be annually dispensed by the patrons amounts now to nearly £3,000 per annum, which is appropriated towards the support of a number of old men and women, and to the clothing and educating of the sons of decayed citizens. The hospital is a fine hall or building in Ingram-street, erected in 1803, with an elegant spire, and a school adjoining. No person is boarded within the house, which is generally used for meetings of the patrons or other public bodies. George Hutcheson, the elder of these venerable brothers, was a public notary and writer in Glasgow; and it is recorded that he was so moderate in his charges as to refuse more than sixteen pennies Scots, for writing an ordinary bond, be the sum ever so large. Thomas, his brother, was also a writer, and keeper of and clerk to the Register of sasines in the regality of Glasgow and its district. Well-executed busts of the brethren are placed in niches in the front of the hospital.—The Highland society of Glasgow was established in 1727, by a few Highland gentlemen, for the purpose of clothing, educating, and putting to trades, a certain number of boys, whose parents belonged to the Highlands, and are in indigent circumstances. This institution dispensed a few years ago £800 per annum, and the sum is now understood to be vastly increased.—Besides these, there are a number of other mortifications, which dispense from £50 to £500 per annum, of which may be named Buchanan's society, Mitchell's mortification, Tennant's mortification, Wilson's charity, Coulter's mortification, Miller's charity, Watson's society, &c.—A great number of the Scottish counties have now charitable societies in the city, composed of gentlemen from these respective districts or connected with them, and intended for the relief of countymen who may be in Glasgow in indigent circumstances. These dispense from £50 to £150 each.—To enumerate all the charities of Glasgow, however, would be exceedingly tedious. It may be enough to say, that many years ago it was calculated by Dr. Cleland, upon minute data, that £104,360 were dispensed in public and private charities throughout the city, independently of the suburbs; and recent inquiries would lead to the belief that this sum may be nearly doubled; but generous and extensive though it may be, all is too little for the mass of indigence and misery which oppresses such a vast population.

*The Lunatic asylum* is situated on a commanding position to the north of the city; the foundation-stone was laid in 1810, and the building carried up at an expense of nearly £20,000 exclusive of the surrounding grounds. It consists of an octagonal centre, from which diverge four wings of three stories each, and from the centre rises a majestic dome. It is fitted up and managed according to the modern and humane system adopted for the cure of mental disease, and in its operations has been singularly successful. There is accommodation for 136 patients. It is altogether a most prominent feature in the landscape, and is seen from a distance of many miles in the northern direction of the city. The approach of the city, with all its hum and bustle, towards the asylum has somewhat marred that quiet and privacy which is necessary for the cure of the insane. The directors, accordingly, in December, 1840, disposed of the buildings and part of the grounds to the directors of the Town's hospital, for the accommodation of the inmates of that institution; and they have purchased for the site of a new asylum between 60 and 70 acres of ground, forming part of the property of Gartnaud, about 3 miles to the west of Glasgow, to which access will be procured by the Great western road. The price is understood to be £150 per acre; and it is expected that the new buildings will be ready in 1843, when the asylum will be handed over to the uses of the hospital.

*Asylum for the Blind.*—This is an institution pre-eminently deserving of notice. It was founded by John Leitch, Esq., a citizen of Glasgow, who had suffered under a partial infirmity of sight, and upon his death bequeathed the sum of £5,000 towards opening and maintaining the institution. The buildings were, however, erected by voluntary subscription in 1827, and opened in 1828. They are situated to the north of, but immediately adjoining, the Royal infirmary, are built of brick, have a modest but graceful appearance, and constitute a seminary for the young and a workshop for the old. The benevolent John Alston, Esq. of Rosemount, has watched over the asylum since its institution with almost more than a father's care, and was the first person who succeeded in

printing for the blind with the usual Roman capital letters, by which the learners are taught to read with a facility little if any thing inferior to those who possess the blessing of sight. By the same ingenious means of receiving knowledge by the touch, the children are taught arithmetic, geography, astronomy, geometry, &c. In fact, the attainments of the inmates of this institution will bear comparison with those of any class of similar age and of similar period in tuition. After immense labour and perseverance, Mr. Alston was enabled, at the annual examination of the inmates of the asylum on 25th Oct., 1836, to present to a numerous assembly the first specimens of printing from the Roman alphabet for the use of the blind. Since then he has produced the whole of the New Testament, and various other works of an educational nature, amounting in all to 11,000 volumes. But the greatest triumph of this benevolent man was reserved for Tuesday, the 22d December, 1840, when he was enabled to produce before an admiring audience the whole of the Bible, printed in 15 volumes, and which may be truly said to form a new era in the history of the blind. [See details respecting this curious work in a previous section of this article.] In September, 1839, Mr. Alston received £400 from her Majesty to forward this great work, and various benevolent societies have also assisted in the labour of love. This institution differs from all others, in being a self-supporting one. It solicits no annual subscriptions, but depends for its maintenance entirely upon its own exertions, and the contributions and legacies of the benevolent. The blind are taught various branches of industry at one time, so that when business is dull in one department they may turn their hand to another. Since the opening of the institution in 1828, up till the close of 1839, manufactures had been sold from the institution to the amount of £18,998 11s. 7d. From this there were wages paid to blind people amounting to £6,459 17s. 4d. Premiums for industry, £270 15s. 3d. The nature of the products of the institution, however, will be best understood by the following table of the

SALES FOR THE YEAR 1839.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twine, | £610 | 10 | 9 |
| Baskets, | 619 | 2 | 6 |
| Mattresses, | 115 | 2 | 2 |
| Baked hair, | 85 | 12 | 10 |
| Door mats, | 155 | 8 | 5 |
| Rugs, | 12 | 7 | 0 |
| Knitting, | 163 | 4 | 7 |
| Sacks, | 1,412 | 5 | 4 |
| Friction mitts, | 20 | 11 | 0 |
| Nets, | 13 | 3 | 3 |
| | £3,207 | 7 | 10 |

At the present time there are 70 blind people in the manufactory, and 12 not blind who are chargeable with the different departments of the work. The males are on piece-work, and employed 10 hours per day. The females work 7 hours in summer, and 6 in winter. There have been 130 persons admitted into the asylum since its commencement.

*The Jail, Justiciary court-house, Council-chamber,* and *Town clerk's offices,* are comprised in one large square building, situated at the west end of the Green, immediately at the bottom of the Saltmarket, containing a small open space in the centre. It was built in 1810, at an expense of £35,000, and is in the Grecian style. The facade and portico are an exact copy of the Pantheon at Athens, and admitted to be beautiful specimens of architecture; but unfortunately within every thing is inconvenient and inadequate: The Court-house is much too small; there is not sufficient accommodation for witnesses; and the jail is not constructed according to the improved plans of prison-discipline. Accordingly, an act was passed some years since for building new public offices; but it was not acted upon till 1840, when commissioners were appointed by the city and county, for raising, by assessment to be distributed over a series of years, the sum of £40,000. It is intended by this measure to remove the Council-chamber and Town-clerk's, and chamberlain's offices to a more central part of the city, and throw the whole of the front of the present building into an extended Court-house, with ample accommodation for witnesses. The sheriff, sheriff-substitute, and their officers will also be accommodated in the new public establishment, which is forthwith to be built. Glasgow jail is not only a prison for criminals, but for debtors; but the commissioners under the new Scots prisons act have resolved to disuse it for the former purpose as much as possible: at all events it will not be used in the case of culprits who have been sentenced to imprisonment for long periods, as it is impossible by any alteration to impart to it all the attributes of a reforming penitentiary.

*Bridewell.*—Previous to 1798, the only place in Glasgow for the confinement of delinquents sentenced to short imprisonments, was an old building in the south side of the Drygate, which had formerly been the manse of the prebend of Cumbuslang. Afterwards a temporary bridewell was fitted up in College-street, by way of experiment. The increasing population, however, induced the magistrates to erect more suitable premises, and accordingly, the oldest or original portion of the present range of buildings situated in Duke-street—now used solely for females—was finished and taken possession of in 1798. It consists of six stories, containing 115 cells. It was built by the corporation, and solely supported by them for upwards of 26 years. In 1822–23–24, acts of parliament were obtained for building and maintaining a county and city bridewell, and arrangements having been entered into for enlarging the existing bridewell, it was given up by the council on condition of having the right to use 50 of the cells for the confinement of jail prisoners. The foundation-stone of the additional building was laid in April, 1824; it was partially opened in December following, and completely finished in 1826. The original plan was a rotunda and four radiating wings, (exclusive of the old bridewell,) but only two of the wings were completed at that time. The rotunda contains governer's dwelling-house, offices, chapel, &c.; and two radiating wings of four stories high, containing 160 cells, with water-closets, baths, &c. Subsequently a mill-house was taken in, giving 14 work-rooms, and 29 sleeping apartments; and though there were now 304 available cells, it was still found insufficient. The commissioners, therefore, in 1836, obtained an act to raise £6,500 for additional accommodation. An additional wing, in conformity with the original plan, was commenced on 5th July, 1839, and was finished and partially occupied in December, 1840. It contains 111 cells. The new wing is from a plan by Mr. Brebner. It is open in the interior from the roof to the ground-floor, as well as at both extremities, and contains a succession of galleries, along which are placed the cells. By this means a constant current of air passes through the building, and greatly improves its healthfulness. The total sum expended on the buildings up till this date, has been £41,000.

Under the management of Mr. Brebner, Glasgow bridewell has confessedly become the model institution of the kind in the kingdom. The great principles at work here are separation and industry; and the aspect of the institution altogether, instead of being sickening and repulsive, is lightsome and cheering. The rattling of the shuttle, the creaking of the stock-

ing-loom, the hammer of the nail-maker, the planing of the carpenter, and the birring of the winder's wheel, are heard in constant motion; and in addition to these trades, there are tailoring, shoemaking, cabinet-making, teasing oakum, &c.; and many who go in absolutely ignorant of any handicraft, come out sufficiently instructed to earn their bread. Each person on entering the precincts is weighed, put into the bath, provided with a prison-dress, and immediately put to work if in health. The food is abundant, but homely; and it is a curious fact that many who have been in indifferent health before, come out of bridewell hale and vigorous, and 99 out of every 100 are heavier at the termination of their sentence than at its commencement. In case of refractory prisoners, they are deprived of some portion of their food, or the materials of their work are taken out of their cell, and they are left morning, noon, and night in absolute solitude. Punishment of this kind avails much more than stripes and fetters, and in the course of a day or two the most hardened criminal becomes meek as a child, and implores that some work may be furnished him to while away the dreadful loneliness. Moral and religious instruction is duly attended to. A chaplain is attached to the institution, as well as several male and female teachers, who ply their vocation from morning till night, giving lessons in one cell after another. There is every encouragement, compatible with the rules, afforded to those who are penitent and industrious; and where a boy is inclined for the fine arts, the rude elements of drawing are supplied to him to fill up his allotted period of leisure, and some specimens have been produced by them which would do no discredit to the advanced pupils of a practised drawing-master. The annual expense of each prisoner is about £5 per annum; but in years of plenty and cheapness, it has been so low as £2. When the earnings of a prisoner exceed his maintenance, he may receive the surplus on his dismissal, provided his conduct has been orderly and discreet. The principal charge to the public, therefore, is for the maintenance and extension of the building, the cost of management, &c. The latest table before us is for 1839, when the average number of prisoners for the year amounted to 344, viz. 203 males, and 141 females. The greatest number was 402, viz. 237 males, and 165 females The cost during the same year was £4,526 16s. 8d. of which £981 15s. were for repairs or extension in the buildings, or for apparatus which does not form a permanent charge; and the year moreover was a dear one. Of this charge £2,169 17s. 8d. was defrayed from prisoners' work, or board of prisoners not chargeable against the institution; and the sum charged upon the public was £2,416 19s. which sum includes salaries, bed and body clothes, furniture, working utensils, &c. Including the governor, teachers and those under them, there are in all 24 persons connected with the management. Prisoners are sent to bridewell from all the criminal courts in Glasgow and the suburbs, and from the county of Lanark. It has recently been resolved to permit the other counties in the Glasgow circuit—namely Renfrew and Dumbarton—to send prisoners to bridewell on payment of £10 for each cell used. Bridewell is now under the charge of the prisons'-board, and is likely to be much more used and extended than it has been as a reformatory prison.—The whole building is lighted with gas.

*Police-establishment.*—Up till 1800 the inhabitants of Glasgow were protected by the "watch and ward" system, or, in other words, the citizens took upon themselves in turn the office of watchmen by duly patrolling the streets at night. It was called the civic guard, and the force consisted of 30 householders or upwards. Various efforts had previously been made to establish a regular police, but these were defeated by the inhabitants, who objected to the provisions of the act brought into parliament for the purpose of assessing them. In the year named, however, the first bill was obtained, and a force organized, which, by various improvements, is now superior to many, and second to none, in the united kingdom. Glasgow now boasts of the finest police-buildings north of London. These were built at an expense of £14,000, and finished in January 1826. The erection contains a fine square in the centre; one side is occupied as a court-hall; another as the hall of the commissioners; and the remainder is taken up with prisoners' rooms, cells, and the other apartments necessary for the officers of the establishment. The cells are only meant as temporary places of confinement, varying from 24 to 48 hours in duration; but since the passing of the Scots prisons act, it is intended to fit up a number of the cells to subserve the purpose of places of confinement for prisoners sentenced to limited periods for trifling offences. The affairs are managed by a board, elected from each of 35 wards into which the city is divided, and of which the magistrates are members *ex officiis*. Up till last year the assessment was at the rate of 1s. 3d. per pound, and the total sum raised was £20,000. The statute-labour department, or cleaning and paving of the streets, is also managed by this board, and the assessment amounts to £4,000 per annum. The executive is performed by a superintendent at £430 per annum—including £30 as city-marshal; a commissioner's clerk at £230; a superintendent of the fire department at £130 and house; 3 police-lieutenants at £100; a superintendent's clerk at £100; a superintendent of streets at £120; 6 criminal officers, 70 day-officers; 145 night-watchmen; besides a large number of firemen, lamplighters, coal-weighers, scavengers, &c.

*The House of Refuge.*—This is a valuable institution, and almost a novelty of its kind in the kingdom. It is open for the reception of juvenile thieves, who may be willing to abandon their course of life, and accept of the blessings of an honest education. The design originated in a conviction—by no means confined to Glasgow—that by sending young rogues to jail, the most infallible mode is taken to make *old* rogues of them. The object having been made known, the citizens of Glasgow evinced their high appreciation of it by subscribing the handsome sum of £10,000 for carrying it into effect. With this sum the directors proceeded to work, and having purchased a piece of ground about a mile from town, on a line with the street in which Bridewell is built, they constructed an edifice whose only fault is that its exterior is too gaudy for the purpose for which it is intended. It is, however, situated on an elevated and healthy spot, and was first opened for the reception of inmates in February 1838; and, from that period up till December 1840, about 250 boys have been received, several of whom are now supporting themselves out of the house by the trades they have acquired, and exhibiting by their good behaviour the benefits of the institution. On entering the house, a boy generally becomes bound an apprentice for three years to one of four trades taught within the walls, viz., weaving and winding, tailoring, shoemaking, and nail-making; and the day is divided between education and labour. There is ample scope within the grounds for recreation; and the inmates are not on any account permitted to have the most distant intercourse with their old associates. The number of boys at present in the house is about 175. Of this number about one-half had been in Bridewell, and nearly the whole

frequently in the police-office; and it is the opinion of Mr. Brebner, the governor of Bridewell, that if these boys had not been reclaimed by the House of refuge, there would have been constantly in Bridewell, at least 50 of their number, and that about 40 would have been annually transported. Deducting the produce of the labour of the inmates, more than £13,000 has been spent upon the institution by voluntary subscription; but the funds are now in such a low state, that it has been resolved to apply to parliament for an assessment for its support, and to secure its existence.—A House of refuge for girls has recently been opened, but it is yet too early to speak of its operations.

*Monuments and Statues.*—There are several imposing monuments and statues in the city; but none of them exhibit any great degree of sculptural excellence. The most conspicuous is that of William III. It is equestrian, formed of metal, and placed on a pedestal in front of the Tontine buildings, near the Cross. It was presented to the town in 1735 by James Macrae, a citizen of Glasgow, and late Governor of the Presidency of Madras.—In 1806, an obelisk of freestone was erected on the Green to the memory of Lord Nelson. It is 144 feet in height, and was erected by subscription at an expense of £2,075. On 5th August, 1810, the upper part of the structure was completely shattered during a storm of thunder and lightning; but the damage was soon repaired.—In 1812, a marble statue of Pitt, by Flaxman, was erected in the town-hall. —In 1819, a bronze statue of Sir John Moore was erected by subscription at an expense of £4,000. It is situated in George's-square. Sir John was born in a house called Donald's Land, in the Trongate, a little east from Candleriggs.—In 1832, a bronze statue, in a sitting attitude, by Chantry, was erected in George's-square, to the memory of the great James Watt.—In 1837, a Doric column, surmounted by a colossal statue, was erected in the same square to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. The plaid which the minstrel is represented to have worn is unfortunately placed on the wrong shoulder of the statue. In the beginning of 1840, a public meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a subscription for an equestrian statue to the Duke of Wellington, and the sum of £10,000 collected in three months. It has not yet been resolved upon who shall be the artist, nor has the site been pointed out.

*Banks.*—The Bank of Scotland was established by royal charter in 1695, and in 1696, a branch was established in Glasgow; but the trade of the city was so insignificant that it was recalled for want of support in 1697. It again made a trial in 1731, but was recalled from the same cause.—The Ship bank, the first which originated in the city, was established in 1749. Since that period numerous banks and branches have sprung up, or been established; and in the large commercial and manufacturing community in which they are situated, it is not surprising that they should thrive. The banks or branches now in Glasgow are as follows:—Bank of Scotland, British Linen company, City of Glasgow, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank, Clydesdale Banking company, Glasgow and Ship Bank, Glasgow Union Bank, Western Bank, Greenock Bank, National Bank of Scotland, Renfrewshire Bank.—A Provident or Savings' bank was opened in Glasgow on 3d July, 1815, in which deposits of 1s. and upwards are received. In June, 1840, the number of depositors amounted to 3,454, and the amount of deposits to £53,906 19s. 3d. The institution has been admirably managed since its commencement, and the funds are secured by loan to the Trustees of the River Clyde, the Water Company, or in the Royal Bank.—The National Security Savings' bank of Glasgow commenced its operations on the 31st of July, 1836. At its last annual balance, up to 20th November, 1840, the sum at the credit of depositors amounted to £154,690 5s. 6d., due to between thirteen and fourteen thousand individuals, almost all of the very class for whom the institution was intended. The accounts opened since the bank's commencement had been upwards of twenty thousand. Its momentum of progress may be partly understood from the following simple statistics:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the year ending 20th Nov. 1837, there were | | 18,893 | transactions. |
| ——— | 1838, ——— | 28,358 | ditto. |
| ——— | 1839, ——— | 38,330 | ditto. |
| ——— | 1840, ——— | 45,574 | ditto. |

This institution is managed by a committee of merchants.—The buildings in which the business of some of the ordinary banks is carried on, are built in a style of great magnificence; and it may only be mentioned that the cost of the British Linen Company's bank, now in the course of erection, has been estimated at £38,000, including the ground charge.

*Chamber of Commerce.*—The Chamber of Commerce was first projected by Patrick Colquhoun, Esq., then Lord-provost of the city, and subsequently well known for his writings on the Political Economy of the Capital, and of the River Thames. The principal objects of the institution are the protection and encouragement of trade, and to keep a watchful eye on whatever may be supposed to affect the commercial interests of Glasgow and its neighbourhood. It is incorporated by royal charter, and the business is managed by a board of directors 30 in number. Members are admitted on payment of an admission fee; and the institution is one of considerable weight in Glasgow. There are also East and West India associations in Glasgow for the encouragement and protection of these trades.

*Theatre.*—The first theatre in Glasgow was a temporary booth, fitted up in 1752, in the vicinity of the wall of the archbishop's palace, in which Digges, Love, Stampier, and Mrs. Ward performed. A regular theatre was built in the Grahamston suburb in 1764, by Mrs. Bellamy and others, but, on the first night of the performance, the machinery and dresses and scenery were set on fire. It was again fitted up, and kept open with very indifferent success till April, 1782, when it was burnt to the ground. The Dunlop-street theatre was built in 1785 by Mr. Jackson, and opened by Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and other distinguished performers. The taste for theatricals increased, and a subscription having been set on foot, the most magnificent provincial theatre in the empire was opened in Queen-street at an expense of £18,500. It was, however, much too large for the wants of the play-going community, and was, from first to last, a most luckless speculation. It was burnt to the ground on 10th January, 1829—a gas-light having come in contact with the ceiling of one of the lobbies leading to the upper gallery. The old theatre in Dunlop-street was in consequence enlarged, and constantly employed as a place of amusement till 1839, when it was pulled down, and a more commodious and handsome structure erected in its stead, which was opened in February, 1840. The patent for a new theatre has, however, been obtained for 21 years from 1840. It is granted in favour of the Duke of Hamilton, the lord-lieutenant of the county; the member for the county; the lord-provost of the city; and the two city members, or any two of their number. The Duke of Hamilton and the two members for the city have agreed to act; but no progress has yet been made with the building.

*Barracks* for infantry were erected by Govern-

ment in 1795, at the east end of the Gallowgate, and though the building may be a commodious one, it is far from being ornamental. Horse-barracks were erected at a later period, on the south-west extremity of Gorbals.

*Reading-Rooms, Clubs, &c.*]—About 1770, a coffee-room was opened in Glasgow for the perusal of the newspapers and other periodicals; but its benefits were only confined to a few. In 1781, however, a subscription by the Tontine plan was entered into, for building a coffee-room and hotel, in 107 shares of £50 each. This building was opened shortly thereafter, near the Cross, the front of the hotel being supported by piazzas; and for half-a-century it formed the great resort of the merchants and citizens of Glasgow. The city having, however, rapidly grown in wealth, and business being on the move westward, the Royal Exchange, in Queen-street, was erected and opened on 3d September, 1829. It was built by subscription at an expense of £60,000, and is not only a lasting monument of the wealth of the Glasgow merchants, but is at the same time, the noblest institution of the kind in the kingdom. This splendid structure is built in the Grecian style of architecture, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton. The Exchange is entered by a majestic portico, surmounted by a beautiful lantern tower. The great room is 130 feet in length, and 60 in breadth; the roof, which is supported by Corinthian pillars, is 30 feet in height. Newspapers and periodicals are received here from every part of the kingdom, the Continent, and America, and the hall is constantly crowded by the merchants and others. There are two clubs in the London style: viz., the Western and Union clubs. The former has nearly completed a new building, which will be one of the finest in the city. In addition to these there are various reading-rooms throughout Glasgow of minor note, and there is not a tavern without its assortment of local and frequently London papers. The following table will give the statistical details of the four principal establishments above-named:—

| Public Coffee-Rooms and Clubs. | Opened. | Number of Subscribers on 31st Dec., 1839. | Entry Money. | Annual Subscription. | Amount of Subscriptions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1. Tontine Coffee-Room at the Cross, . | 1781 | 798 | | 1 5 0 | 997 10 0 |
| 2. Royal Exchange Coffee-Room, . | 1829 | 1,455 | | 2 2 0 | 3,055 10 0 |
| 3. Western Club, . . | 1825 | 414 | 31 10 0 | 5 5 0 | 2,173 10 0 |
| 4. Union Club, | 1838 | 263 | 20 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 1,315 0 0 |
| | | 2,930 | | | 7,541 10 0 |

### *Mortality Bills.*

The mortality bills for Glasgow have long been considered of peculiar importance, from the interesting information they contain, and the accurate manner in which they have been drawn up. They were first put upon a correct footing by Dr. Cleland, who was succeeded by Mr. Henry Paul, and now they are in the able hands of Mr. Watt. The limits of this paper do not admit of entering into the subject at length; but the following three tables will convey much information on the subject, and instruct clearly as to the fact that years of depression, such as 1837, were those in which marriages were fewest and deaths most numerous. In 1825, which was a prosperous year, the reverse was the case. It is proper to state that in the following tables the register of still-born children is necessarily very imperfect, and many are known to have been omitted.

*Table of the Proclamations of Marriages in Glasgow, and their annual ratio to the Population, during eighteen years, from 1822 to 1839.*

| Years. | Marriages. | Population. | Ratio of Marriages to Population. | Years. | Marriages. | Population. | Ratio of Marriages to Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1822 | 1,470 | 151,440 | 1 to 103.08 | 1831 | 1,867 | 202,420 | 1 to 108.42 |
| 1823 | 1,650 | 156,170 | — 94.64 | 1832 | 1,979 | 209,230 | — 105 72 |
| 1824 | 1,732 | 161,120 | — 93.02 | 1833 | 2,335 | 216,450 | — 92.69 |
| 1825 | 1,982 | 166,280 | — 83.98 | 1834 | 2,359 | 223,940 | — 94.93 |
| 1826 | 1,576 | 171,660 | — 108.92 | 1835 | 2,297 | 235,000 | — 102.30 |
| 1827 | 1,635 | 177,280 | — 108.42 | 1836 | 2,370 | 244,000 | — 102.95 |
| 1828 | 1,866 | 183,150 | — 98.15 | 1837 | 2,095 | 253,000 | — 120.76 |
| 1829 | 1,829 | 189,270 | — 103.48 | 1838 | 2,406 | 263,000 | — 109.31 |
| 1830 | 1,919 | 195,650 | — 101.95 | 1839 | 2,413 | 272,000 | — 112.72 |

*Table of the Registered Baptisms and of the Still-born, distinguishing the sexes, in each year from 1822 to 1839.*

| Years. | Registered baptisms. | | Still-born. | | Years. | Registered baptisms. | | Still-born. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Fem. | Males. | Fem. | | Males. | Fem. | Males | Fem. |
| 1822 | 1,573 | 1,399 | 157 | 125 | 1832 | 1,840 | 1,548 | 332 | 292 |
| 1823 | 1,462 | 1,489 | 183 | 158 | 1833 | 1,750 | 1,715 | 306 | 276 |
| 1824 | 1,565 | 1,537 | 180 | 136 | 1834 | 1,826 | 1,523 | 313 | 248 |
| 1825 | 1,689 | 1,420 | 179 | 148 | 1835 | 1,651 | 1,633 | 308 | 283 |
| 1826 | 1,590 | 1,401 | 183 | 135 | 1836 | 1,795 | 1,530 | 415 | 287 |
| 1827 | 1,523 | 1,297 | 180 | 169 | 1837 | 1,620 | 1,462 | 371 | 245 |
| 1828 | 1,630 | 1,483 | 213 | 195 | 1838 | 1,641 | 1,518 | 336 | 247 |
| 1829 | 1,608 | 1,514 | 228 | 233 | 1839 | 1,580 | 1,432 | 318 | 287 |
| 1830 | 1,678 | 1,547 | 246 | 225 | | | | | |
| 1831 | 1,830 | 1,608 | 277 | 289 | Total, | 29,860 | 27.056 | 4,785 | 3,978 |

The following table, exhibiting the amount of the estimated population and the rate of the mortality in Glasgow during the last eighteen years, is extracted from the mortality bills. It will be observed that the rate of mortality is calculated from the deaths, and not from the burials. The burials of still-born, which are excluded, amounted, during the eighteen years, to 8,763.

| Years. | Population. | Deaths. | Rate of Mortality. | Years. | Population. | Deaths. | Rate of Mortality. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1822 | 151.440 | 3,408 | 1 in 44 436 | 1831 | 202,420 | 5,981 | 1 in 33.845 |
| 1823 | 156,170 | 4,286 | — 36.437 | 1832 | 209,230 | 9,654 | — 21 672 |
| 1824 | 161.120 | 4,354 | — 37.005 | 1833 | 216,450 | 6,050 | — 35.776 |
| 1825 | 166,280 | 4,571 | — 36.374 | 1834 | 223,940 | 6,167 | — 36.312 |
| 1826 | 171,660 | 4,220 | — 40.677 | 1835 | 235,000 | 7,198 | — 32.647 |
| 1827 | 177,280 | 4,787 | — 37.033 | 1836 | 244,000 | 8,441 | — 28.906 |
| 1828 | 183,150 | 5,534 | — 33.095 | 1837 | 253,000 | 10,270 | — 24 634 |
| 1829 | 189.270 | 4,991 | — 37.922 | 1838 | 263,000 | 6,932 | — 37.939 |
| 1830 | 195,650 | 4.714 | — 41.504 | 1839 | 272,000 | 7,525 | — 36.146 |

"In this table the population from 1822 to 1830, and from 1832 to 1834, both inclusive, was obtained by interpolating a series based on the government enumerations of 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831; that for 1835, 1836, and 1837, has been rated a little higher than the series warranted, as being in all likelihood near the truth."

### *Ecclesiastical affairs, and Statistics.*

Glasgow is the seat of a numerous presbytery, and is a constituent of the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Until about the year 1600 the district now comprehending the ten parishes of the royalty of Glasgow and the Barony, formed only one parish. Previously to this (in 1595) a minister had been appointed to the landward or Barony parish; but the district connected with it was not then formally erected into a parish. The presbytery, in 1599, applied to the town-council to disjoin the parish, which had then become unwieldy; and after due consideration had been given to the application by the corporate body, the following answer was returned:—"They thocht gud that the township should be divided into twa parishes, provyding that the town be not burdenit with seatin or bigging of kirks, nor furnishing nae mae ministers nor they hae already." This act was approved of by the incorporated trades, and the township was formally divided into two parishes in 1602. "The portion of the

original parish which remained under the charge of the minister of Glasgow, and is still sometimes called the parish of Glasgow, as it embraced the royalty of the city, fell under the management of its magistrates and town-council, and was by them divided, at successive intervals, as its population increased, into ten districts, which were erected into separate parishes, with the consent of the presbytery, and by authority of the court of teinds. The parish of Barony, on the other hand, remained a single parish under the superintendence of one minister, till the year 1834, when the act of the General Assembly having been passed, authorized the erection of parishes *quoad sacra* or *spiritualia*, its limits, *quoad sacra*, were abridged by the annexation of certain of its districts as ecclesiactical parishes to various chapels-of-ease connected with the Establishment, which had been erected within its bounds, and whose ministers then obtained the ecclesiastical status of ministers of parochial churches. As similar chapels had been built within the royalty of Glasgow, the operation of the same act altered the boundaries, and increased the number of the city parishes *quoad sacra*. At the date of examination the parishes within the royalty and the Barony had come to be 24 in number, of which 11 were parishes both *quoad sacra* and *quoad civilia*, 10 were parishes only *quoad sacra*, having a distinct territory, and 3, viz., St. Columba, Duke-street Gaelic, and the West Gaelic, were parishes *quoad sacra*, having no territorial limits, but comprehending the Highland population residing within the royalty and suburbs of Glasgow. The parish of Gorbals consisted, at first, of a small district disjoined from the neighbouring parish of Govan, and erected into a separate parish by the court of teinds in 1771. To this district a much larger portion of Govan, comprehending what is now the most populous portion of Gorbals, was at a subsequent period erected *quoad sacra*, by the presbytery of Glasgow." [Report by the Commissioners of Religious Instruction, 1836.]

The date of the disjunction of the endowed city churches from the original parish was, as has been stated, gradual. In 1622 three parishes were formed by the erection of the Blackfriars' church; in 1648 four parishes were formed by the appointment of a minister to the Outer High church; at the revolution of 1688 the Wynd church, (now St. George's,) which had previously existed, was erected into a parish-church, and a fifth territorial allocation made. In 1720 an additional parish was formed by the erection of the Ramshorn, now St. David's. The number was increased to seven in 1765, shortly after St. Andrew's was built. It was increased to eight in 1782, when St. Enoch's was built,—to nine upon the building of St. John's,—and to ten, its present number *quoad civilia*, when St. James's was added. During the last twenty years, but the last ten in particular, a large number of churches—which will be enumerated afterwards—have been built in connection with the Establishment on the voluntary principle, endowed by or supported from the seat-rents, and the minister chosen on the popular principle, that is, either by the Church-building society, the subscribers, or the communicants or sitters. By far the greater portion of these are situated in the Barony parish, which overlaps Glasgow proper on every side saving the river, and is by far the most populous parish *quoad civilia* in the kingdom.

The place of worship of the Inner High church is the Cathedral, which is Crown property, and of which the Crown is patron. The Crown is also patron of the Barony parish, and both ministers are endowed from the teinds of the original parish of Glasgow, the amount of which is known to be not less than £500 per annum. The minister of Gorbals receives, along with a grant of £100 per annum from the Exchequer, a stipend from the heritors, which they pay, not out of their teinds, (these being all liable to the minister of Govan, to which Gorbals originally belonged,) but out of seat-rents and other public funds. The total amount of stipend is set down in the report of the religious commissioners at £300 per annum. The parish-churches, comprehending the whole proper city churches, exclusive of the Inner High church, and being nine in number, were built and are kept in repair by the corporation-funds of the city. Their ministers are endowed, in so far as each acquires by induction a right to stipend from the patrons, the magistrates, and the town-council; and it is understood that the main source from which the patrons derive the sums necessary for these stipends, and the other expenses of public worship, is the revenue arising from the seat-rents, which they levy in all the churches, including the Inner High church. The stipend to the ministers of these nine parishes has been increased from time to time, and is now fixed at £425 per annum, exclusive of manse. The following are the periods and rates at which the stipends of the city ministers have been progressively advanced. They are given in sterling money, but used to be calculated in Scots money till 1778:—

| Year. | Stipend. | Year. | Stipend. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1588, 2d charge, | £16 13 4 | 1778, . . . | £165 0 0 |
| 1538, 1st charge, . | 27 15 6 | 1796, . . . | 200 0 0 |
| 1628, . . . | 58 16 11½ | 1801, . . . | 250 0 0 |
| 1642, . . . | 66 13 4 | 1808, . . . | 300 0 0 |
| 1643, . . . | 78 16 8 | 1814, . . . | 400 0 0 |
| 1723, . . . | 111 2 2½ | 1830, . . . | 425 0 0 |
| 1762, . . . | 138 17 8 | | |

The stipend, as has been stated, is understood to be paid from the seat-rents, which are fixed, set, and uplifted by the corporation. From the falling-off in the number of seats let, however, the corporation has of late been a loser instead of a gainer. In 1836 the amount thus received was £5,038 19s. 10d.; and in 1840 it was only £3,978 8s. 7d., thus showing a falling-off in five years to the extent of £1,060 11s. 3d. The expenditure on the city-churches, in 1840, was £4,669 5s. 9d., leaving the corporation-funds minus £690 17s. 2d. This falling-off in the attendance on the city places of worship is not attributed, by any one, either to inefficiency or lack of zeal on the part of their pastors, but rather to the new churches which, within a few years, have sprung up to more than outnumber the old, and which being planted in districts formerly unprovided, have drained off a considerable part of their congregations, and with them their seat-rents.

In the unendowed established churches, the great majority of which have been erected since 1834, the stipend is, with one or two trifling exceptions, entirely paid from the seat-rents. The General Assembly, by a recent enactment, admits of ordination upon a bond of £80 per annum being granted; and the stipends accordingly vary from this sum, in the lowest instance, to £310 in the highest. Few of the ministers, however, receive less than £150, and a great many of them considerably above it.

Zealous as the members of the Established church may be in the work of propagating the gospel throughout the bounds of Glasgow, the Dissenters have kept pace with them in this laudable work; and there is no town in the kingdom where the general body is more respectable or influential. Indeed, for many years previous to 1830, the principal part of the work of church-extension was in the hands of Dissenters. One hundred years ago dissent was unknown in Glasgow, if we except the Society of Friends, who had a meeting-house in Glasgow in 1716, and their numbers have not much increased even to the present day.

The first meeting-house of the Associate Burghers—who were the first to secede from the Church of Scotland—was built in Shuttle-street in 1740; the Associate Antiburghers built their first house in Havannah-street in 1752; the Reformed Presbyterians founded a church in Calton in 1756; the Relief body began in the Anderston meeting-house in 1770; the Methodists rented a hall in Stockwell-street in 1779, where the celebrated John Wesley frequently preached; the Circus, in Jamaica-street, was opened in 1779 by the well-known Rowland Hill of London; and from these periods the progress of Protestant dissent has waxed great, and the members of the different communions have been of incalculable benefit in arresting the onward march of demoralization in the rapidly growing masses of Glasgow. The English Episcopal chapel was founded in 1750; and though, from the illiberality of the times, the Roman Catholic body were compelled to meet in a clandestine manner in the room of a dwelling-house behind Blackstock's land in the Saltmarket, they were enabled eventually in 1797, to build openly a chapel near the barracks, which has now been long disused as a place of worship, and the present splendid edifice in Great Clyde-street was erected in its stead. From the extensive immigration of the Irish population to the west within the last thirty years, no sect has increased of late in the same proportion as the Roman Catholics.

In 1840 there were 85 places of worship in Glasgow and suburbs, made up as follows:—viz., Established church, 40; United Secession, 11; Original Burghers, 1; Relief, 9; Reformed Presbyterians, 2; Original Seceders, 1; Independents, 4; Old Independents, 1; Baptists, 6; Episcopalians, 4; Wesleyan Methodists, 2; United Methodists, 1; Roman Catholics, 2; Unitarian, 1. In addition to these there is a small Jewish synagogue, and small congregations of Bereans and Glassites. The stipends of the Dissenting ministers are entirely made up from the seat-rents and the voluntary contributions of the members. In the United Secession, according to the report of the Religious Instruction Commissioners, one minister has £480 per annum; two £400; one £350; one £335; one £300; one £225; one £220; and one £200. The Episcopalians are rated from £226 to £280; the Relief, from £140, in only one instance, to £300, the majority being above £200; the Independents, respectively £165, £300, and £400; the Baptist stipend is not explicitly given; the Methodists from £70 to £120; the Original Burghers £210 and £250; Christian Unitarian £230; Reformed Presbyterians £150; Roman Catholic priests £100 each; and the other sects, small sums from £30 to £53. This return, it will be remembered, applies to 1836, the only recent authentic data to be obtained, since which there have been many additions and many changes. It is scarcely necessary to add that in all the dissenting congregations the patronage is in the hands of the members.

The seat-rents exigible vary according to circumstances in every church both in the established and the dissenting bodies; the lowest sum being 2s., and the highest 27s. per sitting. The average for all will be from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

The churches of the establishment are in general tasteful and ornamental, without being costly, and the spires of several of them are not surpassed in grace and beauty by those of any other city where the same moderate sum has been expended upon their construction. This particularly applies to St. Andrews, St. Enoch's, St. George's, and the Gorbals church. The dissenting churches, though unspired, are nevertheless, in many instances, splendid fabrics. The churches of the United Secession have cost from £2,100 to £9,000; and upon the majority of them upwards of £4,000 have been expended. One of the Independent churches cost £10,700. The most splendid specimen of architecture, and at the same time the most costly, is the Roman Catholic chapel in Great Clyde-street, which was erected in 1816 at an expense of nearly £14,000, and is capable of accommodating 2,200 sitters.

The following table drawn up by Mr. Collins, and showing the number of sittings in all the churches of Glasgow, whether established or dissenting, cannot fail to be interesting; and as it is understood that the data upon which it is prepared is not objected to by any party, but was furnished alike by churchmen and dissenters, it may be assumed as presenting the exact truth, as exhibited at the close of 1839. The document accompanies the report of the society for erecting additional parochial churches in Glasgow and suburbs, read at a meeting of members on 15th July, 1840:—

STATE OF CHURCH ACCOMMODATION IN 1839.

CHURCHES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inner High, | 1148 | Brought forward, | 23,562 |
| St. Paul's, | 1396 | St. Columba, Gaelic, | 1560 |
| College, | 1307 | Duke-street, do. | 1277 |
| Tron, | 1366 | Hope-street, do. | 1435 |
| St. David's, | 1143 | *St Stephen's,* | 1100 |
| St. Enoch's, | 1224 | *St. Mark's,* | 993 |
| St. Andrew's, | 1210 | *St. Peter's,* | 1010 |
| St. George's, | 1317 | *Bridgegate,* | 851 |
| St. John's, | 1636 | *St. Luke's,* | 1046 |
| St. James's, | 1371 | *Bridgeton,* | 1024 |
| Barony, | 1403 | *Milton,* | 1080 |
| Gorbals, | 1460 | *Chalmers,* | 980 |
| Albion, | 1800 | *Cumbrie,* | 1000 |
| Anderston, | 1246 | *Hutchesontown,* | 1013 |
| Mid-Calton, | 1400 | *Wellpark,* | 999 |
| Shettleston, | 911 | *Martyrs,* | 1020 |
| Kirkfield, | 1023 | *Kingston,* | 960 |
| St. Thomas's, | 1398 | *Brownfield,* | 1000 |
| St. George's in the Fields | 1226 | *St. Matthew's,* | 998 |
| St. Ann's,* | 760 | *Renfield,†* | 1320 |
| Maryhill, | 912 | | |
| Carry forward, | 26,562 | Carry forward, | 47,318 |

Those churches the names of which are simply indented were the old chapels; those put in Italic type are the new church-extension churches.

CHURCHES THAT HOLD THE PRINCIPLES OF AN ESTABLISHMENT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward, | | | | 47,318 |
| Associate Synod, Mr. Currie, | | 1480 | | |
| Original Seceders, Mr. Murray, | | 500 | | |
| Reformed Presbyterians, Dr. Symington, | 1066 | | | |
| Do. Do. Dr. Bates, | 716 | 1782 | | |
| Methodists, John-street, | 1000 | | | |
| Do. Calton, | 500 | 1500 | | |
| Episcopalians, Mr. Routledge, | 600 | | | |
| Do. Mr. Almond, | 900 | | | |
| Do. Mr. Aitchison, | 750 | | | |
| Do. Mr. Montgomery, | 1430 | 3740 | | |
| Mr. Campbell, Regent-street, | | 700 | | 9702 |

DISSENTING CHURCHES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Secession, Mr. King.—Greyfriars, | 1522 | | |
| Do. Do. Dr. Mitchell, Wellington-st. | 1492 | | |
| Do. Do. Dr. Muter, Duke-street, | 1224 | | |
| Do. Do. Dr. Kidston, Campbell-st. | 1361 | | |
| Do. Do. Dr. Heugh, Regent-place, | 1446 | | |
| Do. Do. Dr. Beattie, Gordon-street, | 1576 | | |
| Do. Do. Mr. Smith, Laurieston, | 910 | | |
| Do. Do. Mr. Johnston, Eglinton-st., | 1218 | | |
| Do. Do. Mr. Eadie, Cambridge-st. | 1016 | | |
| Do. Do. Mr. Peden, E. Regent-place, | 1370 | | |
| Do. Do. Mr. Jeffrey, London-road, | 1094 | 14,229 | |
| Relief, Mr. Brodie, Campbell-street, | 1372 | | |
| Do. Mr. Lindsay, Dovehill, | 1400 | | |
| Do. Mr. Anderson, John-street, | 1522 | | |
| Do. Mr. Thomson, Hutchesontown, | 1609 | | |
| Do. Mr. Struthers, Anderston, | 1260 | | |
| Do. Mr. Edwards, Bridgeton, | 1293 | | |
| Do. Mr. Harvey, Calton, | 1394 | | |
| Do. Mr. Auld, Tollcross, | 1249 | | |
| Do. Mr. Graham, Regent-place, | 800 | 11,809 | |
| Independents, Dr. Wardlaw, | 1404 | | |
| Do. Mr. Ewing, | 1556 | | |
| Do. Mr. Pullar, | 809 | | |
| Do. Brownfield, | 500 | 4,269 | |

* St. Ann's is now disused as an Established church. It is now occupied as a Sabbath place of meeting by the Chartists.

† Renfield-street church and congregation formerly belonged to the Old Light Burghers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baptists, Mr. Paterson, | | 800 | |
| Do. Mr. David Smith, | | 335 | |
| Do. Mr. D. M'Laren, | | 350 | 1485 |
| Church Presbyterians, Mr. Denovan, | | | 840 |
| Old Independents, Oswald-street, | | | 650 |
| Mr. Duncan, Parliamentary-road, | | | 1090 |
| Friends, Portland-street, | | | 350 34,832 |

ROMAN CATHOLIC AND UNITARIAN CHURCHES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roman Catholics, Clyde-street, | | 2220 | |
| Do. Do. Gorbals, | | | 500 2720 |
| Unitarians, Mr. Harris, | | | 785 |
| Sittings in churches of all denominations, | | | 95,357 |

It must be remembered, however, that out of this total of 95,357 sittings, a vast number are unlet, amounting, it is understood, to one-third.

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND GREENOCK RAILWAY.—The company for executing this railway was incorporated by the act of 1° Vict. cap. cxvi. after a lengthened passage through both houses of parliament. The royal assent was obtained on 15th July, 1837. Like the majority of railway-companies, the Glasgow and Greenock encountered severe opposition from various quarters, but the most formidable and protracted was that offered by the trustees of Lord Blantyre, then a minor, who succeeded in securing important protective clauses which are understood to have impeded the execution of the works. Immediately after the bill passed, the commercial panic of 1837 occurred, which, by paralyzing the monied interests of the country, prevented for a time the commencement of the operations. It was not until the autumn of that year that active steps were taken to carry out the scheme; but at that time, an engineer and secretary having been appointed, the formation of the railway was proceeded with. The contracts having been let, the first stone of a viaduct was laid in Greenock, with masonic honours, on 15th June, 1838. The works have since proceeded with great vigour, and although unexpected hinderances arose, from the extremely hard nature of the material on some parts of the line, the whole was eventually completed, and opened to the public on the 30th of March, 1841.

This railway commences at the general station at the south end of Glasgow bridge, from which it is distant only 80 yards. After passing Cook-street, in Tradeston, it takes a curve westward so suddenly that on any other part of the line it might be considered inconvenient if not dangerous; but being close to the station, the engines are always moving slowly at this point, and the inconvenience is not felt. It approaches the Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone canal at the aqueduct, a few yards west of which, the distance between them is only the breadth of the towing-path. After running nearly parallel with the canal, and on a level of 8 or 10 feet lower, for about a mile, they separate, and the railway keeps a perfectly straight course till within half-a-mile of Arkleston tunnel. It then curves gently to the south, and by means of the tunnel, which is 60 feet below the highest part of the surface, passes beneath Arkleston-hill. A gentle curve brings the railway to the Greenlaw policies, where an extensive view of the eastern parts of Paisley is opened up, and continued till the arrival at the station-house adjoining the county-buildings in Paisley. At Arkleston, the cutting extends to about three quarters of a mile, gradually diminishing from between 50 and 60 feet at the east end of the tunnel, towards each end. The only other cutting on this part of the line worth notice, is at Ibrox, where it extends to a rather greater length than that at Arkleston, but it is not so deep. In the space between Glasgow and Paisley, the line is crossed by ten bridges, besides which, in addition to the arches and bridges at the terminus, four roadways are formed beneath it. From Glasgow, up till this point, the Greenock line is common to that of the Ayrshire company also

See GLASGOW, PAISLEY, KILMARNOCK, AND AYR RAILWAY. After crossing Moss-street in Paisley, th Glasgow and Greenock line curves away to the west A handsome viaduct of 28 arches of 20 feet span, an a skew bridge over Underwood-street, carries th line clear of Paisley. The retaining walls are, how ever, continued for some distance, when the line pro ceeds on a light embankment past Blackstone-house which it leaves on the left. The river Cart is her crossed by a wooden-bridge, the nature of the founda tions rendering that material necessary. After pas ing the river Gryfe on a similar erection, the railwa proceeds over a deep moss for the distance of a mil and quarter; and going through two cuttings of th depth of 43 feet and 30 feet respectively, and over heavy intervening embankment, enters the Bisho ton ridge. This is the greatest work on the lin and is perhaps unparalleled in the kingdom. Th ridge is composed of solid whinstone rock; and th railway passes through it for a distance of 2,30 yards: See BISHOPTON. In blasting this obdurat ridge of rock, 320 tons of gunpowder have been ex pended, costing more than £12,000. Leaving th cutting, the river Clyde, with Dumbarton rock an castle, the classic Benlomond, and the entire rang of the Argyleshire hills, burst on the view with p noramic effect; and from this point till it reaches Por Glasgow the railway skirts the river. The beautif scenery of the noble stream and estuary is seen striking advantage from various portions of the lin Port-Glasgow is approached by a viaduct of 14 ston arches of 30 feet span, which crosses a small ba now used as a timber-depot. The railway near divides the town. The station for Port-Glasgow at the head of Prince's-street, and from this it is i tended that a branch shall be carried to the harbou The streets are spanned by arches as in Paisley There is nothing worthy of particular notice, till th line approaches Greenock, where, passing through heavy cutting of 44 feet deep, it enters the tow The railway divides a large engineering work at th point; and all the streets, except Bogle-street, a spanned by bridges. The Greenock station is Cathcart-street, nearly facing East Quay lane, an close to the steam-boat quay. Behind it is an e tensive space of ground for the repairing shop sheds, &c., belonging to the company. A branc line for goods diverges at Dellingburn-street, and intended to be prolonged to the East India quay.

The length of the line from Glasgow to Greenock is 22¾ miles; and it passes through the parishes of G van, Abbey, and Middle or North, in Paisley, Kilbu chan, Inchinnan, Erskine, Kilmacolm, Port-Glasgo and East parish of Greenock. The greatest amou of rock-cutting in one spot is 244,000 yards, a the heaviest embankment contains 146,508 yards this debris. The gradients are favourable. Betwe Glasgow and Paisley the line is nearly level, and t til it approaches Bishopton, on either side the i clinations are favourable. To gain the summit-le of this ridge, the road rises 1 in 330, and descends the same rate. The quantity of masonry on the li is unusually great, owing to the circumstance of fo towns being traversed in so short a distance. T retaining walls extend to several miles, and there a nearly 400 arches on the line, exclusive of culver Many of the bridges are very elegant in their desig particularly the Cart bridge at Paisley, and the ar over the deep cutting at Cartsburn-hill near Gree ock. The Underwood-street bridge, and South Crof street bridge in Paisley, the former in stone at angle of 28°, and the latter in iron at an angle of 17 are specimens of engineering skill and boldness rar ly to be met with. The station-buildings are high

rnamental, and do great credit to the taste of the rchitect.

The capital of the company is £400,000 in 16,000 hares of £25 each, with power to borrow £133,333. This was considered sufficient for every purpose, but y an expansion of the scheme, and other causes, this um has fallen short of the outlay that will be neces- ary. The company is now (March 1841) in parliament or additional capital, and it appears likely that the ntire cost of the railway, including what is techni- ally called the "Plant" or stock, will not fall far hort of £600,000. Rather more than one-third of the tock was originally held in Greenock, and the rest n Glasgow, London, Liverpool, Dublin, &c., but as he line proceeded attention has been drawn to it, and nuch of it has been absorbed by distant capitalists. The Glasgow and Edinburgh interest especially has reatly increased. There are between 500 and 600 hareholders. The guage of the rails is 4 feet 8½ nches; the rails are heavy, being 75 pounds to the ard, and there is a four-foot bearing, which being ess than many others by a foot, renders the road eculiarly firm. The line is laid on wooden sleepers, where there are high embankments; in all other parts —excepting the moss, where wood is also used— tone blocks are employed with very strong iron chairs. There are 12 locomotives at present on the line, which have cost about £1,650 each. The line, which s a double one, and in some places has four lines of ails, is calculated for a very extensive business in assengers and goods. The fares between Glasgow nd Greenock are 2s 6d. and 1s. 6d., and no third lass. The time of transit between the two ter- nini, will be about an hour or rather less. Arrange- ents will be made for conveying passengers to the ifferent watering-places on the Clyde, on the arrival f the trains; and there will be about 8 or 10 depar- ures from each terminus daily. The company have ower in their last bill to erect a pier and wharf op- osite Dumbarton, and to engage steamers for the erry there. This line, as well as the Ayrshire one, will in course of time be highly ornamental, the slopes nd embankments being well-drained, and planting will go rapidly forward. There is a degree of rural weetness already gathering round some of the older nglish railways which is exceedingly pleasing to he eye, and the same features will not be long ab- ent in the Scottish lines. In the southern railways, he sloping banks have in numerous instances been astefully and profitably converted into beautiful par- erres or smiling little gardens, and the rail itself is eing enclosed by hedge-rows, which are thriving pace, and impart that air of rusticity which has een so much wanting.*

The engineer of this line is the well-known Mr. ocke, with Mr. J. Errington, assistant-engineer. Throughout the arduous labours of bringing this tupendous work to a close, these gentlemen have een ably supported by the committee of manage- ent, of which Mr. Robert Dow Ker is chairman, nd by the secretary, Captain M'Huish.†

* The orders for thorn, and other plants for decorating the nglish railway lines have been so great of late years, that the rice may be said to have permanently advanced in the market, nd there will yet be a demand for millions upon millions of uis plant.

† As this is the first Scots railway that has fallen under the ew act for the inspection of railways, it may be fair to add, hat the Government officer named for that purpose has made is report, in which he states, that he "considers the line of a ery satisfactory character." He also adds, "I cannot conclude his report without observing that I have seen a copy of the ode of regulations drawn up by Mr. Errington, about to be stablished for working this line, and it appears to me to be rawn up in so able a manner, that I am disposed to think that ith such modifications only as local circumstances may render perative, it might be taken as the general form for the guid- nce of the companies in this part of the country, where I find ery discordant systems in operation."

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, KILMARNOCK, AND AYR RAILWAY.—The original prospectus of this stupendous work, which is associated with such mighty considerations to the commerce, convenience, and best interests of the west of Scotland, was issued in April, 1836. Application was made to parliament for a bill in the end of the same year, and an act embodying the company was passed on 15th July, 1837. The undertaking was opposed by the road-trustees along the line, and by the Ardrossan canal company; but the opposition was never of such a kind as to endanger the measure, and it was more than counterbalanced by the facilities and encouragement granted by other parties, of whom the Earl of Glasgow, the Earl of Eglinton, the burgh of Irvine, and Col. Hunter Blair, of Blair, deserve especial mention. The latter gentleman—through whose estate the railway runs for upwards of two miles—came forward in the most handsome manner and agreed to present the company with the land necessary for the line, without any compensation whatever. In many respects this railway differs favourably from others, in the rapidity of its construction, and in its moderate cost, not less than in the important consequences that may be expected to flow from it. Immediately on the passing of the act, most of the contracts were entered into, and some of them commenced in Feb., 1838. A portion of the line—from Ayr to Irvine—was opened for public traffic on the 5th of August, 1839; other portions quickly followed—that to Kilwinning was ready on the 23d March, 1840—from Glasgow to Paisley, on the 13th,—and from Kilwinning to Beith on the 21st July, 1840; and upon the 12th August in the same year—not two years and a half from the time the first shovelful of earth was removed—the whole line was opened for public conveyance. It opens up a country of vast capabilities, rich in mineral, manufacturing, and commercial wealth, and brings the towns and sea-ports of Ayr Irvine, Kilwinning, Saltcoats, Ardrossan, Dalry, Beith, Johnstone, and Paisley, into the closest proximity with the city-capital of the west of Scotland. In a short period, when the branch to Kilmarnock shall have been completed, that thriving town will also be added to the number; and in the autumn of 1841, when the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway shall have linked the east with the west of Scotland, the most wealthy and populous section of North Britain will be connected through all its bounds by a three or four hours' drive.

This fine line of railway, which is 40 miles in length, commences within a few yards of the south end of Glasgow bridge, where a splendid and costly station-house, built of white freestone, with a handsome portico, and stately columns, has been erected. It passes through Tradeston, by a curve, on a series of brick arches, and soon touches the bank of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone canal, where it crosses the Pollok and Govan railway, which it also spans by a flat iron-bridge of three divisions. Thence proceeding in nearly a straight line to Paisley, it passes under the turnpike road by a short tunnel, and after a succession of light cuttings and embankments, enters the great excavation at Arkleston. There is also at this spot, a tunnel of 200 yards in length, through whinstone rock. On emerging from it the town of Paisley becomes visible, and the railway enters on a high level, crossing all the streets on lofty bridges, till it reaches the river Cart, which it also passes by a noble arch of 85 feet span. The station-houses, both of the Ayr and Greenock companies, are situated in the large open space fronting the county-buildings, which they resemble in the character of their architecture, and they are not distant more than two

minutes' walk from the very centre of the town. The line from Glasgow to Paisley, short as it is, being only 7 miles in length, is a very pleasing and attractive one; the Campsie and Kirkpatrick hills are seen in the distance, with the "Braes o' Gleniffer," which Tannahill has wedded to song; and still nearer the line is observed the Stratford-upon-Avon-like steeple of Govan church, with all the charming alternations in the landscape, of wood, hill, dale, and streamlet. It is true that the traveller only gets a glimpse of these for a moment as he is whisked along; but the motion is not so rapid as to render him unconscious that he is passing through a most interesting and luxuriant district of country. The railway from Glasgow to Paisley is joint with the Glasgow and Greenock company, and is managed for their mutual interest by a committee of four Directors from each board. After crossing Moss-street in Paisley, the two railways diverge—the Greenock line curving away to the west, and the Ayr line proceeding to the south. From Glasgow to this point the line is generally level, or at least the gradients are not more than 1 in 1,200; in one place under the turnpike road near Ibrox, they are 1 in 2,000. Leaving Paisley the line proceeds, by Ferguslie and Elderslie, to the Johnstone station, a distance of 3 miles, in which there are some very heavy embankments. From Johnstone the line proceeds by Howood, Kilbarchan, and Castle-semple to Lochwinnoch, a distance of 5 miles, in which there are considerable cuttings. Here the gradients are respectively 1 in 600 at Howood; 1 in 1,200 at Castle-semple, and level at Lochwinnoch. A peep of the beautiful loch, the property of Colonel Harvie, is obtained, and the adjacent country, which is the seat of a busy manufacturing hive, is rich in minerals. From Lochwinnoch to Beith, the distance is 4 miles, with an ascending gradient of 1 in 1,200 for 1 mile, and 1 in 2,000 for 3 miles. In this part of the line is situated the Muirburn meadow or celebrated "sinking bog," which for so long baffled all the efforts of the contractors and the company to find a solid foundation for the blocks. The soft or boggy part of the ground extended to a depth of 45 feet, and for a length of time the embankment subsided as rapidly as it was formed; the quantity of soil which it swallowed up is almost incredible, but at length the difficulty was overcome, and the blocks and rails laid upon a strong and firm foundation of piles. From the Beith station to Kilbirnie is one mile upon a level—the line running for a considerable space along the side of Kilbirnie loch, which, however, is rather a tame and uninteresting sheet of water; but at this point is situated the greatest rise upon the railroad, the ascent having been 70 feet in 20 miles, and from this centre station, the descent continues gradually to the terminus at Ayr. From Kilbirnie station to Dalry the distance is 3 miles, the gradient for 2 miles being 1 in 1,200, the other level; and the country is rich in mineral wealth, containing both coal and ironstone. From Dalry to Kilwinning the line extends 6 miles, at an average gradient of 1 in 440, passing through a very beautiful country, a considerable portion of which is the property of Colonel Blair; the line crosses the Garnock water twice, and the town of Kilwinning, with the ruins of its old abbey, is seen to the left. Near Dalry, at the end of the 23d mile from Glasgow, the line to Kilmarnock branches off. It is 10½ miles in length, and was opened in March 1843. The gradient from Dalry to Kilmarnock is, for 8 miles, 1 in 880; the 2 miles next Kilmarnock are level. There are twelve viaducts over roads and streams on this branch-line; the largest of which is across the river Garnock. From Kilwinning to Irvine, the main line proceeds upon a level; the latter town is 30 miles distant from Glasgo and with its sea-port, ship-building yards, and mi erals, forms a very important link in this railw chain. Near Kilwinning a branch leaves the ma line for Ardrossan; the Ardrossan railway belongs a different company, but the proprietors have wise made every effort to bring their minor duct into co munication with the principal artery; and considerin the advantages which Ardrossan possesses in i sea-port, its wet-docks, and its summer-bathi quarters, it is certain to be materially benefited the increased communication. From Irvine onwa to the terminus at Ayr, the line runs close upon t sea-shore, the gradients being frequently level, a never more than 1 in 1,000; the view is a ve cheering one, embracing the eastern shores of t island of Arran, and the intervening course of t steam and sailing vessels from Liverpool and Irela to Greenock and Glasgow. As has been stated, t portion of the line from Ayr to Irvine was the fi opened, and the least expensive, from its passi through a generally level and a light or sandy so At the Troon station, which is 3 miles distant fro Irvine, and 33 from Glasgow, a branch proceeds the sea-port and wet-docks of Troon, the proper of the Duke of Portland, and it is calculated wi certainty that the line will materially improve t growing trade of that sea-port. From Troon t railroad proceeds by an easy descending gradatio by the stations of Monkton, Prestwick, and Newt to the terminus at Ayr, which resembles that Glasgow by being close to the harbour and to t bridge over the river, which connects the differe parts of the town, and leads to the centre of bu ness.

Although a very excellent case for the traffic up this line was made out when the bill was before pa liament, additional sources of profit, and general a grandizement, have been daily developing themselv since the opening of the line. Several extensive co fields have been already opened in the immedia neighbourhood of the line in Ayrshire, and one the iron-fields near Dalry has been let at a fix rent of £1,000 per annum, for the supply of bla furnaces, the erection of which is now nearly co pleted at the depot adjoining the town. The gentl man who has become the tenant of these works co templates sending at least 80 tons per day by t railway. It is also intended that blast-furnac shall be erected in the neighbourhood of Kilbirni and several new coal-fields are in the course of bei opened along the line. Hitherto passengers and pa cels alone have been conveyed by the railway, but May, 1841, it will be ready for the carriage of hea goods of every kind. Immediately upon the openi of the entire line, a company, in connection with t railway, purchased the Fire King steam-vessel, an expense of £22,300, and placed her on the st tion between Liverpool and Ardrossan, where the is ample water-room, at all times of the tide, t passengers to and from Glasgow being conveyed the railway. By this means the tedious navigati of the frith of Clyde was avoided, and the passa between Liverpool and Glasgow shortened by from to 5 hours. The Fire King has been since sol but the proprietors have made arrangements for r suming and continuing the communication betwe Ardrossan and England, by sea, and onward to Gla gow by the railway. Another company is propos for establishing a similar vessel between Ardross and Belfast; and some of the influential proprieto in the Western isles have intimated their intenti of building a steam-vessel for the purpose of bringi passengers, with cattle and agricultural produce, fr the isles of Skye, Mull, and the mainland oppos

› Troon and Ardrossan, to be thence conveyed by ıe railway to the markets in Glasgow, Paisley, and ilmarnock, and eventually to Edinburgh. The trade, ›o, between Dublin, Belfast, and the north of Ire- ınd, with the sea-ports within the scope of the ilway, is also likely to be materially improved.

The capital of the company is £833,300, made up s follows, viz., £625,000, in 12,500 shares of £50 er share, which are held by 371 shareholders, and :208,300 borrowed as authorized by the act. The idth of the rails is 4 feet 8½ inches,—a standard hich has been adopted with a view to insure the onnection by some of the projected great lines ith the manufacturing districts in the north of ngland. Part is laid with rails 56 pounds weight › the yard, part with 68 pounds to the yard, and art with 75 pounds to the yard. There are 19 lo- omotive engines belonging to the company, provided t the cost of £25,000; and another engine is still to e delivered. Since its opening the line has been re-eminently successful. During the period that ıe line was opened partially between Ayr and Ir- ine, and afterwards to Kilwinning and Beith, em- racing the period from 5th August, 1839, to 12th ugust, 1840, when the line was opened throughout, ıe number of passengers conveyed was 127,102; nd the receipts £5,323 14s. 9d. The number of assengers travelling along the joint line from Glas- ow to Paisley, since the opening of this portion on 4th July, 1840, till 30th January, 1841, has been 91,306; the receipts, £9,963 16s. 7d. The number of assengers conveyed along the Ayr line, beyond Pais- ey, from 12th August, 1840, to 30th January, 1841, has een 193,698; receipts, £16,807 7s. 9d.; and it is ıost pleasing to record that these immense aggre- ates, amounting to more than 600,000 persons, have een carried along without the occurrence of a single ecident. The entire distance from Glasgow to Ayr performed in two hours or less. The fare from lasgow to Paisley is 1s. first class; 9d. second; and d. third. From Glasgow to Ayr the fare is 6s. 8d. rst class; 5s. second; and 3s. 4d. third.

This line was constructed by Mr. J. Miller, en- ineer, Edinburgh, with the very able aid of the ommittee, of which Mr. M'Call of Daldowie has ll along been chairman, and of Captain Humfrey, ıe secretary of the company.

GLASS,* a parish situated on both sides of the everon, and hence partly in the county of Aber- een, and partly in that of Banff. It is bounded on he north by Cairnie parish; on the east by Huntly nd Gartly; on the south by Cabrach; and on the est by Botriphnie and Keith. Its extent, from orth-east to south-west, is about 5 miles; and from orth-west to south-east somewhat more than 4. louses in 1831, in Aberdeenshire, 105; in Banff- hire, 74. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,310. Po- ulation, in 1801, 793; in 1831, 932. The surface varied with fine green hilly swards, which afford asture to sheep and black cattle: the parish is up- nd, and chiefly pastoral. The soil is in general a eep loam, tolerably early on the river-side; but in hose parts which lie at a distance from it, the har- est is very precarious, especially in cold wet sea- ons.—Glass is in the presbytery of Strathbogie nd synod of Moray. Patron, the Duke of Rich- ıond. Stipend £197 17s. 2d.; glebe £10. Un- ppropriated teinds £225 8s. 6d. Schoolmaster's lary £35 6s. 11½d.: fees £7, besides a share of he Dick bequest. There is a private school in the arish.

GLASS (Loch), a lake in the parish of Kiltearn, Ross-shire, about 5 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. It discharges itself by the Aultgraad [which see] into the frith of Cromarty.

GLASS. See Scalpay.

GLASS (The). See The Beauly.

GLASSARY,† or Kirkmichael-Glassary, a parish in Argyleshire; bounded by Glenaray and Loch-Fyne upon the east; by Dalavich and Loch Awe upon the north; by Kilmartin and North-Knapdale on the west; and by South-Knapdale and Loch-Fyne on the south. It extends 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth; and contains 75,000 Scots acres. The valued rent of the parish is £2,532 Scots. The real rental, in 1793, was £5,700; in 1815, £11,189. Population, in 1801, 3,293; in 1831, 4,054. Houses, in 1831, 842. Its form is nearly rectangular; rising gently from both sides to the middle, which is occupied by a considerable extent of moor land covered with heath. On the banks of the river Ad, the soil is a deep rich loam; and on the shore of Loch-Fyne it is generally a black loam on limestone rock. There are the remains of three watch-towers on the tops of the highest hills, and several cairns and upright stones which probably mark the places of interment of the heroes of former ages. The canal from Loch-Gilp to Loch-Crinan intersects the southern boundary of this parish. This parish is in the presbytery of Inverary, and synod of Argyle. Patron, Campbell of Auchinellan. Stipend £266 3s. 3d.; glebe £28. Unappropriated teinds £25 11s. 1d. Church built in 1827; sittings 1,500. A portion of this parish was attached *quoad sacra*, in 1828, to Lochgilphead: which see. There are three preaching-stations in the parish, which are supplied by missionaries from the committee for managing the royal bounty: viz., at Cumlodden, and at Loch-Gair on Loch-Fyne; and at the Ford on Loch-Awe.—There are two parochial and several private schools, within the parish. The salaries of the parish-schoolmasters are £25 7s. 10⅔d. each, with about £10 fees.

GLASSERT (The), a small river in the parish of Campsie, which has its rise in the Campsie fells; and after a course of 6 or 7 miles, falls into the Kelvin above Kirkintilloch. Kincaid and Lennoxmill printfields are on this river. See Campsie.

GLASSERTON, a parish on the south coast of Wigtonshire, near the eastern extremity of Luce bay, occupying part of the peninsula formed by that bay and Wigton bay. It has the form of a half-moon, but is slightly squared at the ends, and indented on the inner side. It is bounded on the north by Dowalton-loch, which divides it from Kirkinner; on the north-east by Sorbie; on the east and south-east by Whitehorn; on the south-west by Luce bay; and on the north-west by Mochrum and Kirkinner. Its greatest length, from Dowalton-loch on the north to an angle below Port-Castle on the south-east, is 7¾ miles; and its greatest breadth, from Lay Point on the west to Appleby-loch on the east, 3¾ miles. The coast, about 6¼ miles in extent, is a chain of hills, various in height, verdant towards the top, and rocky, bold, and beetling in their descent to the sea. Many of them, on their seaward side, are abrupt and precipitous; some projectingly overhang the waters; some descend gently into the tide, and afterwards look up from its surface; and all have a dark and weather-beaten aspect. The bases of several are perforated, but not deeply, by caverns. All the beach and the sea-bottom within watermark, are covered with loose fragments of rock, some of

* The term 'Glass' is said to be Irish, and to signify 'green,' ing applicable to this parish from the greenness of its hills, which there is very little heath.

† "Glassary seems evidently to be derived from the Gaelic *Glastra*, which signifies 'a Grayish strath;' and this is particularly descriptive of the lower end of the parish, when the crop is separated from the ground, which, for the distance of 3 miles, is a level country, exhibiting a grayish white surface." —*Old Statistical Account.*

them rounded by the attrition of the waves, and others shapeless masses clothed with marine plants and shells. The coast line, with the exception of the small headland of Lay Point, and a tiny bay beside it, called Monreith bay, both in the north, is nearly quite straight. Though there are two or three places where small vessels may discharge or take in cargo in fine weather, there is no port and no place of safe anchorage. The surface of all the interior of the parish is unequal, rugged, and knolly; yet nowhere, except slightly in the north, rises into strictly hilly elevations. The eminences or knolls are rocky, and for the most part covered with furze, or coarse grass. The intervening hollows are, in some instances, marshy, but, in general, are carpeted with fine arable soil, or excellent pasture. The influence of spring is usually felt here—as in the adjacent districts—somewhat earlier than in the other parts of Scotland. Frost is seldom intense, or of long continuance; and snow rarely accumulates, or lies long upon the ground. A rill rises in two sources in the parish, one of them less than a mile from the coast, and after a circuitous course of 4 miles, begins, for 2 miles more, to form the boundary-line with Mochrum, and then falls into Monreith bay. There are 4 lakes, DOWALTON-LOCH [which see] on the northern boundary,—Appleby-loch, upwards of half-a-mile long on the eastern boundary,—a loch nearly half-a-mile long, having an islet, near the house of Castle-Stewart,—and a lochlet 2½ furlongs long at Ersock. Pike, perch, trout, and eels are found in them, but not in large quantity. A few leeches occur in Castle-Stewart loch. The mansions are Castle-Stewart, Craigdow, and Rhysgill; the last spacious and beautifully situated. The village is traversed by two important and branching lines of road,—one of them, that from Newton-Stewart to Stranraer, by way of Whithorn. The hamlet of Milltown of Monreith, stands on the latter road half-a-mile from Monreith bay, 6 miles west of Whithorn, and 2 miles south-east of Fort-William. The inhabitants here, and throughout the parish, are either dependent on agriculture, or directly engaged in its labours. Population, in 1801, 860; in 1831, 1,194. Houses 219. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,910. —Glasserton is in the presbytery of Wigton and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £201 12s. 5d.; glebe £20. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with from £12 to £14 fees. Another school has attached to it, besides the fees, £15 of salary, and a dwelling-house. The church was built in 1732. Sittings about 270. The ancient church belonged to the prior and canons of Whithorn, and was served by a vicar. In 1606, it was granted to the bishops of Galloway; in 1641, it was transferred to the university of Glasgow; and, in 1661, it was restored to the bishops of Galloway, and it continued to be held by them till the abolition of Episcopacy in the year 1689.

GLASSFORD, or GLASFORD, a parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, bounded on the north by Hamilton; north-west by East Kilbride and Blantyre; south by Avondale; and east by Stonehouse. Topographically speaking, this is an extremely irregular parish, and its figure, as represented in the map, is not unlike a sand-glass. It is about 8 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 3¾ths of a mile at its broadest extremity to 2 miles at the opposite end, and about half-a-mile in the middle. It contains 11 square miles, or 5,598 Scots acres. The land in the parish consists of moor and dale; the former in many parts sufficiently bleak and barren, but now under a gradual process of reclamation; and the latter, which runs along the lower part of the parish, and is bounded on one side by the Avon, smiling and fertile. The characteristics of this di trict are neither hilly nor mountainous. The s generally consists of clay, moss, and light loam. the Old Statistical Account it is stated that, a though the women of the parish possess a singul dexterity in rearing calves, and the richest veal the Edinburgh market comes from Glassford Avondale, yet "there is in it only one man wh deserves the name of a farmer. They read no boo on agriculture; nor do they seek the company those who might inspire them with a taste for in provement. They seem to be contented with wh they have rather than ambitious of more." Ente prise and improvement, however, now distingui the farmers of Glassford as creditably as it do their neighbours; and their efforts to ameliora the natural barrenness of a churlish soil have be praiseworthy in the extreme. Wheat has be grown in the parish, but the principal crops a oats and potatoes, which are successfully raised great amount. Coal exists, but not abundantl and there is only one mine going upon the esta of Crutherland, the produce of which is not exte sive. There are four freestone quarries in the pa ish, three near the village of Westquarter, and o at a place called Flatt, and a successful limework also in operation. The proprietary of this parish an extremely divided one, the number of owners land amounting to about 50, many of whom t their own little patrimonial possessions. A lar portion of the population, including many of t females, are engaged in weaving; but here as w as elsewhere, the remuneration of late years h been extremely limited, and those engaged in therefore, barely able to do more than keep "d and way." There are three villages in the paris viz., Westquarter, Chapeltown, and Heads—the t former containing a population of more than 500 eac and the latter about 100. Strathaven is the neare market and post-town, distant about 2½ miles fr the parish. The district, however, has ample mea of communication; the turnpike road from Glasg to Strathaven, by East Kilbride, runs 4 miles throu Glassford, and the road from Strathaven to Ham ton runs through it for 2½ miles. Population, 1801, 953; in 1811, 1,213; in 1821, 1,504; in 183 1,730. Houses 281. Assessed property, £5,62 The parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, s synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patroness, Lady Mon gomerie. Stipend £256 17s. 11d.; glebe 8 acr Unappropriated teinds £736 7s. The present paris church was built in 1820. It is situated in the villa of Westquarter, and is calculated to accommoda 560 sitters. The former church was built in 163 and was of very uncouth appearance. With t exception of a small congregation of Old Ind pendents, who have rented a place of meetin there is no Dissenting church in the parish, thou a large number of the inhabitants attend, and m members of Dissenting congregations in other pa ishes.—There are three parochial schools in t parish; the salary of the first master is £25 13s. 3½ per annum, with £35 school-fees, and £6 annual of other emoluments; that of the second is £5 1 per annum, with £25 school-fees; and that of t third, £2 15s. annually, with £18 school-fe There are schools in the parish, not parochial, which the ordinary branches are taught. The r mains of the old church and belfry, which w erected in 1633, and is alluded to above, are seen the grave-yard, and the place is still further hallow by the tomb of a martyr, which bears the followi inscription:—"To the memory of the very wort Pillar of the church, Mr. William Gordon of Ea ston in Galloway, shot by a party of dragoons on h

way to Bothwell bridge, 22d June, 1679, aged 65; nscribed by his great-grandson, Sir John Gordon, Bart., 11th June, 1772."—The well-known Mrs. Isabella Graham, so justly celebrated for the purity of her character, and the piety of her writings, was a native of Glassford. Her maiden name was Marshall. and she died in America in July, 1814.

GLENALMOND, a picturesque and romantic glen, watered by the river Almond in Perthshire: see ALMOND. What the name designates is only a small part of the river's basin, and lies chiefly within the parish of Monzie. In a wider sense, it is sometimes, though loosely, made to comprehend an open and cultivated part of the basin stretching to the eastward. But, more usually understood, it is entered on the east, at the boundary of the parish of Monzie, by a cross-road from the bridge of Buchanty, and after luxuriating, for a brief way, in kindred beauties to those of a glen which opens into it from the south-west [see MONZIE], becomes suddenly bent up between ranges of treeless, rocky, lofty elevations, and is converted into a narrow mountain-pass. The hills lift most of their summits 1,100 or 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, and press so closely on the river as barely to leave space for its bed, and for the roadway of a new turnpike to the Highlands. An occasional famishing shrub, looking equalidly out among the fissures of the rocks, rather heightens than mollifies the wildness of their aspect. The Almond, while passing beneath their dark shadow, and suffering their complete usurpation of its banks, has a rough and stony pathway, and trots rapidly along toward the soft beauties of the open country below. Near the upper end of the pass is a large round mass of stone, 8 feet high, which, having been removed from its former bed in the vicinity of its present position, disclosed a tiny subterranean apartment, faced round with stone, and containing human bones, and which is alleged by some fond antiquarians to have marked the site of Ossian's grave. This narrow and romantic pass is upwards of 2 miles in length, and terminates at the bridge of Newton. There a vale, narrow yet picturesque, gradually opens, and extends the vale several miles to the west.

GLENALOT, a valley in Sutherlandshire, 15 miles north of Dornoch, between the rivers Brora and Shin.

GLENAPP, a picturesque vale at the south corner of Ayrshire, stretching from the shore of Loch-Ryan into the interior, and abounding with fine natural scenery.

GLENARAY, a vale in Argyleshire, in the parish of Inverary, intersected by the ARAY: which see.

GLENARCLET, a valley in the parish of Buchanan, in Stirlingshire: see LOCH-ARCLET.

GLENARTNEY, a valley along the southern confines of the parish of Comrie, Perthshire, traversed by Artney and Ruchill waters. At its west end, toward the point of its being closed up by Benvoirlich, is a preserve of some hundreds of red deer belonging to Lord Willougby de Eresby. In its lower or eastern part, as it approaches a convergence of glens at the village of Comrie, it gives to the view a succession of interesting landscapes. Along its north side anciently spread a royal forest,—the scene of that chastisement upon some M'Gregors, by the forester of James VI., which led to the clan making reprisals, and to their notable outlawry.

GLENAVEN. See THE AVEN.

GLENBANCHOR, a beautiful glen in Badenoch, in the parish of Kingussie, watered by the Calder, a stream which joins the Spey about 3 miles west of the inn of Pitmain.

GLENBEG, a district in Inverness-shire, in the parish of Glenelg, and the smaller of the two valleys to which the name Glenelg belongs in common.

GLENBERVIE, anciently termed OVERBERVIE, a parish in the county of Kincardine, which takes its name from its local situation, being a vale or glen through which the water Bervie runs. It is bounded on the north by Durris; on the east by Dunottar and Fetteresso; on the south by Arbuthnot; and on the west and part of the south by Fordoun. It is about 6½ miles in length from north to south, and 5 in breadth from east to west: containing 13,963 English acres. Houses 267. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,188. Population, in 1801, 1,204; in 1831, 1,248. The soil, in the upper part of the parish, is a blue clay, and in the lower, a light dry loam, abundantly fertile. The western division being considerably elevated, is bleak and little cultivated; but the eastern, though also high and exposed, is in an advanced, and even still improving, state of cultivation: so also is the northern quarter along a low ridge of the Grampians. The rest of the parish is principally heath, pasture-land, and copse, with a secluded glen. In all, there are not more than 5,000 imperial acres in a state of cultivation, though many more might be added: nearly 200 acres are planted. It is now many years since the estates, then of Lord Monboddo and Barclay of Urie, in this parish, were put in the way of agricultural improvement. The Bervie rises in the hills to the north-west of Glenbervie, and runs rapidly south-eastward through the parish. The Cowie rises on the north side of this parish, and runs eastward into Fetteresso: there are no other streams worthy of notice, except perhaps the Carron, a small streamlet, running eastward from the brae hills of Glenbervie to the valley between Dunottar and Fetteresso. The nearest market-town is Stonehaven. Drumlithie is a considerable manufacturing village on the line of road from Laurencekirk to Stonehaven: it is chiefly inhabited by linen weavers. There is here an Episcopalian chapel. The small kirk-town, or village of Glenbervie has been created a barony in the family of Douglas.—The parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Nicolson of Glenbervie. Stipend £231 3s. 3d.; glebe £7 5s. Schoolmaster's salary £30: fees, &c., £20. There are three private schools, two friendly societies, and a savings' bank in the parish.

GLENBRAUN, a valley in Inverness-shire, in the united parishes of Abernethy and Kincardine.

GLENBRIARCHAN, a valley in Perthshire, in the parish of MOULIN: which see.

GLENBUCK, a village in the parish of Muirkirk, district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It stands in a wild and secluded situation among the mountains, near the road between Ayr and Edinburgh. Some ironworks in its vicinity, erected and for some time carried on by an English company, occasioned its being built for the housing of the miners. But the works having, a considerable period ago, been abandoned, the village has been falling into decay.

GLENBUCKET, a small Highland parish in the district of Marr, Aberdeenshire, lying on both sides of the Bucket, a stream tributary to the Don. It is bounded on the north by Cabrach; on the east by Towie; on the south by Strathdon; and on the west by part of Banffshire. It is about 4 miles in length, from east to west, and 1 in breadth, from north to south. exclusive of the mountain ranges. Houses 109. Assessed property, in 1815, £625. Population, in 1801, 420; in 1831, 539. This parish is almost surrounded by, and indeed consists of, lofty mountains, through which a narrow pass leads into the centre, from the east, at the confluence of the

Bucket with the Don, near the ruinous castle of Glenbucket, which thus stands in a commanding and romantic situation. Craigenscore, the highest land in the parish, rises about 2,000 feet above sea-level. The soil is mostly a light loam, mixed, on some farms, with clay. There is great abundance of excellent limestone, which is much used by the tenants. The whole parish belongs to the Earl of Fife. The remains of a house are still to be seen, called Badenyon, which gives name to the song of 'John of Badenyon.' A porter's lodge was built, in 1840, by the Earl of Fife, on this celebrated spot. Among the wild animals which frequent this vicinity, are the roe and the red deer: there is abundance of game of all kinds, with hawks, eagles, &c., and salmon and trout are found in the Bucket and the Don. The parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £7. Schoolmaster's salary £30; fees, &c. £6. There is a private school. Aberdeen, distant 30 miles, is the post-town.

GLENCAIRN, a parish in the western part of the district of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. Excepting that the sides of it are ragged, and that on the south-west somewhat deeply indented, its figure is a triangle, whose longest side stretches from north-west to south-east. This parish is bounded on the north-east, or opposite to its greatest angle, by Tynron and Keir; on the south-west by Dunscore; and on the west by Kirkcudbrightshire. It measures, in extreme length, from Black-hill in the north-west to Gordon's town in the south-east, 12½ miles; and in extreme breadth, from Waulk-hill in the east to Castlephairn in the west, 6½ miles; but over 3½ miles from its north-western extremity, it has an average breadth of no more than 2 miles; and, over 3½ miles from its south-eastern extremity, of not more than 1¾ miles; and it is conjectured to contain about 44 square miles. All the western and the northern divisions are mountainous and pastoral. One lofty range runs along great part of the western boundary, and for a considerable way forms the water-line between the streams respectively of Dumfries-shire and of Galloway; another high range runs along two-thirds of the north-eastern boundary; a third lofty range, intermediate between the others, comes down from the northern angle, and runs along the centre of the parish through almost its entire length; and the last, both before and after the first range ceases to interpose between the Galloway and the Dumfries-shire waters, sends off spurs which run transversely from it to the eastern boundary. The higher summits rise from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and are, for the most part, covered with heath. Yet the hills, which are principally of the transition class of rocks, and wearing its characteristic exterior appearances, afford in general excellent pasturage. Three valleys coming down between the mountain-ranges,—one from the north, one from the west, and one from the south-west, each about 6 miles in length, and all well-cultivated, luxuriant, and sheltered with plantation,—meet at the village of Minnyhive, and thence send off south-eastward a broader and still richer valley, beautiful and brilliant in the attractions of landscape, to the extremity of the parish. The three valleys are traversed by the streams DALWHAT, [which see,] Craigdarroch, and Castlephairn, which unite at Minnyhive, and form the CAIRN [which see]; and the great valley is traversed through all its length by the united streams. The Craigdarroch rises in Auchenstrowan hill on the western boundary, and within three miles of its source receives several tributary mountain-rills. The Castlephairn,—sometimes called the Cairn, and thus prematurely wearing the honours which are contributed by the Craigdarroch and the Dalwhat*—comes in upon the parish from Kirkcudbrightshire, after having run a course of miles from Loch-Howie, in the parish of Balmaclellan, forms for 1¼ mile the boundary-line with Kirkcudbrightshire, and afterwards, in its meandering along the valley, everywhere flows between woode banks. In the south-west extremity of the paris is LOCH URR: which see. One-fifth of the whol area of the parish is arable; 800 acres are unde plantation; and all the rest is pastoral or waste. slate-quarry was for some time energetically worked but, eventually yielding produce of inferior quality it was abandoned. — About half-a-mile from th church is a tumulus or artificial mount, commonl called the Moat, very steep, of considerable height and occupying about an acre of ground. It is of a oblong form, and has at each end an earthen turre cut off from the main body by a deep trench. On of the turrets, and one side of the base of the tumu lus, have been much reduced in bulk by the aggres sive movements of a passing rivulet. Of many tra ditions and conjectures respecting the original desig of the Moat, the most probable is, that it was con structed either to be a watch-post, or to serve as a arena for the exercise of archery.—The Rev. Jame Renwick, the last of the Scottish martyrs, and conspicuous actor in some of the most hallowed, an also in some of the most tumultuous and daring pro ceedings of the Covenanters, was a native of Glen cairn; and is commemorated by a monument of hew stone and about 25 feet high, erected, in 1828, nea the supposed spot of his nativity, on an eminenc less than ¼ of a mile from Minnyhive.—The princi pal mansions are Maxwelton, Craigdarroch, Auchen chain, and Crawfordton. The two villages MINNY HIVE and DUNREGGAN [which see], stand compacti on the Dalwhat, a little eastward of the centre o the parish, and are connected by a bridge. Th roads of the parish, which all run along its valleys but leave a district in the north-west unprovide with any facility of communication, all converge t the villages. Population, in 1801, 1,403; in 183 2,068. Houses 376. Assessed property, in 181 £8,748.—Glencairn is in the presbytery of Penpon and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buc cleuch. Stipend £279 15s. 10d.; glebe £18. Un appropriated teinds £279 15s. 10d. There are thre parochial schools, and two non-parochial. Salary o the first parochial schoolmaster £25 13s. 4d.; of th second £17 2s. 2¼d.; of the third £8 11s. 1d. Th school-fees amount respectively to £20, £20, an £14. The parish-church is very spacious, and o quite recent erection. In Minnyhive is a meetin house belonging to the United Secession. Th church of Glencairn anciently belonged to the bisho or chapter of Glasgow. In the valley of the Castle phairn, at a place still called Kirkcudbright—a mo dernized orthography of "Kirk-Cuthbert"—ther was an ancient church dedicated to St. Cuthbert.— Glencairn gave the title of Earl to an ancient branc of the family of Cunningham. Alexander, the 1

* The Cairn is probably more vexed than any other Scottis stream, and more vexing in its turn, by the doubtful extent the application of its name. In no part of its course, excep between Minnyhive and the point where it leaves Glencair is its name disputed. Previous to the confluence of streams i the centre of Glencairn, what is sometimes called the Cairn and, in strict propriety, undoubtedly is such, figures in topo graphical nomenclature as the Castlephairn; and after the con fluence of the Cairn and the Glenesland, in the parish of Dun score, at a point ½ of a mile south of the boundary of Glencairn the united stream very generally begins to be called onward t its union with the Nith, the Cluden. Nomenclature thus pro vides three rivers in a locality where geography exhibits on one. Similar examples occur not infrequently in other part of Scotland, but are less liable than that of the Cairn to produc mistake.

Earl, was ennobled, first as Lord Kilmaurs, and next as Earl of Glencairn, by James II. Alexander, the 5th Earl, figures illustriously in the history of the Reformation. James, the 14th Earl, is familiar to a large class of Scotsmen as the patron of the poet Burns. John, the 15th Earl, and brother of James, died in 1796, and left his noble title to go a-begging for want of an inheritor.

GLENCAPLE, a village and port delightfully situated on the east bank of the Nith; 5 miles below Dumfries, in the parish of Caerlaverock, Dumfriesshire. Its entire aspect is modern, tidy, and cheerful. A road, combining the attractions of the avenue, and exhibitions of rich and joyous scenery, stretches down to it along the Nith from Dumfries, and brings many a vehicle and group of pedestrian tourists from the gay burgh to enjoy its balmy air, and luxuriate in the landscapes around it. Nearly opposite to it, on the Kirkcudbrightshire side of the river, and accessible by fording at low water, are the beautiful ruins and circumjacent scenery of New Abbey. Six miles to the south-west rises the dark fine form of the monarch-mountain Criffel. Two-and-a-half miles to the south-east are the deeply-interesting ruins of Caerlaverock Castle. [See those articles.] All around are objects, both in landscape and in antiquarian reminiscence, which make Glencaple a seaward retreat from the cares and bustle of a town, which Dumfries may boast as superior to that enjoyed by almost any other large town in Scotland. One attraction of no mean order occurs nowhere else in Scotland, or even in the world, except at kindred places on the Solway. The channel of the Nith is here ¾ of a mile wide, and exhibits in superlative fulness those wondrous features for which the tides of the Solway are famed. "During spring-tides," says Mr. M'Diarmid, "and particularly when impelled by a strong south-wester, the Solway rises with prodigious rapidity. A loud booming noise indicates its approach, and is distinguishable at the distance of several miles. At Caerlaverock and Glencaple, where it enters the Nith, the scene is singularly grand and imposing; and it is beautiful to see a mighty volume of water advancing foam-crested, and with a degree of rapidity which, were the race a long one, would outmatch the speed of the swiftest horses. The tide-head, as it is called, is often from 4 to 6 feet high chafed into spray, with a mighty trough of bluer water behind, swelling in some places into little hills, and in others scooped into tiny valleys which, when sun-lit, form a brilliant picture of themselves. From the tide-head proceed two huge jets of water which run roaring along, searching the banks on either side,—the antennæ, as it were, which the ocean puts forth, and by which it feels its way, when confined within narrow limits." Intimate knowledge of the peculiar navigation is requisite to guide vessels at the recess and influx of so unwonted a tide; and instances have occurred at Glencaple and its vicinity of masters acquainted from their youth with the Solway having suffered their vessels to be wildly played with by the careering invader, and even tripped fairly over and laid on their beam-ends.—The trade of Glencaple is strictly identified with that of Dumfries; the port being simply a place for such vessels discharging their cargoes as draw too much water, or are too unwieldy, to sail up to the burgh. Considerable stir, in consequence, occurs from the necessity of further transference by carriers. A splendid steamer plies regularly between Glencaple and Liverpool, clearing the Solway in one tide; and, on sailing days, she draws from Dumfries a busy throng of vehicles filled with passengers and their friends. Ship-building is carried on to the extent of annually preparing for the launch, on the average, two vessels of 60 or 70 tons burden.

GLENCARREL, a valley in Sutherlandshire, near Glenalot.

GLENCOE, a wild and gloomy vale in the district of Lorn, in Argyleshire, near the head of Loch-Etive; extending from Ballachulish in a south-east direction 10 miles. It lies in the united parishes of Lismore and Appin. "The scenery of this valley," says a local authority quoted by Pennant, "is far the most picturesque of any in the Highlands, being so wild and uncommon that it never fails to attract the eye of every stranger of the least degree of taste or sensibility. The entrance to it is strongly marked by the craggy mountain of Buachal-ety, a little west of the King's house. All the other mountains of Glencoe resemble it, and are evidently but naked and solid rocks, rising on each side perpendicularly to a great height from a flat narrow bottom, so that in many places they seem to hang over, and make approaches, as they aspire, towards each other. The tops of the ridge of hills on one side are irregularly serrated for three or four miles, and shot in places into spires, which form the most magnificent part of the scenery above Ken-Lock-[Ceann-loch] Leven." "There is no valley in Scotland," says another authority, "so absolutely wild and singular in its features as Glencoe, in the district of Appin, Argyleshire. Entering the glen from the eastern extremity, the mountains rise in stupendous masses all around, forming an amphitheatre, vast in extent, and preserving a stillness and solemnity almost terrific, which is heightened by the desolate appearance of the vale; and, perchance, the hollow scream of a solitary eagle may excite a temporary feeling of horror. The bare rocks immediately in front shoot up perpendicularly, while those more distant appear in an innumerable variety of fantastic forms; and their singularity is increased with the deep furrows worn by the winter-torrents from the top of the mountains. Immense masses of rock are also seen near the path through the glen, which, in the course of ages, have been loosened from the side of the mountain, and hurled along with the currents of rain to the depth of the glen. In length, Glencoe is nearly 9 miles, without the least appearance of any human habitation, or even vegetation to support a few tame animals connected with the most humble household. Its general appearance has a strong tendency to excite a feeling, that the place has been proscribed by Heaven as the habitation either of man or beast."

Amid this vast, tremendous solitude,
Where nought is heard except the wild wind's sigh,
Or savage raven's deep and hollow cry,
With awful thought the spirit is imbued!
Around—around for many a weary mile,
The Alpine masses stretch, the heavy cloud
Cleaves round their brows, concealing with its shroud
Bleak, barren rocks, unthawed by Summer's smile.
Nought but the desert mountains and lone sky
Are here:—birds sing not, and the wandering bee
Searches for flowers in vain; nor shrub, nor tree,
Nor human habitation greets the eye
Of heart-struck pilgrim; while around him lie
Silence and desolation, what is he!

The road from Ballachulish through this glen is carried along the edge of Loch-Leven about two or three miles, with numerous indentures. "In many places, where it has been blasted out of the perpendicular rock, a parapet, on the side next the water, renders it perfectly secure. The tide here, though it has, in fact but one inlet, seems to insinuate itself between the openings of several lofty mountains, running in different directions. Such a circumstance is the most favourable thing for picturesque effect which can happen to a watery expanse; and consequently lakes of this description are

always more striking than those which flow between straight mountain-ridges. Here are three separate groups, each of the second altitude of Scottish Alps, and forming successively Corry-yusachan, Glenoe, and Glencoe. The landscape is continually varied, by cottages, by the great slate-work of Ballachulish, by a lime-kiln, and various other objects on the wayside; by the islands in the lake; and by the woods and residences at the base of the mountains. At the point where the river Coe joins the lake is Invercoe. The old house, the scene of the infamous massacre, is at a little distance, a perfect ruin. It is an object which cannot be beheld without a horror which is heightened by the solemn majesty of the surrounding scene. Our contemplations of human vice and weakness, however melancholy in themselves, receive a tinge of dignity when they are associated with the grand features of Nature; and even the indignation which we feel at the murder of the MacDonalds, is tranquillized by the sublime scenery of Glencoe. Not that the impression is therefore weakened. It sinks deeper into the mind: and that which might otherwise be a passing emotion, becomes a fixed and serious habit. The particulars of this detestable event are too well-known to need repetition; but the lesson which it inculcates is too important to be forgotten. May it never be addressed to our feelings in vain! The head of Loch-Leven is excluded from view by Scurachie; and the road quitting its banks, turns on the right, to Glencoe, the entrance of which I shall describe in the words of my friend Walker, who preceded me in this part of the tour. 'After riding two or three miles,' says he, 'up the glen, I was disappointed by the scenery, which, though on a bold scale, was nothing very different from what I had seen in other Highland valleys; and I inquired of a man, who was mending the road, whether the glen grew wilder as I proceeded. 'Indeed,' said he, 'it grows aye the langer the waur.' I therefore moved on, and had gone but a very little further, when the sun was suddenly eclipsed by a mountain. As it was about ten o'clock in the morning of the 5th of September, and as I was at a very considerable distance from the base of the hill, its height and steepness may be easily conceived. Its face was wholly of rock, almost literally perpendicular: and it rose, like a huge black wall, from the margin of a small lake formed by the river. While I was gazing at this object, proceeding slowly, and getting more abreast of a narrow opening between this and a nearer hill, a pointed rock, which rose to a height far beyond both, came gradually into view. It seemed to lean forward, to the opening of the glen, and having a round patch of snow on its front, looked like a one-eyed Cyclops, bending from an embrasure in this gigantic rampart. The beauty of the lake, and of a pretty fall on the river, were hardly to be noticed after objects on so grand a scale.' Entering here the narrow part of the glen which bends eastward, you behold, on both sides, mountains of naked crags shooting up to the skies in the wildest and most terrific forms; which, when the thick curtain of mist from above is let down upon them, seem to form the barrier to a gloomy region of everlasting night. Through this glen, the high road to Tayndrum is led, and is, for the most part, tolerably perfect; but it cannot be kept so, without very considerable trouble in removing the vast torrents of stone which are continually brought down by the tempests, spreading, as they descend, to the width of 300 yards, or more. In wet weather, also, the mountain-precipices form one continued cataract, the water pouring, in every direction, down their rifts. Such a road, it may be imagined, cannot easily be travelled in a carriage; yet I have known ladies who have passed through it in a chaise, at night, during a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning. In no other part of Britain have I ever seen mountain-summits so wholly consisting of bare crags, as here. Even the herdsmen, and hunters, who are best acquainted with them, find it frequently difficult and dangerous to follow the straying sheep or wild roe-buck. I knew one gentleman who, in pursuit of his game, had advanced so far on one of the highest ridges, that he could only creep backward on his hands and knees, without turning his body. Another, of whom I heard, had a more miraculous escape. He was met, in one of the narrowest passes, by an old blind deer, with which, not being able to turn it back, he struggled until they both fell together, several hundred feet down the rocks. Stunned by the concussion, he did not recover for some hours; but when he opened his eyes, he found the deer, which had broken his fall, lying dead under him. Mr. Wordsworth—one of the few poets of modern days who deign to consult Nature—has beautifully touched on those accidents, to which a mountainous country is peculiarly liable, in the 'Brothers,' a local eclogue, of a new and original species. The subject of that interesting poem is not unlike an event which happened here a little before my arrival. A young girl, the only daughter of her parents, and generally beloved by her companions, incautiously hastening after a lamb, down a declivity, wet with the morning dew, and consequently slippery, missed her footing, and was instantly dashed to pieces on the rocks. There is a degree of juvenile ambition, sharpened by curiosity, which often prompts one to scale these seemingly inaccessible clifts. About the middle of the glen, at a great height, in the face of a mountain, is a yawning chasm, of between 200 and 300 feet. It forms a vast cave, of which the country-people relate wonders, though I could not learn with certainty that any person had ever explored it. A guide, therefore, was useless; a companion might only have been troublesome; and without expecting to reach it, I ascended alone, with the hope of getting a nearer view of the crags by which it is formed. After some hours of painful and persevering toil, I climbed beyond the height to which sheep go in search of food, and was on the highest border of vegetation: all beyond was bare rock; but, alas! the cave was still some hundred feet above me; and I reaped nothing, but the satisfaction of viewing this wonderful glen, from a point in which it has been contemplated by few travellers, and of learning experimentally the magnitude of those great rifts which from below appear to be mere roughnesses in the face of the rock. The pencil can give but an inadequate idea of objects so immense and savagely grand. The finer features—for even amidst Nature's mightiest works are frequently found traces of the minutest beauty—the finer features afford subjects for many a partial sketch, which the artist may seek, at his leisure, among the dells and chasms. Between some of the mountains are woody passes, communicating with other glens. Through them descend burns, forming fine cascades, and pouring their waters into rocky basins and hidden pools. Near one of these we sat to eat some refreshment, provided for us by the care of Mrs. Stewart, in a quiet, close scene of the most romantic nature. On one hand was a waterfall sparkling in the sun; on the other, its stream flowed deep, and still, between those rocks which overshadowed us, and formed our seat and table; whilst above them appeared the lofty mountain-tops, awfully grand and sublime." [Stoddart's 'Remarks,' vol. ii. pp. 26—32.] A chapel in connexion with the Establishment has recently been built in Glencoe.

Glencoe has acquired a mournful historical celebrity by the cruel massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants, in 1691. King William had published a proclamation, inviting the Highlanders who had been in arms for James II. to accept of a general amnesty before the 1st of January, on pain of military execution after that period. In common with the other chiefs who had supported the cause of King James, Mackean or Alexander Macdonald of Glencoe resolved to avail himself of the indemnity offered by the Government; and accordingly proceeded to Fort-William to take the required oaths, where he arrived on the 31st day of December, 1691, being the last day allowed by the proclamation for taking the oaths. He immediately presented himself to Colonel Hill, the governor of Fort-William, and required him to administer the oath of allegiance to the Government; but the colonel declined to act, on the ground, that under the proclamation the civil magistrate alone could administer them. Glencoe remonstrated with Hill on account of the exigency of the case, as there was not any magistrate whom he could reach before the expiration of that day, but Hill persisted in his resolution. He, however, advised Glencoe to proceed instantly to Inverary, and gave him a letter to Sir Colin Campbell of Ardkinlass, sheriff of Argyleshire, begging of him to receive Glencoe as "a lost sheep," and to administer the necessary oaths to him. Hill, at the same time, gave Glencoe a personal protection under his hand, and gave him an assurance that no proceeding should be instituted against him under the proclamation, till he should have an opportunity of laying his case before the King or the Privy-council. Glencoe left Fort-William immediately, and so great was his anxiety to reach Inverary with as little delay as possible, that although his way lay through mountains almost impassable, and although the country was covered with a deep snow, he proceeded on his journey without even stopping to see his family, though he passed within half-a-mile of his own house. At Barcaldine he was detained twenty-four hours by Captain Drummond. On arriving at Inverary, Sir Colin Campbell was absent, and he had to wait three days till his return, Sir Colin having been prevented from reaching Inverary sooner, on account of the badness of the weather. As the time allowed by the proclamation for taking the oaths had expired, Sir Colin declined at first to swear Glencoe, alleging that it would be of no use to take the oaths; but Glencoe having first importuned him with tears to receive from him the oath of allegiance, and having thereafter threatened to protest against the sheriff should he refuse to act, Sir Colin yielded, and administered the oaths to Glencoe and his attendants on the 6th of January. Glencoe, thereupon, returned home in perfect reliance that having done his utmost to comply with the injunction of the Government, he was free from danger.

Three days after the oaths were taken, Sir Colin wrote Hill, acquainting him of what he had done, and that Glencoe had undertaken to get all his friends and followers to follow his example; and about the same time he sent the letter which he had received from Hill, and a certificate that Glencoe had taken the oath of allegiance, together with instructions to lay the same before the Privy-council, and to inform him whether or not the council received the oath. The paper on which the certificate that Glencoe had taken the oaths was written, contained other certificates of oaths which had been administered within the time fixed, but Sir Gilbert Elliot, the clerk of the Privy-council, refused to receive the certificate relating to Glencoe as irregular. Campbell, thereupon, waited upon Lord Aberuchil, a privy-councillor, and requested him to take the opinion of some members of the council, who accordingly spoke to Lord Stair and other privy-councillors; all of whom gave an opinion that the certificate could not be received without a warrant from the King. Instead, however, of laying the matter before the Privy-council, or informing Glencoe of the rejection of the certificate, that he might petition the King, Campbell perfidiously defaced the certificate, and gave in the paper on which it was written to the clerks of the council.* That no time, however, might be lost in enforcing the penalties in the proclamation, now that the time allowed for taking the oath of allegiance had expired, instructions of rather an equivocal nature, signed and countersigned by the King on the 11th of January, were sent down by young Stair to Sir Thomas Livingston on the same day, enclosed in a letter from the secretary of same date. By the instructions, Livingston was ordered "to march the troops against the rebels who had not taken the benefit of the indemnity, and to destroy them by fire and sword;" but lest such a course might render them desperate, he was *allowed* to "give terms and quarters, but in this manner only, that chieftains and heritors, or leaders, be prisoners of war, their lives only safe, and all other things in mercy, they taking the oath of allegiance; and the community taking the oath of allegiance, and rendering their arms, and submitting to the gov ernment, are to have quarters, and indemnity for their lives and fortunes, and to be protected from the soldiers." As a hint to Livingston how to act under the discretionary power with which these instructions vested him, Dalrymple says in his letter containing them: "I have no great kindness to Keppoch nor Glencoe, and it is well that people are in mercy, and then just now my Lord Argyle tells me that Glencoe hath not taken the oath, at which I rejoice. It is a great work of charity to be exact in rooting out that damnable sect, the worst of the Highlands." The purport of this letter could not be misunderstood; but lest Livingston might not feel disposed to imbrue his hands in the blood of Glencoe and his people, additional instructions bearing the date of 16th January, and also signed and countersigned by King William, were despatched to Livingston by the master of Stair, ordering him to extirpate the whole clan.† In the letter containing

* Whether in thus acting, Campbell was influenced by Secretary Dalrymple, who has obtained an infamous notoriety by the active part which he took in bringing on the massacre of Glencoe, it is impossible to say; but it is not improbable that this man—who, a few weeks before, had exulted that as the winter was the only season in which the Highlanders could not escape, they could easily be destroyed "in the cold long nights"—was not an indifferent spectator to Campbell's proceedings. In fact, it appears that the secretary contemplated the total extirpation of the clans, for, in a letter to Sir Thomas Livingston, dated the 7th of January, he says: "You know in general that these troops posted at Inverness and Inverlochie, will be ordered to take in the house of Innergarie, and to destroy entirely the country of Lochaber, Lochiel's lands, Keppoch's, Glengarie's, and Glencoe," and he adds, "I assure you your power shall be full enough, and I hope the soldiers will not trouble the Government with prisoners." In another letter to Sir Thomas, written two days thereafter, by which time accounts had reached him that Glencoe had taken the oaths, he expresses satisfaction that "the rebels" would not be able to oppose his designs, and as their chieftains were "all papists," he thinks it would be well that vengeance fell upon them. The Macdonalds were chiefly marked out by him for destruction, and after saying that he could have wished that they "had not divided" on the question of taking the oath of indemnity, he expresses his regret to find that Keppoch and Glencoe were safe.

† These instructions are as follow:

WILLIAM R. 16th January, 1692.

1. The copy of the paper given by Macdonald of Aughtera to you has been shown us. We did formerly grant passes to Buchan and Cannon, and we do authorize and allow you to grant passes to them, and ten servants to each of them, to come freely and safely to Leith; from that to be transported to the Netherlands before the 15th of March next, to go from thence where they please, without any stop or trouble.

these instructions, Dalrymple informs Livingston that "the king does not at all incline to receive any after the diet but in mercy," but he artfully adds, "but for a just example of vengeance, I entreat the thieving tribe of Glencoe may be rooted out to purpose." Lest, however, Livingston might hesitate, a duplicate of these additional instructions was sent at the same time by Secretary Dalrymple to Colonel Hill, the governor of Fort-William, with a letter of an import similar to that sent to Livingston.*

Preparatory to putting the butchering warrant in execution, a party of Argyle's regiment, to the number of 120 men, under the command of Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, was ordered to proceed to Glencoe, and take up their quarters there, about the end of January or beginning of February. On approaching the glen, they were met by John Macdonald, the elder son of the chief, at the head of about twenty men, who demanded from Campbell the reason of his coming into a peaceful country with a military force: Glenlyon, and two subalterns who were with him, explained that they came as friends, and that their sole object was to obtain suitable quarters, where they could conveniently collect the arrears of cess and hearth-money—a new tax laid on by the Scottish parliament in 1690—in proof of which, Lieutenant Lindsay produced the instructions of Colonel Hill to that effect. The officers having given their parole of honour that they came without any hostile intentions, and that no harm would be done to the persons or properties of the chief and his tenants, they received a kindly welcome, and were hospitably entertained by Glencoe and his family till the fatal morning of the massacre. Indeed, so familiar was Glenlyon, that scarcely a day passed that he did not visit the house of Alexander Macdonald, the younger son of the chief, who was married to his niece, and take his "morning drink," agreeably to the most approved practice of Highland hospitality. If Secretary Dalrymple imagined that Livingston was disinclined to follow his instructions he was mistaken; for immediately on receipt of them, he wrote Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, who had been fixed upon by the secretary to be the executioner, expressing his satisfaction that Glencoe had not taken the oath within the period prescribed, and urging him now that a "fair occasion" offered for showing that his garrison served for some use, and as the order to him from the court was positive, not to spare any that had not come timeously in, and desiring that he would begin with Glencoe, and spare nothing of what belongs to them, "but not to trouble the government with prisoners," or in other words, to massacre every man, woman, and child. Hamilton, however, did not take any immediate steps for executing this inhuman order. In the meantime, the master of Stair was not inactive in inciting his blood-hounds to the carnage, and accordingly on the 30th of January he wrote two letters, one to Livingston, and the other to Hill, urging them on. Addressing the former, he says: "I am glad Glencoe did not come in within the time prefixed; I hope what is done there may be in earnest, since the rest are not in a condition to draw together help. I think to harry (plunder) their cattle, and burn their houses, is but to render them desperate lawless men to rob their neighbours, but I believe you will be satisfied, it were a great advantage to the nation that thieving tribe were rooted out and cut off; it must be quietly done, otherwise they will make shift for both their men and their cattle. Argyle's detachment lies in Lelrickweel, to assist the garrison to do all of a sudden." And in his letter to Hill, he says: "Pray, when the thing concerning Glencoe is resolved, let it be secret and sudden, otherwise the men will shift you, and better not meddle with them than not to do it to purpose, to cut off that nest of robbers who have fallen in the mercy of the law, now when there is force and opportunity, whereby the king's justice will be as conspicuous and useful as his clemency to others. I apprehend the storm is so great that for some time you can do little, but so soon as possible I know you will be at work, for these false people will do nothing, but as they see you in a condition to do with them."

In pursuance of these fresh instructions from the secretary, Hill, on the 12th of February, sent orders to Hamilton, forthwith to execute the fatal commission, who, accordingly, on the same day, directed Major Robert Duncanson of Argyle's regiment to proceed immediately with a detachment of that regiment to Glencoe, so as to reach the post which had been assigned him by five o'clock the following morning, at which hour Hamilton promised to reach another post with a party of Hill's regiment. Whether Duncanson was averse to take an active personal part in the bloody tragedy about to be enacted, is a question the solution of which would neither aggravate nor extenuate his guilt as a party to one of the foulest murders ever perpetrated in any age or country; but the probability is, that he felt some repugnance to act in person, as immediately on receipt of Hamilton's order, he despatched another order from himself to Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, then living in Glencoe, with instructions to fall upon the Macdonalds precisely at five o'clock the following morning, and put all to the sword under seventy years of age. Campbell was a man fitted for every kind of villany, a monster in human shape, who, for the sake of lucre, or to gratify his revenge, would have destroyed his nearest and dearest friend; and who, with consummate treachery,

> "Could smile, and murder while he smiled."

With this sanguinary order in his pocket, he accordingly did not hesitate to spend the eve of the massacre at cards with John and Alexander Macdonald, the sons of the chief, to wish them good night at parting, and to accept an invitation from Glencoe himself to dine with him the following day, although he had resolved to imbrue his hands in the blood of his kind-hearted and unsuspecting host, his sons, and utterly to exterminate the whole clan within a few hours! Little suspecting the intended butchery, Glencoe and his sons retired to rest at their usual hour; but early in the morning, while the prepara-

2. We do allow you to receive the submissions of Glengarry and those with him upon their taking the oath of allegiance and delivering up the house of Invergarry; to be safe as to their lives, but as to their estates to depend upon our mercy.

3. In case you find that the house of Invergarry cannot probably be taken in this season of the year, with the artillery and provision you can bring there; in that case we leave it to your discretion to give Glengarry the assurance of entire indemnity for life and fortune, upon delivering of the house and arms, and taking the oath of allegiance. In this you are to act as you find the circumstances of the affair do require; but it were much better that those who have not taken the benefit of our indemnity, in the terms within the diet prefixt by our proclamation, should be obliged to render upon mercy. The taking the oath of allegiance is indispensable, others having already taken it.

4. If M'Ean of Glenco and that tribe can be well separated from the rest, it will be a proper vindication of the public justice to extirpate that set of thieves. The double of these instructions is only communicated to Sir Thomas Livingston.

W. Rex.

* From the following extract it would appear that not only the Earl of Breadalbane, but also the Earl of Argyle, was privy to this infamous transaction. "The Earls of Argyle and Breadalbane have promised that they (the Macdonalds of Glencoe) shall have no retreat in their bounds, the passes to Rannoch would be secured, and the hazard certified to the laird of Weems to reset them; in that case Argyle's detachment with a party that may be posted in Island-Stalker must cut them off."

tions for the intended massacre were going on, John Macdonald, the elder son of the chief, hearing the sound of voices about his house, grew alarmed, and jumping out of bed threw on his clothes, and went to Inveriggen, where Glenlyon was quartered, to ascertain the cause of the unusual bustle which had interrupted his nocturnal slumbers. To his great surprise he found the soldiers all in motion, as if preparing for some enterprise, a circumstance which induced him to inquire at Captain Campbell the object of such extraordinary preparations at such an early hour. The anxiety with which young Macdonald pressed his question, indicating a secret distrust on his part, Campbell endeavoured by professions of friendship to lull his suspicions, and pretended that his sole design was to march against some of Glengarry's men. As John Macdonald, the younger son of Glencoe, was married to Glenlyon's niece, that crafty knave referred to his connexion with the family of Glencoe, and put it to the young man, whether, if he intended any thing hostile to the clan, he would not have provided for the safety of his niece and her husband. Macdonald, apparently satisfied with this explanation, returned home and retired again to rest, but he had not been long in bed when his servant, who, apprehensive of the real intentions of Glenlyon and his party, had prevented Macdonald from sleeping, informed him of the approach of a party of men towards the house. Jumping immediately out of bed he ran to the door, and perceiving a body of about twenty soldiers with muskets and fixed bayonets coming in the direction of his house, he fled to a hill in the neighbourhood, where he was joined by his brother Alexander, who had escaped from the scene of carnage, after being wakened from sleep by his servant.

The massacre commenced about five o'clock in the morning at three different places at once. Glenlyon, with a barbarity which fortunately for society has few parallels, undertook to butcher his own hospitable landlord and the other inhabitants of Inverriggen, where he and a party of his men were quartered, and despatched Lieutenant Lindsay with another party of soldiers to Glencoe's house to cut off the unsuspecting chief. Under the pretence of a friendly visit he and his party obtained admission into the house. Glencoe was in bed, and while in the act of rising to receive his cruel visiters, he was basely shot at by two of the soldiers, and fell lifeless into the arms of his wife. One ball entered the back of his head, and another penetrated his body. The lady, in the extremity of her anguish, leapt out of bed and put on her clothes, but the ruffians stripped her naked, pulled the rings off her fingers with their teeth, and treated her so cruelly that she died the following day. The party also killed two men whom they found in the house, and wounded a third, named Duncan Don, who came occasionally to Glencoe with letters from Braemar. While the butchery was going on in Glencoe's house, Glenlyon was busily pursuing the same murderous course at Inverriggen, where his own host was shot by his order. Here the party seized nine men, whom they first bound hand and foot, after which they shot them one by one. Glenlyon was desirous of saving the life of a young man about twenty years of age, but one Captain Drummond shot him dead. The same officer, impelled by a thirst for blood, ran his dagger through the body of a boy who had grasped Campbell by the legs, and who was supplicating for mercy. Glenlyon's party carried their cruelty even so far as to kill a woman, and a boy only four or five years old. A third party, under the command of one Sergeant Barker, which was quartered in the village of Auchnaion, fired upon a body of nine men whom they observed in a house in the village sitting before a fire. Among these was the laird of Auchintrincken, who was killed on the spot, along with four more of the party. This gentleman had at the time a protection in his pocket from Colonel Hill, which he had received three months before. The remainder of the party in the house, two or three of whom were wounded, escaped by the back of the house, with the exception of a brother of Auchintrincken, who having been seized by Barker, requested him, as a favour, not to despatch him in the house, but to kill him without. The sergeant consented, because, as he said, he had experienced his kindness; but when brought out he threw his plaid, which he had kept loose, over the faces of the soldiers who were appointed to shoot him, and also escaped. Besides the slaughter at these three places, there were some persons dragged from their beds and murdered in other parts of the glen, among whom was an old man of eighty years of age. Between thirty and forty of the inhabitants of the Glen were slaughtered, and the whole male population, under seventy years of age, amounting to two hundred, would have been cut off, if, fortunately for them, a party of four hundred men under Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, who was principally charged with the execution of the sanguinary warrant, had not been prevented by the severity of the weather from reaching the glen till eleven o'clock, six hours after the slaughter, by which time the whole surviving male inhabitants, warned of their danger and the fate of their chief and the other sufferers, had fled to the hills. Ignorant of this latter circumstance, Hamilton, on arriving at Kinlochleven, appointed several parties to proceed to different parts of the glen, with orders to take no prisoners, but to kill all the men that came in their way. They had not, however, proceeded far when they fell in with Major Duncanson's party, by whom they were informed of the events of the morning, and who told them that as the survivors had escaped to the hills, they had nothing to do but to burn the houses and carry off the cattle. They accordingly set fire to the houses, and having collected the cattle and effects in the glen, they carried them to Inverlochy, where they were divided among the officers of the garrison. That Hamilton would have executed his commission to the very letter, is evident from the fact, that an old man, the only remaining male inhabitant of the desolate vale they fell in with, was put to death by his orders.

After the destruction of the houses, a scene of the most heart-rending description ensued. Ejected from their dwellings by the devouring element, aged matrons, married women, and widowed mothers, with infants at their breasts and followed by children on foot, clinging to them with all the solicitude and anxiety of helplessness, were to be seen all wending their way, almost in a state of nudity, towards the mountains in a piercing snow-storm, in quest of some friendly hovel, beneath whose roof they might seek shelter from the pitiless tempest, and deplore their unhappy fate. But as there were no houses within the distance of several miles, and as these could only be reached by crossing mountains deeply covered with snow, the greater part of these unhappy beings, overcome by fatigue, cold, and hunger, dropt down and perished miserably among the snow.

While this brutal massacre struck terror into the hearts of the Jacobite chiefs, and thus so far served the immediate object of the government, it was highly prejudicial to King William, who was considered its chief author. In every quarter, even at court, the account of the massacre was received with horror and indignation, and the Jacobite party did not fail to turn the affair to good account against

the government, by exaggerating, both at home and abroad, the barbarous details. The odium of the nation rose to such a pitch, that had the exiled monarch appeared at the head of a few thousand men, he would probably have succeeded in regaining his crown. The ministry, and even King William, grew alarmed, and to pacify the people he dismissed the Master of Stair from his councils, and appointed a commission of inquiry to investigate the affair, and pretended that he had signed the order for the massacre among a mass of other papers, without knowing its contents. This is the only defence ever offered for King William, but it is quite unsatisfactory. For 1st, It is inconceivable that Secretary Dalrymple or any other minister, would have ventured to prepare such an extraordinary order without the express authority of his majesty, or would have obtained his signature to it without first acquainting him of its purport. 2d, The fact that neither Dalrymple nor any other minister was impeached for such an act, makes it extremely probable that William was privy to its contents. 3d, The unusual mode of signing and countersigning the order would have made William desirous to know the import of such a document, had he not been previously aware of its nature. 4th, His refusal or neglect to order the principal parties concerned in the massacre to be brought to trial, after the estates of parliament had addressed him for that purpose, and the fact of his promoting those guilty individuals in his service, show that he could not do so without implicating himself. Though the nation had long desired an inquiry into this barbarous affair, it was not until the 29th day of April, 1695, upwards of three years after the massacre, that a commission was granted. A commission had, indeed, been issued in 1693, appointing the Duke of Hamilton and others to examine into the affair; but this was a piece of mere mockery, and was never acted upon; but it now became necessary to satisfy the call of the nation by instituting an investigation. The Marquis of Tweeddale, lord-high-chancellor of Scotland, and the other commissioners now appointed, accordingly entered upon the inquiry, and, after examining witnesses and documents, drew up a report which was subscribed at Holyrood-house, on the 20th of June, and transmitted to his majesty. The commissioners appear to have executed their task with great fairness, but, anxious to palliate the conduct of the king, they gave a forced construction to the terms of the order, and threw the whole blame of the massacre upon Secretary Dalrymple.

Glencoe is supposed, by some, to have been the birth-place of Ossian. In the middle of the vale runs 'the roaring stream of Cona;' the mountain of Malmor rises on the south; and the celebrated Con-Fion—'the hill of Fingal'—is situated on the north side of the vale. Garnett says: "Any poetical genius who had spent the early days of his life in this glen, must have had the same or similar ideas, and would have painted them in the same manner that Ossian has done; for he would here see nothing but grand and simple imagery—the blue mists hanging on the hills—the sun peeping through a cloud—the raging of the storm, or the fury of the torrent." Stoddart says, "If any district can, with peculiar propriety, boast of the birth of Ossian, it is this. The translator of his poems has so unjustifiably altered the original names, both of men and places, that it is not easy to trace them in those which now exist. Something like many of them is to be found all over the Highlands, but here they are most numerous; several of the names referring either to the heroes of the Fingalian race, or to their general occupation, hunting. Here is *Scur-no-Fionn*, 'the mountain of the Fingalians;' Coe, the name of the river, is supposed to be the Cona of Ossian; *Grianan Dearduil*, 'the sunny place of Dearduil,' is supposed to refer to Ossian's Darthula, whom Nathos stole from her husband Conuhan. Here also are *Achna-con*, 'the field of the dog;' *Caolis-na-con*, 'the ferry of the dog;' *Bitanabean*, 'the deerskin mountain,' &c. Add to this, that the neighbouring country bears similar traces; that *Morven* is the peculiar name of Fingal's domain; that an island in Loch-Etive is supposed to be named from Usnath, the father of Nathos; and that Etive itself is so named from the deer of its mountains. It must not, however, be dissembled that the same names occur in other places. The stream of Conan, in Ross-shire, is supposed to be Cona, and is near Knock Farrilna-Fion, which takes its name from Fingal; and *Daruil*, or *Jarduil*, is a name common to most of the rocks, which, like the one in Glen-Coe, are termed Vitrified forts.



GLENCOE.

GLENCROE, a vale in Argyleshire, one of the passes to the Highlands, near the north-east extremity of Loch-Long. The road to Inverary, from Dumbarton, by the Gair-loch and Loch-Long, after passing the village of ARROQUHAR [which see], and winding round the head of the latter loch, passes under a lofty threatening mountain-crag, called Ben-Arthur or the Cobbler,* and leaving Ardgarten house on the left enters Glencroe. The scenery is here wild and sublime in the highest degree; on each side rise lofty mountains, with rocks of every shape hanging on their sides, many of which have fallen to the bottom of the glen, while others threaten the traveller with instant destruction. In the middle of the glen runs a considerable brook, near which the road is carried, and hundreds of rills that pour from the mountains form in their descent innumerable cascades. There are a few cottages on the sides of the road, inhabited by shepherds. The rocks consist almost entirely of micaceous schistus, shining like silver, beautifully undulated, and in many parts imbedded in quartz. In the bed of the rivulet are considerable numbers of granitic pebbles, with pebbles of schistus, full of crystals of schorl. The length of Glencroe is between 5 and 6 miles. The road ascends gently through the whole of it, excepting the last mile, where it is very steep, and carried in a zigzag form to the top of the hill. Here is a seat, 29 miles from Dumbarton, and a stone inscribed, 'Rest and be thankful,' placed by the 22d regiment, who made the road. From this the road turns into Glenkinlass, a vale watered by the rivulet Kinlass, and abounding with the same scenery as Glencoe, though less wild and romantic. This last valley is terminated by the house and pleasure-grounds of Ardkinlass, on the borders of Loch-Fyne. The scenery of the two vales of Glencroe and Glenkinlas are thus described in a manuscript journal now before us: "The road from Cairndow to Tarbet is a succession of magnificence and variety in landscape scenery. The mist rolled away from our immediate neighbourhood as we entered Glenkinlas, and revealed to us its scenery of solitary and impressive grandeur. Silence and solitude reign here,—a grim and awful tranquillity, inspiring overpowering ideas of loneliness, as if man had never intruded on these regions. And these characteristics deepened upon our perceptions and sentiments as we advanced towards the head of the glen, which appeared dark and shadowy and unearthly beyond anything we had ever seen or conceived of before. At or near the top of the ascent—which is long and gradual—we passed a quiet lonely tarn, whose gloomy waters harmonized well with the stern and melancholy features of the surrounding scenery. After traversing a low ridge which runs across the head of Glenkinlas, a sudden turn of the road brought us to the head of Glencroe, the waters of which run into Loch-Long, and which throughout its entire extent of several miles lay revealed to our admiring awe-impressed vision. We have seen nothing to equal Glencroe in savage grandeur. Glenkinlas has a pastoral aspect compared with Glencroe, which is hemmed in on all sides with gigantic mountains of the rudest aspect,—bare, red, and rocky, and deeply channelled by the torrents which rush down their rude declivities, while the whole narrow space of the valley is covered with huge blocks which have been detached from the sides of the mountains by the action of wind, water, and weather. All, however, bears the impress of grandeur, and is steeped in the silent majesty of nature. The descent is, in one place, most excessively steep; but when finished we found ourselves on a good road, over which we brushed with considerable rapidity. Indeed, as far as our experience yet extends, we have had no reason to complain of the ruggedness or badness of the Highland roads, although some travellers affect to speak of them as if it were an exploit to pass over a few miles without loss of life or limb."

GLENCROSS, or GLENCORSE, a parish near the centre of Edinburghshire, on the southern slope of the Pentland hills. It is bounded on the north by Colinton and Lasswade; on the east by Lasswade; and on the south and west by Pennycuick. Of a somewhat circular form, it measures about 3 miles both in its greatest length and in its greatest breadth, and contains a superficies of about 9 square miles. The north-western division, comprising about one-third of the whole area, runs up from the lower slopes to the highest summit-range of the Pentlands, and is altogether pastoral. The south-eastern and larger division consists of beautiful undulating land, part of the great plain of Mid-Lothian, finely cultivated, but adorned to excess and sheltered to undue closeness with plantation. The hills, like all the rest of the Pentland range, consist of different sorts of whinstone and other lapideous formations commonly called primitive rocks; and the lower grounds contain, of what are denominated secondary strata, sandstone, limestone, coal, and the concomitant fossils of the last, known as coal-metals. Glencross-burn, after a course of 2½ miles in the Pentland section of Pennycuick, and bearing hitherto the name of Logan-house water, comes in upon the parish from the south-west, runs along its boundary northward for nearly a mile, —now suddenly debouches, and flowing first eastward and next south-eastward intersects it from side to side, dividing it into two nearly equal parts,—then, a few yards after leaving it and entering the parish of Lasswade, falls into the North Esk. Another stream, a tiny brook, rises within the parish at Head-stone, flows for half-a-mile southward to the boundary, and then circulates along its margin over a distance of 3 or 3½ miles, when the North Esk receives its little tribute. Upwards of half-a-mile from where Glencross-burn comes inward from the boundary, it is dammed up by a stupendous artificial embankment, so as to form, from this point all the way back to the boundary and a brief distance along it, a narrow but capacious lake. Compensation-pond, as the lake is called, was formed at the expense of the water-company of Edinburgh, to compensate the millers on the North Esk, for the deprivation of some of their important feeders in order to send supplies to the citizens of the metropolis; and, in times of drought, when the Esk fails to bring along its channel a water-power sufficient for the mills, it sends off, by means of a regulating and watchfully kept machinery, such discharges as keep them working. The Crawley spring, whence the Edinburgh water-company draw a large portion of their supplies, wells up near a place called Flotterston. Much of the area of the parish, which was at one time sterile moorland, is now cultivated,—tufted with plantation, clothed in autumn with luxuriant crops, or ornately disposed into lovely demesnes. Among several seats which its improved soil and fine scenery richly ornament, are Glencross house, Bellfield Bush, and Easter Bush. But of all its

* "This terrific rock forms the bare summit of a huge mountain, and its nodding top so far overhangs the base as to assume the appearance of a cobbler sitting at work; from whence the country people call it *an greasaiche crom*, the crooked shoemaker. It cannot easily be discovered why several mountains in Scotland take their name from the Welsh prince, Arthur, of whom no other traces remain in this country; but it appears that they have been traditionally considered as places of sovereignty. Thus, it is said, that Ben Artur being, at one period, the most elevated and conspicuous of the mountains in the domain of the Campbells, the heir to that chieftainship was obliged to seat himself on its loftiest peak, a task of some difficulty and danger, which, if he neglected, his lands went to the next relation sufficiently adventurous."—*Stoddart.*

charming grounds the most delightful, both for their own beauty and, above all, for their literary associations, are those of Woodhouselee. This lovely retreat ought, in propriety, to bear the name of Falford, and is not to be confounded with Old Woodhouselee, some 4 miles or more distant from it, in the conterminous parish of Lasswade. The tower of Falford, an edifice of great antiquity, and situated near the northern limit of Glencross in the opposite extreme from that which marches with Lasswade, was repaired about 180 years ago, from the stones of Old Woodhouselee—the seat of Hamilton of Bothwell-haugh, whence the Regent Murray turned out the lady of Hamilton to the inclemency of the season—and, in consequence, took its name. Towards the end of last century, Woodhouselee—the property of the Tytler family—was illustrious as the residence of William Tytler, Esq., vice-president of the Scottish Antiquarian society, author of 'Enquiry into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots,' and a masterly dissertation on Scottish music, the restorer from oblivion of the 'King's Quair,' a poem written by James I. of Scotland, during his captivity in England,—and the perspicacious adjudicator to Allan Ramsay of the entire merit of the 'Gentle Shepherd,' and of the authorship of two fine Scots poems which hitherto had gone, like Captain Marryat's Japhet, in search of a father, 'the Eagle and Robin-Red-breast,' and 'the Vision.' Glencross—and, no wonder, considering its pastoral beauties, and its almost strict coincidence of landscape, in one locality, with that so softly and sweetly and graphically described by Ramsay—puts in a claim, though probably a frivolous one, to the honour of figuring throughout as the scene of the exquisite pastoral of the Gentle Shepherd. See Habbie's Howe.—Rullion green, at the base of Lawhead-hill, not far from the south-western boundary of the parish, figures in history as the scene of a memorable skirmish of the troops of the persecuting Stuarts, in 1666, with a resolute and daring body of the Covenanters. The western population of Scotland, driven to despair by the oppressions of the government—oppressions which rivalled those of papal Rome, and sought to enthral or annihilate the conscience—ran hastily to arms, and rashly dreamed of making themselves masters of the metropolis; and, menaced near Edinburgh by the advance of a royal force under General Dalziel, they turned aside at the village of Collington, and climbed away among the Pentlands, but were overtaken on the little plain of Rullion green, and there—though they twice repulsed the assailing troops—they were utterly dispersed, leaving upwards of fifty of their number to fatten the spot with their slain and sepulchred carcases. Within a small enclosure is a monument, with a suitable inscription, commemorative of the Rev. Mr. Cruickshanks, Mr. M'Cormic, and other heroes who fell.—The mansion of Greenlaw, on Glencross-burn, 8 miles from Edinburgh, and near the south-eastern limit of the parish, was used, previously to 1814, as a depot for prisoners-of-war, and had erected around it, on a Government-purchase of 38 acres, wooden buildings for the accommodation of 6,000 prisoners, and a regiment of infantry. The barracks, raised at the conjectural cost of £100,000, are still occupied by small detachments from Edinburgh castle.—At a former period the parish had a distillery; and, happily freed from this, it now—with the exception of the workers on a bleachfield and some corn-mills—rejoices in a strictly rural population. Through nearly its middle, from north-east to south-west, it is intersected by the post-road from Edinburgh to Biggar and Dumfries; and, in its southern or champaign division, it has several other roads. South-west of the House-of-Muir, and about 8½ miles from Edinburgh, are markets for ewes with lamb in the end of March or beginning of April, and for fat sheep from Galloway and other southern districts of Scotland in the end of October. Only at Milton mill and Eastern Auchindinny bridge, both near the south-eastern boundary, are there semblances of hamlets. Population, in 1801, 390; in 1831, 652. Houses 101. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,736.—Glencross is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Tytler of Woodhouselee. Stipend £156 17s. 7d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £68 16s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £19 15s. fees, and £5 15s. other emoluments. There is an unendowed school, attended by a maximum of 45 scholars. The parish-church was built in 1665, and repaired, but not enlarged, in 1811. Sittings about 200. In 1838, at the visit of the Commissioners of Religious inquiry, the parish minister thought that the population was slightly less than in 1831; but, assuming the census of that year to be still correct, he assigned 522 persons to the establishment, and 130 to other denominations. The dissenters belong to the United Secession congregations of Pennycuick and Roslin, and the Reformed Presbyterian congregation of Loanhead.—The parish of Glencross was formed, in 1616, from the ancient parishes of Pentland and Pennycuick, the northern division being taken from the former and the southern division from the latter. In the vale of Glencross-burn, on the northern bank of that stream, in a locality now laid under water by Compensation loch, anciently stood a chapel dedicated to Saint Catherine the virgin, called Saint Catherine of the Hopes, in contradistinction to Saint Catherine of the Kaimes, in the parish of Libberton.

GLENDARUEL, a vale in Argyleshire, in the parish of Kilmodan: which see.

GLENDALE. See Duirnish.

GLENDEARG, a narrow vale, about 3½ miles in length, coming down southward from Benderig, and overlooked on the west side by Benchat, and on the east side by Benvenoch, in the northern part of the parish of Blair-Athole, Perthshire.

GLENDINNING. See Dumfries-shire.

GLENDOCHART, a valley in Perthshire, in Breadalbane, through which the Dochart runs in its course to Loch Tay: See article Loch-Dochart. Entering Glendochart from Glenogle, it presents a region of sterile magnificence, varied, it is true, by the winding course of the river; and several hamlets, disposed on the eminences that just rise above the level lawers which stretch far to the west in the bottom of the valley, give it some interest; but still, though the hills of this glen exhibit a lengthened chain of barren wildness, Benmore towers amid them in double cone, and excites in the mind of one who can relish rude grandeur, a sublimity of feeling not easily to be expressed by words. Proceeding by the banks of the Dochart to Killin, the hill called Stronchlachan, the craggy heights of Finlairg, and the lofty wilds of Benlawers, with Loch Tay stretching its ample breadth along the base of these mountains, are seen, as grand and simple parts of a magnificent whole. The traveller cannot fail of being pleased with the scenery about Killin. As he enters the village from the west, he observes the river Dochart rushing through rocky fragments, and dividing its waters among insulated precipices, over which it foams, and sweeps round two islets covered with pines; it then calmly seeks its way through green meadows and enclosures, till, meeting the slow-winding Locha in its course, both rivers fall silently into the bosom of the lake.

GLENDEVON, a parish in the Ochil district, a south-east part of Perthshire; bounded on the north by Blackford and Auchterarder; on the east by

Fossaway; on the south-east by Muckhart; on the south by Clackmannanshire; and on the west by Clackmannanshire and Blackford. But for wanting the south-east corner, and being very deeply indented on the north-west by Blackford, its form would be nearly rectangular. In extreme length it measures 5½ miles; and in breadth, over one-half its length, 4 miles, and over the other half 1¾. The whole parish lies among the Ochils, and is lifted up into green smooth hills, freckled at remote intervals with rocks, and embrowned on some spots with heath. Devon water comes in upon it from the west, 3 miles from its source; forms for 2¾ miles the northern boundary-line of the narrow part of the parish; flows eastward for 2½ miles through the main body, receiving several tributary rills in its course; and, bending south-eastward, traces for 1¾ mile the boundary with Fossaway. The river opens up in its progress a glen or narrow vale, and, in doing so, gives name to the parish. In scattered spots along this vale, where the soil is light and dry, inclining to gravel, are about 200 acres of arable land. All the rest of the parish is pastoral, and sustains about 8,000 sheep. Experiments in ploughing the lower parts of the hills proved that attempts at cropping are, in this district, less remunerating than attention to pasture. At Burnfoot is a small mill for spinning wool. A house built in the 16th century, by the family of Crawford, for the protection of their vassals from any hostile attack, and which is more spacious than most buildings of its class, was restored from a ruinous condition, and still stands as an admonition to gratitude for the blessings of peaceful times. A turnpike runs through the parish 3½ miles along the glen. Population, in 1801, 149; in 1831, 192. Houses 28. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,688. The parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £8 10s. Unappropriated teinds £30 4s. 7d.; schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £7 fees, £5 other emoluments, and a house and garden worth about £6.

GLENDOW, a valley in the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling: See BUCHANAN.

GLENDUCE, a village in the parish of Edderachylis, Sutherlandshire, on the sea-coast, near the arm of the sea called Loch-Scourie.

GLENDUROR, a district in Upper Lorn, watered by the Duror, which falls into the Linne-loch.

GLENELCHAIG, a district in Ross-shire, in the parish of Kintail. In the heights of this district is the cascade of Glommach, a considerable waterfall, the view of which is rendered strikingly awful from the darkness occasioned by the surrounding hills and woods. The light which predominates at this place seldom exceeds a twilight-brightness.

GLENELG,* a parish in the county of Inverness. It is divided into three districts: 1st, Glenelg, wherein the church and manse are situated, formerly the property of Colonel Macleod of Macleod; afterwards of Lord Glenelg, now of Mr. Bailie; 2d, Knoydart, Knowdort, or Knodyart, separated from Glenelg by an arm of the sea called LOCH HOURN: which see; 3d, North-Morar, separated from Knoydart by another arm of the sea called LOCH-NEVIS, [which see,] the property of the family of Lovat. The parish may be supposed to extend from north to south about 20 miles, and the same number of miles from east to west. It is bounded on the north-east and east by the parish of Glensheal, in the county of Ross, a ridge of hills making the division; on the south-east and south by the outskirts of the countries of Glengarry and Lochaber; on the south-west by Loch-Morar, which divides the parish of Ardnamurchan from that of Glenelg; and on the north-west by the navigable and much-frequented sound that separates the island of Sky from the continent of Great Britain. In the district of Glenelg there are two valleys, through each of which a river runs. The inhabitants reside in separate villages on each side of the rivers, their arable land extending along the banks, and on the declivity of the hills; some of them also dwell on Loch-Hourn-side. In this district the soil is good; part of a deep black loam, and part of a sandy gravel, yielding crops of potatoes and oats; the hills afford good pasture for cattle. In Knoydart the inhabitants dwell in villages bordering on the sea, along the sides of Loch-Hourn and Loch-Nevis; here the soil is in general light, yielding early crops of barley, oats, and potatoes. The hills, though high, are mostly green to the top, and afford excellent pasture for all kinds of cattle. North-Morar is rocky and mountainous, and chiefly adapted for cattle. The valued rent of the parish is £3,565 Scots; the land-rent was supposed in 1792 to exceed considerably £2,000. It must have greatly risen since that period; for Glenelg which, in 1781, produced an income of only £600 a-year, was in 1798 sold for £30,000; and in 1811 for £100,000, although we believe the present proprietor purchased it for £77,000. In 1815, the value of the assessed property was returned at £5,789. The air is moist, and rain frequent; the wind mostly blows from the south and west. The only mansion-house in the parish is that of Inverie on the banks of Loch-Nevis, in Knoydart. The kirk-town of Glenelg is a neat little village, and at the southern extremity of the district is the village of Arnisdale, on the banks of Loch-Hourn, with a population of 368. There have been many castles or round towers in this parish, two of which in Glenbeg are yet pretty entire. In 1722, shortly after the battle of Glensheal, Government thought it necessary to erect a small fortification on the west coast, and pitched on a spot of ground in this parish as a proper situation, being in the direct line from Fort-Augustus to the island of Sky. From that period till after 1745, there were commonly one or two companies of foot quartered here. Population, in 1801, 2,834; in 1831, 2,874. Houses, in 1831, 508,—This parish is in the synod of Glenelg, and presbytery of Lochcarron. Patron, Baillie of Kingussie. Stipend £237 7s. 9d.; glebe £60. Church repaired in 1835; sittings 400. There are Roman Catholic chapels in Knoydart and Morar: the population of these districts being chiefly Roman Catholics. There are mission-stations at Arnisdale, Fraochlan, and Inverie.—There are a parochial school, and five private schools in this parish. Salary of parish-schoolmaster £30.

GLENESK—called also in its main body, Glenmark, and in its offshoots Glenenoch, Gleneffock, and Glentinmount—the ramified valley of the northern part of the Grampian district of Forfarshire, watered by the North Esk and its mountain-tributaries. See articles FORFARSHIRE, LOCHLEE, EDZELL, and THE NORTH ESK.

GLENESLAND (THE), a brook or rivulet which rises near the water-line between Dumfriesshire and Galloway, at the western boundary of the parish of Dunscore, in the district of Nithsdale, and pursues a course 4½ miles eastward to the Cairn. It is chiefly remarkable for occasioning the latter stream, from its point of confluence with it to the Nith, to be called the Cluden. See GLENCAIRN.

GLENFALLOCH, a valley in the shire of Perth, and chiefly in the parish of Killin, about 7 miles in

* "Glenelg, the ancient and modern name, is supposed to be made up of the Gaelic words, *glen*, [*gleann*] signifying 'a valley,' and *seilg*, 'hunting;' or *glen*, 'a valley,' and *elid*, 'a row.'"—*Old Statistical Account.*

length; watered by the small river Falloch, from whence it derives its name, and which discharges itself into the north end of Loch-Lomond. This river affords good trout and pike fishing. The road from the head of Loch-Lomond into Strathfillan runs through this glen. See THE FALLOCH.

GLENFARG, a romantic vale or pass in the Ochil hills, leading from Kinross-shire into Perthshire, through which the Great North road proceeds.

GLENFERNAL, a narrow vale forming, with the hills and mountains which flank it, the north-eastern part of the parish of Moulin, Perthshire. It comes down southward over a distance of about 6 miles, traversed throughout by the Arnate or Ernate; and when that stream makes a confluence with the Brerachan, and unites with it to form Airdle water, the glen becomes lost in the valley of Strathairdle. The hills of vivid green which form the side walls of Glenfernal, contrast picturesquely with the grim and gloomy aspect of the circumjacent mountain.

GLENFICHAN, a valley on the west coast of Lorn, in Argyleshire.

GLENFIDDICH, a fertile vale in the heart of Banffshire, often named Fiddichside. See articles FIDDICH and MORTLACH.

GLENFINGLASS, a narrow vale about 5 miles in length, north-east of Strathgartney, and running nearly parallel with it, in the parish of Callander, Perthshire. This glen is traversed by the streamlet Turk; and, though singularly wild in its scenery, is for the most part wooded, and possesses little of the naked and savage aspect which so generally distinguishes the Highland glens. The Turk, in passing through it, has a peaceful and meandering course; but, at the point of emerging, it "suddenly sinks into a profound chasm, formed by some terrible convulsion of nature, and there it is heard far below, brawling along the secret fragments of rock, in its rapid course." Should the traveller, approaching from Callander, be inclined to visit this retired vale, he passes through a narrow ravine, where the mountain-stream has formed a way for its waters. Here a tumultuary cataract is seen pouring over a rock, beautifully fringed with coppicewood;

> "That huge cliff whose ample verge,
> Tradition names the hero's targe."

It was under this waterfall that Brian, the hermit monk, performed the "taghairm," or mysterious consultation with the oracle, in which the fate of Roderick Dhû was darkly foreshown. Sir Walter Scott relates that this wild place in former times afforded refuge to an outlaw. He was supplied with provisions by a woman, who lowered them down from the edge of the precipice above. His water he procured for himself by letting down a flagon tied to a string into the black pool beneath the fall. On emerging from the narrow ravine, the traveller enters Glenfinglass, and is surprised to meet with a soft and verdant plain of considerable extent, variegated with meadows and corn-fields. The mountains by which this beautiful valley is hemmed in are lofty, and their sides are marked by the course of many streams which flow down them. They are mostly free of heath, and covered with a fine green sward to their summits, forming pasture-ground of superior quality. Glenfinglass was anciently a deer forest belonging to the kings of Scotland, and appears to have been covered with wood, the remains of aged trees being still everywhere visible. It is now inhabited by a people of the name of Stewart, clansmen of the Earl of Moray, the proprietor, who are all connected together by intermarriages. This race have long inhabited the district under the protection of their chief, and the same farms have been transmitted from father to son, through a lapse of ages.

GLENFINNAN, a narrow vale in Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch-Shiel, in which the river Finnan runs between high and rocky mountains. It is impassable except by travellers on foot. It is famous for being the place where Prince Charles first raised his standard on the 19th of August, 1745. See article THE FINNAN.

GLENFRUIN, a vale intersected by the Fruin, in the parishes of Row and Luss, in Dumbartonshire. It is separated, on the west, from the Gairloch by a lofty ridge of heath-clad mountains, rising in some points to an altitude of 1800 feet. It widens gradually as it approaches Loch-Lomond, and attains the breadth of a mile in some parts. The Fruin abounds with small trouts. This glen has attained considerable historical notoriety from its having been the scene, in 1602, of a desperate conflict, in consequence of the renewal of some old quarrels between Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, the chief of that surname, and Alexander Macgregor, chief of the Clan-Gregor. Aggressions had formerly been committed on both sides; first by Luss and his party against some of the Macgregors, and then by John Macgregor, the brother of Alexander, against the laird of Luss and his dependents and tenants. To put an end to these dissensions, Alexander Macgregor left Rannoch, accompanied by about 200 of his kinsmen and friends, entered Lennox, and took up his quarters on the confines of Luss's territory, where he expected, by the mediation of his friends, to bring matters to an amicable adjustment. As the laird of Luss was suspicious of Macgregor's real intentions, he assembled all his vassals, with the Buchanans and others, to the number of 300 horse, and 500 foot, with the design, if the result of the meeting should not turn out to his expectations and wishes, to cut off Macgregor and his party. But Macgregor, anticipating his intention, was upon his guard, and, by his precautions, defeated the design upon him. A conference was held for the purpose of terminating all differences; but the meeting broke up without any adjustment, and Macgregor then proceeded homewards. The laird of Luss, in pursuance of his plan, immediately followed Macgregor with great haste through Glenfruin, in the expectation of coming upon him unawares, and defeating him; but Macgregor, who was on the alert, observed, in due time, the approach of his pursuers, and made his dispositions accordingly. He divided his company into two parts, the largest of which he kept under his own command, and placed the other part under the command of John Macgregor, his brother, whom he despatched by a circuitous route, for the purpose of attacking Luss's party in the rear, when they should least expect to be assailed. This stratagem succeeded, and the result was, that after a keen contest, Luss's party was completely overthrown, with the loss of 200 men, besides several gentlemen and burgesses of the town of Dumbarton.* It is remarkable

* A rivulet, which runs near the spot where Fletcher of Cameron, a follower of the Macgregor chief, put to death some young men or boys who came as spectators of the battle to Luss, is called 'the Stream of young Ghosts;' and it is believed, that if a Macgregor crosses it after sunset, he will be scared by unhallowed spectres. But neither of the alleged murderers were of the Macgregor clan, and the chief, when he compelled the youths to enter a church near the spot, instead of standing exposed to random shots from the combatants, had no view but to preserve their lives, and to detain them as hostages, if circumstances required a pledge for the safety of his own people. Yet superstition represents the ghosts of the victims peculiarly hostile to the clan of Macgregor. So late as the year 1757, every spring, the tragical fate of the scholars of Dunbarton was commemorated by the boys of that ancient town. They assembled on the supposed anniversary; the dux of the highest class was laid on a bier, covered with the clergyman's gown, and carried by his companions to a grave, previ

hat of the Macgregors, John, the brother of Alexnder, and another person alone, were killed, though ome of the party were wounded. The laird of Luss nd his friends sent early notice of their disaster to he King, and they succeeded so effectually by misepresenting the whole affair to him, and exhibiting o his majesty eleven score bloody shirts belonging o those of their party who were slain, that the King rew exceedingly incensed at the Clan-Gregor—who ad no person about the court to plead their cause—proclaimed them rebels, and interdicted all the lieges rom harbouring or having any communication with hem. The Earl of Argyle with the Campbells were fterwards sent against the proscribed clan, who unted them through the country. About 60 of the lan made a brave stand at Bentoik against a party of 00 chosen men belonging to the Clan-Cameron, Clan-Nab, and Clan-Ronald, under the command of Robert Campbell, son of the laird of Glenorchy, when Duncan Aberigh, one of the chieftains of the Clan-Gregor, and his son Duncan, and seven gentlenen of Campbell's party were killed. But although hey made a brave resistance, and killed many of heir pursuers, the Macgregors, after many skirmishes nd great losses, were at last overcome. Commisions were thereafter sent through the kingdom, for ining those who had harboured any of the clan, nd for punishing all persons who had kept up any ommunication with them, and the fines so levied were given by the King to the Earl of Argyle, who converted the same to his own use as a recompense for his services against the unfortunate Macgregors.

GLENFYNE, a valley in Argyleshire, at the head of Loch-Fyne.

GLENGABER. See MEGGET.

GLENGAIRN, or GLENGAIRDEN, an ancient parish in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, and shire of Aberdeen, now united to the parish of Glenmuick. The church, which is situated at the confluence of the water of Gairden with the Dee, is about 2 miles north from the church of Glenmuick, and appears to have been dedicated to St. Mungo, from an annual meeting of the parishioners on the 13th of January. It is 16 miles west of Kincardine O'Neil. The greater part of this district lies upon both banks of the Gairden, extending 6 miles north-west from the church, where the upper parts of Tulloch begin, and separate it from the parish of Crathie. A small part of it lying on the south of the Dee is called Strath-Girnie. Near the Pass of Ballatar is an ancient castle, which formerly belonged to the family of Forbes. See GLENMUICK.

GLENGARREL, a vale in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Kirkmichael.

GLENGARRY, a district of Inverness-shire, occupying the central part of the great valley which extends from Inverness on the east coast to Fort-William on the west. Glengarry was, till very recently, the property of the chief of the clan of Macdonald, who here possessed an elegant seat in Invergarry castle on the north-west bank of Loch-Oich. In 1787, the estate of Glengarry produced only £800 a-year; its present rental is upwards of £7,000. It was purchased by the Marquess of Huntly from Glengarry, and was sold in 1840 to Lord Ward for £91,000.* It abounds in game of various descriptions, but, like most estates of a similar situation, it has also been subject to the ravages of vermin. From the lordly eagle down to the stot and weasel, those destructive denizens of the wood and wild find ample room for exertion amidst the vast and unploughed recesses of the Highland glens and forests. An English gentleman was lessee of the Glengarry shootings previous to the purchase of the property by Lord Ward; and, annoyed by the loss of game, this gentleman set about a vigorous system of war and extermination against all his vermin intruders. He engaged numerous gamekeepers, paying them liberally, and awarding prizes to those who should prove the most successful. These rewards varied from £3 to £5 each; and the keepers and watchers pursued the slaughter with undeviating rigour and attention. The result has been the destruction, within the last three years, of above 4,000 head of vermin, and a proportional increase in the stock of game.†

GLENGONAR, a vale in the moorland parish of Crawford, at the southern extremity of Lanarkshire, watered by the Gonar or Glengonar, a streamlet tributary to the Clyde. The village of Leadhills is situated near the source of this 'ore-stain'd stream.' The vale abounds in mineral wealth, principally lead; and, in a former age, very elevated and even romantic notions were formed of its vast resources from small particles of gold having been found in the sands of the stream, and elsewhere in the vale. During the minority of James VI. a German mineralogist was commissioned by Queen Elizabeth to search the hills and valleys here for precious ores, and the place where he washed the dust, is still called Gold-scour. It was found, however, that the cost of working was more expensive than could be defrayed by the precious metal which was recovered, and the gold-search was therefore abandoned. At a more recent period, the Earl of Hopetoun, who is the principal proprietor, resumed the search, though it was abandoned from the same cause, but not until a sufficient quantity of the metal had been procured to form a

ously opened. The whole school, bearing wooden guns reversed, performed the ceremony of interment, and recited Gaelic odes over the dead allusive to the horrible massacre. They then returned, singing songs of lamentation in the same language.

* The present chief of the ancient sept or clan Macdonald, namely, Macdonald of Glengarry, is now in Australia, with his family and dependents. Mr. Macdonald was compelled to dispose of most of the family property, which was heavily mortgaged and encumbered by his father, the late well-known Glengarry, whose character in its more favourable light was drawn by Sir Walter Scott, in his hero, Fergus M'Ivor. "We cannot regard this expatriation of the head of an old Highland family, with its clan-associations, its pipe-music, and its feudal recollections, from the battle of Inverlochy downwards, without some regret and emotion. These Celtic strains and legends will sound strange in the new world of the wanderers, so far removed from their native Loch-Oich, the Rock of the Raven, and the other magnificent scenery of the Glengarry mountains."—*Inverness Courier.*

† "We were anxious," says the editor of the 'Inverness Courier,' "to learn the extent and nature of the vermin destroyed, and have been furnished with a complete list by Mr. D. Scott, the intelligent manager of the Glengarry estates. To such of our readers as are fond of Natural history, the list —which we subjoin—will prove interesting; and it also shows how much may be done, by steady and combined efforts, for the protection of game. The value of our Northern shootings would be immensely enhanced, if similar exertions were generally made, and proper care taken that the heather be burned only in rotation. The latter system will be found equally advantageous to the sheep-farmer; and if the sportsman does not get a fair chance, the grouse will, in many an extensive range of moor, entirely disappear. The following is the list of vermin destroyed at Glengarry, from Whitsunday, 1837, to Whitsunday, 1840:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 11 | Foxes. |
| 198 | Wild cats. |
| 246 | Martin cats. |
| 106 | Polecats. |
| 301 | Stots and Weasels. |
| 67 | Badgers. |
| 48 | Otters. |
| 78 | House cats, going wild. |
| 27 | White tailed Sea-eagles. |
| 15 | Golden eagles. |
| 18 | Osprey, or Fishing-eagles. |
| 98 | Blue hawks, or Peregrine falcons. |
| 7 | Orange-legged falcons. |
| 11 | Hobby hawks. |
| 275 | Kites, commonly called Salmon-tailed Gledes. |
| 5 | Marsh-harriers, or Yellow legged hawks. |
| 63 | Gos-hawks. |
| 285 | Common buzzards. |
| 371 | Rough-legged buzzards. |
| 3 | Honey-buzzards. |
| 462 | Kestrils, or Red-hawks. |
| 78 | Merlin hawks. |
| 83 | Hen-harriers, or Ring-tailed-hawks. |
| 6 | Jer.Falcon toe-feathered hawks. |
| 9 | Ash-coloured hawks, or Long blue-tailed hawks. |
| 1,431 | Hooded or Carrion crows. |
| 475 | Ravens. |
| 35 | Horned owls. |
| 71 | Common Fern-owls. |
| 3 | Golden-owls. |
| 8 | Magpies." |

small piece of plate of native Scottish gold. It is still found in small particles, enough certainly to indicate the presence of the metal, but much too scanty to give any reasonable encouragement for working it.

GLENHOLM, a section of the modern united parish of Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucho, [which see,] in Peebles-shire. It consists of a vale 2 miles broad, and nearly 7 miles long, drained by Holms water. Along one-half of its eastern boundary, it is touched and traced and enlivened by the brilliant Tweed; and, along its northern boundary, it is separated from the parish of Stobo by Biggar water. Nowhere does it touch Broughton—the lordly usurper to which it seems to have become reluctantly united, or rather to have yielded its parochial honours and prerogatives—except at its north-west angle. But, over two-thirds of its length, it marches with its conjoint slave Kilbucho; and, as it figures in the map, seems combinedly with the latter, to oppose vastness of bulk and great superiority of physical power to the enthraldom imposed upon it by the privileged but comparatively small territory of Broughton. The district is beautiful and lovely in its features. Nearly all of it is a delightful pastoral vale, cut lengthways into two nearly equal parts by Holms water, which flows so gently, and lingers with such fondness amongst the charms of the overseeing landscape, that the northerly or the southerly direction of its motion is doubted by the tourist till he comes close upon its banks. Yet the stream, though placid, is not sluggish; and the valley, though soft and mild, is exultant in the gorgeous framework of one of the richest districts of the southern highlands. Collateral vales or glens, too, come down upon the main valley, and seem like joyous and beautiful children pressing upon the sides of a happy and rejoicing mother. Glenhigton, Glencotho, Glenkirk, and Glenludo, all partake the beauteousness of the parent valley of Glenholm, and bring down upon its smiling stream their tributary rills. Glenholm was anciently a rectory in the deanery of Peebles. In the upper part of it, at a place called Chapelgill, there was formerly a chapel. The parish-church, though now abandoned for that of the united parish situated in Kilbucho, was rebuilt so late as 1775.

GLENISLA, a parish of a narrow oblong form, but with an angular termination on the south, stretching northward and southward, and constituting the most westerly portion of the Grampian district of Forfarshire. It is bounded on the north by Aberdeenshire; on the east by Clova, Kirriemuir, and Lintrathen; on the south-west by the Forfarshire section of Alyth; and on the west by Perthshire. From Tambowie on the north to the confluence of the Isla with a brook flowing in upon it from the west near Folds on the south, it measures, in extreme length, 15¾ miles; and from Long Craig on the east to Cairnedy on the west, or from the boundary near Glenmark on the east to that near Balloch on the west, it measures, in extreme breadth, 5¾ miles; and, in average breadth, over four-fifths of its length, from its northern boundary southward, it is not less than about 4¼ or 4½ miles. Over its whole length—except about a geographical furlong at the highest summit-range of the Grampians, forming the water-line and boundary with Aberdeenshire—it is traversed by the Isla: which see. This stream rises in Cean-Lochan, formerly a deer-forest of the family of Airly, and runs sinuously southward, cutting the parish into two nearly equal parts; lingering, in spite of the mountain impetuosity of its motion, to enliven, by its foldings and windings, the stern yet attractive Highland scenery through which it flows; forming, for 2½ miles toward the southern extremity, the boundary-line with Lintrathen; a achieving an entire course, from its origin to the po where it leaves the parish, of 25 miles and one f long. At brief intervals during its whole progre it receives on both banks tributaries which vie wi itself in importance,—which plough down the Gra pians and form huge furrows or cleughs or glens b tween parallel lines of the mountain-heights,—a two of which, though they become confluent a litt before uniting with the Isla, flow at a proper distan nearly alongside of it over a distance respectively about 6 and 7½ miles. Below the mill of Craig, t Isla makes a magnificent leap over a breast of ro 70 or 80 feet perpendicular, and there forms a ca cade, called Reeky linn, which seems ashamed modest of its own brilliant attractions, and sen floatingly over them a misty but sparkling veil spray. The whole parish being squeezed up lengt ways against the highest range of the tier-like d scending Grampians, is mountainous and strict Highland in its scenery, and adapted principally f pasturage: yet the lower parts are carpeted wi good strong loam, and produce excellent crops corn and grass. In the upland districts limesto abounds, and, in various localities, is freely worke The air is very pure, and not a little salubrio During the summer months the climate is general very sultry; and, during the winter months, it generally very cold and frosty. The entire par anciently belonged to the Highland clan of the Og vies; and it still contains the ruins of two of the strongholds,—the castles of Forter and Newtow The northern division of the parish is wholly unpr vided with roads; and even the southern division almost more tantalized than accommodated by t roads which stretch away from it to the champai country below, and remind it of the luxuries champaign cultivation. The kirk-town of Glenisl a mere hamlet, stands on the left bank of the Isl about 4 or 4¼ miles from the southern extremity the parish. Population of Glenisla, in 1801, 99 in 1831, 1,129. Houses 234. Assessed propert in 1815, £1,606.—The parish is in the presbyte of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patro the Crown. Stipend £159 12s. 3d.; glebe £1 Unappropriated teinds £116 7s. 3d. Schoolmaste salary £29 18s. 10d., with £5 fees. A non-parochi school, held during winter, is usually attended about 50 scholars.

GLENKENS, the northern district of Kirkcu brightshire, comprehending—with the exception part of the parish of Parton at the southern extre ity—all the territory drained by the river Ke whence the district has its name, and the Ken tributaries. On the north it is bounded by the sum mit-range or water-line between Galloway and Ay shire; on the east, for two-thirds of the way, by chief-summit range which forms the water-line b tween it and Dumfries-shire, and, for the remainin third, by the Cairn, a tributary of the Cairn, Loc Urr, and the water of Urr, which divide it part from Dumfries-shire, and partly from the parish Kirkpatrick-Durham; on the south-east by the pari of Parton; on the south-west by the river De which divides it from Balmaghie, Girthon, and Mi nigaff; and on the west by Gala Lane and Loc Doon, which divide it from Ayrshire. The distri comprises the four parishes of Carsphairn, Dalr Balmaclellan, and Kells; and is celebrated, as to large part of its extent, both for its breeds of she and black cattle, and for the attractions of its mou tain landscape. "Thousands, we believe," sa M'Diarmid, in one of his editorial contributions to h Scrap Book, [Edin. 1825. Vol. iii. p. 334,] "ha visited the Glenkens, a district which has been d

ribed as the Grampians of Galloway, and which is ike celebrated for the wild grandeur of its scenery, d the feudal power and exploits of the noble house Kenmuir. In summer and autumn this interest- g district presents a most inviting prospect, whether the sportsman or more contemplative visiter, with s fine amphitheatre of hills, amidst which the Scot- h eagle still fixes his eyrie; and boundless slopes the loveliest heather, where even the patient sheep ds out a scanty meal, and of which the blackcock d moorfowl, the plover and curlew, appear to be e sole occupants. In the foreground the spectator s the broad and beautiful expanse of the Ken, here rrying along with the rapidity of a mountain-stream, d there settling into the quiet tranquillity of an tensive lake; at one place washing the granite se of Laurin, and at another nourishing the lux- iant reeds near Kenmuir castle, where the teal and e wild duck, the coot and the heron, enjoy a little orld of their own, and hardly seem to look upon an as an enemy. The time-worn towers of the stle, too, peering from an avenue of limes, or more eteran clump of oaks, every one of which might and f r a patriarch among trees, immediately carry e mind back to those unsettled yet romantic times hen a mother frequently presented her son with his urs to remind him that her larder was empty; and hen the fosse, and the donjon-keep, the draw- idge, and the warder, supplied all the purposes of modern police. Nor is it only in summer or autumn at the Glenkens afford a rich treat to the admirers f mountain scenery. In winter, too, when the new- llen snow levels all the features of an ordinary land- ape, it is delightful to see the farmers and shep- erds hurrying with their curling stones to the eighbouring loch or river, and forgetting all the evils f high rents and falling markets in an anxiety to stinguish themselves in this manly sport. And on undays, it is still more interesting to see the same dividuals gathering round the porch of the parish- urch, and kicking as they enter the frozen snow- alls from their ponderous shoes; while the far-off epherd, whose compass is the warning bell, is seen anfully climbing the trackless hill, and pausing at tervals to catch another sound of that tuneless in- rument which might now plead the never-failing ology of better musicians, and appeal to the hooded elfry as a sufficient excuse for its increased hoarse- ss."

GLENKILN, a narrow vale stretching north and outh along nearly the whole length of the parish of irkmichael, in the district of Annandale, Dumfries- ire, and giving name to a tributary of the Ae, by hich it is traversed, and to a range of high hills by hich it is overlooked. Glenkiln burn rises be- veen Holehouse-hill and Deer-edge, near the north- n extremity of the parish, and after a course of 5½ iles due south, it passes the manse and church of e parish, and, 3 furlongs farther down, falls into e Ae. The Glenkiln hills are a range, coming own from the central mountain-barrier of the Low- nds confronting a parallel range between the Ae d the Glenkiln, and sending up Glenkiln-craig, ray-hill, Kirkmichael-fell, and other summits from ,100 to 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. See IRKMICHAEL, Dumfries-shire.

GLENKINLASS, a vale in Argyleshire, extend- g from the shores of Loch-Fyne to the head of lencroe. See GLENCROE.

GLENLEDNOCK, a narrow vale forming, with e hills along its sides, the north-eastern part of the irish of Comrie, Perthshire. It stretches south- stward over a distance of about 7 miles, is watered roughout by the Lednock, lies from 200 to 300 feet above the level of the sea, and makes a convergence with two other vales at the village of Comrie.

GLENLICHD, a valley in the parish of Glenshiel, in Ross-shire, running along the eastern base of Ben- more, and opening at the lower end into Strathcroe. See GLENSHIEL.

GLENLIVET, a vale or district in Banffshire, to the south-west of Glenfiddich, and watered by the Livet. It is a barony, giving the second title to the family of Aboyne. Glenlivet has been celebrated for a particularly fine-flavoured Highland whisky, which is made here, and goes by the name of the district. Attention has recently been directed to the existence of iron and lead ore on the Duke of Richmond's estates in Strathdown and Glenlivet. It appears that Mr. Burgess, schoolmaster of Dipple, in the course of some geological researches among the mountains, having discovered veins of these metals, Mr. Smith, the mining-engineer at Dudley, was employed to sur- vey the spot, and this gentleman has pronounced his opinion that 80 per cent. of iron is in the ore, and that the supply appears to be inexhaustible. The veins are found within a few miles of the village of Tomantoul, and lie completely exposed. The lead ore exists in large quantities on the farm of Tom- voulin in Glenlivet. The smelting of iron was for- merly carried on in the same district by an English company, a branch of the York building company. This company brought iron-ore from the hills of Lecht, at the source of the burn of Conglass, near Tomantoul, and smelted it at their works at ABER- NETHY: see that article. Very few traces of the works remain, but the floods of 1829 excavated part of the machinery. The river Nethy cut a new channel for its waters right through an arable field, and disclosed part of the Yorkshire company's smelt- ing-works, which must have been near the bed of the stream. See INVERAVEN.

The battle of Glenlivet was stricken on Thursday, the 3d day of October, 1594. Argyle, a youth of 19 years of age, having collected a force of about 12,000 men, entered Badenoch, and laid siege to the castle of Ruthven, on the 27th day of Septem- ber. He was accompanied in this expedition by the Earl of Athol, Sir Lauchlan Maclean with some of his islanders, the chief of the Mackintoshes, the laird of Grant, the Clan-Gregor, Macneil of Barra with all their friends and dependents, together with the whole of the Campbells, and a variety of others whom a thirst for plunder or malice towards the Gordons had induced to join the Earl of Argyle's standard. The castle of Ruthven was so well de- fended by the Clan-Pherson, who were the Earl of Huntly's vassals, that Argyle was obliged to give up the siege. He then marched through Strathspey, and encamped at Drummin, upon the river Avon, on the second day of October, from whence he issued orders to Lord Forbes, the Frasers, the Dunbars, the Clan-Kenzie, the Irvings, the Ogilvies, the Les- lies, and other tribes and clans in the north, to join his standard with all convenient speed. The Earls, against whom this expedition was directed, were by no means dismayed. They knew that although the King was constrained by popular clamour to levy war upon them, he was in secret friendly to them; and they were, moreover, aware that the army of Argyle, who was a youth of no military experience, was a raw and undisciplined militia, and composed, in a great measure, of Catholics, who could not be ex- pected to feel very warmly for the Protestant in- terest, to support which the expedition was profes- sedly undertaken. The seeds of disaffection, besides, had been already sown in Argyle's camp by the cor- ruption of the Grants and Campbell of Lochnell. On

hearing of Argyle's approach, the Earl of Errol immediately collected a select body of about 100 horsemen, being gentlemen on whose courage and fidelity he could rely, and with these he joined the Earl of Huntly at Strathbogie. The forces of Huntly, after this junction, amounted, it is said, to nearly 1,500 men, almost altogether horsemen, and with this body he advanced to Carnborrow, where the two Earls and their chief followers made a solemn vow to conquer, or to die. Marching from thence, Huntly's army arrived at Auchindun the same day that Argyle's army reached Drummin. At Auchindun, Huntly received intelligence that Argyle was on the eve of descending from the mountains to the lowlands, which induced him, on the following day, to send captain Thomas Carr and a party of horsemen to reconnoitre the enemy, while he himself advanced with his main army. The reconnoitring party soon fell in, accidentally, with Argyle's scouts, whom they chased, and some of whom they killed. This occurrence, which was looked upon as a prognostic of victory, so encouraged Huntly and his men, that he resolved to attack the army of Argyle before he should be joined by Lord Forbes, and the forces which were waiting for his appearance in the lowlands. Argyle had now passed Glenlivet, and had reached the banks of a small brook named Altchonlachan. On the other hand, the Earl of Argyle had no idea that the Earls of Huntly and Errol would attack him with such an inferior force; and he was, therefore, astonished at seeing them approach so near him as they did. Apprehensive that his numerical superiority in foot would be counterbalanced by Huntly's cavalry, he held a council of war to deliberate whether he should at once engage the enemy, or retreat to the mountains, which were inaccessible to Huntly's horsemen, till his lowland forces, which were chiefly cavalry, should come up. The council advised Argyle to wait till the King, who had promised to appear with a force, should arrive, or, at all events, till he should be joined by the Frasers and Mackenzies from the north, and the Irvings, Forbesses, and Leslies from the lowlands with their horse. This opinion—which was considered judicious by the most experienced of Argyle's army—was however disregarded by him; he determined to wait the attack of the enemy; and to encourage his men he pointed out to them the small number of those they had to combat with, and the spoils they might expect after victory.

He disposed his army on the declivity of a hill, betwixt Glenlivet and Glenrinnes in two parallel divisions. The right wing, consisting of the Maccleans and Mackintoshes, was commanded by Sir Lauchlan Maclean and Mackintosh—the left, composed of the Grants, Macneills, and Macgregors, by Grant of Gartinbeg—and the centre, consisting of the Campbells, &c., was commanded by Campbell of Auchinbreck. This vanguard consisted of 4,000 men, one-half of whom carried muskets. The rear of the army, consisting of about 6,000 men, was commanded by Argyle himself. The Earl of Huntly's vanguard was composed of 300 gentlemen, led by the Earl of Errol, Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindun, the laird of Gight, the laird of Bonnitoun, and Captain, afterwards Sir Thomas Carr. The Earl himself followed with the remainder of his forces, having the laird of Cluny upon his right hand and the laird of Abergeldy upon his left. Three pieces of field-ordnance under the direction of Captain Andrew Gray, afterwards colonel of the English and Scots who served in Bohemia, were placed in front of the vanguard. Before advancing, the Earl of Huntly harangued his little army to encourage them to fight manfully; he told them that they had no alternative before them but victory or death—that they were now to combat, not for their ow lives only, but also for the very existence of thei families, which would be utterly extinguished if the fell a prey to their enemies.

The position which Argyle occupied on the de clivity of the hill gave him a decided advantage ove his assailants, who, from the nature of their force were greatly hampered by the mossiness of the groun at the foot of the hill, which was interspersed by pit from which turf had been dug. But, notwithstand ing these obstacles, Huntly advanced up the hill wit a slow and steady pace. It had been arranged be tween him and Campbell of Lochnell, who had pro mised to go over to Huntly as soon as the battle ha commenced, that, before charging Argyle with hi cavalry, Huntly should fire his artillery at the yel low standard. Campbell bore a mortal enmity a Argyle, as he had murdered his brother, Campbel of Calder, in the year 1592; and as he was Argyle' nearest heir, he probably had directed the firing a the yellow standard in the hope of cutting off th Earl. Unfortunately for himself, however, Camp bell was shot dead at the first fire of the cannon and upon his fall all his men fled from the field Macneill of Barra was also slain at the same time The Highlanders, who had never before seen fiel pieces, were thrown into disorder by the cannonade which being perceived by Huntly he charged th enemy, and rushing in among them with his horse men increased the confusion. The Earl of Errol wa directed to attack the right wing of Argyle's arm commanded by Maclean, but as it occupied a ver steep part of the hill, and as Errol was greatly an noyed by thick vollies of shot from above, he wa compelled to make a detour, leaving the enemy o his left. Gordon of Auchindun disdaining such a pru dent course, galloped up the hill with a small part of his own followers, and charged Maclean wit great impetuosity; but Auchindun's rashness cos him his life. The fall of Auchindun so exasperate his followers that they set no bounds to their fury but Maclean received their repeated assaults wit firmness, and manœuvred his troops so well as t succeed in cutting off the Earl of Errol and placin him between his own body and that of Argyle, b whose joint forces he was completely surrounded At this important crisis, when no hopes of retrea remained, and when Errol and his men were in dan ger of being cut to pieces, the Earl of Huntly, ver fortunately, came up to his assistance and relieved hi from his embarrassment. The battle was now re newed and continued for two hours, during whic both parties fought with great bravery, the one, say Sir Robert Gordon, "for glorie, the other for neces sitie." In the heat of the action the Earl of Huntl had a horse shot under him, and was in imminen danger of his life; but another horse was imme diately procured for him. After a hard contest th main body of Argyle's army began to give way, an retreated towards the rivulet of Altchonlachan; bu Maclean still kept the field and continued to suppor the falling fortune of the day. At length, findin the contest hopeless, and after losing many of hi men, he retired in good order with the small com pany that still remained about him. Huntly pur sued the retiring foe beyond the water of Altchon lachan, when he was prevented from following the farther by the steepness of the hills, so unfavourabl to the operations of cavalry. The success of Huntl was mainly owing to the treachery of Lochnell an of John Grant of Gartinbeg, one of Huntly's va sals, who, in terms of a concerted plan, retreate with his men as soon as the action began, by whic act the centre and the left wing of Argyle's arm

was completely broken. On the side of Argyle 500 men were killed besides Macneill of Barra, and Lochnell, and Auchinbreck, the two cousins of Argyle. The Earl of Huntly's loss was comparatively trifling. About fourteen gentlemen were slain, including Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindun and the Laird of Gight; and the Earl of Errol and a considerable number of persons were wounded. At the conclusion of the battle the conquerors returned thanks to God on the field for the victory they had achieved. This battle is called by some writers the battle of Glenlivet, and by others the battle of Altchonlachan. Among the trophies found on the field was the ensign belonging to the Earl of Argyle, which was carried with other spoils to Strathbogie, and placed upon the top of the great tower.

GLENLOCHY, a narrow vale along the course of the Lochy, in the district of Breadalbane, Perthshire. It extends in length about 12 miles; has the form of the arc of a circle, stretching from west to east, with its concave side to the north; and is distributed into detached portions of the parishes of Kenmore, Weem, and Killin. It is separated by a ridge of mountains from Glendochart and Strathfillan.

GLENLUCE, a valley in Wigtonshire, stretching from the head of Luce bay northward to the extremity of the shire. Most of it is comprised in the modern parishes of Old Luce and New Luce. The valley had its name from being traversed over its whole length by the river Luce: which see. In some ancient Latin documents, it is called Vallis Lucis, 'the valley of light;' a name which may have been derived, either from the valley being deep and broad, and laying its bosom fully open to the play of the day-beams, or more probably from its being the site of an ancient abbey whence, in the estimation doubtless of the anti-reformation inhabitants, emanated all the moral light enjoyed by the circumjacent district. But the really original name was Glenlus, from the Scoto-Irish *glen*, 'a valley;' and *lus*, 'an herb;' and seems to have been descriptive of the fertility or horticultural capabilities of its soil. The appellation Glenluce—though, as applied to the valley, seldom used—is yet fully identified with its village and with the ruins and history of its abbey.

The village of Glenluce is situated near the centre of the parish of Old Luce, on the slope of a glen or little valley, traversed by a small tributary of the river Luce, half-a-mile east of the confluence of the streams, and about 1½ mile from the most inland point of Luce bay. The beautiful seat of Balgail, ¼ of a mile to the south-east, and the extension on all sides of its fine wooded policies, give the village an aspect of opulence and comfort. Glenluce, though a place of no trade, and deriving nearly all its importance from its relation to the circumjacent agricultural district, has risen from a population of between 200 and 300, in 1817, to a present population of about 850. It stands on the great Galloway post-road leading to Dumfries and Carlisle; is enlivened by the transit of the Dumfries and Portpatrick mail; and has an annual hiring-fair in the month of May, and a cattle-market on the first Friday of every month from April to December. In the village is a small meeting-house of the United Secession; stipend, £80: and a little out of it, on the north-west side, stands the parish-church of Old Luce, built in 1814. Sittings, about 800.

The ruins of the abbey of Glenluce stand 1½ mile north-west of the village, on the left bank of the river Luce. They cover an entire acre of surface, and present distinct indications of ancient vastness and magnificence. The chapter-house still stands entire, and continues to bear its appropriate name. It is a small apartment, on the east side of the square of ruin, sending up at its centre from floor to roof a strong pillar about 14 feet in height, from whose top 8 divergent arches span the intervening space to the surrounding walls. The arches are of white freestone, and are curiously sculptured at their highest elevation into various ornamental figures. So late as 1646, nearly a century after most other monasteries in Scotland had been destroyed, the abbey of Glenluce had sustained little injury. In 1684, Symson says, in his Account of Galloway, that the steeple and a part of the walls of the church, together with the chapter-house, the walls of the cloisters, the gatehouse, and the walls of the large precincts, were, for the most part, then standing. A field adjacent to it was anciently a cemetery, and is still the burying-place of the Hays of Park. A garden and orchard, 12 Scots acres in extent, formerly belonged to the convent, and now forms the glebe of the minister of Old Luce.—The abbey was founded in 1190, by Roland, Lord of Galloway, and constable of Scotland; and was set apart for monks of the Cistertian order, brought from Melrose. In 1214, William was abbot; a man none otherwise known than as the author of an extant letter to the Prior of Melrose, giving an account of a remarkable phenomenon in the heavens, observed by two of his monks. In 1235, the monastery was plundered, during the judicial inroad upon the rebel Gallowegians, by the lawless soldiery of Alexander II. In the reign of James IV., Walter was abbot,—having been sent to Glenluce by John, Duke of Albany. In 1507, when James IV., with his Queen, Margaret, was on his pilgrimage to Whithorn, he called at Glenluce, and gave the gardener a present of four shillings. In 1514, died the abbot, Cuthbert Baillie, who, for the two preceding years, was lord-treasurer of Scotland, and who, previous to his obtaining the abbacy, was first a canon in the chapter of Glasgow, and next rector of Cumnock. In 1560, a papal bull arrived from Rome, confirming the King's appointment of Thomas Hay, of the house of Park, to be commendator of the abbey; and is still preserved among the archives of his lineal descendant, Sir James D. Hay, Bart., the principal resident heritor of Old Luce. In 1587, the whole property of the monastery was, by the general annexation act, vested in the King. In 1602, James VI. erected it into a temporal barony in favour of its commendator, Lawrence Gordon, second son of Alexander, bishop of Galloway, and titular archbishop of Athens. In 1610, at the death of Lawrence, his brother John Gordon, dean of Salisbury—a person of high literary reputation as an author—received it by royal charter; and he immediately transferred it, as the dowry of his daughter Louisa, to his son-in-law, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston. In 1613, it was purchased from the latter possessor by the King, and annexed to the bishopric of Galloway. In 1641, on the temporary abrogation of Episcopacy, it was transferred to the university of Glasgow; in 1681, it was restored to the re-erected see of Galloway; and after the final overthrow of Episcopacy in 1689, it was once more made a temporal barony, and bestowed on the family of Dalrymple, afterwards Earls of Stair.

GLENLYON, a long narrow vale in the district of Breadalbane, and parish of Fortingal, Perthshire. It extends from Loch Lyon on the west, away eastward, near the southern verge of Fortingal, a distance of about 28 miles, and is traversed throughout by the river Lyon, from which it receives its name. Its breadth is very inconsiderable,—seldom, in the level part, exceeding a furlong,—and in some places so squeezed in by the hills, as to contain a space of only 8 or 10 yards for the transit of the river. Its

flanking eminences, on both sides, but especially on the northern, come down upon it with such speedy declivity as to ward off from it the sun-beams, and render it a valley of shadows, during the entire day of the winter months, and during a large portion of every other day of the year. But the sides of the glen, up to the very summits of the hills, are, in general, green with verdure, and dotted over with sheep, lying like pearls on plates of emerald; and streaked at intervals, with the foaming waters of brawling brooks, careering over impediments, and forming cataracts and cascades on their impetuous way to the river, or cloven down with fairy dells which bring down their quiet and smiling rills from a distance of 3 or 4 miles inland, they present many a picture of mingled beauty and romantic grandeur. Nor are the general effects of the landscape less heightened, by the singular careerings and natural beauties of the river: See The Lyon. "We drove 7 miles," says Miss Sinclair in her 'Northern Circuit,' "through the narrow mountainous vale of Glenlyon, an exquisite specimen of Highland beauty, being enlivened by the sparkling river, and hemmed in by hills glowing with heather. It might have made a schoolboy tremble to see how the birches were waving over our heads; and here the mountains are so lofty, that villages lying at their base are three or four months every year without seeing the sun. The river Lyon, which now looked like a flood of light, once ran red with the blood of the slaughtered Macgregors [M'Ivers], when, after a fierce conflict, the conquerors washed their swords in the stream. Not a feature in this landscape could be altered without injury, and a painter might advantageously spend his whole life in taking views, every one of which would appear completely different. In some places you seem to have discovered an unknown world, never trod by human footstep, then comes an old ruin, hiding its decay in wreaths of ivy and roses, next appears a smiling village, afterwards a long colonnade of superb plane or ash trees, then a thriving farm, here and there a church; and the old burying-ground at Fortingal is particularly interesting." Much of the glen, especially toward its upper end, is distributed into very large sheep-farms, and, in consequence, has few human inhabitants. A battle is traditionally reported to have been fought in Glenlyon, between the M'Ivers, who claimed it as their territory, and Stewart of Garth, commonly called "the fierce wolf," and it is said to have terminated in the utter defeat of the M'Ivers, and their expulsion from the district. Several of the localities appear to have acquired their names from the event or the circumstances of the battle.—Excepting a small part at its lower end, the whole of Glenlyon, with some parts of its flanking uplands, was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1833. The parish measures 26 miles in extreme length, from 6 to 8 miles in breadth, and about 156 miles in superficial area, and was detached in a small degree from Weem, but chiefly from Fortingal. The population, according to the minister's census in 1836, consisted of 571 churchmen, 15 dissenters, and 3 persons not of any known religious connexion,—in all 588; the whole of whom, with the exception of two or three, were of the working classes. The church was built in 1828, by the heritors of the new parish, at the cost of £673. Sittings between 500 and 600. Stipend £120, derived wholly from government. The minister has a manse and a glebe, the latter worth from £2 to £3. The parish has a small religious library, which was aided in its formation by the late Rev. S. Gilfillan, United Secession minister at Comrie. A small Baptist congregation at Milton of Eonan in the parish, was established about the year 1805, meets generally in a private dwelling-house, and produces an average attendance of 6 in winter, and 20 in summer.

GLENMORE, a narrow vale chiefly in the parish of Fortingal, and partly in that of Dull, Perthshire. It lies immediately south of the remarkable mountain Schichallion, [which see,] first stretching 2¾ miles along the mountain's southern base, and next running 3½ miles south-eastward and southward to a convergence with the vale of Fortingal. Over its whole length, it is traversed by Glenmore water, a tributary of the river Lyon, rising a little westward of the head of the glen, and forming, for 2 miles above its embouchure, the boundary between Fortingal and Dull. In ancient times the glen was covered with the extinct forest of Schichallion. During a long period the roots of fir-trees and the trunks of oaks furnished a profitable produce to the natives. The fir roots were not only excellent fuel, but, when in a state of combustion, emitted a light surpassing the brilliance of gas. The oak trunks, dug up from beneath the soil, were of a blackish colour, and, though somewhat soft, became very hard on exposure to the air; and they were split up and manufactured into sharpening tools for scythes, and found in the neighbouring places of traffic a ready market. Though the inhumed relics of the forest continue still to be employed as before, they have been greatly thinned in number, and are hastening to extinction.

GLENMORE, a vale or district, partly in Morayshire, and partly in Inverness-shire, abounding with fir-wood of excellent quality, on the property of Sir J. Grant and the Duke of Richmond, late the Duke of Gordon. It is almost all floated down the Spey to Garmouth: which see. This wood is considered the oldest and best in Scotland. It is situated in a glen, and surrounds Loch-Morlich, the source of the Abernethy or Druie. It is upwards of 4 miles in length, and nearly 3 in breadth. In 1786, the late Duke of Gordon sold his fir-woods in this district to Mr. Osbourne, a wood-merchant in Hull, for £10,000 sterling. "The progress of the railroads in England and Scotland," says the editor of the Inverness Courier, "has lately caused a great demand for fir-wood in this part of the country. The sound of the axe and the saw-mill are heard in the loneliest and most remote parts of the Highlands. We have heard of one proprietor selling his fir-wood for £10,000; and another, for £5,300. Within the last eight or ten years, a vast number of sales of this kind have been effected. A considerable amount of shipping is engaged in this trade; and the vessels that carry out the timber in the shape of railroad sleepers, pit-props, &c., generally return with cargoes of coals, lime, and other commodities. The number of men employed in felling the trees, sawing them up, and exporting them, is also a source of advantage to the country. A great trade has thus sprung up,—the *avatar*, we trust, of extended commerce in our northern region. When the Duke of Gordon, about fifty years ago, sold his mighty forest of Glenmore for £10,000, the sum was considered unprecedented; yet the same timber would now, from superior management, as well as superior value in the market, be worth more than treble the amount. Previously to this period, the laird of Grant, it is said, sold his timber at the rate of 1s. 8d. for what one man could cut and manufacture in a year! Thus our fine forests have been thinned and destroyed, and the country denuded of one of its noblest ornaments and most valuable products." Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, in his excellent edition of Gilpin's 'Forest Scenery,' says the Duke's forest "was supposed to be the finest fir-wood in Scotland. Numerous trading vessels, some of them above 500 tons, were built from the timber of this forest; and one frigate, which

was called the Glenmore. Many of the trees felled measured 18 and 20 feet in girth; and there is still preserved, at Gordon-Castle, a plank nearly 6 feet in breadth, which was presented to the duke by the company.* The forests of Glenmore and Rothiemurchus, though belonging to different estates, were so united as to form in reality one continuous forest, and they are now equally denuded of all their finest timber. We remember this a region of such wildness, where its calm silent lakes were for ever reflecting, from their dark bosoms, the endless forests of pine, which rose distance after distance over the broken sides of their minor hills and more lofty mountains, and where the scenes we wandered through were such as the florid imagination of a poet might fancy, but could not describe. Alas! the numerous lakes, and the hills, and the mountains, are yet there, but the forests shall no more bewilder both the steps and the imagination of the stranger, till time shall give the same aged forms to those younglings which are everywhere springing up in the room of their ancestors. The Glenmore forest is fast replenishing itself. Nothing could be more savagely picturesque than that solitary scene when we visited it some years ago. At that time many gigantic skeletons of trees, above 20 feet in circumference, but which had been so far decayed at the time the forest was felled as to be unfit for timber, had been left standing, most of them in prominent situations, their bark in a great measure gone—many of them without leaves, and catching a pale unearthly looking light upon their grey trunks and bare arms, which were stretched forth towards the sky like those of wizards, as if in the act of conjuring up the storm which was gathering in the bosom of the mountains, and which was about to burst forth at their call." See ABERNETHY.

GLENMORE-NAN'ALBIN, that is, 'the Great glen of Caledonia,' is a term applied to that valley which runs in a direction from north-east to south-west, across the whole breadth of the kingdom, from the Moray frith at Inverness to the sound of Mull below Fort-William, and the bottom of which is almost filled with a chain of extensive lakes. The distance in a direct line is little more than 50 miles, and of this the navigable lakes, LOCH-NESS, LOCH-OICH, and LOCH-LOCHY, [which see,] make nearly 40 miles. It is through this glen that the Great Caledonian canal runs: See CALEDONIAN CANAL.

GLENMORISTON, a valley in Inverness-shire, which gives name to a parish united to that of Urquhart. Anoch, a small village in this glen, was visited by Dr. Johnson, in 1773. "Some time after dinner," says he, "we were surprised by the entrance of a young woman, not inelegant either in mien or dress, who asked us whether we would have tea. We found that she was the daughter of our host, and desired her to make it. Her conversation, like her appearance, was gentle and pleasing. We knew that the girls of the Highlands are all gentlewomen, and treated her with great respect, which she received as customary and due, and was neither elated by it, nor confused, but repaid my civilities without embarrassment, and told me how much I honoured her country by coming to survey it. She had been at Inverness to gain the common female qualifications, and had, like her father, the English pronunciation. I presented her with a book, which I happened to have about me, and should not be pleased to think that she forgets me." Dr. Johnson eloquently and beautifully adds, "As the day advanced towards noon, we entered a narrow valley not very flowery, but sufficiently verdant. Our guides told us that the horses could not travel all day without rest or meat, and entreated us to stop here, because no grass would be found in any other place. The request was reasonable, and the argument cogent. We therefore willingly dismounted, and diverted ourselves, as the place gave us opportunity. I sat down on a bank, such as a writer of romance might have delighted to feign. I had indeed no trees to whisper over my head, but a clear rivulet streamed at my feet. The day was calm, the air was soft, and all was rudeness, silence, and solitude. Before me, and on either side, were high hills, which, by hindering the eye from ranging, forced the mind to find entertainment for itself. Whether I spent the hour well I know not; for here I first conceived the thought of this narration."—An excellent line of road, executed under the auspices of the parliamentary commissioners, commences at the west side of Loch-Ness, from Invermoriston, passes up Glenmoriston, and preserving a westward direction for upwards of 50 miles through an improveable country, terminates at Kyle-Rhea, the usual ferry from the mainland of Scotland to the isle of Sky. The river Moriston comes off the superfluous waters of the lakes of Clunie and Luin in Glenshiel. See URQUHART and GLENMORISTON.

GLENMOY, a vale in Forfarshire, near Brechin.

GLENMUICK, an extensive parish, in the district of Marr, Aberdeenshire, formed by the union of the parishes of Glengairn, Glenmuick, and Tulloch. It is bounded on the north by Strathdon and Logie-Coldstone; on the east by Aboyne and Glentanar; on the south by Forfarshire; and on the west by Crathie and Braemar. It is of an irregular figure, about 18 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,066. Population, in 1801, 1,901; in 1831, 2,279. The parish is intersected by the river Dee from west to east; by the Gairn, from north-west to south-east, till it joins the Dee; and by the Muick from south-west to north-east, till it also joins the Dee, in the same vicinity, in the middle of the parish. These streams are all joined by numerous others of minor importance; the whole forming a series of the best trouting waters in this part of Scotland. Lying in the midst of the Grampians, this parish is mostly hilly and pastoral. Many of the hills are clothed with wood to the very summit: others are covered with heath, and beautifully fringed along the base with natural wood and plantations. Abundance of moor game is found on these hills, particularly on Morven, upon the higher grounds of which ptarmigans are always to be found. The most remarkable of the other wild creatures are red and roe deer, foxes, otters, pole-cats, &c., and eagles, hawks, black cock, woodcock, partridges, &c. The soil of this parish is in general shallow, but early, producing good grain, though proportionally little fodder. Agriculture has been long in a state of improvement. The arable ground, however, bears a very small proportion to the waste and barren tracts. There is plenty of limestone in all the parishes: near Pannanich it assumes the appearance of fine marble. Glengairn, the least and most compact of the three districts, lies chiefly to the north-west; on both banks of the rocky Gairn, extending 6 miles north-west of the church, where the upper parts of Tulloch begin, and separate it from the parish of Crathie. A small part of it lies on the south side of the Dee, called Strathgirnie. Near the pass to Ballater is the Castle of Glengairn, in the vicinity of which a vein of lead has been long known, though never worked to advantage. Glenmuick extends south-westwards, 15 miles in length, on the south side of the Dee, lying on both sides of the Muick, which originates in a

* It is 6 feet 2 inches long, and 5 feet 5 inches broad. The annual layers from its centre to its side are about 235.

large lake or loch of the same name, about 4½ miles from Ballater. The Muick possesses a tolerably good fall, to which a good road leads along the south side of the Muick. The stream dashes over a rock of about 40 feet in height, into a basin below, and forms a beautiful cascade. In this district are the celebrated wells of PANNANICH, which see: and in the vicinity stands Ballater, the most fashionable watering-place in the north of Scotland: see BALLATER. There are two ruins in Glenmuick, namely, the tower of Knock, on the top of a hill, and Dee castle, built by the family of Gordon, in the eastern extremity of the parish. Tulloch is the most populous and extensive district in the parish, being 18 miles in length, from east to west, and intersected, at the Crags of Ballater, by Glengairn, which divides the lower parts of this district from the upper. The hill of Culblean is in this district: at its foot there is a beautiful lake of about 3 miles in circumference, called LOCH CANNOR: which see. There is a stone on the north bank of the lake with a great deal of carving upon it; but the figures are now unintelligible. It is supposed that it was put up in memory of some of the Cumings who fell in the chase or battle of Culblean, in 1335, and as the Earl of Athole fell that day, it may have been here. On the hill of Culblean, there is a remarkable hollow rock, which, from its shape, bears the name of the Vat, and through which a rivulet runs. In going up to visit this natural curiosity, a stranger is much struck with the narrowness of the entry to the Vat (being less than an ordinary door) and the large spacious area, in which he immediately finds himself enclosed by rocks from 50 to 60 feet high, and from the fissures of which tall and healthy birch trees are growing. There is one particular clift of the rock which the eagle generally occupies as a safe and secure asylum for hatching and nourishing her young, and where her nest is always to be seen. The rivulet falls down at the upper end through broken shattered rocks, and when flooded adds greatly to the picturesque appearance of the whole. The Pass of Ballater, and surrounding scenery, has been already noticed in the article BALLATER.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Marquess of Huntly. Stipend £237 1s. 1d.; glebe £7 10s. Schoolmaster's salary £30 2s. 9d. per annum, with fees, &c., about £22. There are 8 private schools in the parish.

GLENMUIR, a valley in the parish of Old Cumnock, Ayrshire, which has been rendered interesting by the beautiful poem called 'the Cameronian's Dream:'

"In Glenmuir's wild solitudes lengthened and deep
Were the whistling of plovers and bleating of sheep."

The author of this exquisite poem lived, when a boy, in the midst of this sequestered glen, at a place called Dalblair, where his fine poetic genius was stimulated and nurtured by the mingled scenes of soft beauty and wild grandeur with which he was surrounded. Glenmuir-shaw, near the head of this valley, is a pleasant spot; and must in former times have been a place of some consequence, as the ruins of its ancient baronial castle still indicate. Some lordly chieftain of the Saxon line seems to have selected it as the locality in which he chose to live in a state of rude splendour, and which must have been witnessed by the lonely sentinels that still guard the spot,—the stately trees, whose dotard boughs and scaly rind bespeak the age of several centuries. He who sighs after a sweet meditative seclusion will find that seclusion at Glenmuir-shaw.

GLENNEVIS, a valley of Inverness-shire, near Fort-William, running from the head of Glen Treig, round the south base of Bennevis, to the eastern shore of Loch-Eil.

GLENOGILVIE. See GLAMMIS.

GLENOGLE, a wild and dreary valley in the parishes of Balquhidder and Killin, in Perthshire, at the head of Loch-Earn. "It is narrow," says Campbell, in his 'Journey through Parts of North Britain,' [vol. i. p. 156,] "and a mountain-stream, collected from a hundred more which in times of heavy rain run down the furrowed steeps of the glen, brawls along through a deep chasm till the lake receives it. The rugged sides of Glenogle exhibit terrible marks of former and recent convulsions of the earth. As we advance into this narrow wild, on either hand we behold rocks whose deep-cloven summits, high over head, hang in sullen aspect, and seem ready to start into shivers and overwhelm the traveller, who sees no way of avoiding the threatened destruction. This illusion is heightened, in observing on our left huge piles, but lately rolled down the brow of that precipice, strewed in every direction, and of indefinite dimensions, from the smallest splinter to fragments of immense bulk, all tumbled together in the wildest disorder. We pass swiftly by this awful appearance, lest nature, in convulsive throes, similar to what produced the explosion of which the scene before us was the terrible effect, should again precipitate the impending ruin. On looking back through this rugged defile, we have a glimpse of the lake, and the hills that rise from its margin; behind which, the cliffs of Benvoirlich and Stuichactroin tower in lofty grandeur, and give a noble air to the gloomy wildness of this truly Alpine scene."

GLENORCHY AND INISHAIL, two united parishes in the county of Argyle, on the borders of Perthshire. They extend upwards of 24 miles in length, but are of unequal breadth. They were united in 1618. The whole district is mountainous and hilly, excepting the vale of Glenorchy, which forms a beautiful plain of 3 miles in length, and half-a-mile in breadth. The river Orchy, which falls into Loch Awe, glides through the middle, dividing it into two parts. On the sides of this river the soil is a mixture of light earth and sand; but on the banks of the loch it is generally deep and fertile. The church and parsonage-house of the parish are situated on a beautiful oblong islet formed in the bed of the Orchy, and upwards of a mile in circumference. In the churchyard are several grave-stones of great antiquity. The hills and moors—which some years ago were covered with heath and coarse herbage—have, since the introduction of sheep into the country, become clothed with a richer sward of a greener hue, and afford excellent pasture. In former times it was supposed that no domestic animal could stand the severities of a winter here, in the more elevated grounds,—now the hills are covered with sheep through the whole year. There are still some tracts of natural wood in Glenorchy, chiefly of firs and oaks, intermixed with ash, birch, and alder. The banks of Loch-Awe are covered with plantations of various kinds of wood, of which the horse-chestnut, the mountain-ash, the lime, and the plane are the most conspicuous. At the east end of Loch-Awe, on a rocky point, stand the fine ruins of the castle of KILCHURN: which see. There is another ruinous castle at Auchallader, in the upper part of the parish. Near this castle, a fatal conflict took place about two centures ago, between two hostile clans, and several cairns still visible on the heath mark the place where the slain were interred. In the island of Inishail, the remains of a small monastery, with its chapel, are still to be seen. The chief hills are BENDORAN and BENCRUACHAN: which see. Be-

sides Loch Awe, there are several minor lakes, and numerous rivulets which abound with trout. The military road from Stirling to Inverary, Tyndrum, and Fort-William, passes through the parish; and one part of this beautiful line,—from the bridge of Awe to Dalmally,—presents a fine succession of beautifully varied views. Part of the road lies through a narrow defile, amidst deep chasms and impending rocks, which seem to indicate that some vast convulsion of the earth happened here at a remote period: see article LOCH AWE. Cobalt, talc, asbestine filaments, and a beautiful green jasper, have been found in the mountains, which are mostly of granite, with porphyry and a mixture of felspar. Limestone is quarried in several places. Glenorchy was at one time the property of the warlike clan Macgregor, who were gradually driven from the territory before the influence of the rival clan Campbell. The gallows-hill of Glenorchy, famed in Highland tradition as the place of expiation of many criminals obnoxious to the summary justice of Macgregor, is an eminence opposite the parish-church. The ancestors of the late Angus Fletcher of Berenice, author of a well-known political work upon Scotland, were, according to the traditions of the country, the first who raised smoke or boiled water on the braes of Glenorchy. Population, in 1801, 1,851; in 1831, 1,806; in 1841, 1,644. Houses, in 1831, in Glenorchy, 185; in Inishail, 146; in 1841, in Glenorchy, 131; in Inishail, 163. Assessed property in 1815, in Glenorchy, £7,329; in Inishail, £936; in 1842–3, as assessed to property tax, £8,911.—This parish is in the presbytery of Luss, and synod of Argyle. Patrons, the Duke of Argyle and the Marquess of Breadalbane. Stipend £206 2s. 4d.; glebe £20. The two parishes of Glenorchy and Inishail are united *quoad sacra* only as regards payment of stipend and repairing of income. Glenorchy church was built in 1811; sittings 570. Inishail church was enlarged in 1793; sittings 191. The minister officiates on alternate Sundays in each parish. A portion of Glenorchy with a population in 1841 of 247, has been annexed *quoad sacra* to a chapel at Strathfillan. There are two parish-schools in Glenorchy, the masters of which have each £25 13s. 3½d. per annum; and there is one parish-school in Inishail, the master of which has a salary of £25.

GLENPROSEN. See PROSEN.

GLENQUHARGEN CRAIG, a romantic and mountainous mass of rock near the northern extremity of the parish of Penpont, in the district of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. Amidst remarkably varied Highland scenery, abounding in the wilder beauties of nature, it forms the most remarkable feature, presenting irregular and precipitous fronts to the south and south-west, and towering above the river Scarr at its base to the height of 1,000 feet, above the level of the sea.

GLENQUHARY, a cleuch in the parish of Kirkconnel, above Kirkland, and a little to the west of the beautiful valley of Glenaylmer. Glenquhary heights command on the south an extensive view of the delightful vale of the Nith; on the north, they overlook one of the most perfect solitudes in nature, and of vast extent, reaching forward to Glenmuir water. The cleuch is a retired and deep recess among the mountains, and a locality extremely favourable to those who were under hiding, on account of the facilities it afforded of escape to the hills, and to the dreary desert that lay beyond.

GLENQUIECH,* a rude valley in Inverness-shire, intersected by the Quiech or Quoich, which descending from the Maolcheandarg mountain flows into the north side of LOCH-QUIECH: which see.

GLENQUIECH, a valley in Forfarshire, near Kirriemuir.

GLENQUIECH, a valley in Perthshire, intersected by the Bran.

GLENROY, a valley in the parish of Kilmanivaig, in Lochaber, Inverness-shire, celebrated for its Parallel roads, as they are called, on which many treatises have been written, and which have given rise to many conflicting theories. It may be regarded as a lateral branch of Glenspean. It is a long, narrow, winding, and steep ravine, nearly 14 miles in length, with a breadth of little more than half-a-mile, through the entire extent of which, a rapid stream bearing the same name as the glen dashes down to join the Spean, on the right bank, at the Bridge of Roy. At its entrance, the scenery of the glen is comparatively tame and uninteresting. Except in the bottom of the strath, where the Ruaigh or Roy runs betwixt a line of low dwarfish trees, there is no timber in the lower end of the glen. About a mile and a-half up the glen the road enters a fine oak coppice, and crosses the Roy by a high stone bridge. We now enter the inhabited portion of the glen. Four villages,—Upper and Lower Bahantin, Bahinnie, and Creanachan,—are here situated within a mile. They consist respectively of from 10 to 20 houses, and are inhabited chiefly by Macdonalds. Beyond Upper Bahantin, the road passes Brogich, and the commencement of the Parallel roads is observed on the high hill of Benvanicaig on the left. A few yards farther forward, the three lines are seen distinctly, one over the other, on the hill of Creanachan, on the right. "Curiosity is excited by finding that the same description of lines are marked on both sides of the glen; and that not only do the lines on the same side run parallel to each other, but that the lines on both sides occupy the same horizontal levels. As you proceed into the glen, the lines become more marked; and upon ascending to them, the traveller finds that they are ample terraces or roads projecting from the sloping side of the mountain, and composed of a mixture of clay and gravel. These terraces are of varying breadth,—at some parts projecting only a few feet from the side of the hill, and at others swelling out into magnificent pathways 18 or 20 yards wide. Where the surface of the hill is composed of bare, sharp rock, the roads are entirely effaced; but these gaps are too insignificant to destroy the unbroken continuity of the lines when viewed along two or three miles of the valley. The first or lowest terrace is 972 feet above the level of the sea; the second is 1,184 feet; and the third or highest is 1,266 feet. One or two detached rocks tower up out of the centre of the valley, and on these, as well as on the lateral mountains, a line corresponding with the lowest terrace is discovered. The origin of these wonderful appearances has long been subject of curious and earnest discussion. Five different theories have been advanced in explanation of their construction. In the first place, of course, they have been traced back to the Flood,—that unfailing resource by which the popular mind resolves every difficulty presented in the physical construction of the globe. In the second place, some people who take delight in accumulating proofs of the antiquity and greatness of the Celts, have contended that the Parallel roads were formed by the persevering labour of the Fingalians, and were intended to expedite the movements of the huntsmen as they scoured the forests after the deer. These venerable notions received their first blow from Sir Thomas Dick Lauder and Dr. Macculloch, who broached quite a different view of the matter." According to Dr. Macculloch: "the Parallel roads are the shores of ancient lakes, or of one lake, occupying successively different levels; for, in an existing lake among hills, it is easy to see the very traces in question produced by the wash of the waves against the alluvial matter of the hills. Ancient Glenroy was therefore a lake, which, subsiding first by a vertical depth of 82 feet, left its shore to form the uppermost line, which, by a second sub-

* Dr. Robertson, in his Agricultural Survey of Inverness-shire, says: "The *Glenquiechs*—of which several are in the Highlands—are oblate ellipses, narrow at both ends, and comparatively broad at the middle. The name is borrowed from the shape of the silver cup with which the Scotch used to drink their favourite liquor before the introduction of glasses."

sidence of 212 feet, produced the second, and which, on its final drainage, left the third and lowest, and the present valley such as we now see it. If this deduction," adds the learned doctor, "should arouse the indignation of a Fingalian, he ought to be satisfied in the proud possession of one of the most striking and magnificent phenomena of the universe,—singular, unexampled, and no less interesting to philosophy, than it is splendid in its effects, and captivating by its grandeur and beauty." But it was not long till the correctness of the doctor's own theory was called in question. Mr. Darwin maintained, at a later period, that the terraces are sea-beaches, formed at the period when the now elevated land constituted a level bay of the ocean, and that the successive volcanic forces by which this land was ultimately raised to its present height, gave time for the formation of a lower and lower beach. A more recent theory is that of Professor Agassiz, who, in a letter to Professor Jameson, dated Fort-Augustus, October 3d, 1840, says,—"After having obtained in Switzerland the most conclusive proofs, that at a former period the glaciers were of much greater extent then at present, nay, that they had covered the whole country, and had transported the erratic blocks to the places where these are now found, it was my wish to examine a country where glaciers are no longer met with, but in which they might formerly have existed. I therefore directed my attention to Scotland, and had scarcely arrived in Glasgow, when I found remote traces of the action of glaciers, and the nearer I approached the high mountain-chains these became more distinct, until, at the foot of Bennevis, and in the principal valleys, I discovered the most distinct morains and polished rocky surfaces, just as in the valleys of the Swiss Alps, in the region of existing glaciers, so that the existence of glaciers in Scotland at early periods can no longer be doubted. The Parallel roads of Glenroy are intimately connected with this former occurrence of glaciers, and have been caused by a glacier from Bennevis. The phenomenon must have been precisely analogous to the glacier-lakes of the Tyrol, and to the event that took place in the valley of Bagne." The view taken by Agassiz is participated by Professors Buckland and Forbes, and is now the commonly received doctrine of the learned. The Parallel roads are not confined to Glenroy. Similar appearances occur in Glenspean, Glencloy, and the adjoining valleys, as well as in the neighbourhood of Loch Laggan, Fort-William, and other parts of the Highlands and in various other quarters of Scotland.

GLENSANNOX, a magnificent mountain-valley in the island of Arran, through which a small stream, descending from the north-eastern shoulder of Goatfell, flows north-east into the channel between Arran and Bute. Dr. Macculloch pronounces this glen the most striking as well as the most accessible in this picturesque island: See article ARRAN. In the midst of the sublime and romantic scenery of Glensannox, and on the edge of the precipitous rivulet of the same name, has been discovered a rich vein of barytes. In 1839 a manufactory for the article was erected on the spot. The quarry is about a hundred yards up the rivulet, whence the ore is brought to the manufactory on a wooden railway. The ore is first washed from any mixture of earth, by means of a stream formed by some rude stones placed across a waterfall. It is then ground into a fine pulp: and is afterwards put into square wooden frames, and again well-washed; after which it is removed to the boilers, where, being mixed with sulphuric acid, it is boiled with steam, and the ferruginous scum which arises in the process is carefully removed. It is then run-off into troughs, and dried in a drying-house, kept at a high temperature, till it becomes so solid that it can be cut into an oblong brick form; after which it is removed into a cooler house, where it is dried thoroughly, and made ready for packing into barrels, or removed to the dyeing-house, to be dyed to any shade which may be desired. The machinery erected for this manufactory cost upwards of £3,000, and with its aid 10 workmen are enabled to turn out about 4 tons of barytes daily. Barytes is now extensively used instead of white-lead to form the body of paints, and for many purposes is preferable. At about a quarter of a mile from the manufactory is the cooperage, close on the sea-shore, where several men are employed making barrels for packing the barytes; and close beside it is a quay, by which the managers will be enabled to load vessels to convey their manufacture to the mainland, without the troublesome process of having recourse to small boats to carry it out into the deep water. These operations and erections have been little favourable to the beauty of the glen.

GLENSAX BURN, a small tributary of the Tweed, belonging partly to Selkirkshire and partly to Peebles-shire. It rises in Blackhouse-height, at the commencement of a narrow but long northerly projection of the parish of Yarrow in Selkirkshire; runs 4½ miles along that projection to nearly its extremity; forms, for 3 furlongs, the boundary-line between Selkirkshire and Peebles-shire; traverses the latter county first 1¼ mile northward, next 1 mile eastward, and then falls into the Tweed 1½ mile below the town of Peebles. At its mouth, and a little way up, it is often, in consequence of there watering the demesne of Haystone, called Haystone-burn. In the upper part of its course it flows through bleak scenery; but in the lower part it is a mirthful stream, dressed in keeping with the magnificent appearance of the Tweed in the vicinity of Peebles and affording good trouting.

GLENSHEE, a vale about 7 miles long, and less than a mile broad, running south-eastward and southward down the eastern verge of the parish of Kirkmichael, at the north-east extremity of Perthshire. At its head, the vale diverges into the three smaller glens,—Glenbeg, Glentalnich, and Glenlochy. A hill at the head of Glenshee, called Benghuibhuinn, is distinguished as the scene of a hunting match which proved fatal to Diarmid one of the Fingalian heroes. Here are shown the den of the wild boar that was hunted, a lochlet called the Boar's loch, a spring called the Fountain of the Fingalians, and the spot where Diarmid was buried by his comrades. At the Spittal of Glenshee, near the head of the vale, is a chapel built by the heritors of the parish about the year 1831. Sittings nearly 400. At the date of the Religious Instruction inquiry, the district for whose benefit it was erected enjoyed no other religious services than the ministrations once a-month of the parish-minister. The population at that time was stated at 400. The Spittal of Glenshee is a stage on the great military road to Fort-George; 22 miles north from Cupar-Angus; 15 south of Castleton of Braemar; and 7 from Edinburgh.

GLENSHIEL,* a parish in the district of Kintail in Ross-shire, extending from east to west 26 miles in length, and from 1½ to 6 miles in breadth. It is bounded on the east by the parishes of Kiltarlity, Urquhart, and Kilmanivaig; on the south by Glenelg; on the west by the Kyle Rhea; and on the north by Loch-Duich, which separates it from Lochalsh and Kintail. The surface consists chiefly of two valleys, Glenshiel and Glenlichdt, and an elevated tract of land on the south bank of Loch-Duich, called

* Probably *Glen-shelig*, or the Valley of hunting.

Letterfearn. The mountain ridges abruptly rise to a prodigious height. In many places these mountains are rocky, and covered with heath to the summit; the interjacent valleys are pleasant, being clothed with grass and some natural wood; but the proportion of arable ground is very inconsiderable. The mountains appear to be composed of micaceous schist, which is sometimes alternated with horn-blende slate, and veins of granite appear traversing these strata in various places.* The shores abound with fish, and Loch-Duich receives an annual visit from shoals of herring: see article LOCH-DUICH. The lower end of Glenshiel is occupied by LOCH-SHIEL: which see. The great military road from Fort-Augustus to Bernera passes through this parish. In the heights of this parish is the pass of Glenshiel, famous for a battle fought in June 1719, between the English troops and the Highland adherents of King James, led by the Earl of Seaforth, in which the latter were defeated. Population, in 1801, 710; in 1831, 715. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,211. Gross rental £2,600. Houses, in 1831, 138.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Loch-Carron, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £16. The parish-church is in the district of Letterfearn. It was built in 1758; sittings 300.—The parish-school is also in Letterfearn. Salary of master £28.

GLENSHIRA, a glen in the parish of Laggan, in the western part of Badenoch, forming the basin of the Spey for the first part of its course. Its principal feature is the grandeur of the mountains which rise around, sending down numberless torrents, particularly from the northern side, to swell the waters of the Spey.

GLENSHIRA, a picturesque and finely wooded glen about 5 miles long, at the head of Loch-Fyne, near Inverary.

GLENSPEAN, a beautiful glen in the parish of Kilmanivaig in Lochaber; commencing near the lower end of Loch-Laggan, and following in a westerly direction the course of the Spean.

GLENSTRAE, a wild glen which opens upon the end of Loch-Awe, at the northern base of Sroin-niolchoin, a mountain forming part of the eastern boundary of Glenorchy. Macgregor of Glenstrae had a mansion here, of which the site can hardly now be traced among the heather, but of which the following interesting tradition is still related:—His son, who had been hunting in the neighbourhood, met the young Laird of Lamond travelling with a servant from Cowal towards Fort-William. They dined together at a little house on the Black-mount, between Tyndrum and King's house; but, unfortunately quarrelling during the evening, dirks were drawn, and the young Macgregor was killed. Lamond instantly fled, and was hotly pursued by some of the Clan Gregor. With difficulty he outstripped his foes, and reached the house of the old laird of Glenstrae, whom he besought earnestly to afford him protection. "You are safe here, whatever you may have done," said the laird, as he led Lamond into his house. The pursuers arriving, informed the unfortunate father of what had occurred, and demanded the murderer; but Macgregor refused to deliver him up, as he had passed his word to protect him. His wife and daughter, with many tears, besought him to yield to the wishes of his clansmen, but the laird sternly refused to break the pledge which he had given, or to yield to their entreaties, and bade them be silent. "Let none of you dare to injure the man," said he; "Macgregor has promised him safety, and, as I live, he shall be safe while in my house!" He afterwards, with a party of his clan, escorted the youth home; and on bidding him farewell, said, "Lamond, you are now safe on your own land, I cannot, and I will not protect you farther! Keep away from my people; and may God forgive you for what you have done!" Shortly afterwards the name of Macgregor was proscribed, and the aged laird of Glenstrae became a wanderer without a name or a home. But the Laird of Lamond had now an opportunity of returning the kindness he had received, by protecting Macgregor and his family, which he hastened to improve, receiving the fugitives into his house, and shielding them from their enemies, until the cold-blooded policy of the Earl of Argyle towards the devoted Clan Gregor, prevailed against that of more generous rivals. In the MS. diary of Robert Birrell, is the following entry: "The 2 of October (1603,) Allester M'Gregour of Glainstre tane be the Laird of Arkynles, bot escapit againe; bot efter, taken be the Earle of Argyill the 4 of Januar; and brocht to Edinburghe the 9 of Januar 1604, with mae of 18 his friendis, M'Gregouris. He wes convoyit to Bervick be the Gaird, conforme to the Earlis promese; for he promesit to put him out of Scottis grund. Swa he keipit ane Hieland-manis promes; in respect he sent the Gaird to convoy him out of Scottis grund: Bot thai wer not directit to pairt with him, bot to fetche him bak agane! The 18 of Januar, at evine, he come agane to Edinburghe; and vpone the 20 day, he was hangit at the croce, and ij (eleven) of hes freindis and name, upone ane gallous: Himselff, being chieff, he wes hangit his awin hicht aboue the rest of his friendis."

GLENSTRATHFARRAR, a very romantic and picturesque glen in Inverness-shire. The prevailing rock is gneiss everywhere stratified and varying in colour from red to gray and white. The strata range from north-east to south-west and dip to the east under various angles, and are frequently very tortuous in their direction. The gneiss is traversed by veins of granite and quartz. The most frequent imbedded mineral is precious garnet. A valuable mine of graphite or blacklead was discovered by accident here in 1816; it occurs not in veins or regular beds, but in irregular masses imbedded in the gneiss.

GLENTANAR, or GLENTANNER, a mountain and forest district in Marr, Aberdeenshire, once a separate parish, but now united to ABOYNE: which see. The forest of Glentanner is very extensive, and is celebrated for its superb fir-trees.

GLENTARKIN. See LOCH-EARN.

GLENTILT, a narrow vale or mountain-pass 13 miles in length, coming down from the northern ex-

* This valley is inhabited by the clan of Macrae. The Macraes, as we heard afterwards in the Hebrides, says Dr. Johnson, 'were originally an indigent and subordinate clan, and having no farms nor stock, were, in great numbers, servants to the Macraes, who, in the war of Charles I., took arms at the call of the heroic Montrose, and were, in one of his battles, almost all destroyed. The women that were left at home, being thus deprived of their husbands, like the Scythian ladies of old, married their servants, and the Macraes became a considerable race." This state of matters is stoutly denied by the writer of the New Statistical Account, who pronounces it "an unworthy invention." The Macraes and Maclennans, except in the name only, are one clan, united by every tie, and alike distinguished for their deep-rooted attachment to the family of Seaforth, for many centuries the sole proprietors of this country. One instance of this attachment may serve as a specimen. Owing to the side which William, Earl of Seaforth, espoused during the troubles of 1715 and 1719, his lands of Kintail—a name then common to this and the parish of that name—were forfeited to the Crown; yet, during the years of the forfeiture it baffled all the endeavours and policy of government and of its commissioner, Ross of Fearne, to penetrate into this country, or to collect any rents in Kintail. Seaforth's tenants were assisted in their stout resistance by the advice and animated by the example of Donald Murchison of Auchtertyre, whose name, had his talents been employed on a more conspicuous theatre, the page of history would not blush to transmit with honour to posterity. He regularly collected the rents, and found means either of remitting them to Seaforth, who then lived in France, or of snatching an opportunity of conveying them safe to his chief in person.

tremity of the parish of Blair-Athol in Perthshire, south-westward and southward to its southern extremity at Blair-castle, and there opening at right angles into the valley of the Garry. At its entrance or lower end it is enriched for several miles by the groves and horticultural adornings of the superb demesne of Lord Glenlyon; and 2 miles from its entrance it lifts across its intersecting stream a bridge from which a magnificent landscape is spread out before the eye; but over most of its extent, especially as it recedes toward the north, it presents in the aspect of the Tilt, by which it is traversed, and of the huge mountains which form its skreens, a prospect of mingled beauty and deeply impressive grandeur. On its east side, about mid-distance between its extremities, rises the vast Bengloe, whose base is 35 miles in circumference, and whose summit towers far above the many aspiring eminences of the adjacent mountain-land. The kestrel has his nest in the glen, and the eagle builds his eyry on the overshadowing heights. Glentilt has provoked the geological inquiries, and tested the scientific acumen of Playfair, Macculloch, and other celebrated men. Marble of a pure white, of a light gray, and of a beautiful and much admired green, has of late years been quarried in its recesses and carried away to adorn the dwellings of luxury and taste.

GLENTRATHEN. See LINTRATHEN.

GLENTURRET, a vale in the north-east part of the parish of Monivard, a mile north of the town of Crieff, Perthshire. It is traversed by the rivulet Turret, flowing from a lochlet of the same name, and has been noted by men of taste, and celebrated in song, for the romantic beauties of its scenery.

GLENURQUHART, a valley in Inverness-shire, in the united parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston.

GLENWHURRY. See GLENQUHARY.

GLIMSHOLM, one of the smaller Orkney isles, nearly 2 miles south of Pomona.

GLITNESS, one of the smaller Shetland isles, 6 miles north by east of Lerwick.

GLOMACH (THE), a fine waterfall formed by the Girsac, in a remote and uninhabited valley about 7 miles from the inn of Sheilhouse in the parish of Kintail, in Ross-shire. Its total height is 350 feet; but at a distance of about 50 feet from the surface of the pool into which it falls, it encounters a slight interruption from a projecting ledge of rock. The surrounding scenery is wild, barren, and rocky.

GLOTTA, the ancient name of the Clyde.

GLUSS, a small island on the north coast of the mainland of Shetland.

GOATFELL. See ARRAN.

GOGAR (THE), a rivulet in the eastern part of Edinburghshire. It rises near the centre of the parish of Kirknewton, and flows along that parish first 2½ miles northward, and next 2¼ miles to the north of east. It then, in an easterly direction, over a distance of 1½ mile, flows right across the parish of Ratho; and now, over a course of 3 miles, most of it north-easterly, and the rest northerly, divides that parish on the west from the parish of Currie on the east. Flowing next ¾ of a mile westward, it divides Ratho on the south from Corstorphine on the north; then, for 1½ mile, in a northerly or north-westerly direction, flows through Corstorphine; then, for ¾ of a mile in the latter direction, divides Corstorphine from Cramond; and finally, after a further course of ¾ of a mile northward through Cramond, falls into Almond water. Anciently it gave name to a parish and two villages on its banks; and still—besides meandering through the extensive estate of Gogar—it is overlooked, in its progress, by Gogar bank, Gogar green, Gogar camp, Gogar mount, Gogar mains, and Gogar house.

GOGAR, an ancient but suppressed parish in th eastern part of Edinburghshire, incorporated chiefl with Corstorphine, and partly with Ratho and Kirk liston. A small part of the church still exists, and soon after the Reformation, was set apart as a famil burying-place by the lord of the manor. The churc of Gogar is older than that of Corstorphine, but wa of little value, and presided over a scanty population Soon after the formation of their establishment i was acquired by the monks of Holyrood; but against the reign of James V., it had been with drawn from them, and constituted an independen rectory. In 1429 Sir John Forrester conferred it tithes on the collegiate church which he then forme at Corstorphine, and made it one of the prebends o his collegiate establishment. In 1599, after vai efforts had been made by its few parishioners to rais a sufficient provision for the maintenance of an in cumbent, the parish was finally stripped of its inde pendence. Of the two villages of Gogar-Stone an Nether-Gogar, which it formerly contained, th former has disappeared, and the latter has dwindle away from a population of 300 to a population o only about 20. In the New Statistical Accoun there is mention made of a number of stone coffin which have been lately discovered on the lands o Gogar. It appears that in this district, particularl towards the western side of the field formerly calle 'the Flashes,' and on which the villa of Hanley i now built, many of these coffins had been found i the year 1809, and from that period down to 183 it is stated that numbers have continued to be di closed at short intervals. The writer of the Stati tical Account inclines to the belief that they owe in the first place, their origin to the Gogar figh which took place in August 1650; and that durin the remainder of that year, and throughout 1651, th place may probably have been used as a cemetery b the English who remained in the parish; or that it use might have commenced at the earlier period the plague of 1645, which is referred to in the parish register as having been so severe that the church w closed, and all work at a stand while it lasted; an that it might have been added to after the fight, an during the invasion.

GOIL (LOCH), a small arm of the sea in Argyl shire, which strikes off, at the point of Strone, fro Loch-Long in a north-west direction. On its wes ern shore, at a little distance from the opening in Loch-Long, is Carrick-castle, an ancient seat of th Campbells. It is situated on a high and nearly ins lated rock, advancing into the water. At the he of Loch-Goil there is much wild and romantic beaut and the road to Loch-Fyne passes through a de rude valley called Hell's glen, which has been co pared by some travellers to Glencroe, in point wild gloomy majesty.

GOLDIE-LANDS, an ancient castle in the shi of Roxburgh and parish of Wilton; 1 mile sout west of Hawick; situated upon an eminence on th south side of the Teviot, nearly opposite to whe the water of Borthwick joins that river. It w anciently the mansion of a family of the surname Goldy, whence it derived its present appellation. is now the property of the Duke of Buccleuc Grose has preserved a view of it. See HAWICK.

GOLSPIE, anciently called CULMALLIE, a par in the county of Sutherland; bounded on the nor by Rogart; on the east by Clyne; on the sout east by the Moray frith; and on the west by t Littleferry and the FLEET: which see. It exten along the south-east coast of the county, about miles in length; and is from 1 to 2 miles in breadt It is intersected by the rivulet of Golspie, at t mouth of which is the pretty little village of the sa

name, containing nearly 400 inhabitants. Fairs are held here in May and October. DUNROBIN-CASTLE, [which see,] the ancient seat of the Earls of Sutherland, is here built on an eminence near the shore. The arable soil is in general light, but of good quality, and tolerably fertile. In some parts it is a deep strong clay, but the greater part of the parish is hilly, and covered with heath. The principal mountains are, Ben-a-Bhragidh, 1,300 feet; Benlundie, 1,464 feet; and Benhorn, 1,712 feet. There are several small lochs. The number of acres under cultivation is about 2,000; average rents 22s. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,734. The shores abound with fish. Freestone and grey slate are abundant. There was a chapel built in Golspie in very early times, and dedicated to St. Andrew. Near the ground on which the chapel stood, amid the remains of other carved monuments, is an obelisk, a drawing of which is given by Cordiner in his 2d volume. Population, in 1801, 1,616, in 1831, 1,149. Houses, in 1831, 233.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend £204 16s.; glebe £6.—Parish-schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d. There is a small female school.

GOMETRA, a small basaltic island of the Hebrides, situated between the islands of Mull and Staffa, and separated from Ulva by a narrow strait or sound. The inhabitants support themselves by their breed of cattle and horses, and the manufacture of kelp. It is in the parish of Killninian.

GOODIE (THE), a rivulet in the south of Perthshire. It issues from the south-eastern extremity of the Loch of Monteith, in the parish of Port-of-Monteith; and, after having intersected that parish over a distance of 3¾ miles eastward, flows 4 miles south-eastward, through a detached part of the parish of Kincardine and the southern verge of the parish of Kilmadock, to the Forth at the fords of Frew.

GORBALS, a burgh-of-barony, a parish, and a large and important suburb of Glasgow, lying on the south bank of the Clyde. It contains upwards of 65,000 inhabitants: See GLASGOW. The parish of Gorbals was originally a part of the parish of Govan. As the parish-church was at the distance of more than 2 miles, it was thought an object of importance to provide the inhabitants with a place of worship and the means of religious instruction among themselves, by disjoining Gorbals from the parish of Govan, and erecting it into a separate parish. The funds which were necessary for carrying this plan into effect were obtained in the following manner:—Prior to the year 1699, the inhabitants of the village had established a small public fund, by the voluntary imposition of a tax called reek-money—withdrawn in 1768—and another small tax upon malt. The revenue thus raised was expended in making common-sewers, in making and repairing pump-wells, in paying cess and rogue-money, and other such useful and necessary purposes within the village. From the funds raised, partly in this way and partly by voluntary contribution among the heritors, the inhabitants were enabled, about the year 1720, to purchase a piece of burying-ground and a mortcloth. This, of course, proved an additional source of revenue; by means of which, and farther contributions, the inhabitants were able, in 1728, to build a chapel; and from the produce of seat-rents, and other sources of revenue above mentioned, to maintain a preacher, besides defraying the public expenses of the village, for which the revenue had originally been established. Having contracted a debt, however, by building the chapel, which they were unable to pay, they, in the year 1743, applied to the presbytery of Glasgow for assistance, and a collection was made throughout their bounds for that purpose. Shortly afterwards, however, a dreadful fire occurred in the village, attended with such calamitous circumstances, that a subscription was made throughout almost all Scotland for relief for the sufferers; and that subscription was so ample as to relieve the sufferers, and to leave a considerable balance. That balance, by consent of parties, was paid over to the managers of the village-funds, and by this fund chiefly, it is believed, the debt which had been contracted by building the chapel was liquidated. Some time after this the heritors purchased a piece of ground, and upon their own credit built a tenement upon it, which cost upwards of £600. This tenement has since been known by the name of the Community land, and was valued, in 1823, at £1,000. The additional debt contracted by building it was gradually paid off out of the surplus revenue. Such was the state of matters when, in 1771, a summons of disjunction and new erection was raised in the court of teinds; and on the 20th of February, 1771, the court disjoined the village of Gorbals from the parish of Govan, and erected it into a new parish. See GOVAN.

GORDON, a parish in the western part of the Merse, Berwickshire. It is bounded on the north by Westruther and Greenlaw; on the east by Greenlaw; on the south by Hume and Earlston; and on the west by Legerwood. Its greatest length, from Rumelton on the east, to an angle near Legerwood church on the west, is nearly 5 miles; and its greatest breadth, from a point near Haliburton on the north to the confluence of two boundary rills on the south, is 4 miles. The surface is uneven; has several rising-grounds, one of which is entitled to be called a hill; and, in general, lies higher than any district in the eastern part of the Merse. Till a very recent date it had great tracts of moss and moorland, and wore a bleak and sterile aspect; but it is now very extensively cultivated, and considerably sheltered with plantation; and it begins to wear a smiling and productive appearance. About one-half of the whole area is arable; about 500 acres are under wood; and the remainder is in pasture, or continues to be waste. Three head-streams of the Eden rise on or near its boundaries on the north, on the south-west, and on the south-east; in one case intersecting it southward nearly through the centre, and in the other cases forming its southern boundary-line, and all making a confluence at or near the point of leaving it. Two other rills respectively at its western and its eastern limit, and, after for a brief way tracing its boundary, flow the one westward to join the Leader, and the other eastward to join the Blackadder. The last stream—the Blackadder—also touches it for a short way along the north. The parish is distinguished for giving title to the ducal family of Gordon, and for having contained their earliest seat and possessions in Scotland. They are supposed to have settled within its limits in the reign of Malcolm Canmore; and when they removed to the north, they not only transferred some of its local names to the territories or objects of their new home, but afterwards recurred to it for their ducal title. Huntly—which through the medium of the northern domain named after it—gave them their titles successively of Lord, Earl, and Marquis—was a village in the western extremity of Gordon parish; and, though commemorated only by a solitary tree which marks its site, survived till a recent date in the form of a small hamlet. Two farms within the parish are still called respectively Huntly and Huntly wood. A little north of the village of West-Gordon is the reputed site of the Gordon family's early residence,—a rising ground still called

the Castle, though now covered with plantation, presenting vestiges of fortification. The parish is intersected south-eastward by the post-road from Edinburgh to Kelso, and is traversed south-westward by a road from Dunse to Earlston. On the former road stands the village of West-Gordon, 8 miles distant from Kelso. It is the site of the parish-church, has a population of 300, and, owing to facility of obtaining fuel from a neighbouring bog, is increasing in bulk. The parishioners of Gordon, till a recent period, were very primitive in their manners, and careless, through a descent of several generations, to make a removal of residence, or go a sight-seeing in the busier districts of the country; and, probably on account solely of their habits of seclusion and content, earned from malicious wit the soubriquet of "the Gowks o' Gordon." Population, in 1801, 802; in 1831, 882. Houses 171. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,748.—Gordon is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £163 16s. 11d.; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £163 16s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £21 fees, and £9 other emoluments. This parish was formerly of very large extent. But part of it, called Durrington-laws, was annexed to Longformacus, 12 miles distant; and out of it, jointly with Bassandean, a parish formerly in the presbytery of Melrose, was also erected, about the year 1647, the parish of Westruther. The church was originally dedicated to St. Michael the archangel, and given to the monks of Coldingham. In 1171, according to the spiritual traffic of that age of priestcraft, the Coldingham monks exchanged it with the monks of Kelso for the chapel of Earlston and St. Laurence church of Berwick. In the ancient parish were several chapels. In 1309, Sir Adam Gordon, in consideration of relaxing to them some temporal claims, obtained from the monks of Kelso leave to possess a private chapel with all its oblations. At Huntly wood was another chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the advowson of which appears to have passed, during the reign of James IV., into the possession of the family of Home. A third chapel, the ruins of which were at no remote period traceable, was built, during the reign of David, by John de Spottiswoode, at his hamlet of Spottiswoode.

GORDON-CASTLE, or, as it is more usually termed, CASTLE-GORDON, the seat of the Dukes of Gordon, now of their representative, and heir of entail, the Duke of Richmond, is probably the most magnificent edifice north of the frith of Forth. It is situated in the parish of Bellie, between the old and the new course of the river Spey, and about a mile north of the little town of Fochabers, which formerly stood in its more immediate vicinity. Castle-Gordon is approached, on the high road between Fochabers and the Spey, by a gateway consisting of a lofty arch, between two domes, and elegantly finished. This arch is embellished by a handsome battlement within the gate. The road to the mansion winds, about a mile, through a green parterre, skirted with flowering shrubbery and groups of tall spreading trees, till it is lost in an oval in front of the castle. There is, besides this, another approach, from the east, sweeping for several miles through the varied scenery of the park, and enlivened by different pleasant views of the country around, the river, and the ocean, till it also terminates at the great door of this princely mansion. The castle stands on a flat, at some distance from the Moray frith, from which the ground gradually ascends; but it possesses a much finer view than might be supposed in such a situation, commanding as it does the whole plain with all its wood, and a variety of reaches on the river, glittering onwards to the sea, and comprehending also the town and shipping of Garmouth, and a large handsome edifice that terminates the plain on the shore, consisting of the hall and other buildings for the accommodation of the salmon-fishery.

Willis, the American tourist, in his 'Pencillings,' has described the view from the castle in pleasing terms: "The last phaeton," says he, "dashed away, and my chaise advanced to the door. A handsome boy, in a kind of page's dress, immediately came to the window, addressed me by name, and informed me that his Grace was out deer-shooting; but that my room was prepared, and he was ordered to wait on me. I followed him through a hall lined with statues, deer's horns, and armour, and was ushered into a large chamber, looking out on a park, extending with its lawns and woods to the edge of the horizon. A more lovely view never feasted human eye. * * * It was a mild, bright afternoon, quite warm for the end of an English September; and with a fire in the room, and a soft sunshine pouring in at the windows, a seat by the open casement was far from disagreeable. I passed the time till the sun set, looking out on the park. Hill and valley lay between my eye and the horizon; sheep fed in picturesque flocks, and small fallow-deer grazed near them; the trees were planted, and the distant forest shaped by the hand of taste; and broad and beautiful as was the expanse taken in by the eye, it was evidently one princely possession. A mile from the castle-wall, the shaven sward extended in a carpet of velvet softness, as bright as emerald, studded by clumps of shrubbery like flowers wrought elegantly on tapestry; and across it bounded occasionally a hare, and the pheasants fed undisturbed near the thickets, or a lady with flowing riding-dress and flaunting feather, dashed into sight upon her fleet blood palfrey, and was lost the next moment in the woods, or a boy put his pony to his mettle up the ascent, or a gamekeeper idled into sight with his gun in the hollow of his arm, and his hounds at his heels. And all this little world of enjoyment, and luxury, and beauty, lay in the hand of one man, and was created by his wealth in these northern wilds of Scotland, a day's journey almost from the possession of another human being! I never realized so forcibly the splendid results of wealth and primogeniture."

The castle was originally a gloomy tower, in the centre of a morass hence called the BOG-OF-GIGHT [which see]—and accessible only by a narrow causeway and a bridge. It is now a vast quadrangular edifice; the front stretching to the length of 568 feet. "The change," observes Mr. Chambers, in his 'Picture of Scotland,' "has been naturally commensurate with that of the fortunes of the noble race who, for centuries past, have owned it; and we believe the most ancient title of the Duke of Gordon, and that by which the old Highlanders still know him, is the humble one of 'the Gudeman o' the Bog.'" As we have already noticed, however, the title and estates of the Dukes of Gordon have now merged in those of the Duke of Richmond. The breadth of the magnificent pile of this castle being various, the breaks arising from the different depths create a variety of light and shade which obviates the appearance of excess in uniformity throughout so great a frontage. The body of the edifice is of four stories. In its southern front stands, entire, the tower of the original castle, harmonizing ingeniously with the modern palace, and rising many feet above it. The wings are magnificent pavilions of two lofty stories, connected by galleries of two lower stories; and beyond the pavilions, are extended to either hand, buildings of one floor and an attic story. The whole of this vast edifice is externally of white hard finely

dressed Elgin freestone, and finished all around, like the gateway, with a rich cornice and a handsome battlement.

The hall or vestibule of this magnificent structure is embellished by copies of the Apollo Belvidere and the Venus de Medici, in statuary marble, by Harwood. There is also a bust—a peculiarly striking likeness—of Pitt. Here also, by Harwood, are busts of Homer, Caracalla, M. Aurelius, in their unfading laurels, and of Faustina, a Vestal virgin, in her plain attire; and at the bottom of the grand staircase are a Cæsar, Cicero, Seneca, and Caracalla, each raised on a handsome pedestal of Sienna marble; with a bust of Cosmo, third duke of Tuscany, a relation of the Gordon family. In the staircase are some curiosities, among which is a plank, nearly 6 feet in breadth, cut from a fir-tree in the forest of GLENMORE: see that article. The first floor contains the breakfast, dining, and drawing-rooms, the bedchamber of state, with its dressing-room, and several other elegant apartments. All the rooms are well proportioned, and sumptuously finished, and the distribution of light is managed to the greatest advantage. The great dining-room is strikingly magnificent; and is surrounded with the portraits of Earls, Marquisses, and Marchionesses of Huntly. A handsome sideboard stands in a recess, within lofty Corinthian columns of Scagliola, in imitation of verd antique marble. Among the pictures are Abraham turning off Hagar and her son, Joseph resisting the solicitations of Potiphar's wife, Venus and Adonis, Dido, and St. Cecilia. In the drawing-room is a portrait of the celebrated and beautiful Jane, Duchess of Gordon, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. There is also a very fine portrait of the late Duke, the last heir of his long line. In the breakfast-room is a good copy, by Angelica Kauffman, of the celebrated St. Peter and St. Paul, from the masterpiece of Guido Rheim, for which, it is said, 10,000 sequins had been offered; it was esteemed the most valuable piece in the Lampieri palace at Bologna. Various other paintings adorn this and other apartments of this splendid mansion. One of the most interesting of these, perhaps, is a portrait of the second Countess of Huntly, daughter to James I., and the lady through whom Lord Byron boasted of having a share of the royal blood of Scotland in his veins. There is also a very antique portrait of Queen Mary, bearing the date 1568. In the third story of the house are a small theatre, a music-room, and the library, containing thousands of volumes, as well as some ancient manuscripts, with astronomical and geographical instruments, &c.

GORDONSBURGH. See MARYBURGH.

GOSFORD. See ABERLADY.

GOULDIE, a village in the parish of Monikie, Forfarshire, containing about 200 inhabitants.

GOURDON, a fishing-village in the parish of Bervie, Kincardineshire. It lies about 2 miles south of Inverbervie, and possesses a small harbour. This harbour was imperfectly sheltered by scattered and insulated rocks at a short distance from it; but not being capable of admitting the coasting-trade, and containing many fishing-boats which find full employment, the proprietor applied to the commissioners on Highland roads for aid towards constructing a pier and clearing the entrance of the inlet, by which operations the place has been rendered commodious and secure at all seasons of the year, greatly to the benefit of an agricultural district—Gourdon having now become an intermediate shipping-place between Stonehaven and Montrose, which are more than 20 miles apart. The joint expense of the work, to the harbour-fund and the contributor, was £2,000. See BERVIE.

GOUROCK, a *quoad sacra* parish in Renfrewshire, divided from Innerkip by the General Assembly in May 1832. It lies on the left bank of the frith of Clyde, immediately below Greenock, and is in length about 3½ miles, and in breadth about 3. The bay of Gourock possesses great advantages for a sea-port, being well-sheltered, and unobstructed by bank or shoal, and having depth of water for vessels of any burden; nevertheless, the shipping-trade has been attracted higher up the frith. So early as the year 1494, when Greenock was a mean fishing-village, and long before Port-Glasgow was known even by name, the eligibility of Gourock as a haven was appreciated. This appears from an indenture entered into at Edinburgh on the 27th of December, 1494, between that redoubted seaman, Sir Andrew Wood of Largs, and other two persons, on behalf of the king, on the one part, and "Nicholas of Bour, maister, under God, of the schip called the Verdour," on the other part, whereby it was stipulated that "the said Nicholas sall, God willing, bring the said Verdour, with mariners and stuff for them, as effeirs, to *the Goraik*, on the west bordour and sey [sea], aucht mylis fra Dunbertain, or tharby, be the first day of the moneth of May nixt to cum, and there the said Nicholas sall, with grace of God, ressave within the said schip thre hundreth men boden for wer [equipped for war], furnist with ther vitales [victuals], harnes, and artilzery, effeirand to sa mony men, to pass with the kingis hienes, at his plessore, and his lieutennentes and deputis, for the space of twa monthis nixt, and immediat folowand the said first day of May, and put thaim on land, and ressave thaim again;" for which there was to be given to the shipmaster £300 Scots money, being at the rate of £1 Scots for each man.* From the terms of this agreement, and from the spot appointed for the rendezvous being on the west coast, it is evident that the vessel was fitted out for the use of the king himself, James IV., in one of the voyages which he undertook, about the time in question, to the Western isles, for the purpose of bringing their turbulent inhabitants into subjection; and at Gourock, in all probability, he embarked.—The lands of Gourock formed the western part of the barony of Finnart, which belonged to the great family of Douglas. On the forfeiture of their estates in 1455, this portion was conferred by the Crown on the Stewarts of Castlemilk, from whom it was called Finnart-Stewart. It continued in their possession till 1784, when it was sold to Duncan Darroch, Esq., to whose son, Lieutenant-general Darroch, it now belongs. About the year 1747, the old castle of Gourock was entirely removed, and the present mansion erected near its site.

The village of Gourock is prettily situated upon the bay, and has, we believe, been resorted to for sea-bathing longer than any other place on this coast. In 1694 it was created a burgh-of-barony, with the right of holding a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs. Power was also given to form a "harbour and port," in virtue of which there was probably constructed the quay, which was lately supplanted by the present substantial and convenient one. A great proportion of the permanent inhabitants are engaged in the herring and white fishery. This was the first place in Britain where red herrings were prepared. The practice was introduced, towards the end of the 17th century, by Walter Gibson, an enterprising Glasgow merchant, who was provost of that city in 1688, and of whom our authority—Semple, in his History of Renfrewshire—says, he "may justly be styled the father of

* The Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil causes from 1478 to 1495, published in 1839.

the trade of all the west coasts." The curing of red herrings has long since been abandoned here; as has also the preparation of salt in connection with it, for which pans were constructed. A considerable rope-work has been carried on since 1777; and whinstone for street-paving is quarried to some extent. About 1780, an attempt was made for coal in the neighbourhood of the village; but meeting with copper ore, the undertakers were diverted from their first object. "This new discovery," says the Old Statistical reporter, "promised well both in richness and quantity; but being wrought by a company who were chiefly engaged in England, it was so managed as to defeat the expectation."—Kempock Point, which forms the western termination of the bay, is crowned by a long upright fragment of rock, called "Kempock stane," which, it is said, indicates the spot where a saint of old dispensed favourable winds to the navigators of the adjacent waters. The stone is without any sculpture or inscription. Some superstitious belief appears to have been connected with it in former times; for at the trial of the Innerkip witches, in 1662, one of them, Mary Lamont, an infatuated creature, aged only 18, confessed that she and some other women, who were in compact with the devil, held "a meeting at Kempock, where they intended to cast the long stone into the sea, thereby to destroy boats and ships."* Kempock point consists of a mass of light blue columnar porphyry, abutting from a hill of the same materials which has been quarried to a great extent. In our own time, this abrupt point of land has become memorable on account of two melancholy accidents which took place on the frith close to it. The first occurred to a vessel called the Catherine of Iona, which was run down by a steam-boat during the night of the 10th of August, 1822, when 42 persons perished out of 46. The other catastrophe referred to was that of the Comet steamer, which, when rounding the point, at about the same spot, was run on board, and instantly sunk, by another steam-vessel, about 60 human beings losing their lives.

According to a census taken by the minister in 1837–8, the population of the parish amounted to 1,302; of whom 1,000 resided in the village, the rest being dispersed over the country parts. In the report made to the Commissioners of Religious instruction, in 1838, it was stated that of the population 45 were lunatics. This is accounted for by the fact that there are in the parish establishments for maintaining such unfortunate persons.—About the year 1776, a chapel-of-ease was built at the east end of the village. The present parish-church, which stands about its centre, was built by subscription in 1832. The original cost was £1,731 2s. 9½d., exclusive of the aisle erected at an expense of £535 by General Darroch, the principal heritor, who gave the ground, upon payment of £3 1s. 4d. per annum for feu-duty. The additional sum of £197 2s. 0½d. has been expended in procuring communion-cups, painting, and otherwise improving the church. Sittings 947. The average attendance at church during June, July, and August, is about 900, and during November, December, and January, about 500: the increased attendance during the summer-months is caused by the numerous strangers who resort hither for sea-bathing. Stipend £120, of which £100 is paid by the managers from the seat-rents, and £20 by General Darroch. It is permanent, and secured by a bond from these parties. The minister has no manse, glebe, or other privileges. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £20 10s., with about £30 of school-fees, and £2 2s. annually for distributing the poor's money. There are two private schools, with one teacher in each.

GOVAN, a parish principally in the lower ward of Lanarkshire, with a small section in Renfrewshire; bounded by New-Kilpatrick, Barony, and Glasgow on the north; Barony, Gorbals proper, and Rutherglen on the east; Cathcart, Eastwood, and the Abbey parish of Paisley on the south; and by Renfrew on the west. It is about 6 miles in length, and 3 at its greatest breadth, near the centre; and contains about 10 square miles. It is somewhat unusual for a parish to be situated in two counties, and Hamilton of Wishaw affirms that part of these lands were disjoined from the sheriffdom of Lanark, and annexed to the sheriffdom of Renfrew, for the convenience of Sir George Maxwell, who died in 1677; but this statement is not fully borne out by the documents of that time relating to the parish, which are still in existence. In other respects Govan is a somewhat irregularly constructed parish, from lying on both banks of the Clyde; the larger section stretches along the south side of the river, and the smaller along the north, to the west of the classic streamlet of Kelvin. That portion lying on the south bank of the Clyde used to be termed, of old, the township or territory of Govan; and the part lying on the north of the river was designated the township or territory of Partick, or, according to the orthography of ancient charters, Perdyc, Perdehic, or Perthec. *Quoad civilia* Govan contains not only a landward district, but a large portion of the population, and the manufacturing and other establishments of the southern suburb of Glasgow; but as these have long since been disjoined *quoad sacra* by the presbytery, this portion is generally known and spoken of as the barony and parish of the Gorbals of Glasgow: see articles GLASGOW and GORBALS. Divested of this section the parish is a landward one. It may be mentioned as a circumstance somewhat remarkable, that on the northern boundary of the parish the counties of Dumbarton, Lanark, and Renfrew, and the parishes of New Kilpatrick, Govan, and Renfrew, all meet in one point. The land of the parish is entirely arable. The average rental of the land is about £4 per acre, and its produce consists of potatoes, turnips, wheat, hay, oats, and grass for pasture. It is worthy of remark, that upon the farm of White Inch in this parish, the greater part of the earth, mud, and gravel, which is cut away from the banks in widening the Clyde or lifted by the dredging-machine, has been deposited. In one year soil to the extent of nearly 150,000 cubic yards has been laid down, by the consent of the proprietor, Mr. Smith of Jordanhill, and at immense expense to the Clyde trustees. The superficial extent of the farm is about 70 acres, and the average height to which the ground has been raised by these deposits is 10 feet; in some places it has been elevated about 15 feet. At the commencement of these operations it was considered by many that they would prove utterly ruinous to the farm; but the consequence has been nearly to double the value of the farm, by the judicious mixture of the earth which has been laid down. Within the last half-century the salmon-fishings in the Clyde, belonging to the heritors of Govan, used to be valuable, and they have even been let for so much as £330 annually; but the mass of foreign and pernicious matter which is now held in solution by the river, the refuse of the manufactories along its banks, and the everlasting stirring and turmoil of its waters from the revolution of steam-boat paddles, has of late years sadly deteriorated the value of the Govan fisheries, having reduced the rental to £60 per an-

* The commission for the trial, and the confession, are printed in the 'Visitor,' or 'Literary Miscellany,' vol. ii. p. 135, Greenock, 1818. Mr. R. Chambers, in his 'Picture of Scotland,' p. 206, 4th edition, speaks as if the stone no longer existed here; but this is a mistake, it still remains.

num, and the wonder is that salmon can exist in it at all. Fertile as the superficies of Govan may be, however, the great source of its wealth is its mineral treasures, not only from their own actual value, but as providing the means of aggrandizing the commercial and manufacturing population. The coal at the Govan collieries has been worked from a very remote period, and forms part of the celebrated 'Glasgow field,' to which the city is so much indebted for its wealth and population. This coal is of the best quality; and in some parts of the parish it is so abundant that, within 50 fathoms of the surface, no fewer than 16 separate beds have been found, the thickness of which varies from 4 inches to 2 feet. In addition to these there are valuable seams of black-band (that which is mixed with coal) and clay-band ironstone, the former varying from 10 to 15 inches in thickness, and the latter from 6 to 12 inches. Although the estimated value of the land in the parish is not more than £5,000 Scots, it has been calculated upon pretty sure data that the actual value of its agricultural produce and minerals is more than £90,000 sterling per annum. Manufactures are carried on to a very considerable extent in the parish, and in addition to the power-loom, cotton, and silk factories of Hutchesontown and Tradestown, with the carpet-manufactory at Port Eglinton, all of which are embraced in the *quoad sacra* division of Gorbals, there are also public works of considerable importance in the landward parts of the parish, viz., at the villages of Govan and Partick. At the former there is an extensive dye-work, and also a factory for throwing silk, which was the first of its kind in Scotland, and was erected in 1824.* In 1828 a power-loom factory was established at Partick, and here are situated, besides, a printfield, a work for bleaching cotton-fabrics, and the celebrated Partick wheat and flour-mills, which, situated upon the banks of the Kelvin, have been in existence from time immemorial, and were granted by the Regent Murray, after the battle of Langside, to the bakers' corporation of Glasgow. Ship-building yards are also situated upon the Clyde at the mouth of the Kelvin. The most important establishment in the parish is, however, the iron-works of Mr. William Dickson, situated at Govan-hill, in the south-eastern suburbs of Gorbals. Here there are hot-blast furnaces erected, and in the course of erection, which are intended to produce the average quantity of 4,000 tons of pig-iron annually; and in the neighbourhood of these furnaces the enterprising proprietor is constructing a bar-iron manufactory with 42 puddling furnaces; and it is computed that these, if fully worked, will turn out 400 tons of bar-iron weekly. As the works in Govan, however, are almost entirely kept moving by Glasgow capital, and fall properly to be classed along with the manufactures of that city, it is not necessary here to enter into any further or more lengthened details regarding them. From its proximity to the western capital, Govan, of course, enjoys every advantage in the shape of ready and easy communication; and in the villages of Govan and Partick, there are regular post-office establishments, by which letters are transmitted to and from Glasgow twice a-day. Four great turnpike-roads traverse the parish. One leads from Glasgow to Paisley; a second from Glasgow to Kilmarnock and Ayr; a third parallel with, and on the south bank of the Clyde, leads through Renfrew to Port-Glasgow; and the fourth, also parallel with, but on the north bank of the river, forms the carriage-road to Dumbarton and the West Highlands. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone canal also passes through the southern division of the parish; and the branch of the Forth and Clyde canal, which joins the Clyde at Bowling bay, skirts for a short distance its northern boundary. In addition to these the great joint branch to Paisley of the Glasgow and Greenock, and the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr railways, passes through the parish for nearly 3 miles. This portion of the line was opened in July, 1840. The north and south divisions of the parish are connected at the village of Govan by a commodious horse and carriage ferry-boat, and here also the river-steamers land and receive passengers. It is impossible to conceive a rural district which contains so many of the elements of busy life as the parish of Govan. Morning, noon, and night, the river, which divides it, is traversed by steam-vessels of every size, and by sailing vessels bound to and from the most distant parts of the earth's confines. From the river the view of the country is peculiarly picturesque and pleasing; the banks exhibit every variety of landscape,—beautifully cultivated fields, and thriving belts of plantation, sprinkled with the handsome villas of the Glasgow citizens,—while the rural village of Govan, with the Stratford-upon-Avon like steeple of its parish-church, bursts upon the gaze with a truly panoramic effect. Nowhere has the hand of improvement been more decidedly apparent than upon this portion of the Clyde. In some old legal instruments in the Glasgow chartulary, there are mentioned, "The islands between Govan and Partick;" but these have long since ceased to be. Even so late as 1770, the depth of the river at the mouth of the Kelvin, as surveyed by the celebrated James Watt, was only 3 feet 8 inches at high-water, and 1 foot 6 inches at low water; and in the present day it is amusing to read the complaint of Patrick Bryce, tacksman of the Gorbals 'coal-heugh,' who, in 1660, represented to the magistrates of Glasgow that he could not get his coals loaded at the Broomielaw from a scarcity of water, and that he had been necessitated on this account to crave license to lead them through the lands of Sir George Maxwell of Nether Pollok, for the purpose of loading them "neare to Meikle Govane." Up till 1770, indeed, this portion of the Clyde could with difficulty be navigated by vessels of more than 30 tons burthen; now the depth of water is from 16 to 17 feet, and foreign merchantmen of 600 tons burthen sail along it from the sea to the harbour of the Broomielaw.

The population of the parish of Govan, exclusive of the portion annexed to Gorbals, was, in 1801, 3,038; in 1811, 3,542; in 1821, 4,325; in 1831, 5,677; and in 1836, 6,281. The population of the village of Govan, in 1836, was 2,122. Houses, in 1831, 838. Assessed property £14,086.

This parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the college of Glasgow. Stipend £315 9s. 4d; glebe £24. Unap-

* The silk factory at Govan is heated in a peculiar manner, and one which has been considered worthy of imitation in other large establishments where adults and children are employed in large congregated numbers for the greater portion of the day. The process is thus described in Leighton's Historical and Descriptive Illustrations of Swan's Views on the Clyde:—"The factory is heated by steam; and the steam-pipes, instead of being suspended from the ceiling of each flat, are disposed in beds in the ground-floor, within a few inches of the ground. Round the bottom of the ground are perforations in the walls, through which is constantly rushing a current of fresh air, which being heated and rarified by the steam-beds, ascends from them through pipes and holes in the floor, to the upper stories, producing a constant supply of pure and warm air, from the bottom to the top of the factory. The benefit of this is evinced by the total absence of that feeling of suffocation met with in most other factories. The boiler is fed with boiling water by means of a subsidiary boiler, which the proprietor has called *a Colville*, in honour of a young man named Peter Colville, whose suggestion it was. Besides saving fuel, the operation of the steam is thereby more steady, not being damped by the influx of water comparatively cold. The Colville is placed at the side of the large boiler, constituting, for its length, one side of the flue, and is thus kept boiling by that heat which otherwise would be lost in the wall."

propriated teinds £763 7s. The parish-church—which is situated close upon the river, and is distant about 3 miles from Glasgow—was built in 1826, from a plan by Mr. Smith of Jordanhill, one of the heritors. It is a chaste Gothic structure, seated for nearly 1,100 persons. The design of the tower and spire, as has been hinted, was taken from the church of Stratford-upon-Avon. The churchyard has a peculiarly romantic appearance, and is fringed with a double row of reverend elms. The manse adjoins the church, and, from recent additions, has been rendered very commodious. There are four churches belonging to the Establishment and connected with this parish, to which *quoad sacra* districts have been allocated, viz. Partick church, built in 1834, seated for 580 persons; Hutchesontown church, opened in 1839, seated for 1,024 persons; Kingston church, opened in the same year, for 1,000 sitters; and a fourth additional church in connection with the establishment is in course of erection in Warwick-street, Lauriestón. Of late years the small village of Strathbungo has been a missionary-station, in which a licentiate of the church of Scotland officiated: a church is now being built there.—There are three dissenting churches in the parish connected with the United Secession, in addition to a school-house, in the parish of Govan, capable of accommodating 100 persons, and in which service has been performed for two or three years. These churches are Nicholson-street church, built in 1814, for 910 sitters; Eglinton-street church, built in 1825, for 1,218 sitters; and Partick church, built in 1824, for 600 sitters.—There are two Relief churches, viz., Hutchesontown church, built in 1800, for 1,624 sitters; and Partick Relief church, built in 1824, for 840 sitters.—There is also a small Roman Catholic chapel in Portugal-street, Gorbals.—The parish-school is situated in the village of Govan, and in addition to the school-fees—which are stated to be very ill-paid—and a school-house and dwelling-house, the emoluments amount to more than £80 annually, made up of the maximum salary of the heritors, in addition to £1 13s. 4d. from Glasgow college; £5 from the trustees as librarian of Thom's library; £1 18s. 10d., the interest of 1,000 merks bequeathed by George Hutcheson; and £36, the rent of 10 acres of land, accruing from Abraham Hill's mortification, for the education of 10 poor children. In addition to the parochial there are a number of other schools in the parish, both in the villages of Govan, Partick, and Strathbungo, where the ordinary branches are taught; but the majority of the children of the more opulent classes are educated in Glasgow. Under grants by David I., confirmed by the bulls of several popes, the whole parish of Govan belonged originally, both in property and superiority, to the Bishop of Glasgow, and was included in the regality of Glasgow. The church of Govan—or Guvan, as it was formerly termed—with the tithes and lands pertaining to it, was constituted a prebend of the Cathedral of Glasgow by John, Bishop of Glasgow, who died about 1147; and continued so till the period of the Reformation. The prebendary drew the emoluments, and paid a curate for serving the cure. The patronage of this prebendal church belonged to the see of Glasgow; but at the Reformation it was assumed by the Crown. In 1577 the parsonage and vicarage of Govan, with all the lands and revenues, were granted by the king, *in mortmain*, to the college of Glasgow; and by the new erection of the college, at that date, it was ruled that the principal of the university should officiate in the church of Govan every Sabbath. This practice continued from 1577 till 1621, when the principal was absolved from this duty, and a separate minister was appointed for the parish, to whom a stipend was assigned from the tithes, and the patronage was reserved by the university, in which it still remains. For more than a century previous to 1825, the university of Glasgow, by successive renewals from the Crown, enjoyed a beneficial lease of the feu-duties, rents, and revenues, which were paid by the heritors of Govan to the Crown, as coming in the place of the Archbishop; but the lease was discontinued at the time stated. To make up for it so far, however, the Crown granted to the college, in 1826, an annuity of £800 for fourteen years.

The first minister of Govan after the Reformation was Andrew Melville, who was at the same time principal of the university; and it is related by his nephew that the Regent Morton offered this "guid benefice, peying four-and-twentie chalder of victuall" to him, on condition that he would not urge upon the government or the church his peculiar views of ecclesiastical polity. For the purpose of winning Melville to his side, the Regent kept the living in the hands of the Crown for nearly two years; and finally granted the temporalities to the college of Glasgow, imposing upon the principal the duty of serving the cure, Morton intending thereby, as Melville's nephew states, "to demearit Mr. Andro, and cause him relent from dealling against bischopes; but God keepit his awin servant in uprightnes and treuthe in the middis of manie heavie tentations." The hospital of Polmadie was situated in this parish, near the place which still bears its name. It was a refuge for persons of both sexes, and was endowed with the church and temporalities of Strathblane, along with part of the lands of Little Govan. No trace of the ruins of the hospital now remains. St. Ninian's hospital, for the reception of persons afflicted with leprosy, was founded by Lady Lochore in the middle of the 14th century, and it is understood that it was situated near the river, between the Main-street of Gorbals and Muirhead-street. Near the centre of the Main-street of Gorbals, on the east side, an old edifice still remains, which from time immemorial has gone by the name of the chapel of St. Ninians. A considerable extent of ground, including that upon which part of the district of Hutchesontown is built, was called St. Ninian's croft. When the house of Elphinston obtained the lands of Gorbals the revenues of the hospital were misapplied, and the care of the 'lepers' afterwards devolved upon the kirk-session of Glasgow.—Hagg's castle, in this parish, is a very interesting and picturesque ruin. It was built by an ancestor of the house of Maxwell of Pollock, and was, for a long time, the jointure-house that family. It appears to have been a building of considerable strength. It is intimately and painfully associated with the transactions of those iron times when Scotland groaned under a 'broken covenant and a persecuted kirk.' In November 1667, the Episcopal authorities of Glasgow having heard that a conventicle had been held in Hagg's castle, summoned the persons reported to have been present to appear before them on the 20th of the same month. Amongst others, John Logan was arraigned, and he boldly confessed "that he was present at ye said conventickle, and not onlie refused to give his oath to declare who preached, or wer then present, but furder declared he would not be a Judas, as otheris, to delate any that wer ther present." The name of Logan, with others in the same situation, were given in to the Archbishop, but the punishment which was meted out has not been recorded. Wodrow, in his history, states that, in 1676, Mr. Alexander Jamieson, who had been thrust forth the parish of Govan on account of his refusal to conform to "black prelacy," "gave the sacrament in the house of the Haggs, within 2

miles of Glasgow, along with another clergyman. Mr. Jamieson did not again drink of the vine till he drank it new in the Father's kingdom." It is well known that the family of Pollock suffered severely for their resistance to episcopacy, and for succouring the Covenanters, and allowing them a place of meeting for their conventicles. Sir John Maxwell was fined by the privy-council in 1684, in the sum of £8,000 sterling, and when he refused to pay this tyrannical exaction he was imprisoned for 16 months. See GLASGOW.

GOWRIE. See CARSE of GOWRIE, and BLAIR-GOWRIE.

GRÆMSAY, one of the Orkney islands. It is about 1½ mile in length, and 1 in breadth. A great part is arable, and only a few sheep are reared in the hilly district. Græmsay was formerly a vicarage, united to the ancient rectory of Hoy. This cure was served by the minister of Hoy, every third Sunday; but it is singular, that it neither pays stipend, nor has any glebe. It is in the presbytery of Cairston, and synod of Orkney. The population, in 1801, was 179; and, in 1831, 225. It is 1½ mile south from Stromness. The whole of it is level, and seems to be of an excellent soil. The interior parts of the island, under a thin soil, contain a bed of schist or slate, through almost its whole extent. There is here a school supported by the Society for Propagating Christian knowledge. See HOY.

GRAHAM'S DYKE, or GRIME'S DYKE. See ANTONINUS'S WALL.

GRAHAMSTON, a neat and important suburb of the town of Falkirk. See FALKIRK.

GRAHAMSTON, a village in the Barony parish of Glasgow. It is a suburb of that city, being connected to it by several streets.

GRAHAMSTON, a village in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire, upon the Levern; 3 miles south-east of Paisley. It was commenced about the year 1780, and received its name from Mr. Graham, a neighbouring proprietor. Population in 1811, 448; in 1835–6, as given in the New Statistical Account, 595.

GRAITNEY. See GRETNA.

GRAMPIANS (THE), that broad mountain-fringe or stripe of elevations which runs along the eastern side of the Highlands of Scotland, overlooking the western portion of the Lowlands, and forming the natural barrier or boundary-line between the two great divisions of the country. The name is so indefinitely applied in popular usage, and has been so obscured by injudicious and mistaken description, as to want the definiteness of meaning requisite to the purposes of distinct topographical writing. The Grampians are usually described as "a chain" of mountains which stretches from Dumbarton, or from the hills behind Gareloch opposite Greenock, or from the district of Cowal in Argyleshire, to the sea at Stonehaven, or to the interior of Aberdeenshire, or to the eastern exterior of the shores of Elgin and Banff. No definition will include all the mountains which claim the name, and at the same time exclude others to which it is unknown, but one which regards them simply as the mountain-front, some files deep, which the Highlands, from their southern continental extremity, to the point where their flank is turned by a champaign country east of the Tay, present to the Lowlands of Scotland. But thus defined, or in fact defined in any fashion which shall not limit them to at most two counties, they are far from being, in the usual topographical sense of the word, "a chain." From Cowal north-eastward, to the extremity of Dumbartonshire, they rise up in elevations so utterly independent of one another as to admit long separating bays between; and are of such various forms and heights and modes of continuation, as to be at best a series of ridges and single elevations, some of the ridges contributing their length, and others contributing merely their breadth, to the continuation. East and north of Loch-Lomond in Stirlingshire, their features are so distinctive and peculiar, and their amassment or congeries so overlooked by the monarch-summit of Benlomond, as to have become more extensively and more appropriately known as the Lomond hills, than as part of the Grampians. Along Breadalbane and the whole highlands of Perthshire, they consist chiefly of lateral ridges running from west to east, or from north-west to south-east, entirely separated by long traversing valleys, and occasionally standing far apart on opposite sides of long and not very narrow sheets of water; and they even—as in the instances of Schichallion and Beniglo—include solitary but huge and conspicuous monarch-mountains, which, either by their insulatedness of position, or their remarkable peculiarity of exterior character, possess not one feature of alliance to any of the groups or ridges except their occupying the confines of the Highland territory. In the north-west and north of Forfarshire and the adjacent parts of Perthshire and Aberdeenshire, they at last assume the character of a chain, or broad mountain elongation, so uniform and distinctive in character that we must strongly regret the non-restriction of the use of the word Grampian exclusively to this district. In Kincardineshire, they fork out into detached courses, and almost lose what is conventionally understood to be a highland character: and at the part where they are popularly said to stretch to the coast and terminate at the sea, are of so comparatively soft an outline and of so inconsiderable an elevation, that a stranger who had heard of the mountain-grandeur of the Grampians, but did not know their locality, might here pass over them without once suspecting that he was within an hundred miles of their vicinity. Northward, or rather westward and north-westward, of the low Kincardineshire ranges which loose popular statement very frequently represents as the terminating part of "the chain," they consist partly of some anomalous eminences, but mainly of two ridges, one of which hems in the district of Mar on the south-west, and the other separates Aberdeenshire from Banffshire.

A mountain-district so extensive and chequered, and so varied in feature, cannot be described, with even proximate accuracy, except in a detailed view of its parts. Yet, if merely the main part, or what occupies the space from Loch-Lomond to the north of Forfarshire, be regarded, the following description will, as a general one, be found correct. "The front of the Grampians toward the Lowlands has, in many places, a gradual and pleasant slope into a champaign country, of great extent and fertility; and, notwithstanding the forbidding aspect, at first sight, of the mountains themselves, with their covering of heath and rugged rocks, they are intersected in a thousand directions by winding valleys, watered by rivers and brooks of the most limpid water, clad with the richest pastures, sheltered by thriving woods that fringe the lakes, and run on each side of the streams, and are accessible in most places by excellent roads. The valleys, which exhibit such a variety of natural beauty, also form a contrast with the ruggedness of the surrounding mountains, and present to the eye the most romantic scenery. The rivers in the deep defiles struggle to find a passage; and often the opposite hills approach so near, that the waters rush with incredible force and deafening noise, in proportion to the height of the fall and the width of the opening. These are commonly called Passes,

owing to the difficulty of their passage, before bridges were erected; and we may mention as examples, the Pass of Leney, of Aberfoil, and the famous Passes of Killicrankie and the Spittal of Glenshee. Beyond these, plains of various extent appear, filled with villages and cultivated fields. In the interstices are numerous expanses of water, connected with rivulets stored with a variety of fish, and covered with wood down to the water-edge. The craggy tops are covered with flocks of sheep; and numerous herds of black cattle are seen browsing on the pastures in the valleys. On the banks of the lakes or rivers is generally the seat of some nobleman or gentleman. The north side of the Grampians is more rugged in its appearance, and the huge masses are seen piled on one another in the most awful magnificence. The height of the Grampian mountains varies from 1,400 feet to 3,500 feet above the level of the sea; and several of them are elevated still higher. The Cairngorm in Morayshire, the Bennabuird in Aberdeenshire, the lofty mountains in Angus and Perthshires, and the mountains of Benlomond in Dumbartonshire, are elevated considerably above that height."

The range whose highest summit-line forms the western and northern boundary of Forfarshire, while quite continuous and of uniform appearance, and specially entitled to be known by a distinctive and comprehensive name, is probably, in despite of its local appellation of "the Binchinnin mountains," more frequently grouped, in popular speech, under the word Grampians than any other part of the border Highland territory. None of the summits here are so abrupt and majestic as those of Perthshire and the Lomonds, nor are they covered with such herbage as those which form the screens of Glenlyon, and some others of the more southerly Grampian valleys. The mountains are, in general, rounded and tame, and covered for the most part with moorish soil and stunted heath. On the south-east side, they exhibit ridge behind ridge, rising like the benches of an amphitheatre slowly to the background summit range, but laterally cloven down at intervals, by glens and ravines emptying out rills or torrents toward the plain; and, on the north-west side, they descend with a considerably greater rapidity, and occupy a smaller area with their flanks. Tracing a section of the range, occupying a space of about 10 miles, from Strathmore to the summit of Mount-Battock, or converging point of the counties of Forfar, Aberdeen, and Kincardine, and twice minutely surveyed by the ingenious Colonel Imrie, a fair idea may be formed of its geological structure. Following up the channel of the North Esk, the first native rock which occurs is a reddish brown argillaceous sandstone, stratified in layers of various thickness, from 1 inch to 4 feet of solid stone. Its component parts are small particles of quartz, still smaller particles of silvery-lustred mica, and an inconsiderable admixture of calcareous matter; which owe their adhesion and their colour to a martial argillaceous cement. In the plain, the rock is perfectly horizontal; when it approaches the skirt of the Grampians, it perceptibly begins to rise, and, slowly going off the horizontal for ¼ of a mile, it afterwards rises so rapidly that, a mile onward, it becomes quite vertical. At the point of its assuming this position, and of its being in the firmest state of consolidation, a bed of trap 40 feet thick occurs between two of its layers. The sandstone continuing vertical for some way beyond, the gravel which hitherto had been but occasionally imbedded in it, becomes rapidly augmented in quantity; and, at last, the sandstone entirely disappears, and is seen to pass into a conglomerate or gravel rock, composed of rounded water-worn stones, varying in diameter from ½ an inch to a foot. The stones consist chiefly of quartz and granites, and subordinately of porphyries, jaspers, and other materials, all the productions of the interior mountains; and are cemented into rock by a highly ferruginated reddish-brown clay, mixed with very small particles of quartz, and very minute fragments of silver-lustred mica, and so binding, while it fills up the interstices, that the hardest little stones in the composition may be more easily broken than removed from their sockets. In this conglomerate, thin stratulæ of fine-grained sandstone, from one-third of an inch to a foot in thickness, occur at various intervals, and stretch longitudinally through the rock, dividing its mass into separate beds. The rock thus shown, by the lines and thin beds of sandstone, to be of various deposits, and to stretch from west to east, runs along the face of the Grampians over an extent of more than an hundred miles. At Stonehaven, it is some miles in thickness; in the middle district it occupies less space; towards the south-west, it again swells out, and forms high mural precipices of immense thickness; and in this long stretch it has uniformly a vertical position. Its whole thickness in the channel or cut of the North Esk is only 400 yards; and here it rests upon a very fine-grained sandstone, of a dark ferruginous brown colour,—succeeded by a pale purplish or lilac brown clay porphyry,—a stratification of transition slate, variable in its composition, irregularly stratified, and occasionally contorted,—a narrow bed of slate, arranged in thin lamellæ, of a greenish grey colour, with some tints of yellow and of bluish grey,—a bed of trap, of a black colour, with a small admixture of brown,—and various other formations. Leaving the cut of the North Esk—which, farther up, discloses much to interest a geologist—the deep cut of a torrent coming down from Mount-Battock shows the formations of the higher grounds. On entering this cut, the basis of the hills seem entirely composed of mica slate, much veined with quartz, and much twisted in its texture. This rock stretches from west to east, and dips toward the south at an angle of about 45°. Next to it occurs gneiss, with veins of porphyry passing from the one rock into the other. These veins of porphyry, stretching nearly from south to north, cutting the Grampians nearly at right angles, and all parallel to one another, are numerous in this district. They vary from 8 to 12 yards, are all, with very slight variations, of a reddish-brown colour, and have a basis of felspar, embosoming rhomboidal felspars, and specks of quartz. On the acclivity, before reaching the frequent recurrence of the porphyry veins, two beds of trap are seen considerably apart, both traversing gneiss, and, in a vertical position, the lower 12, and the higher 6 yards thick. In the region of the porphyry veins, hornblende slate twice occurs, inconsiderably thick in the bed, resting upon gneiss, and of a fine texture, thinly slaty, and of great induration. At no great distance from it, is a considerably thick stratified bed of primitive limestone, of a bluish-grey colour, resting upon gneiss. Ascending towards the summit of Mount-Battock, the gneiss is seen to rest on granite of a brownish flesh colour,—a tint which it derives from its felspar. The granite is largely granulated, has very little mica in its composition, occasionally discloses veins of compact felspar, sometimes scattered with specks of quartz. The particles of quartz in the composition of the granite are of a dark smoky colour. The etymology of the word "Grampians" is so obscure, and—worthless though the topic be—has occasioned so many disputes and so much theorizing that we may be excused for not rushing among the

melée of antiquarians in a vain effort to ascertain it. Nor would it be much wiser to make any attempt at fixing the locality of "the battle of the Grampians," fought between Galgacus and Agricola.

GRAMRY, a small island of Argyleshire, in Loch-Linnhe, a few miles north of Lismore.

GRANDTULLY, a compact district in the parishes of Dull and Little Dunkeld, Perthshire, measuring 6½ miles in extreme length, 5 miles in extreme breadth, and 32½ miles in superficial area. Though not a parish, it was erected, in 1820, by the presbytery of Dunkeld, into a mission, under the committee for managing the Royal bounty. The church is supposed to be several centuries old; was formerly a chapel subordinate to the church of Dull; and is at present maintained by the proprietor of the estate of Grandtully. Sittings about 450. Stipend £85, with a manse and glebe. According to a survey made by the minister in 1836, the population consisted of 865 churchmen and 5 dissenters,—in all 870 persons, 850 of whom belonged to the parish of Dull, and 20 to that of Little Dunkeld.

GRANGE, a parish in Banffshire, situated in the lower district,* and bounded on the north by Deskford, Fordyce, and Ordiquhill; on the east by Marnoch and Rothiemay; on the south by part of Aberdeenshire and by Keith; and on the west also by Keith. It extends 6 miles in length, from north to south; and 5 in breadth, from east to west. Population, in 1801, 1,529; in 1831, 1,492. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,121. Houses, in 1831, 333. It runs north from the banks of the river Isla, in three long but low ridges, terminating in the mountains called the Knock-hill, the Lurg-hill, and the hill of Altmore, which divide it from the fertile districts of Boyne and Enzie. These hills are of considerable height, the first being elevated 1,200 feet above the level of its base. The low grounds and parts of the hills are finely cultivated and enclosed. On the banks of the Isla, the ground, having a fine southern exposure, is dry and early; but the northern district is naturally more cold, wet, and unproductive, the soil being on poor clay on a spongy, mossy bottom. The whole parish has formerly been covered with wood. There are inexhaustible quarries of the best limestone, which is burnt with the peats dug from the mosses. The parish is intersected by roads in every direction, from Banff, Cullen, Aberdeen, &c., to the interior. The ruins of 'the Grange,' once the residence of the abbots of Kinloss, and a place of great splendour, whence the parish derived its name, are still to be seen on the top of a small mount, partly natural and partly artificial. This castle was surrounded by a dry ditch, and overlooked extensive haughs then covered with wood, the small river Isla meandering through them for several miles of a district then celebrated for its beauty. Several trenches or encampments, upon the haughs of Isla, with the defensive side thrown up towards the coast, are supposed to have been made by the Scots. "Two of the fields of battle," says the writer of the Old Statistical Account of the parish, "are clearly to be seen, being covered with cairns of stones, under which they used to bury the slain. One of these fields is on the north side of the Gallow-hill, not far from the encampments above mentioned; and the other is on the south side of Knockhill, to which there leads a road, from the encampments, over the hill of Silliearn, called to this day, 'the Bowmen's road.' Auchinhove, which lies near the banks of Isla, has been another field of battle; and in a line with it, towards Cullen, upon the head of the burn of Altmore, some pieces of armour were said to have been dug up several years ago, but were not preserved; and in the same line, towards the coast, upon the top of the hill of Altmore, there is a cairn, called the King's cairn, where probably the Danish king or general was slain in the pursuit."—This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend £164 12s. 2d.; glebe £7. Unappropriated teinds £332 19s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d.; fees £6, besides interest of a legacy of £100 11s., and a share of the Dick bequest. There are 4 private schools in the parish.

GRANGE. See ERROL.

GRANGE-BURN—sometimes called West Quarter-burn—a rivulet in Stirlingshire. It rises in the parish of Falkirk near Barleyside, and having flowed a very brief distance eastward, pursues a course of 3½ miles north-eastward to Laurieston, and thence of 2½ miles northward to the Carron at Grangemouth, forming, over the whole distance, except 4 or 5 furlongs above its embouchure, the boundary-line between Falkirk and Polmont.

GRANGEMOUTH, a thriving and important sea-port in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. Deriving its name from the mouth of Grange-burn, it stands at the confluence of that rivulet with the Carron, half-a-mile above the influx of the united streams into the Forth. Its resources and capacities as a port depend mainly on its commanding the entrance, through the mouth of Grange-burn, of the Forth and Clyde canal. The town, though small, contains some neat and good houses; and, with advantageousness of position, ample appliances of an inland harbour, and a beautiful framework of rich circumjacent scenery, presents a decidedly pleasing appearance. It has a dry dock, commodious quays, and lofty extensive storehouses. The Carron company have here a spacious wharf. Rope-making and ship-building employ a number of hands. The construction of steam-vessels also has been introduced. The maiden-effort of the place in this department was completed in the autumn of 1839 by the launch of the steam-ship Hecla, 80 feet long, 36 feet across the midships, and about 100 tons register, designed for towing trading-vessels over the Memel bar in Prussia. Previous to 1810, all vessels belonging to the port were registered at Borrowstonness: Grangemouth, however, has now a customhouse of its own. It has also a branch-office of the Commercial bank of Scotland, four schools, a *quoad sacra* parish-church, and a library. In its vicinity, a little to the south-west, stands Kerse house, a seat of the Earl of Zetland. The Carron foundry attracted, after 1760, the maritime trade formerly enjoyed by Airth, long the chief sea-port of Stirlingshire; and the subsequent formation of the Forth and Clyde canal, occasioned, in 1777, the erection of Grangemouth by Sir Lawrence Dundas. The incipient port speedily rose into notice, and acquired an attractive influence; and, from nearly the date of its erection, it has been the emporium of the commerce of Stirlingshire. The Carron company alone drive a very large traffic through its harbour. The Stirling merchants unload their cargoes here, floating their timber from it up the Forth, and transporting their iron by land. An accession of trade is drawn to it by the cheapness of its harbour-dues, compared with the demands made at Leith. All the great traffic along the canal from the Forth to Port-Dundas and the

* This parish is part of the district of Stryla or Strathisla; so called from the small river Isla, which runs along the south side of it from west to east, dividing a farm or two, on the north side of the ridge of hills called Ballach, from the rest of this parish; and empties itself into the Deveron, about 2 miles east of the parish, after a short course of 12 miles, in which it receives a number of rapid mountain-streams, which have caused it frequently to overflow its banks, and damage the crops upon its haughs.

Clyde, makes lodgements on it in passing, or adds, in various ways, to its interest. Timber, hemp, flax, tallow, deals, and iron from the Baltic, and grain from foreign countries, and from the east coast of Scotland and England, are landed on its quays.* The *quoad sacra* parish of Grangemouth consists of only a small adjacent district, additional to the town, and containing about 1,500 inhabitants. The church was built in 1838. Sittings about 700. Population of the town, in 1831, 1,155.

GRANNOCH (Loch), a sequestered and romantic lake, in the northern extremity of the parish of Girthon, about 3 miles in length, and half-a-mile broad. Beautifully belted, and bounded with hills, it resembles in summer, when the winds are asleep, a huge mirror set in a deep frame. On approaching it from Gatehouse, the traveller threads the beautiful vale of Fleet, and by merely turning his horse's head, obtains many glorious and welcome peeps of the magnificent scenery around Cally. Crossing the 'big water o' Fleet,' the tourist climbs the brae to Murraytown—a farm-house perched on the hill-side; and then bidding adieu to the abodes of men, enters on a wide and dreary moor, intersected here and there with patches of meadow, and covered with ling, heather, and gall. The Fleet is fed by two mountain-streams, and these the traveller has to cross repeatedly, before ascending the hill in front, and entering on the most perilous part of his journey. Crag-Ronald, and Crag-Lowrie, frown defiance on either side, and ever and anon some shaggy mountain-goat skips from one ledge of rock to another, and bleats forth his surprise at recognising a stranger in a region so desolate. The pass at this point is farther bounded by a huge ravine, which, although unvisited by spring or brook, is amply supplied with the means of filtration. Immense masses of granite rudely piled the one above the other, and disclosing numerous chasms between, line the bottom to a great depth,

> "With rocks on rocks confusedly hurled,
> The fragments of an earlier world"

The road, too—if such a term be applicable—lies in some parts through peat-hags, at others over seams of naked granite, where the slightest giddiness or want of caution might precipitate the traveller into situations from which he could never emerge alive. At length every difficulty surmounted, Loch-Grannoch, in all its Alpine solitude, imparts a sheeny brightness to the vale below, whether dyed with the ruddy tints of even, or illumined with the broader glare of noon. Its banks, where the water leaves the land, are lined with the finest pulverized granite. Opposite the cliffs nearest to Cairnsmuir, the water has been sounded to the depth of 90 feet; but more towards the centre, though trials have been made, no bottom has ever been found. Loch-Grannoch abounds with the finest trout; and char of a rich and delicate flavour are caught in it in considerable quantities at the proper season. A large boat is kept on the lake, and here the angler may while away most delightfully the longest summer-day. Different rivulets run into the loch, and a large one which escapes from it, feeds the black water of Dee, and mingles with the Ken at the beautifully wooded promontory of Airds—a spot which Lowe has rendered immortal by his inimitable lyric of 'Mary's Dream.' A sweet little island guards the spot where the lake becomes a running stream, and there within the last dozen years eagles used to build and rear their young.

GRANTON, an incipient town and sea-port on the frith of Forth; 2½ miles from Edinburgh, in the parish of Cramond. The Duke of Buccleuch, proprietor of the estate of Caroline park, has, solely at his own expense, raised erections here which will attract shipping, and, to a moral certainty, secure the speedy construction of a town and port of considerable importance. The main structure is a well-planned, very extensive, and altogether magnificent pier, forming decidedly the best harbour in the frith of Forth. The pier was commenced in November 1835, and partially opened on the Queen's coronation-day, the 28th of June, 1838,—and is already carried seaward to the length of 1,600 feet. When completed, it will be 1,700 feet in length, and from 80 to 160 in breadth; four pairs of jetties, each running out 90 feet, will go off at intervals of 350 feet; 2 slips, each 325 feet long, will facilitate the shipping and the landing of cattle; a strong high wall, cleft with brief thoroughfares, will run along the middle of the whole esplanade; a lighthouse will rise up from the extreme point, exhibiting a brilliant and distinctive light; and altogether accommodation will be afforded, the depth of water around it and by means of its low-water jetties, for the easy access, in any state of the tide, of steamers and ships of even the largest size. All these works, except over 100 feet at the northern extremity, are, in fact, already completed; and they exhibit such a massive and beautiful masonry, and realize so fully the advantages of an excellent harbour, as—viewed in connexion with the vicinity of the metropolis of a country opulent in its mines and its agriculture, and with the general disadvantageousness of the ports on the Forth—to be regarded by almost every patriotic Scottish onlooker in the light of a great national work. A spacious, neat, and commodious hotel has been built by the Duke of Buccleuch as the nucleus of the future town. The Duke—in terms of the act of parliament for erecting the pier—will be entitled to a given levy of dues on passengers, cattle, and land-conveyances.

GRANTOWN, a modern village, in the parish of Cromdale, Inverness-shire; 22 miles south of Forres; 13½ north-east of Aviemore; 30½ south-east of Fort-George; and 1 south of Castle-Grant, on the left side of the river Spey, on the road from the lower to the higher districts of the country. From Grantown to Aviemore, the head of Strathspey, a military road, extending southward 12 miles, forms part of the communication from the Laggan road to the Spey-side-road; and a road branching from it along the north side of the river Dulnain, called the Duthe road, opens a more direct intercourse with Inverness. The military road from Grantown extends northward 9 miles to Dava or Tominarroch, where it is met by a branch of the Findhorn road, and thus conduces with it in forming access to the coast at Nairn and at Forres. Previous to the year 1774, the site of this village was a barren and untenanted heath. It was then begun to be built under the patronage of the Grant family, who have been its continual benefactors. It is neatly built, and possesses a town

* A Bill is now before Parliament [April 1841] by which the directors of the Forth and Clyde canal are empowered to improve and extend the harbour and basin at Grangemouth; to form a new harbour and wharfs, with an entrance from the river Carron; to alter the course of the Grange-burn; and to improve the entrance from the frith of Forth into the harbour by making a sea-dyke. It confirms and gives effect to an agreement between the Company and the Earl of Zetland respecting the works at Grangemouth, by which all the rates and duties which the Earl and the Company may be entitled to levy for the use of the harbour and wharfs are to be received by the Company; and, after satisfying the purposes mentioned in the agreement, to divide the surplus equally between the Earl and the Company. In consideration of the expense in making the sea-dyke from the harbour of Grangemouth to the mouth of the Carron, the Company are empowered, when the work shall be completed, to take a toll, not exceeding 4d. per ton on all vessels passing into or out of the harbour of Grangemouth, and using the towing path of the Company in navigating the Carron from or to the frith of Forth.

house and prison of elegant architecture, and under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of the county. There is an excellent school in the village, and an hospital for 30 poor orphans has been established on the plan of the Edinburgh Orphans' hospital. The National bank has a branch here. Population, in 1801, about 400; in 1831, 1,850.—There is a mission-station here, the district attached to which comprises the old parish of Inverallan. The church was built in 1802; sittings 1,000. The mission was established in 1835, previous to which time the minister of Cromdale preached every alternate Sabbath at Grantown. Salary of missionary £80.

GRASHOLM, one of the small Orkney isles, situated half-a-mile south of Shapinshay.

GRASSY-WALLS, a Roman camp in the shire of Perth and parish of Scone; on the east side of the Tay, about 3 miles north of Perth. General Roy supposes it to have been of sufficient dimensions to contain the whole of Agricola's army, after passing the Tay; and has given a plan of it. The farm of Grassy-Walls has taken its name from its situation within the earthen intrenchments.

GRAVE, a small island on the coast of Lewis.

GREENHOLM, one of the Shetland islands, lying 10 miles north-north-west of Lerwick.

GREENHOLMS, two islets of the Orkneys, a mile-and-a-half south-west of Eday.

GREENLAW, a parish in the Merse, Berwickshire. It is of an oblong form, extending from north-west to south-east; and measures, in extreme length, 8 miles,—in extreme breadth, 4 miles,—and in superficial area, 25 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Longformacus; on the north-east by Polwarth and Fogo; on the south-east by Eccles; on the south-west by Hume and Gordon; and on the west by Westruther. The southern division, comprising rather more than one-half of the whole area, is well-enclosed and highly cultivated, and presents in general a level surface, variegated here and there with low detached rounded grassy hills of the class called laws,—from one of which the parish derived its name. Throughout this division the soil is a deep strong clay, and produces excellent wheat, prime grain of other species, and fine pasture. The northern division is, for the most part, a moorland and hilly tract. Some of the hills are dry, and partially cultivated; others are wet and covered with short heath, and adapted only for sheep-walks and the raising of young cattle. Across the moor, over a distance of fully two miles, stretches an irregular gravelly ridge, about 50 feet broad at the base, and between 30 and 40 feet high, called the Kaimes. The ridge bends round in the form of a semicircle, presenting its face or hollow to the hills. On the south side of it is Dogden moss, 500 acres in extent, and in some places 10 feet in depth, yielding peats which, when properly cut and dried, are a fuel little inferior to coals. Blackadder water comes down upon the parish from Westruther, runs along its western boundary for 3 miles, and then, including a considerable bend in its course southwards, at the extremity of which lies the town of Greenlaw, it passes through to the eastern boundary over a distance of about 4 miles. In summer, and even in winter, it is, in general, but a tiny stream; but, being fed by a number of rills and little mountain torrents, it sometimes swells suddenly to a great size, and overflows, to a considerable extent, the grounds adjacent to its banks. The stream is of much local value by giving water-power to a lint-mill, a fulling-mill, and two flour-mills. A rill of about 4 miles in length of course comes in upon the parish from the north, and flows southward through it to the Blackadder. Another stream, of about 8 miles in length of course, comes down from the south-west upon its most southerly angle, forms its south-east boundary-line over a distance of 2¼ miles, and then passes onward through the conterminous parish of Eccles to fall into the Leet. The high and precipitous banks of the Blackadder, before the river reaches the town, afford abundant quarries of red sandstone, and, at the point of its leaving the parish, exhibit a coarse white sandstone, with a superincumbence of dark claystone porphyry. At Greenlaw, which is well-sheltered by hills, the air is mild; in the southern division of the parish it is more gentle and dry than in the northern division; and, in the entire district, it very rarely floats the miasmata of any epidemical disease, and is peculiarly healthy. Two miles north-west of the town, on the verge of the bold banks of the Blackadder, and its confluent stream from the north, are vestiges of an encampment; and leading off directly opposite to them, an intrenchment, whence numerous coins of the reign of Edward III. were very recently dug up, runs first along the banks of the river, and then goes due south in the direction of Hume castle. About a mile north from the town, an old wall or earthen mound, fortified on one side with a ditch, but of unknown original dimensions, formerly ran across the parish, and is traditionally reported to have extended from a place called the Boon—a word which in Celtic means boundary, or termination—in the parish of Legerwood, all the way to Berwick; but at what time, or by whom, or for what purpose, the wall was constructed, are matters not known. The principal mansion in the parish is Rochester; the beautiful one of Marchmont, with its extensive and wooded demesnes, belonging to Sir H. Purves Hume Campbell, Bart., the proprietor of two-thirds of the soil, being within the limits of the conterminous parish of Polwarth. The parish is traversed by the post-road between Edinburgh and Coldstream, and by a branch going off toward Dunse, and contains altogether about 18 miles of public road. Population, in 1801, 1,270; in 1831, 1,442. Houses, in 1831, 252. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,477. Greenlaw is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Sir W. P. H. Campbell, Bart. Stipend £254 15s. 5d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £1,023 16s. 3d. The parish-church is ancient, and was new-seated about 1776. Sittings 476.—There were two Dissenting places of worship in 1835. The United Secession congregation was established in 1781. Their place of meeting, originally a dwelling-house, was purchased in 1783–4 for £115, and altered and repaired at a cost of upwards of £100. Sittings 329. Stipend £92, with a house and garden; £8 for sacramental expenses.—The Original Burgher congregation was established in 1800. Their place of worship is now a *quoad sacra* chapel, the congregation having joined the Established church. Sittings 222. Stipend £65.—The parish-school is attended by a maximum of 150 scholars. Salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £55 fees, and £16 other emoluments. A non-parochial-school is attended by a maximum of 47 scholars. The interest of a legacy of 2,000 merks Scots, left in the year 1667 by Thomas Broomfield, and called the Broomfield mortification, is currently expended in alleviating the sufferings of the poor, and educating their children. The church of Greenlaw, and chapels respectively at Lambdeno, and on the old manor of Halyburton, belonged, till the Reformation, to the monks of Kelso. The ruins of the two chapels have but recently disappeared. During the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, the kirk-town of

Greenlaw, or Old Greenlaw, was the residence of the Earls of Dunbar, the ancestors of the family of Home: see article DUNBAR.

The town of GREENLAW, the capital of its parish, a burgh-of-barony, and the county-town of Berwickshire, stands on the north bank of the Blackadder, on a peninsula formed by a bend of the river, 7½ miles south-west of Dunse; 20 miles south-west of Eyemouth; 20 miles west of Berwick; 10 miles north-west of Coldstream; 12 miles east of Lauder; and 37 miles south by east of Edinburgh. The original town—still commemorated by a farm-stead on its site called Old Greenlaw—stood on the top of a verdant eminence, or *green law*, about a mile south of the present town. At some distance to the east stood the ancient castle of Greenlaw, vestiges of which have long since disappeared. When the modern town rose from its foundations, its baronial superiors, the family of Marchmont, who had great political influence after the Revolution, speedily invested it with very considerable importance. In 1696—in spite of the superior intrinsic greatness and the more advantageous relative position of Dunse, which, jointly with Lauder, wore at that time the county-honours—it was constituted by act of parliament the county-town of Berwickshire; and it has continued since to be the seat of the county-courts and other jurisdictions. Yet, apart from its public civil buildings—which belong rather to all Berwickshire than properly to itself—it is a mere village, inconsiderable in bulk, sequestered in position, and innocent of the activities and the productiveness of trade or manufacture. It consists simply of one long street, with a square market-place opening from it on the north side. Over the whole recess or further side of the square, the parish-church on the one side, and the old court-house on the other, send up between them an ancient and sepulchral-looking steeple, formerly occupied as the prison; and the entire group of building—its seat of justice and its place of worship jamming up the gloomy narrow jail between them, and all backed by the burying-ground of the town and parish—suggested to some wag the severe couplet:—

> "Here stand the gospel and the law,
> Wi' hell's hole atween the twa!"

But both the court-house and the prison have been superseded by new edifices which, in an architectural point of view, are highly ornamental to the town, and whose position is less liable to satirical remark. In the centre of the square formerly stood an elegant Corinthian pillar, surmounted in sculpture by the armorial bearings of the Earls of Marchmont, and serving as the market-cross. The site of this defunct antiquity and some circumjacent spaces are now occupied by the new county-hall. This is a chaste yet elegant Grecian edifice, built solely at the expense of Sir W. P. H. Campbell, Bart., the baronial superior of the town, and the successor of the powerful family of Marchmont, and presented by him to the county. In front, it has a beautiful vestibule surmounted by a dome. In the interior is a hall, 60 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 28 feet high, adorned at each end with two fluted pillars with Corinthian capitals. In the dome is a fire-proof room for the conservation of documents. There are in the building, also, several other apartments for the accommodation of the sheriff and other county officials. The new jail, at a little distance, was built in 1824. It has 2 day-rooms for felons, 1 day-room for debtors, 18 cells, and 3 courts for the use of prisoners; and is surrounded and rendered quite secure, by a high wall bristling up in a chevaux-de-frieze. It will, however, require considerable alterations to adapt it to the separate system of discipline now introducing under the New Prisons act. The town, besides 6 or 7 inferior inns or alehouses, has one large inn, a new, neat, and commodious edifice. It has also the two Dissenting chapels of the parish, a public subscription library, a friendly society, a branch bible society, a regular hiring-market for servants, and two annual cattle fairs, one on the 22d day of May, and the other on the last Thursday of October. A daily coach, plying between Edinburgh and Dunse, passes through the town.—Greenlaw, as a burgh-of-barony, holds of the proprietor of Marchmont. Nearly the whole town is feued; and the feuars, about 80 in number, are a respectable class of persons. Population, in 1811, about 600; in 1821, 765; in 1831, 895.

GREENLAW, a hamlet in the parish of Glencross, Edinburghshire, on the road between Edinburgh and Pennycuick, 8 miles from the former, and 2 miles from the latter, where there is an extensive range of barracks, but chiefly for prisoners of war.

GREENMILL AND BANKEND, two contiguous villages on Lochar water, at the eastern verge of the parish of Caerlaverock, Dumfries-shire. They are distant 5 miles south-east from Dumfries; and 2 miles east from Glencaple. At Greenmill is the parish-church; and at Bankend is a grammar-school, endowed with £40 a-year of salary.

GREENOCK,* a parish in the north-west of Renfrewshire, bounded by the frith of Clyde on the north; and in other directions by the parishes of Innerkip, Kilmalcolm, and Port-Glasgow. It stretches about 4½ miles along the shore, and extends considerably more up the country to the south. The land is hilly, with the exception of a stripe of level ground by the water-side, varying from less than half-a-mile to a mile in breadth. The soil of this level portion is light, mixed with sand and gravel. It has been rendered very fertile, owing to the great encouragement given to cultivation, from the constant demand for country produce by the numerous population. In the ascent the surface is diversified with patches of loam, clay, and till. Farther up, and towards the summits of the hills, the soil for the most part is thin, in some places mossy; the bare rocks here and there appearing. The land in this quarter is little adapted to any thing but pasturage for black cattle and sheep. On the other side of the heights, except a few cultivated spots in the descent to, and on the banks of, the Gryfe, heath and coarse grass prevail. The greatest elevation attained by the Greenock hills is 800 feet. The views from thence are varied, extensive, and grand, combining water, shipping, the scenery on either bank of the Clyde, and the lofty Highland mountains. The sides of the hills overlooking the town and the river are adorned with villas, and diversified with thriving plantations; so that the defect in the landscape pointed out by the Rev. Archibald Reid, the tasteful and intelligent Statistical reporter of 1793, has been removed. The parish contains 6,365 English acres, nearly 5–6ths of which belong to the family of

* According to the popular belief, Greenock received its name from a *green oak*, which, it is said, once stood upon the shore; but this seems a mere play upon words, and there is no reason to suppose that any such oak ever existed. The name may be derived from the British *Graen-ag*, signifying a gravelly or sandy place; or from the Gaelic, *Grian-aig*, signifying a sunny bay. Both these terms are applicable to the site of Greenock, which has a sandy and gravelly soil and is finely exposed to the sun on the margin of a beautiful bay. The last derivation is the most probable, and in support of it we must add that the name of the place is still pronounced *Grianaig* by the Highland portion of the population.

Shaw Stewart, Bart. In 1818 the land was thus arranged:

| | English Acres. |
|---|---|
| Arable, | 2,315 |
| Sound dry pasture, | 930 |
| Moorish land of little value, | 2,780 |
| Sites of houses, roads, and rivulets, | 300 |
| Woodlands, mostly natural, | 40 |
| Total, | 6,365 |

The earliest name which occurs in connection with this place is that of "Hugh de Grenok," who is recorded in Ragman Roll as one of the many Scottish barons who, in 1296, came under subjection to Edward I. of England. Crawfurd, the historian of Renfrewshire, does not appear to have been aware of the existence of this person, and in his account of the barony of Greenock goes no farther back than the reign of Robert III., (1390–1406) during which he mentions it was divided between the two daughters and heiresses of Malcolm Galbraith, the proprietor, one of whom married Shaw of Sauchie, and the other married Crawfurd of Kilbirnie. The two divisions were from that time held as separate baronies—Wester Greenock by the Shaws, and Easter Greenock by the Crawfurds—till 1669, when John Shaw purchased the eastern portion, and thus became the proprietor of both. John Shaw Stewart—afterwards of Blackhall, Baronet—succeeded to the conjoined baronies, on the death of his grand-uncle, Sir John Shaw, in 1752, and in this family it has since continued. The castle of Easter Greenock, a square tower, stood at Bridge-end, about a mile east of the town of Greenock. It was ruinous when Crawfurd wrote (1710) and probably was not inhabited after the sale to the Shaws in 1669. An engraving of the ruin, exhibiting only a portion of the north wall with spaces for two small windows, at different heights, was published in the Scots Magazine for October 1810. The castle of Wester Greenock occupied the site of an edifice which stands upon an eminence above the assembly-rooms. This edifice formed the residence of the Shaws, the feudal superiors of the district, and thence received the name of "the Mansion-house,"—a name it still retains, although it has not been occupied by the proprietors since 1754, two years after the accession of Mr. Shaw Stewart to the estate. The older portion of this house appears to have been built in the 17th century. Over a back entrance is the date 1674; a well close by bears the date 1629; and over one of the entrances to the garden is affixed the date 1635. The front and the greater part of the building is of more modern construction: it is still inhabited. Before the houses of the town encroached upon it, this mansion, with its terraces and pleasure-grounds overlooking the river, must have had a very striking aspect. It was thus noticed by Alexander Drummond, when speaking of Vabro in Italy, in the travels he performed in 1744:—"Here the Count de Merci possesses a beautiful house, that stands upon the top of the hill, with fine terraced gardens sloping down to the river side, which yield a delicious prospect to the eye; yet beautiful as this situation is, the house of Greenock would have been infinitely more noble, had it been, according to the original plan, above the terrace with the street opening down to the harbour; indeed, in that case, it would have been the most lordly site in Europe."*

During the papacy, the baronies of Greenock were comprehended in the parish of Innerkip. Being at a great distance from the parish-church, the inhabitants had the benefit of three chapels within their own bounds. One of them, and probably the principal, was dedicated to St. Laurence, from whom the adjacent expanse derived its name of the Bay of St. Laurence. It stood on the site of the house at the west corner of Virginia-street, belonging to the heirs of Mr. Roger Stewart. In digging the foundations of that house, a number of human bones were found, which proves that a burying-ground must have been attached to the chapel. A late writer states that this place of worship "disappeared in the wreck of the Reformation;"† whereas, in point of fact, it remained in some preservation so recently as the year 1760. On the lands still called Chapelton, on the eastern boundary of the east parish, there stood another chapel, to which also there must have been a cemetery attached; for when these grounds were formed into a kitchen-garden, many gravestones were found under the surface. A little below Kilblain, there was placed a third religious house, the stones of which the tenant of the ground was permitted to remove for the purpose of enclosing his garden. From the name it is apparent that this was a cell or chapel dedicated to St. Blane.

After the Reformation, when the chapels were dissolved, the inhabitants of Greenock had to walk to the parish-church of Innerkip, which was 6 miles distant, to join in the celebration of public worship. To remedy this inconvenience, John Shaw obtained a grant from the king, in 1589, authorizing him to build a church for the accommodation of the people on his lands of Greenock, Finnart, and Spangock, who, it was represented, were "all fishers, and of a reasonable number." Power was also given to build a manse and form a churchyard. This grant was ratified by parliament in 1592. The arrangement resembled the erection of a chapel-of-ease in our own times. Shaw having, in 1591, built a church and a manse, and assigned a churchyard, an act of parliament was passed, in 1594, whereby his lands above-mentioned, with their tithes and ecclesiastical duties, were disjoined from the parsonage and vicarage of Innerkip, and erected into a distinct parsonage and vicarage, which were assigned to the newly erected parish-church of Greenock; and this was ordained to take effect for the year 1593, and in all time thereafter. The parish of Greenock continued, as thus established, till 1636, when there was obtained from the lords commissioners for the plantation of churches a decree, whereby the baronies of Easter and Wester Greenock, and various other lands which had belonged to the parish of Innerkip, with a small portion of the parish of Houstoun, were erected into a parish to be called Greenock, and the church formerly erected at Greenock was ordained to be the parochial church, of which Shaw was the patron. The limits which were then assigned to the parish of Greenock have continued to the present time; but it has since been sub-divided into parochial districts, which will be described afterwards.

GREENOCK, a burgh-of-barony, and a parliamentary burgh, the principal sea-port in Scotland, and the sixth town in point of population, is situated in the above parish, on the south shore of the frith of Clyde. It stands in 55° 57′ 2″ north latitude, and 4° 45′ 30″ west longitude, and is distant westwards from Paisley 16 miles; from Glasgow 22; and from Edinburgh 65. It occupies the whole of the stripe of level ground already mentioned, and even ascends a considerable way up the ridge of hills which rise abruptly behind; in front is a fine bay. The situation is both beautiful and convenient for commerce. In the beginning of the 17th century, Greenock was a mean fishing village, consisting of a single row of

* Drummond's Travels, London, 1754, p. 21, folio.

† Chalmers' Caledonia, Vol. III., p. 845.

thatched cottages. In 1635, Charles I., as administrator-in-law of his son Charles, then a minor, Prince and Steward of Scotland, granted a charter in favour of John Shaw, proprietor of the barony of Greenock, holding of the Prince, erecting the village of Greenock into a free burgh-of-barony, with the privilege of holding a weekly market on Friday, and two fairs annually. This creation was confirmed and renewed by Charles II., as Prince and Steward, in 1670, and received the ratification of parliament in 1681. In the course of that century it acquired some shipping, and engaged in coasting, and, to some extent, in foreign trade. The herring-fishery was the principal business prosecuted, and in it no less than 900 boats, each having on board 4 men, and 24 nets were, during some seasons, employed. Besides the home consumption, immense quantities of herrings were exported to foreign markets; in particular, in the year 1674, 1700 *lasts*, equal to 20,000 barrels, were exported to Rochelle, besides what were sent to other ports of France, to Sweden, to Dantzic, and other places on the Baltic. This branch of industry is still prosecuted here. In 1684, a vessel sailed from Greenock with a number of the persecuted religionists of the West of Scotland, who were sentenced to transportation to the American colonies. Next year a party connected with the Earl of Argyle's invasion landed here; the bay probably affording some facility for such a purpose. In 1699, as appears from Borland's History, and not in 1697, as is usually represented, part of the Darien expedition was fitted out at Cartsdyke, which at that time was separate from Greenock, and had a quay, while Greenock had none.

The baronial family of Shaw took a deep interest in the progress of the town, which indeed may be said to have been formed under their patronage. In 1696, and again in 1700, Sir John Shaw applied to the Scottish parliament for public aid to build a harbour at Greenock; but his applications were unsuccessful. The importance of the measure induced the inhabitants to make a contract with Sir John by which they agreed to an assessment of 1s. 4d. sterling on every sack of malt brewed into ale within the limits of the town; the money so levied to be applied in defraying the expense of forming a pier and harbour. The work was begun in 1707, and was finished in 3 years. Within 2 circular quays—a mid quay or tongue intervening, consisting of above 2,000 feet of stone—were enclosed about 13 imperial acres. This formidable undertaking, the greatest of the kind at that time in Scotland, incurred an expense of about £5,600, the magnitude of which alarmed the good people of Greenock so much, that on Sir John Shaw's agreeing to take the debt upon himself, they gladly resigned to him the harbour and the assessment. Such, however, was the effect of the harbour in increasing the trade and the population of the town, that by the year 1740 the whole debt was extinguished, and there remained a surplus of £1,500, the foundation of the present town's funds. In our day it may seem strange that the above tax on malt should have produced so large a sum as £5,600; and Messrs. Chambers, in their Gazetteer, pleasantly remark that the speedy *liquidation* of the expense affords a proof, either of the great trade carried on, "or of the extreme thirstiness of the inhabitants," at the time in question; but it is to be recollected that at that time, and for a good while after, ale, not ardent spirits, formed the common drink of the labouring people.

Since 1773, several acts of parliament have been passed for regulating the affairs of the port, which are under the management of trustees or commissioners, consisting of the magistrates and town-council, and 6 gentlemen annually elected by the shipowners of the place. Of the original harbour scarcely a vestige remains; successive repairs and new erections having nearly effaced it. More capacious harbours, with dry docks and other appropriate accommodations, have, from time to time, been formed at an immense expense. These works are as commodious and elegant as any in the kingdom. The east quay is 531 feet in extent; entrance to the harbour, 105 feet; custom-house quay, 1,035 feet; entrance to the harbour, 105 feet; west quay, 425 feet; extreme length from east to west, 2,201 feet; breadth of piers, 60 feet. The quays run into deep water, and are approached by steamers at any state of the tide. Vessels of the largest class can be admitted into the harbours. In the outer harbour vessels of any burthen have sufficient depth of water, and good anchorage, but the roadstead is narrowed by a sand-bank of considerable breadth, which renders the navigation to Port-Glasgow difficult, though it serves as a protection to the harbour of Greenock during north-east gales.

The prosperity of Greenock began at the auspicious era of the Union with England in 1707, which opened new views to the traders of the Clyde, by giving them a free commerce to America and the West Indies, which they had not before enjoyed; and they soon began to send out goods to the colonies, returning chiefly with tobacco. After the completion of the harbour, Greenock was established a custom-house port, and a branch of Port-Glasgow, by an exchequer commission, dated the 16th of September, 1710. In 1719, the first vessel belonging to Greenock crossed the Atlantic. The growing prosperity of the port excited the jealousy of the traders of London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Whitehaven, who accused those of Greenock and Port-Glasgow of defrauding the revenue; but the charge was triumphantly refuted. The commerce of Greenock continued to increase gradually till about 1760, when the increase became very rapid, and continued its course till it met with a check from the American war. After the peace in 1783, the increase became still more rapid; and during the 7 years from 1784 to 1791, the shipping trade of the place was nearly tripled in amount. About the beginning of the present century, it had increased to a much greater amount than that of any other port in Scotland. The principal intercourse is with North and South America, and the East and West Indies; and here it deserves to be remarked that it was in Greenock, in 1813, that the first movement was made for breaking up the monopoly of the East India Company. The Greenland whale-fishery, commenced here in 1752, was never of any importance, and is now discontinued. The coasting trade at this port has declined since 1800. This, however, does not indicate a general failure of that trade on the Clyde, which, upon the whole, has greatly increased, but merely an alteration of the mode of carrying it on; many of the coasters, in consequence of the deepening of the river, and the introduction of towing by steam, now proceeding direct to Glasgow, instead of stopping in the first instance at Greenock. For the same reasons, not a little of the foreign trade has been transferred to Glasgow.

In 1728, the gross receipt of the customs at Greenock was £15,231; in 1770, £57,336; in 1802, £211,087; in 1831, £592,008; in 1834, £482,138; in 1837, £380,704; in 1838, £417,673; and in 1839, £315,084. The recent decrease is partly accounted for by the duties on tobacco having been paid at Glasgow since 1834.

The vessels entered inwards, and cleared outwards, to foreign ports, with cargoes, in the years

after-mentioned, each year ending 5th January, were as follows:—

INWARDS.

| Years. | British. No. | British. Tons. | Foreign. No. | Foreign. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1784 | 52 | 6,569 | 4 | 580 |
| 1794 | 89 | 14,807 | 17 | 3,357 |
| 1804 | 165 | 30 802 | 25 | 5,120 |
| 1814 | 163 | 40,447 | 5 | 1,007 |
| 1824 | 188 | 46.162 | 11 | 3,054 |
| 1831 | 199 | 49,887 | 15 | 4,100 |
| 1834 | 277 | 69.813 | 10 | 2,073 |
| 1837 | 230 | 64,016 | 17 | 4,453 |
| 1838 | 229 | 59,014 | 25 | 8,267 |

OUTWARDS.

| Years. | British. No. | British. Tons. | Foreign. No. | Foreign. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1784 | 63 | 7 297 | 3 | 520 |
| 1794 | 90 | 16 953 | 13 | 2,506 |
| 1804 | 155 | 31,896 | 20 | 5,965 |
| 1814 | 186 | 43,685 | 5 | 986 |
| 1824 | 188 | 46,857 | 9 | 2,609 |
| 1831 | 226 | 54 236 | 13 | 3,405 |
| 1834 | 284 | 71.698 | 8 | 2,140 |
| 1837 | 196 | 55,758 | 8 | 2,807 |
| 1838 | 216 | 58,714 | 17 | 6,521 |

In 1825, the registered vessels belonging to the port were 241, tonnage 29,054, men 1,987; in 1837, vessels 386, tonnage 47,421, men 3,039; each year ending 31st December. At the beginning of 1840, the number of vessels was 408, and the tonnage 63,820.

In 1830, the vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards, coastwise, with cargoes, were, inwards 684, tonnage 67,884; outwards 796, tonnage 81,988; in 1835, inwards 999, tonnage 103,185; outwards 924, tonnage 95,172; each year ending 5th January.

The declared value of British and Irish goods exported from Greenock to foreign parts was, in 1831, £1,493,405; in 1832, £1,662,251; in 1834, £1,459,086; in 1836, £1,623,362; in 1837, £1,555,560; in 1838, £1,141,765; each year ending 5th January.

Before the war with the North American colonies, 1775, all the large vessels belonging to the Clyde were built in that country; but since then shipbuilding has been carried on to a great extent at Greenock. At present there are here 9 establishments in this business, one of which—that of the Messrs. Scott—is one of the largest in the empire. In March 1840 there were 21 vessels building, the aggregate tonnage of which was 7,338. The Britannia, the first of the line of steamers which was established between Liverpool and Halifax in 1840, was built here. Five of the steam-vessels for carrying the royal mail to the West Indies are building or have been built in Greenock, and it is to supply 6 with their machinery. This place is celebrated for the construction of boilers and other machinery for steam-vessels. Boat-building is a considerable branch of trade. Rope and sail-making, commenced in 1725, are extensively carried on at several works. Sugar-refining is here prosecuted to a greater extent than any where else in Scotland. The first house for this purpose was erected in 1765, and now there are eleven. The town has iron foundries, manufactories of pottery ware, flint-glass, glass bottles, and silk and felt hats; with 4 breweries, 2 tanneries, 2 soap and candle works, besides other establishments common in towns of this size. Straw-hat making affords employment to many females, and the manufacture of hats from rye-straw in imitation of Leghorn bonnets has been brought to great perfection.

One of the most extraordinary works of the kind to be met with in any country, is that by which the town is plentifully supplied with water for domestic use, and machinery to a prodigious extent can be impelled. It was accomplished in 1827 by an association called the Shaws Water company, constituted by act of parliament in 1825. The work consists of an immense artificial lake or reservoir situate in the bosom of the hills, behind the town, formed by turning the course of some small streams, the principal called Shaws water, which formerly ran into the sea at Innerkip, and from which the company takes its name. From this reservoir an aqueduct passes along the mountain-range, running for several miles at an elevation of 500 feet above the level of the sea. The whole length of the aqueduct is 6¼ miles; the reservoir covers 296¾ imperial acres of land, and there is a compensation-reservoir covering 40 acres, besides smaller basins. Self-acting sluices, most ingeniously constructed, prevent the danger of any overflow, and completely preserve the water during the greatest floods. There are also two extensive filters. The whole of this magnificent work was planned and executed by Mr. Robert Thom, at the expense of £52,000. In the vicinity of the town it pours down a current of water in successive falls, which impel two grist mills, a mill for cleaning rice and coffee, a paper work, a sail-cloth and cordage manufactory, a factory for spinning wool, and an extensive mill for spinning cotton, all erected on its course. The construction of the cotton-mill has been regarded with great interest, contributing as it does to impart to Greenock the character of a manufacturing town.

The following information regarding it, is taken from the Greenock Advertiser of 30th March, 1841. The foundation-stone of the manufactory was laid with masonic honours on 15th June, 1838—the very day on which the railway was commenced at Greenock. The mill is an oblong building 300 feet in length, 65 in width, and four stories in height. The elevation is plain but chaste and elegant, and surpasses in appearance any building of the same kind which it has been our lot to witness. The centre portion projects, with a pediment on the top, and finishes with an octagon belfry on which is a vane resembling a first-rate steamer. There is a staircase at each end of the mill of easy ascent, with spacious landing-places.—The flats being all exactly alike, a description of one will stand for the whole. Each room is 215 feet long and 61 broad. The ceilings, which are lined with timber, are supported by two ranges of cast-iron pillars, of which there are 40 in each room. Over these pillars are transverse beams, each 9 feet apart. The apartments at the east end of the mill, which are intended for cotton and for blowing rooms, are fire-proof. They are separated from the work rooms by a stone gable—their ceilings are of arched brick-work resting on cast-iron beams, and the floors are of Arbroath flags. Those at the west end are employed as a counting room, and for warping and winding apartments. A considerable part of the ground flat is already filled with throstle frames, with which the entire apartment is intended to be occupied. The second floor contains preparing machinery, such as carding, drawing, slobbing, and finishing fly frames, entirely for throstle spinning. The third flat contains the various kinds of preparing machinery for mule spinning only; and the fourth flat is to be filled with self-acting mules. When fully at work, this mill will give employment to about 600 persons, and for their behoof the proprietors have already erected an extensive range of dwelling-houses, of the most comfortable and commodious description. Other houses are to be reared in due time, as it is desired that those employed at the work should live as nigh to it as possible.—The wheel-house stands at a distance of 21 feet from the east end of the mill. It is also a large building, of plain but neat design. Its length is 90

feet, and its breadth 33. The base is nearly 50 feet below, while the roof is about 35 feet above, the level of the road. From its bottom a tunnelled tail-race runs under the road in an oblique direction, for a distance exceeding 100 yards. This tunnel, a considerable proportion of which is 50 feet beneath the surface, and the under part of the wheel-house, have been cut through solid whinstone rock. The arch of the tunnel, and the arc on which rests the axle of the wheel, are constructed of dressed freestone, the joints of which are joggled and filled with cement. The stones forming the arc weigh from one to ten tons each, and the whole consists of 5,000 tons of dressed mason work, ten feet thick. The wheel itself is the largest and most magnificent structure of the kind in the world. It measures 70 feet 2 inches in diameter, or 220 feet 6 inches in circumference, and, with the stream furnished by the Shaws Water company, will work equal to 130 horses' power; but, from the capacity of the buckets, and the strength of its parts, it is capable of working up to 200 horses' power with a full supply of water. It is constructed on what is called the tension or suspension principle; the shrouding or outer rings of the wheel being braced to the centre by 32 chain cable iron bars or arms, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and an equal number of diagonal braces of the same thickness. The axle of the wheel is of cast-iron, and weighs 11 tons. The bearings in which the wheel revolves, are 24 inches long and 18 inches in diameter, resting in cast-iron bushes. The centres or naves, into which the arms and braces are fixed with gibs and cutters, are 10 feet in diameter, and weigh $8\frac{1}{2}$ tons each. They are of a ribbed form, with punched covings, and have prominent sockets, for receiving the ends of the arms. They have a rich and elegant appearance, and the arms radiating towards the periphery of the wheel, give an impression of lightness to the ponderous machine. The shrouding is of cast-iron, and is of 17 inches in depth. On the side which is not covered by the gearing, there are two sunk pannels with a neat "egg and dart" moulding all round the styles; and, in the body of each pannel, there is a very elegant branch of the water-lily in bas relief, which has a very handsome effect, by relieving this part of the wheel from that inexpressive plainness which is usual in such structures, and yet does not partake of that inappropriate expression of misplaced ornament, which too often gives a gingerbread appearance when applied to large machines. The weight of the wheel is 117 tons. The shrouding is composed of 64, and the teethed segment of 32 pieces, containing in all 704 teeth. The buckets are 160 in number, and each will contain 100 gallons of water. The sole of the wheel is constructed of iron plates fastened with no fewer than 20,000 rivets. The wheel performs nearly one revolution in the minute. The spur wheel and segment pinion, which works in the teethed segment of the water-wheel, weighs with its shaft 23 tons, and the pinion and main shaft into the mill weigh 13 tons. The spur wheel, the diameter of which is 18 feet 3 inches, revolves at the rate of 600 feet per minute, and the whole act together so smoothly that not the slightest shaking or noise is perceptible.—The cistern conducting the water to the wheel is of iron rivetted together, and is supported by two cast-iron beams the full width for the wheel-house. The water strikes the wheel six feet from the top of the diameter. The governor of the wheel, which is of beautiful workmanship, and the rack for the sluice, are placed on a level with the cistern. Although, as already stated, the weight of the wheel exceeds 100 tons, it revolves as smoothly and steadily as a well-adjusted pinion in a time-piece. Indeed, it is impossible for any description to give an adequate idea of the effect produced upon the spectator by the calm, majestic, but resistless force with which it moves, never deviating by an hair's-breadth from its appointed sphere, and yet seemingly capable of rending to pieces the walls within which it is enclosed. To the east of the wheel-house a capacious store for holding cotton wool has been erected. It is capable of containing 800 bales. The building is fire-proof, having an arched roof of brick-work and stone side-walls. Besides, matters are so arranged that, in the event of fire, the whole could be covered with water in fifteen minutes.—Behind the wheel-house stands the gas-work for lighting the manufactory. Its roof is formed by the troughs for conveying the water from the ordinary channel to the wheel, as is also that of the boiler-house for heating the mill by steam-pipes.—The wheel which forms the stupendous piece of mechanism above described, was first set in motion by its constructor, Mr. Smith of Deanston, on 23d March, 1841. It received the name of the Hercules, but, we believe, it will be more generally called, as in time past, 'the Big wheel.'

—Several of the falls on the Shaws water have been taken on lease for various branches of manufacture, which it is expected will ere long be in operation.

In connection with the Shaws water works we have to record the most awful catastrophe that ever occurred in this part of the country. On the night of Saturday the 21st of November 1835, the Whinhill dam, which forms one of the reservoirs, suddenly burst its banks in consequence of the heavy rains, and poured its contents, consisting of three millions cubic feet of water, upon the grounds below, overwhelming the eastern extremity of Greenock, and part of the suburb of Cartsdyke.* The lateness of the hour, and the darkness of the night, added to the appalling character of the scene. About 40 persons lost their lives, and an immense amount of property was destroyed. So sweeping and so sudden was the torrent, that many of the victims were surprised in bed and drowned before they could leave their houses. Many persons made most remarkable escapes. In one instance, a man who volunteered, when the flood was at its height, to rescue two children who had been left behind in a house, discovered the bed on which they had been laid floating on the water, and its occupants sound asleep, altogether unconscious of their danger.—In the summer of the same year (25th July, 1835), a dreadful accident occurred at the quay by the bursting of the boiler of the Earl Grey steamer, when 6 persons lost their lives, and a number were seriously injured. As the railway from Greenock to Glasgow has already been described in our notice of the latter city, it may suffice to state here that the line was opened throughout on Tuesday, 23d March, 1841.

The following is the earliest description of Greenock which has fallen under the observation of the writer of this article, and which he quoted in a former publication.† It is translated from a work by M. Jorevin de Rocheford, a French gentleman who visited these parts about the year 1670. "Krinock.‡—This town is the passage of the Scotch post and packet-boat to Ireland. Its port is good, sheltered by the mountains which surround it, and by a great mole, by the side of which are ranged the

* In justice to Mr. Thom it must be stated, that the Whinhill dam was not constructed by him. It was formed before the works were projected, and was purchased by the company in 1829.

† Views in Renfrewshire. Lizars, Edinburgh, 1839.

‡ *Krinock*—such is the orthography employed by the Frenchman, who must have picked up the names of places as he best could, Travellers' Guides and Road Books having in his day been unknown.

barks and other vessels for the conveniency of loading and unloading more easily." The "great mole" here mentioned was merely a rude landing-place. Crawfurd, who wrote in 1710, at the time when the narbour was completed, describes Greenock (p. 124), as "the chief town upon the coast, well built, consisting chiefly of one principal street, about a quarter of a mile in length." About this time the houses were covered with thatch; in 1716, there were only 6 slated houses in the place. In 1782, Semple, the continuator of Crawfurd's work, said: "About two years ago John Shaw Stewart of Greenock, Esq., caused survey and draw a plan of the town, and laid off a great part of the adjacent ground regularly for building upon, having feued off a number of steadings, where several good houses are built, part of which is to be called the New Town of Greenock. The town has greatly increased in building within these thirty years, being compact with elegant houses, a number of them slated. Good streets, and well-causeyed, some of them very broad, particularly north of the New (or Middle) church." To describe the town at the present day:—in the eastern, which is also the oldest portion, the streets are, in general, irregular and narrow with not a few dirty alleys; but towards the west, in which direction the town has of late years extended, there are several elegant and spacious streets, while numbers of beautiful villas are scattered on the heights behind, and along the shore. Wordsworth, who visited this place some years ago, celebrated it in one of his "Itinerary Sonnets," which we may here transcribe, as being slightly connected with this branch of our subject; fervently wishing that the reversed condition which the poet has, in the concluding lines, so gloomily foreshadowed, may be far distant.

"GREENOCK.

Per me si va nella Citta dolente.

We have not passed into a doleful city,
We who were led to-day down a grim dell,
By some too boldly named 'the Jaws of Hell:'*
Where be the wretched ones, the sights for pity?
These crowded streets resound no plaintive ditty:—
As from the hive where bees in summer dwell,
Sorrow seems here excluded, and that knell,
It neither damps the gay, nor checks the witty.
Alas! too busy Rival of old Tyre,
Whose merchants princes were, whose decks were thrones;
Soon may the punctual sea in vain respire
To serve thy need, in union with that Clyde
Whose rustling current brawls o'er noisy stones,
The poor, the lonely, herdsman's joy and pride!"

"One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with Greenock is the proximity of the Highlands. But a few miles off, across the frith of Clyde, this untameable territory stretches away into Alpine solitudes of the wildest character; so that it is possible to sit in a Greenock drawing-room amidst a scene of refinement not surpassed, and of industry unexampled, in Scotland, with the long cultivated Lowlands at your back, and let the imagination follow the eye into a blue distance where things still exhibit nearly the same moral aspect as they did a thousand years ago. It is said that when Rob Roy haunted the opposite coasts of Dumbartonshire, he found it very convenient to sail across and make a selection from the goods displayed in the Greenock fairs; on which occasion the ellwands and staves of civilization would come into collision with the broadswords and dirks of savage warfare, in such a style as might have served to show the extremely slight hold which the law had as yet taken of certain parts of our country."†

From its nearness to the Highlands, a great proportion of the inhabitants of Greenock are either Highlanders by birth, or derive their lineage from that region, as their surnames plainly testify. We learn from the Old Statistical Account that, in the 3,387 families which composed the population of Greenock in 1792, there were 1,825 heads of families from the Highlands, who were classified thus: born in Argyleshire—among whom the prevailing name is Campbell—1,433; in Buteshire 78; and in the northern counties 314. According to the same authority, one might at that time walk from one end of the town to the other, passing many people, without hearing a word of any language but Gaelic. After the lapse of half-a-century, the above holds true, though only to a modified extent, there being now a greater infusion of Lowlanders, and the Gaelic tongue not being in such common use.

With regard to public buildings, the most conspicuous is the custom-house, an oblong Grecian edifice, with a splendid portico, situated upon the quay, where—not being encumbered with contiguous buildings—it is seen to much advantage. It was erected in 1818, at the expense of £30,000. The town-hall and public offices were planned in 1765 by James Watt, and finished the following year: considerable additions have since been made to them. The tontine, an inn and hotel in Cathcart-street, is a substantial and handsome structure erected, in 1801, at the expense of £10,000. Nearly opposite are the exchange buildings, finished in 1814, at a cost of £7,000, and containing 2 assembly-rooms and other accommodation. Behind these buildings, is the theatre, which was erected in the beginning of this century by Stephen Kemble. An hospital or infirmary was erected in 1809, and a jail or bridewell in 1810. A commodious news-room was opened in Cathcart-square in 1821. The gas-work was constructed in 1828, and cost £8,731. The churches will be noticed afterwards.

James Watt, the celebrated improver of the steam-engine, was a native of Greenock. A fine statue of him by Chantrey, the expense of which was raised by subscription, is placed in a building in Union-street, which is appropriated as a library. This building cost about £3,000, which was defrayed by Mr. Watt of Soho, only surviving son of the great man whom it and the statue are intended to commemorate. On the front of the pedestal of the statue is the following inscription from the elegant pen of Jeffrey:—"The inhabitants of Greenock have erected this statue of James Watt, not to extend a fame already identified with the miracles of steam, but to testify the pride and reverence with which he is remembered in the place of his nativity, and their deep sense of the great benefits his genius has conferred on mankind. Born 19th January, 1736. Died at Heath-field in Staffordshire, August 25th, 1819." On the right of the pedestal is a shield, containing the arms of Greenock, and, on the left, emblems of strength and speed. On the back is an elephant, in obvious allusion to the beautiful parallel drawn by the writer of the inscription between the steam-engine and the trunk of that animal, which is equally qualified to lift a pin or to rend an oak. Watt is the only celebrated person to whom Greenock has given birth. Galt, the novelist, a native of Irvine, passed part of his early days in Greenock; and, having returned toward the end of his life, he died here in 1839. Here also died Burns' "Highland Mary," in memory of whom it is in contemplation to raise a monument.

For a long time the inhabitants of Greenock were almost exclusively devoted to commerce, and literature and science received little countenance at their hands. In 1769, when John Wilson, a poet of con-

* The poet had, we presume, approached Greenock from Inverary, by way of LOCH GOIL: see that article.

† Chambers' Gazetteer.

siderable merit, was admitted as master of the grammar-school, the magistrates and ministers made it a condition that he should abandon "the profane and unprofitable art of poem-making,"—a stipulation which 30 years afterwards drew from the silenced bard the following acrimonious remarks in a letter addressed to his son George when a student at Glasgow college:—"I once thought to live by the breath of fame; but how miserably was I disappointed when, instead of having my performances applauded in crowded theatres, and being caressed by the great—for what will not a poetaster in his intoxicating delirium of possession dream?—I was condemned to bawl myself to hoarseness to wayward brats, to cultivate sand and wash Ethiopians, for all the dreary days of an obscure life—the contempt of shopkeepers and brutish skippers." Since that time a better taste, and more liberality of sentiment, have prevailed, and some attention has been paid to the cultivation of science. In 1783, the Greenock library was instituted; and, in 1807, a collection of Foreign literature in connection with it was commenced. In 1841 this library contained about 10,000 volumes. It is the one already mentioned as occupying the building erected by Mr. Watt. Another library—the Mechanics'—was formed in 1832. An elegant Mechanics' Institution was built in 1840: it sometimes has 800 students. There is also a Scientific association. Letter-press printing was established here in 1765, by one MacAlpine, who was also the first bookseller. It was confined to handbills, jobbing, &c., till 1810, when the first book was printed by William Scott. In 1821, Mr. John Mennons began the printing of books, and since that time many accurate and elegant specimens of typography, original and selected, have issued from his press. With regard to newspapers the Greenock Advertiser, a respectable journal, published twice a-week, has existed since 1802. The Clyde Commercial List appears three times a-week. The Observer, published once a-week, was begun in 1840. The Intelligencer was established in 1833, but was discontinued in about 3 years afterwards.

The town possesses 3 banking establishments; namely, the Greenock bank, established in 1785; the Renfrewshire bank, in 1802; and the Greenock Union bank in 1840. The last-mentioned is a joint-stock company; the other two are private banks. There are also 4 branches of Glasgow and Edinburgh banks; a Provident bank; and 24 agencies for insurance offices. Charitable and religious institutions are numerous and liberally supported.

Till 1741 the affairs of the burgh were superintended by the superior, or by a baron-bailie appointed by him. By a charter dated in that year, and by another dated in 1751, Sir John Shaw, the superior, gave power to the feuars and sub-feuars to meet yearly for the purpose of choosing 9 feuars residing in Greenock, to be managers of the burgh funds, of whom 2 to be bailies, 1 treasurer, and 6 councillors. The charter of 1751 gave power to hold weekly courts, to imprison and punish delinquents, to choose officers of court, to make laws for maintaining order, and to admit merchants and tradesmen as burgesses on payment of 30 merks Scots—£1 13s. 4d. sterling. It is believed there is no instance on record of any burgesses ever having been admitted. The qualification of councillor was, being a feuar and resident within the town. The election was in the whole feuars, resident and non-resident. The mode of election of the magistrates and council was by signed lists, personally delivered by the voter, stating the names of the councillors he wished to be removed, and the persons whom he wished substituted in their room. In 1825, 497 feuars voted. The commissioners on municipal corporations stated in their Report, in 1833, that "this manner of electing is much approved of in the town." They also reported, that "the affairs of this flourishing town appear to have been managed with great care and ability. The expenditure is economical, the remuneration to officers moderate, and the accounts of the different trusts are clear and accurate." The municipal government and jurisdiction of the town continued to be administered under the charter of 1751, without any alteration or enlargement, until the Burgh Reform Act of 1833 came into operation. Under that act, the town-council consists of a provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, and 10 councillors, for the election of whom the town is divided into 5 wards, 4 of which return 3 councillors each, and one returns 4: the ward having 4 councillors has a preponderance of electors. The bailie-court of Greenock has now the same jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, competent to a royal burgh. By an act of parliament passed in 1840, Cartsdyke forms part of the burgh of Greenock. In 1839–40, the corporation revenue was £22,564. In virtue of the reform act of 1832, Greenock sends one member to parliament; previously, the town had no voice in the representation. The parliamentary and municipal boundaries are identical. In 1840, the constituency was 1,168.

The noble family of Cathcart take from this town their second title in the peerage, Baron Greenock, conferred in 1807. They are descended from Sir John Shaw of Greenock, who died in 1752, through his only child Marion, and inherit feu-duties in the town to a considerable amount, being that part of the Shaw estate which was not entailed on the family of Shaw Stewart of Blackhall, now also of Greenock.

Till 1815, the sheriff-court for the whole of Renfrewshire was held at Paisley. In that year an additional sheriff-substitute, to be resident at Greenock, was appointed; and by an act of court promulgated by the sheriff-depute, dated 3d May, it was declared that the district or territory falling under the ordinary jurisdiction of the court at Greenock should be termed "the Lower Ward," and that it should in the meantime consist of the towns and parishes of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, and the parish of Innerkip. To this ward the parish of Kilmalcolm has since been annexed.

In 1834, the parishes forming the Lower Ward were, with Erskine in Renfrewshire, Largs in Ayrshire, and Cumbray in Bute, erected into a presbytery, called the presbytery of Greenock.

In January 1838, when the Commissioners of Religious instruction visited Greenock, it was composed of 3 parishes *quoad civilia*, the Old or West, the Middle, and the East; and of 3 *quoad sacra*, the North, St. Andrews, and the South.

1. Old or West Church.—This is the original parish, from which the others have, from time to time, been disjoined. It is partly landward, and partly town. *Quoad sacra* its greatest length is 3½ miles, its greatest breadth 2¾. According to a census taken by the minister and elders, its population *quoad sacra*, in 1835, was 7,863, of whom there belonged to the Established church, 4,212; to other denominations, 2,613; not known to belong to any denomination, 1,038. The original church was built in the end of the 16th century, and enlarged in 1677. About 20 years after this enlargement, the masters of vessels and seamen of the port, erected a gallery in the south aisle. This church is in the form of a cross, with a small belfry, and stands in the middle of an extensive burying-ground close by the shore. It was in such a bad state of repair, that on 16th October, 1837, it was formally condemned by the presbytery, and the heritors appointed to build a new one

on another site. Accordingly, a new and elegant church, accommodating 1,400 persons, has been erected in Nelson-street, Mr. Cousin architect. The benefice of this parish is considered the most lucrative in Scotland. The following were the emoluments and advantages of the minister, as reported by the Commissioners in 1838:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stipend from teinds, average of crops 1833 and 1834, | £286 | 14 | 11¼ |
| Annuity bond, town of Greenock, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Feu-duties from glebe, | 406 | 12 | 4 |
| | £718 | 7 | 3¼ |

The minister has also a manse and glebe. It will be observed that the greater part of the above is derived from feuing out the glebe for building, which was allowed to be done at an average rent of £100 per acre, by an act of parliament obtained in 1801.—The United Secession congregation, which meets in Innerkip-street, was first established in 1748. The present place of worship was built in 1803, at a cost of £1,202 9s. 1d.; and £153 15s. 8d. has since been expended in building a session-house, and making other repairs. Sittings 730. Stipend £180.—Another congregation of the same body, established in 1832, has a church in Union-street, which was built, in 1834, at a cost of £2,400. Sittings 950. Stipend £164.—The Relief congregation, Sir Michael-street, established in 1808, assembles in a building erected in 1807, at an expense of £2,400. Sittings 1,498. Stipend £200, besides a house and garden, rented by the congregation for the minister's use, at £27. There is a colleague, who has a stipend of £180.—The Independent congregation, Sir Michael-street, was established 1805. Church built same year, cost £1,250. Sittings 750. Stipend £110.*—The Episcopal congregation, Union-street, was established in 1824, when a chapel was built and consecrated. Sittings 400. Stipend £125.—The Roman Catholic congregation, established about 1809, has a chapel, built 1814-15, which cost about £3,000. Sittings 761. The annual emolument of the former minister was £100, but the present one has never received any. It may be diminished, but not increased. The minister has a house, valued at £24 per annum, but no glebe, nor any provision in lieu thereof.—The Universalist congregation, established in 1801, assembles in a hall, which is used during the week for various purposes. The hall is fitted up with forms, and will accommodate about 200. There is no regular minister.—The Holy Catholic Apostolic congregation, established in May 1834, has a church built in 1834-5, which cost about £1,170, and is capable of containing from 500 to 600. In 1837 there were a minister and 2 subordinate ministers, the stipend paid to whom in that year amounted to £180.—The Wesleyan Methodist congregation, established in or about 1811, has a chapel built in 1814; cost not known. Sittings 400. There is no fixed provision for a minister.

2. New or Middle Church.—This, which is wholly a town parish, was disjoined from the original parish of Greenock in 1754. *Quoad sacra* its length is ⅓, and its breadth ¼ of a mile. Its population in 1838, according to a survey by the minister, was 8,223; of whom there belonged to the Established church, 4,570; to other denominations, 3,049; not known to belong to any denomination, 604. The church, which is in Cathcart-square, was built in 1757. It cost £2,388 17s. 8½d., of which £1,058 5s. 9d. was defrayed by subscriptions, and the remainder paid by the corporation. That sum does not include the cost of the steeple and clock, which were erected by subscription in 1787. The steeple is 146 feet high. Sittings 1,497. Stipend £275, besides £20 for communion elements, with a manse and garden, but no glebe.—The Seamen's chapel was built in 1831, at a cost of £120, by a Seamen's Friend society, for the benefit of the seafaring population of Greenock, which amounts to about 2,500, about 1,000 of whom are generally at home. Sittings from 300 to 350. Chaplain's salary £26 annually.

3. East Church.—This parish is partly landward and partly town, and was disjoined from the Old or West parish in 1809. *Quoad sacra* its extent is 7 square miles; its greatest length 2½, and its greatest breadth 3½ miles. Its population, according to a census taken by the elders in the end of 1835, was 5,580. of whom there belonged to the Established church, 2,994; to other denominations, 2,311; not known to belong to any denomination, 275. The church was built in 1774, as a chapel-of-ease, and has never been altered since, with the exception of a very partial change in the arrangement of some of the seats. Sittings 1,053. Stipend £250, with £20 for sacramental expenses. The minister has a house allowed him by the community, and kept in repair at their expense, but no glebe, nor any provision in lieu thereof.

4. North Church.—This is a *quoad sacra* town parish, divided from the West parish in 1834. Its greatest length is half-a-mile, and its greatest breadth 400 yards. According to a survey made by the elders, as reported in 1838, the population was 2,464, of whom there belonged to the Established church, 1,568; to other denominations, 857; not known to belong to any denomination, 39. The church was built in 1822–3, as a chapel-of-ease, and was slightly altered, but not enlarged, in 1824. It was built by a joint-stock subscription in 600 shares of £5 each, but this not proving sufficient, a further payment of about 22s. 6d. on each share was made. Sittings 1,165. Stipend £200, besides £10 for communion expenses at each sacrament.—The Gaelic station, Ardgowan-street, established in May, 1832, is maintained by the Congregational Union of Scotland. Sittings 200. The minister receives £20 per annum from the Union. Public worship is performed twice each Sunday in the Gaelic language.

5. South Church.—This *quoad sacra* parish consists of a small compact district of the town, and was disjoined from the West parish in 1834. By a survey by the minister, reported in 1838, the population was 2,116, of whom there belonged to the Established church, 1,110; to other denominations, 928; not known to belong to any denomination, 78. The church was built by subscription in 1791, and cost £1,300. It was originally intended for a Gaelic chapel, and service is still performed in Gaelic in the forenoon, but in English in the afternoon. Sittings 1,300. Stipend £260.—The Baptist congregation, Tobago-street, was first established about 1809. Their chapel was built in 1821, and cost £1,250. Sittings 550. No stated minister.

6. St. Andrews.—Another *quoad sacra* parish, which contains a small section of the town, and was divided from the West parish in 1835. According to a census taken by the minister and elders, reported in 1838, the population was 2,117, of whom there belonged to the Establishment, 1,095; to other denominations, 939; not known to belong to any denomination, 83. The church, which is a beautiful Gothic building, from a design by Mr. Henderson of Edinburgh, was opened on the 29th May, 1836. It was built by private subscription and aid from the General Assembly's church-extension fund, at an expense—including school—of £2,662 2s. The grant from the Assembly's committee amounted to £350. Sittings 945. Stipend £150.—The United Secession congregation, Nicholson-street, was established in 1790. The church was built in 1791, at

* This congregation has recently removed to a new and handsome chapel.

an expense of £1,400. Sittings 1,106. Stipend £200.—The Reformed Presbyterian congregation, West Stewart-street, was first established about 1824. The church was built in 1833, and cost £500. Sittings 447. Stipend £80.—The Unitarian congregation, Sir Michael-street, was first established in 1831, and assembles in the second floor of a building which is fitted up as a chapel at a cost of about £150. Sittings 250. The minister, from choice, received no emolument in 1838.

7, 8. St. Thomas's and Cartsdyke.—Other two *quoad sacra* parishes, bearing these names respectively, have been formed since the visit of the Religious Instruction Commissioners in January 1838, from the appendix to whose report the foregoing ecclesiastical details have been chiefly taken.

From the abstract of education returns made to parliament in 1834, it appears that there were no parochial schools in Greenock, but that of other schools there were in all 36, with 52 instructors, the greatest number attending which were, from Lady Day to Michaelmas 1833, 2,661; and from Michaelmas 1833 to Lady Day 1834, 2,937. The grammar-school, with a rector and mathematical teacher, is under the control of the magistrates. The Highlanders' academy, which was erected in 1836, has upwards of 300 pupils.

There is authentic information as to the population of Greenock from a pretty early period. In 1695, according to a survey made for the purpose of a general poll-tax, there were 367 families, which, estimating 4½ for each family, gives a population of 1,651 souls.* By a survey generally said to have been made in 1735, but which, it is believed, is assignable to the year 1741, the population was 4,100. By 1755 there was a slight decrease, the return to Dr. Webster being only 3,858. In 1782 Semple estimated the inhabitants at 12,000. By the government enumerations, the population, exclusive of seamen, was, in 1801, 17,458; and in 1831, 27,571. Houses, in 1831, 2,577. Assessed property, in 1815, £52,507.

GRENAND-CASTLE, in the district of Carrick, and parish of Maybole. This fortalice is situated upon the summit of a rock overhanging the ocean, and appears to have been intended as a place of security against any sudden surprise rather than a constant residence. Grose has preserved a view of it.

GREINORD (Loch). See Gruinard.

GRESSALLACH (Loch), a bay on the east coast of Harris, south of East Loch-Tarbet.

GRETNA or GRAITNEY, a parish on the southern verge of Dumfries-shire, not easily assignable to either Annandale or Eskdale, but lying between them on the Sark and the Solway frith. It is bounded on the north by Half-Morton; on the east by the river Sark, which divides it from England; on the south-east and south by the Solway frith; on the west by Dornock; and on the north-west by Kirkpatrick-Fleming. Its figure may be described as a parallelogram, stretching east and west, with a pentagon rising northward and attached to its east end. The greatest length of the parish is 6½ miles; the greatest breadth 3½ miles; and the superficial area 18 square miles. The surface is, in general, level; and only slightly diversified with inconsiderable rising grounds or hillocks. The highest elevation is Gretna-hill, which rises about 250 feet above water-mark, and commands a delightful and extensive prospect of the coast of Cumberland, the long stretch of the Solway frith, the How of Annandale, and the mountain-ranges of upper Annandale, Eskdale, Liddesdale, and part of Northumberland. Near the extremity of the frith, which terminates at the influx of the Sark, a large tract of marsh land of a lively green colour has been formed, and is progressively enlarging, in consequence of a recession of the waters on the Dumfries side, and an encroachment of them on the side of Cumberland. Excepting some small and detached patches of moss, the parish is everywhere cultivated, enclosed, and luxuriant in its agricultural produce. In several parts, particularly on a stripe of land along the frith, the soil is a fine rich loam, and in other parts it is of a wet and clayey nature; but, in general, it is dry, sandy, and mixed with stones, powerful in its fertility, and abundant in its autumnal response to the call of cultivation. Perennial springs, welling up from the fissures of sandstone-rocks, or through beds of reddish-coloured sand, are numerous, and afford a luxurious supply of excellent water. Some mineral springs also send up their treasures, but have been neglected, owing chiefly to their being sometimes submerged by the tide. The Sark [which see] forms the boundary-line for 3½ miles, and over all that distance intervenes between Gretna and Cumberland; and 1¼ mile from its embouchure, it is spanned by a neat bridge on the great road of communication between England and the south-west of Scotland. The Kirtle [which also see] comes in upon the parish from the north, intersects it over its greatest breadth, flowing along an almost horizontal sandstone bed, and falls into the Solway 7 furlongs west of the mouth of the Sark, forming at its embouchure a very tiny bay. The Black Sark comes down upon the north-western angle of the parish, forms its boundary-line for a mile with Half Morton, and then flows circuitously through it over a course of 2½ miles, and falls into the Sark at Newton. The line of sea-coast, somewhat sinuous, and about 4½ miles in length, is low, and consists of mixed sand and clay. Redkirk-point, 1½ mile, and Tordoff-point, 3½ miles distant from Sarkfoot, alone break the uniformity of the level; and the latter is, on a small scale, a bold headland. There are several small ports or landing-places, particularly those of Sark and of Brewhouses; but they are of trivial importance, and facilitate chiefly the landing of coals from the ports of Cumberland. Vessels of 120 tons burden may sail up to Sarkfoot, and vessels of 100 tons may put into the other landing-places; and all may, at any time, lie in safety on the flat and sandy shore stretching out from the beach. The Solway, from Sarkfoot to Redkirk-point, opposite to which it receives the waters of the Eden, is only 1½ mile broad; but, lower down, it expands to a breadth of 2¾ miles. The tide of the Solway—here of a whitish colour, owing to its traversing and tearing up a vast expanse of sand—flows due east, or directly along the bed of the frith, with amazing impetuosity: See Solway Frith. Abundance of salmon, and occasionally supplies of cod, sturgeon, and herrings, are here obtained from its waters. The climate of the parish is remarkably salubrious. "Of two brothers who died a century ago," says the writer of the Old Statistical Account, "one was 111" years of age, "and the other 110. In the year 1791 a woman died at the age of 103. There is [are] now living"—in 1792—"one woman upwards of 100, two between 90 and 100, and several persons between 80 and 90." About 600 persons in the parish, men, women, and children, are employed in cotton weaving, subordinately to manufacturers in Carlisle; and they partake largely—though not to the same extent as the inhabitants of many other localities—in the distress from limited earnings which has so universally overtaken the community of hand-loom

* Wilson's Survey of Renfrewshire, p. 215.

cotton weavers. The parish is intersected by the Portpatrick and Carlisle, and the Glasgow and London mail-roads, and has numerous subordinate public roads, kept in a state of excellent repair.

On the farm of Gretna-Mains, within this parish, stood, 50 years ago, considerable remains of a Druidical temple, oval in form, enclosing about half an acre of ground, and formed of large rough whinstones, which must have been brought from a distance of at least 10 or 12 miles. One of the largest of the stones—the only one not removed in a process of agricultural improvement—measures 118 cubic feet, and is computed to weigh upwards of 20 tons. This temple is traditionally famous as the scene of the formation of ancient alliances between Scotland and England. Traces exist, in various localities, of old square towers, very thick in their walls, which appear to have been strongholds of freebooters, or places of defence against marauders from the English border.—There are, in the parish, four villages,—Old Gretna, Gretna-green or Springfield, Rigg of Gretna, and Brewhouses. All, except SPRINGFIELD, [which see,] are mere hamlets.—Old Gretna stands on the east bank of the Kirtle, in a hollow about half-a-mile from the Solway; and is remarkable chiefly for giving name to the parish,—the words *Gretan-hol*, or *Gretan-how*, in the Anglo-Saxon, signifying 'the great hollow,' and describing the topographical situation of the village.—Rigg of Gretna stands on the west bank of the Kirtle, opposite the former hamlet, and 5 furlongs distant from it; and is noticeable solely for being the site of a United Secession chapel.—Brewhouses, situated on the bay or slight inland bend of the frith between Redkirk and Tordoff-points, is noticeable only as a tiny seaport.—Gretna-green, originally called Meg's-hill, is in reality a farm-stead in the vicinity of Springfield; but, in popular parlance, is very generally identified with that village. It is composed of the parish-church, a simple and unassuming little pile by the road-side, and near it the manse or residence of the clergyman; then the parish school-house, and under the same roof with it, the schoolmaster's neat, unadorned, and modest dwelling; next a farm-house, and a small licensed depot of tea, tobacco, and snuff; a cottage or two, and a carpenter's work-shop; and, lastly, an inn and posting-house. The inn was formerly the residence of Colonel Maxwell, but possessing an advantageous situation both with respect to distance from the city of Carlisle, and its vicinity to the great roads from Portpatrick and Glasgow, it was thought proper to convert it into an hotel. This was effected a good many years ago, when that line of road was carried more directly to Gretna-green by a bridge of cast-iron over the Esk, about 3 miles below Longtown, and the coaches ceased running round by that town and Springfield.—On the Cumberland side of the frith, opposite Gretna-green, on a place called Burgh-marsh, stands a monument, marking the spot where death arrested the proud and impetuous career of the first Edward, as he was marching with giant-strides across the Border to conquer Scotland. Nearly in the same direction, Skiddaw, Helvellyn, and Scawfell, with other mountains in the lake-district of Cumberland, rear their tall blue summits in the distance, and seem to plant an insuperable barrier against the progress of the Northman venturing south. The hills, extending all along the horizon, appear, when the sun is high in summer, to form one regular and unbroken chain from Penrith to Whitehaven. As soon, however, as the rays of the sinking sun begin to fall upon the earth with considerable obliquity, and to tinge with a golden hue the long steep flank of this Alpine sierra, it is cut and broken into a thousand individual masses; and deep ravines, and winding valleys, and rugged slopes, present all the beautiful variety of their forms, which, though perfect in outline, the distance sometimes renders indistinct in colour.—Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,765; in 1831, 1,909. Houses 334. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,192. Gretna is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Stipend £237 6s. 11d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £365 19s. 10d. The parish-church was built about the year 1786. Sittings 800.—The United Secession congregation at Rigg of Gretna, was established in 1830. The church was built in 1832, and, along with a manse, cost about £1,000. Sittings 357. Stipend £95, with a manse and garden.—According to a survey by the parish minister, in 1836, the population then was 1,949; of whom 1,601 belonged to the Establishment, and 348 were Dissenters. The present parish comprehends the old parishes of Gretan-How and Ren-Patrick, which were united in 1609. The churches of both parishes were, in the 12th century, bestowed by Robert de Bruce, on the monks of Gisburn. In 1609 John Murray, the first Earl of Annandale, obtained the church-lands of Ren-Patrick, and the tithes of both it and Gretan-How. The church of Ren-Patrick was dedicated to Saint Patrick by the predilections of the Scots-Irish colonists, and, according to the meaning of its name in their language, was 'St. Patrick's portion;' but, owing to the colour of the stones of which it was constructed, it was popularly called the Red-kirk, and it gave that name to the headland or point on which it stood. Its ruins, as well as its cemetery, have now entirely disappeared, having been worn away by the powerful attrition of the tide on the headland, in careering round to the mouth of Kirtle water.

The reasons which have placed the little hamlet of Gretna-green amongst the famous of British villages, are not to be discovered in its architectural merits, or in its eminence for rural scenery. In its immediate vicinity you have, it is true, the valley of the Esk, with its luxuriant woods and crystal river; and on the banks of the same stream lies the whole scene of Sir Walter Scott's 'Young Lochinvar;' and indeed the poet could not have chosen a spot in every respect more appropriate than this for 'a runaway marriage,' so as to cause

> "Mounting 'mong Grœmes of the Netherby clan,"

or more convenient for

> "——— racing and chasing on Canobie lea."

Fifteen minutes' walk from the inn brings you to the Solway frith, to the ebbings and flowings of whose tide the same author in the same song has well-compared the ebbings and flowings of love. But Gretna has gained for itself an unenviable notoriety from other causes. Lying on the frontier of Scotland, conterminously with the debatable lands between the Sark and the Esk, Gretna, down to the period of the union of the crowns, was the scene of almost incessant feuds and forays; and even after that date, down to half-a-century ago or even later, it was nearly as much demoralized, and as completely a stranger to the arts and comforts of civilized life, by being the retreat of numerous bands of desperate and incorrigible smugglers, as in formerly having been the scene of constant petty predatory warfare. "It is well-known that the Cumberland portion of the Border was, formerly, not the most remarkable district of England for the attention of many of its inhabitants to the fourth commandment. Living on ground long considered doubtful,—as forming a part of the English or Scottish territory, and still called 'Debat-

able,'—they regarded themselves as belonging to no one's flock, and subject to no one's superintendence or jurisdiction. The same may be said of the careless and lukewarm amongst the inhabitants of Graitney, who thus allowed themselves and their children to become the slaves and supporters of a pernicious example. It is not to be wondered at that many other demoralizing habits, of which some were entirely of a personal and domestic character, should be found deeply rooted and reigning along this part of the Scottish border. Systematic absence from the house of public prayer, and a no less systematic desecration of the Sabbath, invariably bring in their train idleness and discontent; and to thefts, at this time, were added an almost endless catalogue of other crimes. One circumstance, above all, tended to involve this parish in a kind of moral degradation, from which others, by their geographical position, were happily exempted. The low duty upon whiskey in Scotland, compared with the high duty in England, upon an article of such extensive consumption, continued to afford the idle and dishonest every encouragement to smuggling. The mosses and plantations on each side of the Border have been the scenes of many fearful, and, in many cases, lamentably fatal struggles between the smugglers and the officers of excise. The populous village of Springfield, a mile from Gretna-green, on one side of the Border, and Longtown, a still more populous place, on the other, once contained hordes of persons who lived entirely by this illicit commerce. Every artifice was here in use to elude detection,—vessels of tin, fitted round the body like stays,—bladders resembling bundles of old clothes, carried by old women in the garb of itinerants,—small casks, buried in the dark interior of loads of turf, conveyed over the Sark and Esk on wheelbarrows, by a thrifty-looking housewife, or an industrious and provident-looking husbandman,—these and many other such means were employed to continue a lucrative, secret, and dangerous trade. Again, vagrants from all parts of the British isles could scarcely miss Graitney either on their northward or southward peregrinations. Many a poor unfortunate fellow, without a home or a morsel of bread in England, has been forced to seek an asylum in the North. Finding himself disappointed in his search for relief in the North, he has again involuntarily turned his face towards the South; and has continued, crossing and recrossing the Border, till 'the Debatable land' at last afforded him a comparatively quiet, but wretched, bare, and roofless resting-place. With such a promiscuous and fluctuating assemblage of inhabitants as was likely, from this circumstance, to be introduced, it cannot be expected that any place could establish a character for settled principles of moral duty. It is only when the population of a district feel themselves interested in one another's well-being, and benefited by living on terms of harmonious intercourse, and by cultivating sentiments of friendship, that we can expect from them a general improvement in their condition, manners, and character. In this respect the Borderers have lately made amazing and gratifying progress towards a happier state of things; and the change is no doubt chiefly attributable to the increased exertion which clergyman, schoolmaster, landowner, and farmer, have combined to use in rendering the condition of the poor and unemployed in these parts more tolerable."

Another stigma attaches itself to this place, in its being the favourite locality for the celebration of what are called "Border marriages." How this happens, the reader will best understand by following us in a brief review of the laws of the two countries on either side of the Tweed, as to what constitutes a valid marriage. Dr. Lushington, in the House of Commons, March 17, 1835, thus explained the history and principles of the law of England in regard to marriage:—"By the ancient law of this country as to marriages, a marriage was good, if celebrated in the presence of two witnesses, though without the intervention of a priest. But then came the decision of the Council of Trent, rendering the solemnization by a priest necessary. At the Reformation, we refused to accept the provision of the Council of Trent; and, in consequence, the question was reduced to this state—that a marriage by civil contract was valid; but, there was this extraordinary anomaly in the law, that the practice of some of our civil courts required, in certain instances, and for some purposes, that the marriage should be celebrated in a particular form. It turned out that a marriage by civil contract was valid for some purposes, while for others—such as the descent of the real property to the heirs of the marriage—it was invalid. Thus, a man in the presence of witnesses, accepting a woman for his wife, *per verba de præsenti*, the marriage was valid, as I have said, for some purposes; but for others, to make it valid, it was necessary that it should be celebrated *in facie ecclesiæ*. This was the state of the law till the passing of the Marriage act in 1754." It may be added, that a common notion prevailed, that the solemnization of a marriage by a person in holy orders, rendered it sacred and indissoluble. This belief was one cause of the Fleet and other marriages in London, to repress the scandals and indecencies of which the act of Lord-chancellor Hardwicke was passed in 1754. This act abolished all clandestine and irregular marriages, and compelled all persons, except Jews and Quakers, to be married according to the ritual of the Church of England. It might be expected that some loophole would soon be sought for escape from such stringent enactments. This was soon found in the state of the law in Scotland, in regard to matrimony, taken in connexion with the rule of the law of England, that a marriage is valid in England, if it has been validly contracted according to the law of the country in which it was contracted. In Scotland, nothing further is necessary in order to constitute a man and woman husband and wife, than a mutual declaration of consent by the parties, before witnesses, to constitute, as at that date, the relation of husband and wife; or even such a declaration in writing, without witnesses, constitutes a marriage which is considered binding in all respects.* Still, a marriage of Scotch people,

* "We are aware that among our Southern friends very erroneous notions prevail, relative to Scotch marriages, particularly marriages made at Gretna-green. They seem to think that there is some privilege of place or person, by which the performances of the veteran there are sanctified. And because his predecessor, who forged the chains of so many fugitive supplicants for his decrees of perpetual bondage, was a disciple of Vulcan, it seems to be thought that in Scotland there is some sort of alliance between the occupations of clergymen and blacksmiths, such as subsisted at no very distant period between those of surgeons and barbers. We wish to correct these erroneous notions, and to explain to our Southern friends, that in this respect Gretna-green has no privilege and no charm, except those which it derives from its proximity to England. Those who pass the border to escape the obstacles which the law of England has opposed to the lawful enjoyment of expected bliss, generally repair to the nearest spot at which their happiness can be consummated—hence the celebrity of Gretna-green; neither has the veteran minister of bliss there any privilege whatever, which does not belong to any other individual who happens for the time to be on the Scotch side of the border. The law of Scotland has prescribed certain ceremonials to be observed in the *regular* celebration of marriage,—the publication of banns and the benediction of a clergyman. But although a marriage made without these ceremonials is not *regular*, it is not on that account invalid. To make a *valid* marriage, nothing is requisite but a mutual interchange of real consent, with a full intention to constitute, as at that date, the relation of husband and wife; and evidence of that fact, either in writings in which it is declared, or by witnesses before whom it has been declared. The Bishop of Gretna is a mere witness. The de-

in Scotland, not celebrated by a clergyman, is now rarely or never heard of. What the Scottish people, however, generally eschewed as evil, the English, under certain circumstances, did not scruple to avail themselves of; and the Marriage act of 1754 had not been many years in force, before "Love found out a way" of evading its enactments, and still, to a certain extent, playing propriety. It was only requisite that the knot should be tied in Scotland, to set at defiance all parents and guardians; for matches so made, appear to have been almost exclusively "stolen," or "runaway," and the parties all English. To enter Scotland was sufficient; and the situation of Gretna—only 9 miles north-west of Carlisle—rendered it a most convenient spot for fugitive lovers.

The parish of Gretna, says a characteristic but accurate and amusing account written about 46 years ago, by the Rev. John Morgan, the incumbent, "has been long famous in the annals of matrimonial adventure, for the marriages of fugitive lovers from England, which have been celebrated here. People living at a distance erroneously suppose that the regular and established clergyman of this parish is the celebrator of those marriages: whereas, the persons who follow this illicit practice, are mere impostors, priests of their own erection, who have no right whatever either to marry or to exercise any part of the clerical function. There are, at present, more than one of this description in this place. But the greatest part of the trade is monopolized by a man who was originally a tobacconist, and not a blacksmith, as is generally believed. It is 40 years and upwards since marriages of this kind began to be celebrated here. At the lowest computation about 60 are supposed to be solemnized annually in this place. Taken at an average through the year, they may be estimated at fifteen guineas each; consequently this traffic brings in about £945 a-year. The form of ceremony—when any ceremony is used—is that of the church of England. On some occasions, particularly when the parson is intoxicated, which is often the case, a certificate only is given. The certificate is signed by the parson himself, and two witnesses under fictitious signatures. The following is a copy of one of these certificates, in the original spelling:—"This is to sartfay all persons that my be consernid, that A. B. from the parish of C. and in county of D. and E. F. from the parish of G. and in the county of H. and both comes before me and declayred themseless both to be single persons, and now mayried by the forme of the Kirk of Scotland, and agreible to the Church of England, and givine ondre my hand, this 18th day of March, 1793." Joseph Paisley, the individual above referred to, removed from Gretna-green to Springfield, in 1791, and kept up his lucrative employment till his death, in 1814.* On more occasions than one he earned the handsome fee of 100 guineas, or upwards, in briefer space than a barber requires to smooth the chin of a country bumpkin; yet, like all his successors—and all persons, in fact, who earn money, no matter how much, in pursuits which frown defiance on propriety and moral decency—he never became rich. A fellow of his own stamp, who became husband to Paisley's grand-daughter, fell heir to his trade in much the same way that some persons acquire the right of vending quack medicine; and, for many years, though competed with by a rival nearly as successful as himself, he almost equalled the notoriety of his tobacconist predecessor.†

claration might with equal effect be made in any other part of Scotland, and be witnessed by any other person. A mere promise of marriage, if followed *conjunctione corporum*, makes a valid marriage in Scotland."—*Remarks on the case of Wakefield in Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xxi. p. 324.

* Paisley was long an object of curiosity to travellers. In person he was tall, and had been well-proportioned, but at his death he was literally an overgrown mass of fat, weighing 25 stone. He was grossly ignorant, and insufferably coarse in his manners, and possessed a constitution almost proof against the ravages of spirituous liquors: for though an habitual drinker, he was rarely ever seen drunk. For the last forty years of his life he discussed a Scots pint—equal to two English quarts—of brandy per diem! On one occasion, a bottle-companion, named Ned the Turner, sat down with him on a Monday morning to an anker of strong Cogniac, and before the evening of the succeeding Saturday, they kicked the empty cask out at the door; neither of them were at any period of the time drunk, nor had they the assistance of any one in drinking. Paisley was celebrated in his prime for his stentorian lungs, and almost incredible muscular powers; he could with ease bend a strong poker over his arm, and has frequently been known to straighten an ordinary horse-shoe in its cold state; in fits of irascibility he would, by a grasp, squeeze the blood from the finger-ends of any one who incurred his anger. Many marvellous stories are told of this worthy. We believe he is the first pointed out as having, on the advice of a learned jurisconsult, settled the form of procedure according to law, by attesting marriages merely as a witness. But this circumstance laid open the secret of his calling, and after him a sort of democracy ensued in the dispensation of the hymeneal privilege. Paisley's immediate predecessor—for the trade was not founded by him, as some of our contemporaries represent it to have been—was one George Gordon, an old soldier, who succeeded Scott of the Rigg.

† "Not long before my visit to Springfield,"—says one of the best of our provincial journalists, to whom our pages are under no small amount of obligation,—"a young English clergyman, who had failed to procure his father's consent, arrived for the purpose of being married without it. The fee demanded was thirty guineas,—a demand at which his reverence demurred, at the same time stating, that, though he had married many a couple, his highest fee never exceeded half-a-guinea. The clergyman, in fact, had not so much money about him; but it was agreed that he should pay ten pounds in hand, and grant a promissory note for the balance; and the bill—certainly a curiosity of its kind—was regularly negotiated through a Carlisle banking-house, and as regularly retired at the time appointed. And here I must mention a circumstance which has not been provided for in the late bill anent combinations, though it manifestly tends to augment the tax on irregular marriages. At Springfield there are two inns, as well as two priests, one of which each of the latter patronises exclusively. More than this, the house at which a lover arrives at Springfield depends entirely at what inn he starts from at Carlisle. Though he may wish to give a preference, and issue positive orders on the subject, these orders are uniformly disobeyed. The postboys will only stop at one house; and that for the best of all reasons,—that the priest, knowing the value of their patronage, goes snacks with them in the proceeds. Except in cases of sickness or absence, the priests never desert their colours. All the guests of the one house are married by Mr. ——, and of the other by Mr. Elliot, so that those who are most deeply concerned have very little to say in the matter. In this way something like a monopoly still exists; and—what is more strange still—not only the postboy who drives a couple, but his companions, and the whole litter of the inn-yard, are permitted to share in the profits of the day. The thing is viewed in the light of a windfall, and the proceeds are placed in a sort of fee-fund, to be afterwards shared in such proportions as the parties see fit. Altogether, the marrying business must bring a large sum annually into Springfield: indeed, an inhabitant confessed that it is 'the principal benefit and support of the place,' although he might have added that smuggling has lately become a rising and rival means of subsistence. Upon an average 300 couples are married in the year, and half-a-guinea is the lowest fee that is ever charged. But a trifle like that is only levied from poor and pedestrian couples; and persons even in the middle ranks of life are compelled to pay much more handsomely. Not long before I visited Springfield, a gentleman had given forty pounds; and, independently of the money that is spent in the inns, many hundreds must annually find their way into the pockets of the priests, and their concurrents the postboys. In its legal effect the ceremony performed at Gretna merely amounts to a confession before witnesses that certain persons are man and wife: and the reader is aware that little more is required to constitute a marriage in Scotland,—a marriage which may be censured by church-courts, but which is perfectly binding in regard to property and the legitimacy of children. Still, a formula has a considerable value in the eyes of the fair; and the priests, I believe, read a considerable part of the English marriage-service, require the parties to join hands, sign a record, and so forth. At my request Mr. Elliot produced his marriage-register, which, as a public document, is regularly kept, and which, to say the truth, would require to be so, seeing that it is sometimes tendered as evidence in court." Elliot's rival for many years was David Laing, who caught cold on his way to Lancaster, to give evidence on the trial of the Wakefields, and died at the age of 72. The facetious Thomas Hood composed an elegy on this blacksmith and "joiner without license," of which we quote the concluding strophe:

Sleep—David Laing!—sleep
In peace, though angry governesses spurn thee!
Over thy grave a thousand maidens weep,
And honest postboys mourn thee!
Sleep, David!—safely and serenely sleep,
Bewept by many a learned legal eye!—
To see the mould above thee in a heap,
Drowns many a lid that heretofore was dry;—
Especially of those that, plunging deep
In love, would "ride-and-tie!"
Had I command, thou should'st have gone thy ways
In chaise and pair—and lain in Peter-is Chaise!

Gretna-green celebration of marriage, as a system of fraud and insufferable indecency and disgraceful profanation, was menaced with destruction by unhappily a bootless attempt of the General Assembly, in 1826; but, though still surviving, it has been so deeply stigmatized with popular scorn, and so fully raimented in the felon-dress of what has been publicly arraigned and condemned, that it now skulks and hides its head in conscious degradation.

GREY MARE'S TAIL (The), a celebrated cascade or cataract in the mountainous region of the northern verge of Dumfries-shire, ¾ of a mile from the northern boundary of Moffat parish, and geographically 8½ miles north-east of the town of Moffat. Loch-Skene [which see] collects among the mountains superfluent supplies of waters, at the height of about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and sends them off in a considerable stream south-eastward, to Moffat water. The stream, about ¾ of a mile after its efflux from the lake, is precipitated over a stupendous breast of rocks, 400 feet in height, marred in its sublime descent only by slightly projecting ledges; and with a thundering noise, dashes down between two high, precipitous, and rocky hills; in a long stripe of foam, darkened, or made greyish in its whiteness, by the foil of black rock behind it; and, bearing on a magnificent scale, a resemblance to the object whence—somewhat fantastically—it has derived its name. The cataract is seen to most advantage after a heavy rain; for then, escaping or overleaping the ledges, it becomes almost strictly a cascade, and appears to be, from top to bottom, an unbroken sheet of water. "To see this cascade," says Garnett, "we went nearly half-a-mile from Moffat, on the Carlisle road, and then, turning to the left, ascended a hill called Craigy-hill, and from which we had a fine view of the venerable woods of Dumcrief. Following the road to Selkirk, we crossed a small impetuous brook, with a very rocky channel, called Craigy-burn, and soon entered a fine glen beautifully wooded. This wood, which consists chiefly of hazel and birch, is called Craigy-burn-wood. In the midst of a flat and fertile, but narrow vale, the Moffat winds its serpentine course. The other side of the river was formerly wooded, which no doubt added much to the beauty of the scenery; but the wood having been cut down, and no attention afterwards paid to it by the owner, this ornament of the country is lost. When we had passed Craigy-burn-wood, we had a full view of the romantic glen, bounded by lofty hills, frowning like the surly sentinels of the legion posted behind them. A ride more romantic than this, on a fine day, can scarcely be imagined. After riding by the side of the Moffat about 7 miles, we crossed it, and ascending the hill on the other side, had a full view of the cascade we were in search of. Here the water precipitating itself from rock to rock,—dashing, foaming, and thundering from a great height, between two steep hills,—falls into a dark pool, from whence it runs with less impetuosity to augment the waters of the Moffat, which it joins a little above the place where we crossed the stream. The water, by its precipitous fall, is broken by the air, so as to appear as white as snow."

GRIMBUSTERHOLM, one of the small Orkney islands, near the town of Stromness.

GRIME'S DYKE. See Antoninus's Wall.

GRIMSAY, a barren island of the Hebrides, lying between North Uist and Benbecula. It is about 2 miles in length.

GRIMSHADER (Loch), an arm of the sea, in the island of Lewis, near Stornaway.

GROAY, one of the Hebrides; part of the parish of Harris. It is uninhabited.

GRUINARD (Loch), or Greinord, a bay on the north-west coast of Ross-shire, containing an isle of the same name. The Gruinard or Greenyard, which flows into the head of this loch, forms the boundary betwixt the parishes of Lochbroom on the north, and Gairloch on the south.

GRUINARD (Loch), a small arm of the sea indenting the north-west coast of the island of Islay. In the year 1598, Sir Lauchlan Maclean was slain at the head of this loch, by Sir James Macdonald, his nephew, eldest son of Angus Macdonald of Kintyre. Sir Lauchlan had long had an eye upon the possessions of the Clanronald in Islay; but having failed in extorting a conveyance thereof from Angus Macdonald in the way before alluded to, he endeavoured by his credit at court and by bribery or other means, to obtain a grant from the Crown, in 1595, of these lands. At this period Angus Macdonald had become infirm from age, and his son, Sir James Macdonald, was too young to make any effectual resistance to the newly-acquired claims of his covetous uncle. After obtaining the gift, Sir Lauchlan collected his people and friends and invaded Islay, for the purpose of taking possession of the lands which belonged to the Clandonald. Sir James Macdonald, on hearing of his uncle's landing, collected his friends and landed in Islay to dispossess Sir Lauchlan of the property. To prevent the effusion of blood, some mutual friends of the parties interposed, and endeavoured to bring about an adjustment of their differences. They prevailed upon Sir James to agree to resign the half of the island to his uncle during the life of the latter, provided he would acknowledge that he held the same for personal service to the Clandonald in the same manner as Maclean's progenitors had always held the Rhinns of Islay; and he moreover offered to submit the question to any impartial friends Maclean might choose, under this reasonable condition, that in case they should not agree, his Majesty should decide. But Maclean, contrary to the advice of his best friends, would listen to no proposals short of an absolute surrender of the whole of the island. Sir James, therefore, resolved to vindicate his right by an appeal to arms, though his force was far inferior to that of Sir Lauchlan. Taking possession of a hill at the head of Loch-Gruinard, which the Macleans had ineffectually endeavoured to secure, Sir James attacked their advanced guard, which he forced to fall back upon their main body. A desperate struggle then took place, in which great valour was displayed on both sides. Sir Lauchlan was killed fighting at the head of his men, who were at length compelled to retreat to their boats and vessels. Besides their chief, the Macleans left 80 of their principal men, and 200 common soldiers, dead on the field of battle. Lauchlan Barroch-Maclean, son of Sir Lauchlan, was dangerously wounded, but escaped. Sir James Macdonald was also so severely wounded, that he never fully recovered from his wounds. About 30 of the Clandonald were killed, and about 60 wounded. Sir Lauchlan, according to Sir Robert Gordon, had consulted a witch before he undertook this journey into Islay, who advised him, in the first place, not to land upon the island on a Thursday; secondly, that he should not drink of the water of a well near Gruinard; and lastly, she told him that one Maclean should be slain at Gruinard. "The first he transgressed unwillingly (says Sir Robert), being driven into the island of Ila by a tempest upon a Thursday; the second he transgressed negligentlie, haveing drank of that water befor he wes awair; and so he wes killed ther at Groinard, as wes foretold him, bot doubtfullie. Thus ended all these that doe trust in such kynd of responces, or doe hunt after them!"

GRUNA, one of the Shetland isles, to the north-

ward of Fetlar, and constituting part of that parish. It is uninhabited.

GRYFE (The), a river in Renfrewshire, which rises in the western part of the county, among the highlands of the parish of Greenock, and runs eastward. At Walkinshaw, it joins the Black Cart, and after a short course, bending to the north, a junction is formed with the White Cart at Inchinnan bridge. Having flowed about half-a-mile farther, the united streams, which now bear the general name of Cart, fall into the Clyde at Blythswood house, 7 miles below Glasgow, and 3½ miles north of Paisley. The whole run of Gryfe is about 17 miles. On its banks are some cotton-mills, and other works. Anciently, this stream gave the name of Strathgryfe to the district it traverses, if not to the whole of what now forms the county of Renfrew.

GUIDIE (The), or Goodie, a small stream issuing from the lake of Monteith, and running along the north-side of Moss-Flanders into the Forth, halfway to Stirling. The stream was anciently a morass, styled "the Lake of Guidie," which is connected with the military history of Scotland in 1646. When marching through Strathspey, Montrose received intelligence that Athole was threatened with a visit from the Campbells,—a circumstance which induced him to despatch Graham of Inchbrakie, and John Drummond, younger of Balloch, to that country, for the purpose of embodying the Athole-men, who had remained at home, in defence of their country. The inhabitants of Argyle, on hearing of Sir Alexander Macdonald's arrival in their country, after the battle of Kilsyth, had fled to avoid his vengeance, and concealed themselves in caverns or in the clefts of the rocks; but being compelled by the calls of hunger to abandon their retreats, they had been collected together by Campbell of Ardkinlass to the number of about 1,200, and had attacked the Macgregors and Macnabs for favouring Montrose. Being joined by the Stuarts of Balquidder, the Menzieses, and other partisans of Argyle, to the number of about 300, they meditated an invasion of Athole, and had advanced as far as Strathample, with the intention of carrying their design into execution, when intelligence was brought to Inchbrakie of their approach. Inchbrakie and Balloch had by this time collected a body of 700 able-bodied men, and, with this force, they proceeded to meet the Campbells. These had laid siege to Castle-Ample; but, on being apprised of the advance of the Athole-men, they retired to Monteith, whither they were hotly pursued by the Athole-men, who overtook them at Callander, near the village of Monteith. After crossing the Teith, they halted and prepared for battle, having previously stationed a large party of musketeers to guard the ford of the river. Having ascertained the strength and position of the Campbells, Inchbrakie ordered a hundred of his men to advance to the ford, as if with the intention of crossing it, in order to draw the attention of the Campbells to this single point, while, with the remainder of his men, he hastened to cross the river by another ford, higher up, and nearer the village. This movement was immediately perceived by the Argyle-men, who, alarmed at such a bold step, and probably thinking that the Athole-men were more numerous than they really were, abandoned their position, and fled with precipitation towards Stirling. As soon as the Athole party, stationed at the lower ford, saw the opposite bank deserted, they immediately crossed the river and attacked the rear of the retiring Campbells. They were soon joined in the pursuit by the party which had crossed the higher ford; but, as the Athole-men had performed a tedious march of ten miles that morning, they were unable to continue the pursuit far. About eighty of the Campbells were killed in the pursuit. Bishop Guthrie, in his memoirs, mentions that of Argyle's people "divers of them were slain in the fight, and more drowned in the river of Guiddie, their haste being such that they stood not to seek for fords."

GUIRM (Loch), a sheet of water, about 4 miles in circumference, in the island of Islay. There are the remains of a fortalice of the Macdonalds upon a small island in it.

GULANE, or Golyn, a small village in the parish of Dirleton, Haddingtonshire. It is situated 3 furlongs from the shore, half-way between the villages of Dirleton and Aberlady, on the road between Edinburgh and North Berwick; and, though irregularly built, possesses several good modern houses. Till the year 1612, when, by act of parliament, the original parish-church was abandoned, and a new one erected at the village of Dirleton, Gulane gave name to the parish in which it stands. The name is the British *Go-lyn*, signifying 'a little lake;' and seems to have been suggested by the vicinity to the village of a lochlet, which is now drained. Gulane is the site of a school-house, of two establishments for the training of race-horses, and of the venerable ruins of the ancient parish-church. The village is famed for its extensive sandy downs, thinly carpeted with herbage, which abound with gray rabbits, and are farmed at a high rent as a rabbit-warren, and, at the same time, form the finest coursing-ground in Scotland: See Dirleton. Gulane common comprises nearly one-half of the links, or downs of the parish. About 30 horses, on the average, are kept during summer at the training-establishments. Grose, in his Antiquities, gives a view of the ruins of the old parish-church,—which are still in good preservation; and says—though without mentioning his authority—that the last vicar was expelled by James VI. for smoking tobacco. The church, which is very ancient, was dedicated to St. Andrew; and after having been, for some time, partially in the possession of the Cistertian nuns of Berwick, was given, in the reign of William the Lion, to the monks of Dryburgh. Subordinate to it, and within the limits of the parish, there were anciently no fewer than 3 chapels;—one on the isle of Fiddrie, which see; another built, in the 12th century, by the laird of Congleton; and another built, in the reign of Alexander III., by Alexander de Vallibus, at the village of Dirleton. Population of Gulane, about 70.

GULANE-NESS, a small promontory composed of greenstone rock, in the parish of Dirleton, Haddingtonshire. It is 13 miles distant from the isle of May; and is regarded by some as the point where the Frith of Forth opens into the German ocean.

GULBERWICK, an ancient parish on the Mainland, in the shire of Orkney, constituting part of the union of Lerwick. It is situated to the southward of Lerwick; and is about 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It is principally inhabited by fishermen.

GUMSCLEUGH, a mountain on the south-west boundary of the parish of Traquair, Peebles-shire; and the northern boundary of the parish of Yarrow, Selkirkshire, forming at its summit the water-line between the two counties. It rises 2,485 feet above the level of the sea; and is one of the stations of the trigonometrical survey of Britain.

GUNNA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying in the sound betwixt the islands of Coll and Tiry. It is about a mile long, and half-a-mile broad.

GUNNISTER, one of the smaller Shetland isles, in the parish of Northmaven, a mile north of the Mainland.

GUTHRIE, a parish in the Sidlaw district of Forfarshire, inconveniently divided into two parts, one

of which lies 6 miles south-west of the other. The northern part would be a regular parallelogram, but for a detached little section of Kirkden occupying its north-east corner; and it measures, in extreme length, from east to west, 3 miles, and in extreme breadth, from north to south, 3 miles; and is bounded on the north by Aberlemno, Farnell, and Kirkden; on the east by Kirkden and Kinnell; on the south by the main body of Kirkden, and the parish of Rescobie; and on the west by Aberlemno. Almost the whole of this division, from the hill of Guthrie on the west, rising at its highest point about 500 feet above the level of the sea, slopes gently to the south and east. About 370 acres of it on the north-east, are part of the moor of Montrithmont, a plain of probably 5,000 acres, which was at a remote date covered by the sea, and till a recent period remained a common, but is now distributed into several parishes, Kirkden, Kinnell, Farnell, and others, which press upon its boundaries. The northern division has its southern boundary traced along the whole extent by Lunan water. On the north-east is a lochlet, whence issues the main head-stream of Torr water, a tributary of the South Esk. The southern division of the parish has the distinctive name of Kirkbuddo, and is in form a triangle, two of whose sides measure each $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and the other $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and it is bounded, on the north, by Inverarity and Dunnichen; on the south-east by Carmylie; and on the south-west by Monikie and Inverarity. Though it has no hill, it all lies high; the lowest ground in it being, not improbably, 700 feet above the level of the sea. But nearly all of it, as well as the greater portion of the northern division—though not rich in soil—is well-cultivated, and agreeably sheltered with wood. Kirkbuddo—as indeed its name would seem to imply—anciently had, as is reported, a chapel of its own for religious worship; but now its inhabitants, in going to their parish-church, must traverse the parishes of Dunnichen, Kirkden, and Rescobie. On its south-western limit, but partly in the parish of Inverarity, are traces of a Roman camp, which covered at least 15 acres. The vallum and fosse are yet distinct, and of considerable height and depth. The castle of Guthrie, supposed to have been built by Sir Alexander Guthrie, who was slain at Flodden, is a massive building, with walls about 60 feet high, and 10 feet thick, and is still entire. The hamlet in which the church and manse are situated, is the largest in the parish, and contains 9 families. The parish, though well-provided with facilities of communication, is not touched by any great line of road. Population, in 1801, 501; in 1831, 528. Houses 101. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,826. —Guthrie is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Guthrie of Guthrie. Stipend £158 7s. 6d.; glebe £9, with 3 acres of moor. Unappropriated teinds £88 18s. 8d. According to an ecclesiastical survey in 1836, the population then was 533; of whom 514 belonged to the Establishment, 18 were dissenters, and 1 was not known to make any profession of religion. The parish-church was built in 1826. Sittings 306. Parochial schoolmaster's salary 2 chalders of grain. A non-parochial school is situated in Kirkbuddo.



INCH-GALBRAITH IN LOCH-LOMOND.

# H

HAA, a small island of Sutherlandshire, 3½ miles east of the promontory of Far-out-head.

HAAR-MOOR, or HARD-MOOR. See DYKE AND MOY.

HAAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

HABBIE'S HOW, a sequestered spot on Glencross-burn, about 10 or 12 miles from Edinburgh, which popular opinion has very generally—though somewhat hastily—identified with the scene of Allan Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd,' and which has, in consequence, been, for many years, a favourite resort of the citizens of the metropolis. Towards the upper part of a glen, a small stream falls, from between two stunted birches, over a precipitous rock, 20 feet in height, and inaccessible on each side of the linn; and beneath, the water spreads into a small basin or pool. So far the scenery exactly corresponds with the description in the pastoral:—

> "Between twa birks, out o'er a little linn,
> The water fa's, and maks a singan din;
> A pool breast-deep, beneath as clear as glass,
> Kisses, with easy whirls, the bord'ring grass."

But, though there may be one or two other coincidents sufficiently close to satisfy an easy critic, the Habbie's How of Glencross is far from being a place like the Habbie's How of the pastoral,—

> "Where a' the sweets o' spring an' summer grow."

The locality is bare, surrounded with marshes, and not in the vicinity of human abodes; it has scarcely a birch or a shrub, except a solitary stunted thorn, or rowan-tree, projecting from a fissure as if dropped by accident from a rock; it is adorned with not a flower or patch of lively verdure, but only, where the soil is dry, with a few tufts of whins; and it seems never to have claimed connexion with Ramsay, and probably never met the gaze of his eye, or was mentioned in his hearing. Tytler, the celebrated antiquarian, the restorer of Ramsay's fame, and the proprietor of a mansion and an estate in the very parish of the Glencross Habbie's How, had no difficulty in identifying all the scenery of 'The Gentle Shepherd' with the exquisite landscape in and around the demesne of Newhall, lying near the head of the North Esk, partly within the parish of Pennycuick in Mid-Lothian, and partly within that of Linton in Peebles-shire. "While I passed my infancy at New-hall," says he in his edition of King James' Poems, "near Pentland-hills, where the scenes of this pastoral poem were laid, the seat of Mr. Forbes, and the resort of many of the literati at that time, I well remember to have heard Ramsay recite as his own production, different scenes of 'The Gentle Shepherd,' particularly the two first, before it was printed." Between the house and the little haugh, where the Esk and the rivulets from the Harbour-Craig meet, are some romantic grey crags at the side of the water, looking up a turn in the glen, and directly fronting the south. Their crevices are filled with birches, shrubs, and copsewood,—the clear stream purls its way past, within a few yards, before it runs directly under them,—and projecting beyond their bases, they give complete bield to whatever is beneath, and form the most inviting retreat imaginable:—

> "Beneath the south side of a craggy bield,
> Where crystal springs the halesome water yield."

Farther up, the glen widens immediately behind the house, into a considerable green or holm, with the brawling burn, now more quiet, winding among pebbles, in short turns through it. At the head of this "howm," on the edge of the stream, with an aged thorn behind them, are the ruins of an old washing-house; and the place was so well-calculated for the use it had formerly been applied to, that another more convenient one was built about twenty years ago, and is still to be seen:—

> "A flowery howm between twa verdant braes,
> Where lasses use to wash and spread their claes;
> A trotting burnie wimpling through the ground;
> Its channel-pebbles shining smooth and round."

Still farther up the burn, agreeable to the description in the dialogue of the second scene, the hollow beyond Mary's bower, where the Esk divides it in the middle, and forms a linn or leap, is named the How burn; a small enclosure above is called the Braehead park; and the hollow below the cascade, with its bathing pool, and little green,—its birches, wild shrubs, and variety of natural flowers in summer,—with its rocks, and the whole of its romantic and rural scenery, coincides exactly with the description of Habbie's How. Farther up still, the grounds beyond the How burn, to the westward, called Carlops—a contraction for Carline's Loup—were supposed once to have been the residence of a carline or witch, who lived in a dell, at the foot of the Carlops hill, near a pass between two conic rocks: from the opposite points of which she was often observed at nights, by the superstitious and ignorant, bounding and frisking on her broom, across the entrance. Not far from this, on a height to the east, stood a very ancient half-withered solitary ash-tree, near the old mansion-house of Carlops, overhanging a well, with not another of 30 years' standing in sight of it; and from the open grounds to the south, both it and the glen, with the village, and some decayed cottages in it, and the Carline's loups at its mouth, are seen. Ramsay may not have observed, or referred to this tree, but it is a curious circumstance that it should be there, and so situated as to complete the resemblance to the scene, which seems to have been taken from the place:—

> "The open field;—a cottage in a glen,
> An auld wife spinning at the sunny end;—
> At a small distance, by a blasted tree,
> With faulded arms, and half-raised look ye see,
> Bauldy his lane."

HACKLEY-MOOR. See DYSART.

HADDINGTON, a large and important parish nearly in the centre of Haddingtonshire; bounded on the north by Aberlady and Athelstaneford; on the east by Preston; on the south-east by Moreham; on the south by Yester, Bolton, Salton, and Gladsmuir; and on the west by Gladsmuir and Athelstaneford. It is of very irregular figure, having a main body of a coffin outline, and, at various points, no fewer than five projections, two of which run respectively north and south to a considerable distance. Exclusive of its projections, it is 6 miles long from east to west, and, on the average, 2 or 2½ miles broad. But measured from the extremity of a long narrow stripe on the north, to the Wauk-mill

near Gifford-Vale on the south, it is 8 miles long, and what, according to the former mode of measurement, is its length, becomes now, with the addition of a projection 1 mile eastward, its breadth,—a breadth, altogether, from the boundary west of Brown's Mains on the west, to the boundary east of Kingshot on the east, of 7 miles. The entire superficial area is about 22½ square miles. The parish, as a whole, presents a lovely and fascinating landscape. Along the north side of the main body are the soft summits and green declivities of the Garleton hills, frilled down their southern slopes by rows of plantation. Through the middle of the parish from west to east, flows, in beautiful sinuosities, and between wooded and variegated banks, and under the shade, now of the town of Haddington, and now of smiling and superb mansions, with a width generally of from 50 to 56 feet of waters, the river Tyne. All the rest of the district is a beautifully undulating surface, here almost subsiding into plain, and there lifting its grassy elevations up to nearly the height of hills, and everywhere exhibiting the adornings of either well-enclosed and luxuriant fields, or extensive parks of deep green pasture, or arrays and amassments of thriving plantation, or elegant seats and ornamental lawns and policies of nobility and gentry. Agriculture is here in its glory, and exults in its highest achievements. Upwards of 9,000 imperial acres are under cultivation; nearly 1,300 are covered with wood; and only about 250 have been untouched by the hand of culture. All the parish, in fact, is arable, except a few unimportant patches on the summits of the Garleton-hills. On nearly 1,000 acres at the western extremity the soil is thin, and of inferior quality, though here the surface wears a soft, a crowded, and profitable plantation; and, in nearly all other parts, the soil is rich and highly fertile. The climate is temperate, serene, and remarkably salubrious, and appears to be unusually promotive of longevity. Nine children of parents who were married in 1657, attained the aggregate age of 738 years,—making the average age of each member of the family no less than 82. But—what is still more surprising—the mother of these children, in the 18th year of her married state, bore twins, and in the 21st year of it, bore twins. The aggregate age of the twins was 342 years; and, of course, their average age upwards of 85. Yet Haddington was the first place in Scotland visited by malignant cholera; and had 125 of its inhabitants prostrated, and upwards of 50 of them carried off by the pestilence.—A mile and a quarter south of the town stands the mansion of Lennoxlove, anciently called Lethington, the seat of Lord Blantyre. Part of it, consisting chiefly of a square tower, was built by the Giffords, and dates high in antiquity, and, as a fortalice, is of surpassing strength and height. Lethington was the birth-place and residence of John, Duke of Lauderdale, the home of Secretary Maitland and Sir Richard Maitland, and, for a long period, the chief seat of the Lauderdale family. The contemporary Duke of York having sarcastically said that, before his first visit to Scotland, he understood the country to be unembellished with a single park, John, Duke of Lauderdale, piqued by the sarcasm, built, it is said, the first park-wall of Lethington, enclosing an area of more than a square mile, in the space of six weeks, and raised it to the massive height of 12 feet. Lethington gives name to an excellent species of apple, brought from France about the middle of the 16th century, and first, on Scottish ground, grown within its orchards.—Three quarters of a mile south of Lethington or Lennoxlove, is the mansion of Coalston, the seat of the family of Brown, the most ancient in the parish, and now the property of that family's representative, the Countess of Dalhousie.—Three quarters of a mile east of Lennoxlove, is Monkrig, the beautiful new mansion of the Honourable Captain Keith, R. N.—On the south bank of the Tyne, ¾ of a mile east of the town of Haddington, is the mansion of Amisfield, the property of the Earl of Wemyss and March; and 1¼ mile east of it, is Stevenson, the seat of Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart. On the north of the Tyne, and west of Haddington, are the mansions of Clerkington, Lethem, Alderston, and Huntington—the first on the banks of the river, and the rest at intervals northward—the properties respectively of Colonel Robert Houston, Sir Thomas Hepburn, Bart., Robert Stewart, Esq., and William Ainslie, Esq.—On Byres or Byrie-hill, one of the summits of the Garletons, stands, prominent in its position, and distinctly visible from Edinburgh, a monument to the memory of the celebrated Earl of Hopetoun, one of the heroes of the peninsular war.—Haddington, in the suburb of Gifford-gate, contests the honour of having given birth to the Reformer Knox; but it is somewhat sternly resisted in this claim by the village of GIFFORD: which see.—The parish, considering its position, and the smallness of the stream by which it is traversed, figures somewhat remarkably in history, as the theatre of great inundations. The Tyne—though of no great length of course, and generally possessing an inconsiderable volume of water—drains a large extent of sloping surface along the declivity of the Lammermoor range, and, in particular circumstances, may, though not without a wide stretch of calculation, be conceived to bring suddenly down an amount of flood fearfully invasive of the champaign country through which it flows. On Christmas eve, 1358, swollen by excessive rains, it burst beyond its banks, swept away houses, bridges, and villages,—gulped down many a brave swimmer who attempted to rescue his property from its power,—and even tore up tall oaks, and other large trees, and, laden with vast spoils of corn and cattle and timber, careered away with them to the sea. On the festival of St. Ninian, 1421, it once more rioted at will among the fields of the parish, and deeply menaced, as it had done before, the town of Haddington; and rose to so great a height, and took such full command of the streets, that many houses were injured, and persons floated from place to place in the town in a boat or on rafts. On the 4th of October, 1775, it once more menaced every thing on the low grounds of the parish with destruction; and, instantaneously swollen, as is supposed, by a water-spout, came suddenly down in a flood of waters 17 feet above its ordinary level, which, but for the period of the occurrence being day rather than night, would have destroyed many a life.—The parish is intersected 6 miles from west to east by the great mail-road between Edinburgh and the east of England; sends off a post-road to North-Berwick; and, in every part, is cut in all directions by a profusion of subordinate roads. Over the Tyne, within the limits of the parish, are 4 bridges. There are two small villages or rather hamlets,—St. Lawrence, ¾ of a mile west of the town of Haddington on the Edinburgh road, and the Abbey, 1¼ east of the town on the north bank of the river; but both so inconsiderable as jointly to contain only about 110 inhabitants. Population of the parish, in 1801, 4,049; in 1831, 5,883. Houses 838. Assessed property of burgh and parish, in 1815, £29,037.

Haddington is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The charge is collegiate. Patron, the Earl of Hopetoun. Unappro-

priated teinds, £775 11s. 7d. First minister's stipend £343 2s. 2d.; glebe £24. Second minister's stipend £366 6s. 9d.; glebe £25. The parish-church is supposed to have been built in the 12th or 13th century, and was last repaired in 1811. Sittings 1,240.—A *quoad sacra* parish, called St. John's, has recently been erected out of the *quoad civilia* parish. Church built in 1838. Sittings 940. —The second United Secession congregation, is a branch of the original seceding congregation formed in Haddington, the exact date of whose establishment is known no farther than that the communion cups and tokens used under the first minister bore the date of 1745. The church was built in 1787 by another denomination, and bought about the year 1807, by the present congregation. Sittings 549. Stipend £120, with a house and garden worth about £25, and between £12 and £15 for sacramental expenses.—The Original Seceder congregation was established in 1744. Church fitted up in 1752. Sittings 385. Stipend £100, with a manse and garden valued at £20, and £10 for sacramental expenses.—The Independent congregation was established in 1801. Their place of worship was built in 1815 at the cost of £330. Sittings 240. Stipend £70.—The first United Secession congregation claims at least equal antiquity to the other Seceding congregations of the town. Sittings in their church 450. Stipend £110, with a house and garden worth £30, and allowance for sacramental expenses.—The Episcopalian congregation, it is thought, may be dated back to the period of the Reformation. The church was built about the year 1770, on ground gifted by the Earl of Wemyss. Sittings 279. Stipend £110, with a house and garden worth £25.—The Wesleyan Methodist congregation was established in 1816. The chapel cost £600. Sittings 300. Stipend £50.—A small Baptist congregation—about which none of their own number gave information to the Commissioners of Religious Instruction—was believed, by one of the parish ministers, to produce an average attendance of not more than 5 or 6 persons.—According to a census taken by the second parish-minister, but believed by the first minister to be too low, the population then was 5,147; of whom 4,125 belonged to the Establishment, and 1,022 were Dissenters; 2,137 of the former, and 611 of the latter residing in the burgh of Haddington; 557 of the former, and 159 of the latter residing in the suburb of Nungate; and 1,431 of the former, and 252 of the latter, residing in the landward parts of the parish.—The parochial-school is attended by a maximum of 135 scholars: and 9 non-parochial schools, conducted by 11 teachers, are attended by a maximum of 644. Parochial-schoolmaster's salary, £34 5s., with £50 school-fees.

Haddington was of old the seat of a deanery, and of the synodical meetings of the diocese. The parish seems, through the medium of its town, to have derived its name from a Saxon chief of the name of Haden, who sat down here on the banks of the Tyne, after the commencement of the Scoto-Saxon period; and its origin is so ancient as to be untraceable amid the obscurities of that early epoch, and the ages which followed. At the accession of David I. to the throne, it stands clearly out to the view as a defined parish; and both then and afterwards, was of much larger extent than at present. Till the year 1674, it comprehended a considerable part of Athelstaneford; and till 1692, it comprised also a large portion of Gladsmuir. The ancient church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary,—the common patron of similar establishments in the circumjacent district. About the year 1134, David I. granted it —along with its chapels, lands, tithes, and every thing belonging to it in the parish—to the priory of St. Andrews. Soon after he gave to the priory, as a largess or endowment on this church, the lands of Clerkington on both sides of the Tyne, a toft in the town, and the tithes of the mills and of all produce within the parish. All these grants were confirmed by David's grandsons, Malcolm IV. and William, as well as by the successive bishops of St. Andrews; and they occasioned the church of Haddington to be held by the St. Andrews' priory, and served by a vicar, till the Reformation.—Connected with the church, and within the limits of the parish, were six chapels. At the hamlet to which it has bequeathed its name, was a chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence. In the town or its immediate vicinity were four chapels,—one dedicated to St. Martin,—one dedicated to St. Catherine,—one dedicated to St. Kentigern,—and one, probably the property of the Knights Templars, dedicated to St. John. And there was a chapel within the barony of Penston, which, previous to the erection of Gladsmuir parish, lay within the limits of Haddington. At the Reformation, the property of all these chapels, with that of the church to which they were attached, belonged, as part of the immense possessions of the priory of St. Andrews, to James Stewart, the notorious Earl of Murray, the bastard brother and the minister of Mary of Scotland. The possessions were soon after usurped by the Earl of Morton, during the period of his regency; and when he was put to death for his participation in the murder of Darnley, they were forfeited to the Crown. Esme, Duke of Lennox, the cousin and favourite of James VI., now obtained the whole, as a temporal lordship, from the king. In 1615, Thomas, the 1st Earl of Haddington, purchased the Haddington portion of the lordship—consisting of the patronage and property and emoluments of the church and its chapels—from Ludovic the son of Esme; and, in 1620, obtained from the king a confirmation of his purchase. In the 18th century, the patronage and property were transferred, by another purchase, to Charles, the 1st Earl of Hopetoun; and they have since continued in the possession of his descendants. From the period of the utter curtailment of ecclesiastical revenue at the Reformation till the year 1602, the church of Haddington, the chapel of St. Martin, and the church of Athelstaneford, were all served by one minister. The chapel of St. Martin now received an incumbent of its own; but, at the expiry of his period of service, it was abandoned; and, at the present day, it still exhibits, on the east side of the suburb of Nungate, in its external walls, a memorial of an age of superstitious substitution of supernumerary churches, and tedious ceremonials, for the simple appliances and spiritual duties of true religion. In 1633, the church of Haddington was appointed one of the 12 prebends of the chapter of Edinburgh; and, in 1635, the magistrates of the town concurred with the Bishop of Edinburgh in pronouncing the necessity of it having for itself not one minister only but two; and they assumed the responsibility of providing for a second minister. The magistrates, naturally enough, thought themselves entitled to the patronage of the additional ecclesiastical office; but—resisted in their claim by the patron of the parish as settled at the Reformation—they pushed their case first before the College of Justice, and next up to the House of Peers, and, suffering a defeat in both appeals, raised a precedent which has been a famous one in Scottish law for the settlement of similar questions.

Additional to the ecclesiastical edifices which have been enumerated, Haddington had two monastic establishments,—one in the burgh, and one in the village

of the Abbey. The former, a large and venerable structure, built apparently in the 12th or 13th century, and still in considerable preservation—was a monastery of Franciscan or Grey friars. Lord Seton appears to have been one of its principal benefactors, and, in 1441, was buried within its walls. The strictly monastic part of the edifice was defaced by Edward I. Even the choir and the transept of the church are now in a somewhat dilapidated state; but the square tower, 90 feet high, is still entire; and the western part of the cross, fitted up in a superior style in 1811, is the present parish-church. On account of the beauty of its structure, and because the lights constantly exhibited at night from its lofty windows were seen at a great distance, the ruinous choir was anciently called "Lucerna Laudoniæ," the lamp of Lothian. The length of the fabric, from east to west, is 210 feet; the length of the transept or cross, from north to south, is 110 feet; and the breadth of the nave is 62 feet.—The convent at the village of the Abbey, was an establishment of Cistertian nuns. Only a very small fragment of one of the walls now remains. The edifice was founded, in 1178, by Ada, countess of Northumberland, and mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion; and it was dedicated by her to the Virgin, and endowed with extensive and valuable possessions. The lands called the Nunlands, now Huntington, and the churches of Athelstaneford and Crail, with their tithes, were also the property of this convent. In 1292, Alicia the prioress, did homage, with her nuns, to Edward I. In 1296, Eve, the successor of Alicia, submitted to the same overbearing prince, and, in return, had a restoration of her rights. In 1358, the convent was strongly menaced, and well nigh swept away, by the inundation already noticed; and, according to the absurd legend of the times, it was preserved by the intervention, through means of the prioress, of a wooden image of the Virgin Mary. In 1359, it was more tangibly conserved and benefited by an inspeximus charter from the bishop of St. Andrews, which, while speaking of the convent as near the hostile border and exposed to depredation, recognises its privileges, and confirms its rights. In 1471, the lairds of Yester and Makerston, provoked to cupidity by its wealth and its fine manors, unceremoniously and rapaciously seized their lands of Nunhopes. The prioress had no resource but to appeal to the civil power; and, failing to get from them a disgorgement of their prey by command of the privy-council, she eventually procured the interference of parliament to commit their persons and restore her property. But such was the anarchy of the age that, in order to protect their granges from the depredations of the aristocratic robbers in their vicinity, the nuns had to get them fortified, and, in particular, had a fortalice erected on their establishment at Nunraw: See GARVALD and BARO. In 1548, the Estates held a parliament in the convent, and there adopted their resolution to send their infant queen to France. In 1561, the prioress, Elizabeth Hepburn, in obedience to the new authorities established by the Reformation, gave a statement of her estate preliminary to the suppression of the convent; and she reported the number of nuns to be 18, and the revenues to be £308 17s. 6d., besides 7 chalders, and 11 bolls of wheat. The property was conferred by the queen on her secretary, William Maitland of Lethington, the son of Sir Richard, and afterwards was converted into a temporal lordship in favour of the family of Lauderdale.

HADDINGTON, a royal burgh, a town of great antiquity, and the metropolis of East Lothian, is pleasantly situated within a bend of the Tyne, and on the left bank of the river, surrounded on all sides by a landscape rich in the beauties of culture and of noble demesnes, and overlooked at a little distance to the north by the soft and sylvan declivity of the Garleton hills. It stands on the great road between the metropolitan cities of Scotland and England; 16½ miles from Edinburgh; 11 from Dunbar; and 38 from Berwick-upon-Tweed. Haddington, though comparatively small in bulk, and long, mean or indifferent appearance, is now one of the neatest, best-built, and most cheerful towns of Scotland, everywhere clean and tidy in its streets, generally tasteful and frequently elegant in its buildings, and all around gay and joyous in the character of its immediate environs. Approaching it eastward from Edinburgh, the traveller passes on both hands a considerable number of villas; enters a straggling outskirt of the town called the Gallow green; and at the termination of this, finds the road he is pursuing joined on the north side by the road from Aberlady, and directly opposite on the south side by the road from Pencaithland. Here the town properly commences; and hence stretches the High-street—called in the early part of its progress the West port—due east over a distance of 600 yards, forming the most conspicuous part of the burgh. About 270 yards from the commencement or western end of High-street, another important thoroughfare, bearing the mean name of Back-street, goes off at a very sharp angle from its north side, and continues slowly to diverge from it till, at its termination 330 yards from its commencement, it and the High-street are about 80 yards asunder. The line or lines of building between them are, in three places, during the progress of Back-street, cloven by connecting thoroughfares. Across the termination or east end of the two streets, and at right angles with them, runs a street called Hardgate, 700 yards in length, stretching northward and southward a considerable way beyond the slender latitude formed by the eastward and westward streets. All the three streets we have described have the graceful property—so commonly awanting in the thoroughfares of old towns—of being straight. But from Hardgate, nearly opposite the end of High-street, a thoroughfare goes off eastward to the Tyne and suburb of Nungate; and this, though only about 210 yards in length, makes two considerable divergencies before reaching the bridge. The town thus far has nearly the figure of a Latin cross, the transverse or intersecting part running north and south; and in point of fact it deviates from a close resemblance to this figure mainly by sending off northward from Back-street, and nearly parallel to Hardgate, a thoroughfare called, over most of its length of 370 yards, Newton port, but bearing, toward its extremity, the fantastic and unaccountable name of Whisky row. Connected with the town by a bridge of 4 arches, stands the suburb of Nungate. This, from a point opposite the parallel of Back-street, stretches southward along the bank of the river over a distance of 340 yards; and chiefly consists of two parallel streets lengthways—one of which, or that next the river, bears the name of Gifford gate—and three brief intersecting streets.—The entire arrangement of town and suburb, unusually good though it is in itself, receives from its relative position to the Tyne material aid in conveying an agreeable impression. The river, when approaching, flows in a northerly direction on a line with Gallow green, or the western extremity of the town; but when at 560 yards distance, it debouches in a beautiful curve, and, with two slight bendings, flows due east, till it passes the whole town, and is on a line with Nungate; then making another graceful turn, it flows slightly to the west

of north, washing both the town and the suburb, till it passes the northern extremity of both; and immediately it once more goes suddenly and beautifully round one-fourth of the compass, and pursues its course to the east.—The High-street is a spacious and handsome thoroughfare, with excellent high houses, some elegant and even imposing edifices, and a good array of shops. Back-street, though not so spacious or extensive, presents no unpleasing picture to the eye, and is the scene of one of the most spirited, and perhaps absolutely the most interesting, grain-markets in Scotland. In Hardgate also, and its extremities or continuations northward and south, called respectively the North port and the South port, are numerous good houses, many of them altogether or comparatively new, and two or three in the style and with the accompaniments of villas. The various thoroughfares enjoy the luxury —so scantily found in provincial towns, and so indicative of tasteful and opulent imitation of metropolitan comforts—of side-pavements; and they are likewise lighted up at night with gas.—At the west end of the town stand the County buildings, erected in 1833, from a design by Mr. Burn of Edinburgh, at a cost of £5,500. They are in the old English style of architecture, spacious and elegant; built chiefly of stone procured near the town; but, in the front, mainly, with polished stone brought from Fife; and they contain the sheriff and justice-of-peace court-rooms, and offices and apartments for various functionaries connected with the county. At the point where the High-street and Back-street separate stand the Town's buildings; containing the council-room, the assembly-room, and the county and burgh jail; erected at various dates and in successive parts, but producing an embellishing effect upon the burghal landscape, and now surmounted by a handsome and highly ornamental spire, erected in 1831 from a design by Mr. Gillespie Grahame, and raising aloft its tapering summit to the height of 150 feet. Near the west end of the town are the gas works. In the High-street are the George and the Bell inns. On a line with Hardgate, or the South port, at a point in the eastward course of the Tyne south of the town, a bridge of one arch, called Waterloo bridge, spans the river, and opens the way to Salton. St. John's church—the place of worship of the new *quoad sacra* parish—is a very pleasing Gothic edifice. But the principal structure, combining the attractions of antiquity, Gothic magnificence, and bulky grandeur, is the pile, already noticed in our view of the parish, as the church of the ancient monastery. This is finely situated on an open area south-east of the body of the town, skirted by the gently flowing Tyne. Around is the spacious cemetery of the parish, embosoming the remains of much departed worth; and, in particular, those of the devout and illustrious John Brown, whose excellencies long shed a lustre over the town, and whose pious and useful writings have embalmed him in the affections of the truly Christian of every denomination. Within the edifice itself are a vault containing the remains of John, Duke of Lauderdale, as well as those of various members of his family; and an imposing monument, 24 feet long, 18 broad and 18 high, consisting of two compartments supported by black marble pillars with white alabaster capitals of the Corinthian order, and containing, in the one, full-length alabaster figures of Lord-chancellor Thirlestane and his lady in a recumbent posture, and, in the other, similar figures of John, Earl of Lauderdale, and his Countess. At the southern extremity of Gifford-gate is a field which those who claim the reformer Knox as a native of Haddington, point out as having been attached to the house in which he was born. At the north-east extremity of Nungate stand the ruins of St. Martin's chapel, surrounded by a cemetery.

Haddington, particularly in its suburb of Nungate, was for some time the seat of a considerable manufactory of coarse woollen fabrics. During the period of Cromwell's usurpation, an English company, in which the principal partner was a Colonel Stanfield, expended a very large sum of money in establishing the manufactory; and, for this purpose, purchased some lands which formerly belonged to the monastery, erected fulling-mills, dyeing-houses, and other requisite premises, and imposed on the whole the name of Newmills. After the Restoration, the company, for their encouragement, were, by several Scottish acts of parliament, exempted from some taxes, and Colonel Stanfield was raised to the honour of knighthood But after his death the affairs of the company going into disorder, and throwing embarrassment upon the manufacture, Colonel Charteris purchased their lands and houses, and, in honour of the very ancient family in Nithsdale from whom he was descended, changed the name from Newmills to Amisfield. In 1750, a company was established, and contributed a large sum, to revive the manufacture; but the trade proving unsuccessful, they dissolved. Soon after their failure, another company was formed, but proved equally unsuccessful in their efforts. Haddington would hence seem destined—though from what actual cause is not very apparent—not to partake the benefits, or become the scene, of any such stirring movements as, in peaceful times, have rapidly raised not a few hamlets and villages of Scotland to the condition of thriving and populous towns. At present it has, in the strict sense, no manufacture; yet it conducts a considerable trade in wool, is the centre of mercantile supply to an extensive and wealthy agricultural district, and has an iron-forge, a coach-work, 2 breweries, 2 distilleries, and establishments for the tanning and currying of leather, and for preparing bone-dust and rape-cake for manure. But its chief trading importance consists in its being a leading market for the exposure and sale of agricultural produce. Its fairs have gone into desuetude; but its weekly market, held on Friday, attracts, on the one hand, the large and very intelligent body of East Lothian farmers as sellers, and a vast number of corn-dealers and others from Edinburgh, Leith, and more distant places, as purchasers, and is always—but especially at the most suitable seasons for agricultural trafficking—a very stirring and important scene. In the morning, butter, eggs, and poultry are discussed; half-an-hour past noon, oats and barley are exposed; and at one o'clock, wheat—East Lothian wheat, the primest produce of the kingdom—challenges attention. As a wheat market, it is probably the first in Scotland; and, at all events, is, as a market for general agricultural produce, rivalled in the south-east counties only by Edinburgh and Dalkeith. A large cattle-fair is held on a Friday in April, which is fixed by the East Lothian Agricultural society, at which some prime fat cattle are sold. A second cattle-market is held on the Friday preceding the Edinburgh All-hallow fair.

Haddington was at one time the seat of a circuit justiciary court, but now sends all its justiciary business to Edinburgh. It is the seat, every Thursday, during session, of the county-courts of the sheriff,—every alternate Thursday, of a sheriff small debt court, —and, on the first Thursday of March, May, and August, and the first Tuesday of every other month in the year, of a justice-of-peace court. By means of coaches—some of which pass through from Dunbar, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Newcastle, or London—facilities are offered daily for communication with

Edinburgh. The town has a savings' bank and branch-offices of the Bank of Scotland, the Royal bank of Scotland, and the British Linen Banking company. Nor is it feeble or unimportant in the number and value of its social, literary, benevolent, and religious institutions. The United Agricultural society of East Lothian meets several times a-year here and at Salton. The East Lothian Horticultural society, and the ancient fraternity of Gardeners of East Lothian, both meet in Haddington. The Haddington New club is an association of the gentlemen of the county. The Tyneside games, consisting of various gymnastic exercises, are of recent institution and perhaps little real value. They are celebrated, under permission of Lord Elcho, in Amisfield park. The town has an excellent grammar-school, under the conduct of a rector, two masters, and an assistant, for classics, mathematics, and English literature; a mechanics' school of arts, in which lectures are delivered on the physical sciences, and ethics, and economics; a museum of scientific specimens, and a collection of experimental apparatus for chemistry, galvanism, pneumatics, and astronomy; a presbytery library, a mechanics' library, a parish library, a subscription library, a town-library originally founded in a bequest of books from the Rev. John Gray of Aberlady, and one or two circulating libraries. It is also the depot or head-quarters of the itinerating libraries, devised and established, and worked with incalculable advantage to the enlightenment and high moral cultivation of the towns, villages, and parishes of East Lothian by the late pious and philanthropic Samuel Brown, the worthy offshoot of the venerable John Brown. Of benevolent and religious institutions, there are a dispensary,—a society of females for the relief and instruction of the aged, poor, and sick,—the East Lothian society for propagating the knowledge of Christianity,—and the East Lothian Bible society, probably the earliest organized in Scotland.

Prior to the date of the Burgh Reform act, the town-council of Haddington, according to an act of the convention of Royal burghs passed in 1665, consisted of 16 merchants' and 9 trades' councillors. The number of council remains, as formerly, 25; and are elected according to the provisions of the Burgh reform act. The magistrates are a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and a dean-of-guild. The council nominate a baron-bailie of the suburb of Nungate, and another of a portion of the parish of Gladsmuir which holds feu of the burgh; but neither of these functionaries holds baron-bailie courts. The magistrates have jurisdiction over the whole royalty, and hold a weekly court in which, assisted by the town-clerk, they try civil causes. They are in the practice also of trying criminal causes brought before them by the procurator-fiscal of the burgh; and they maintain order in the town, by imposing summarily fines not exceeding 5 shillings, for offences in matters of police. The sheriff of the county exercises a cumulative authority with them within the royalty. The dean-of-guild, with his council, judge of all questions of boundaries and disputed marches, and must be consulted previous to the erection of any new building; he also—though this function has for several years rusted in desuetude—takes cognizance of ruinous buildings; and he is independent and alone in his jurisdiction from any cumulative authority of the sheriff. The magistrates have the appointment of the town-clerk, the fiscal, the gaoler, and other burgh-officers, and of the burgh-schoolmasters. There is no guildry in Haddington; but there are merchant-burgesses, who have a fund called the guildry fund, devoted to charitable purposes, from which they generally distribute about £25 a-year. The fees of entry are:—to a stranger £10,—to an apprentice £6 1s. 2d.,—to children of burgesses £2 13s. 4d. There are 9 incorporated trades,—the hammermen, wrights, and masons, weavers, fleshers, shoemakers, bakers, tailors, and skinners; all of them, except the weavers, enjoying the exclusive privilege of exercising their crafts within burgh. The property of the town consists of lands, mills and houses, feu-duties, customs and market-dues, and fees on the entry of burgesses. The debt at Michaelmas 1832, was £6,901 6s. 3d.; contracted chiefly in the erection of a new butcher market at the cost of upwards of £2,000,—in the expenditure of £1,500 upon the church and manse, and of £2,000 upon the spire and renovation of the town-house, and of £1,500 in an unsuccessful search for coal on the lands of Gladsmuir. Though the income of the town has very much increased during the last 30 years, there is no prospect of its soon affording such a surplus as should extinguish the debt. The income for 1831–2, was £1,422 16s. 3d.; for 1839–40, £1,498 19s. 4½d. Municipal constituency, in 1840, 180. Haddington unites with Dunbar, Lauder, North Berwick, and Jedburgh, in returning a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1840, 198.

Haddington was, at a very early period, a royal burgh; and on the charter of confirmation and *de novo damus* of James VI., dated 30th January, 1624, by which it now holds its privileges and property, record is made of its great antiquity, and of ancient charters of the town having been lost or destroyed during the international wars. The earliest recorded notice of it exhibits it to view in the 12th century as a demesne town of the Scottish king. David I. possessed it as his burgh, with a church, a mill, and other appurtenances of a manor; yet, so far as documental evidence is concerned, he does not appear to have had a castle in its vicinity. Ada, the daughter of the Earl of Warren, received it, in 1139, as a regal dower, on her marriage with Earl Henry, the son of David, and the prince of Scotland; and, till her decease in 1178, this mother of kings, in other matters than the founding of the Cistertian nunnery in its neighbourhood, seems to have been attentive to its interests. William the Lion now inherited it as a demesne of the crown; and appears—though no royal castle is yet spoken of in the place—to have sometimes made it his residence. In 1180, William, supported by his brother, Earl David, and by many clergymen and a vast assemblage of laity, heard here and decided a tumultuous though unimportant civil controversy between the monks of Melrose and Richard Morville, the constable of Scotland. In 1191, the same king affianced at Haddington his daughter Isobel to her second husband. In 1198, the town became the birth-place of Alexander II., the son of William. During the reigns of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion, Haddington seems to have luxuriated in the comforts of peace and the smiles of royal favour. It was first involved in the miseries of war, after Alexander II. had taken part with the English barons against their unworthy sovereign; and in 1216, it was burnt by King John of England during his incursion into the Lothians. In 1242, on occasion of a royal tournament held at the town, and in revenge of his having overthrown Walter, the chief of the family of Bisset, Patrick, Earl of Athole, was assassinated within its walls. As the town, after being reduced to ashes by John, had been hastily rebuilt of wood, it was, a second time, in 1244, destroyed by the flames. But, at that period, all the towns and cities of Scotland were constructed chiefly or wholly of wood, and covered with thatch; and when we learn from For-

dun that Stirling, Roxburgh, Lanark, Perth, Forfar, Montrose, and Aberdeen, were all burnt at the same time as Haddington, we can hardly believe—though several historians concur in telling us so—that Haddington, on this occasion, owed its conflagration to accident. The town, though formally demanded, in 1293, by Edward I., of John Baliol, does not seem to have suffered much from the wars of the succession. In 1355–6, Edward III., in revenge of the seizure of Berwick by the Scottish troops during his absence in France, making a devastating incursion over the whole country south of Edinburgh, Haddington fell a prey to his fury, and was a third time reduced to ashes. This disaster happening about the beginning of February, it was many years afterwards remembered by the name of 'the burnt Candiemas.' In April 1548, the year after the fatal battle of Pinkie, the English, under Lord Grey, took possession of Haddington, fortified it, and left in it a garrison of 2,000 foot and 500 horse, under Sir John Wilford. The Scots were, at the time, so much dispirited, that this garrison ravaged the country to the very gates of Edinburgh. But Andrew de Montalembert, Sieur D'Essé, the French general, having landed at Leith on the 16th of June, at the head of 6,000 foreign troops, composed of French, Germans, and Italians, in concert with a force of 5,000 Scots troops, under Arran, drove the English within the fortifications, and laid siege to the town. Wilford, the governor, made a gallant defence, and even so outmanœuvred the Frenchman's activity, as, in spite of him, to receive into the town from Berwick a reinforcement of men and a supply of provisions. While D'Essé maintained the siege, and environed the Cistertian nunnery at the village of Abbey with his camp, the meeting of the Estates of parliament in that edifice, which we noticed in our ecclesiastical sketch of the parish, took place on 17th July. As the siege of Haddington continued, and both attack and defence grew increasingly spirited, the vicinity became the principal theatre of war between the two nations. Sir Thomas Palmer, at the head of 1,500 horse, made an attempt to throw supplies into the town; but was repulsed, with the loss of 400 prisoners. Admiral Lord Clinton, brother of Somerset the protector of England, was now directed to draw the attention of the Scots from the siege by menacing their coasts; while Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, was sent to reinforce and conquer at the head of 22,000 men. The admiral, though repulsed at different points where he attempted a landing, achieved his main object of distracting the attention of the besiegers of Haddington; while the Earl of Shrewsbury raised the siege, supplied the garrison with every necessary and an additional force of 400 horse, and then marched to Musselburgh to look into intrenchments which D'Essé had suddenly thrown up for his army. But he in vain attempted to draw the wary Frenchman from his camp; and becoming tired of his sentinelry, marched off with his troops, burned Dunbar and other places in his route, and departed into England. D'Essé now resolved to attempt Haddington by a *coup de main*. The enterprise was conducted with so much secrecy and adroitness, that the English advanced guards were slain, and the bas court before the east gate was gained, before the garrison was alarmed. The assailants were employed in breaking open this gate, when a soldier—who a few days before had deserted from D'Essé's camp—fired upon them a piece of artillery which killed many of them and threw the rest into confusion; while a party sallied out through a private postern, and made such a furious onset with spears and swords that few of the assailants who had entered the bas court escaped slaughter. D'Essé, in June 1549, was succeeded in the command of the foreign auxiliaries, and in the prosecution of measures for the capture of Haddington, by the Chevalier De Thermes, who brought over with him from France a reinforcement of 1,000 foot, 100 cuirassiers, and 200 horse. His first act was to build a fort at the sea-port of Aberlady, to straiten the garrison by cutting off from them all supplies by sea. Wilford, reduced to extremity from want of provisions, and informed that a supply had arrived at Dunbar, marched out at the head of a strong detachment, in order, if possible, to cut his way to the supply and convey it to Haddington; but he was attacked by a large body of the French troops, overpowered by numbers, and, after an obstinate resistance, during which most of his detachment were hewn down, was taken prisoner. The English now found the tenure of Haddington impracticable, on account at once of the distant and inland situation of the town, of the determination of the French commander at all hazards and at any cost to take it, and of the appearance among the garrison of that fell and insidious and inconquerable foe, the plague; and they resolved to contend no longer for its possession. The Earl of Rutland determined, however, that neither soldiers nor military stores should fall into the hands of the Scots or their auxiliaries; and, marching into Scotland at the head of 6,000 men, he entered Haddington in the night, and, on the 1st of October, 1549, safely conducted all the soldiers and artillery to Berwick. Of the fortifications of Haddington not a vestige now remains, except a few portions of the old town-wall.*

In 1598, Haddington was a fourth time consumed by fire. The calamity is said to have been occasioned by the imprudence of a maid-servant, in placing a screen covered with clothes too near the fire of a room during night. In commemoration of the event, and as a means of preventing its recurrence, the magistrates made a law, that a crier should go along the streets of the town every evening during the winter months, and, after tolling a bell, recite some admonitory rhymes. This unusual ceremony got the name of "Coal an' can'le;" and either is, or very recently was, still observed. The rhymes recited are sufficiently rude; but, in connexion with the fact of Haddington having so often and severely suffered from fire, they are not without interest, and we accordingly quote them below.†

* A French officer who was present, has left us a minute account of the operations of this siege, and the following description of the fort: "Le plant du fort d'Edimton est tout quarre, et assis au milieu d'une plaine raze et basse, n'ayant montagne ne colline qui lui puisse commander. Il est clos d'un large fosse a fonds de curr, et d'une bonne et forte courtine de gazons de grosse terre, reparee de spacieux rempars, et appropriee de bons et seurs parapets; aux quatre coins de la quelle sont assis quatre fors boulevards," &c. It appears from what follows in the same author, that the fort was surrounded by a deep ditch, behind the rampart of the first wall, lined with a strong curtain, and case-matted. The French general advanced his lines so near the fort, that his men were often knocked down by pieces of lead fixed to strings which the besieged held in their hands.

† "A' guid men's servants where'er ye be,
Keep coal an' can'le for charitie!
Baith in your kitchen an' your ha',
Keep weel your fires whate'er befa'!
In bakehouse, brewhouse, barn, and byre,
I warn ye a' keep weel your fire!
For often times a little spark
Brings mony hands to mickle wark!
Ye nourrices that hae bairns to keep,
See that ye fa' nae o'er sound asleep,
For losing o' your guid renoun,
An' banishing o' this barrous toun!
'Tis for your sakes that I do cry:
Tak' warning by your neighbours bye!"

It is not long since a somewhat similar expedient was resorted to by the magisterial authorities of Canton. Instead, however, of chaunting a poetical warning after the fall of night, these magnates of the Celestial empire caused a square board to be attached to the upper part of a pole, so that a man or boy

Haddington gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Scotland, to the descendants of the Hamiltons of Innerwick, the remote kinsmen of the ducal family of Hamilton. In 1606, Sir John Ramsay, brother of George Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie, and the chief protector of James VI. from the conspiracy of the Earl of Gowrie, was created Viscount Haddington and Lord Ramsay of Barns; in 1615, he was raised to a place among the peers of England, by the titles of Earl of Holderness and Baron Kingston-upon-Thames; but dying, in 1625, without issue, he left all his honours to be disposed of at the royal will either as forgotten toys or as the award of future aspirants. In 1627, Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield—who was eminent as a lawyer, and had become Lord-president of the Court of Session, and Secretary of State, and had been created Baron of Binning and Byres in 1613, and Earl of Melrose in 1619—obtained the king's permission to change his last and chief title into that of Earl of Haddington. In 1827, Thomas, 9th Earl, while only heir-apparent, was created Baron Melrose of Tyningham, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; and this nobleman, during the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1834–5, was Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. The family-seat is about 8 miles east of Haddington, at Tyningham in the parish of Whitekirk.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN, an important and beautiful county in the south-east part of Scotland; bounded on the north-west and north by the frith of Forth; on the north-east by the German ocean; on the south-east and south by Berwickshire; and on the west by Mid-Lothian. With the exception of four very inconsiderable rills, which divide it respectively toward its north-west and south-west angles from Mid-Lothian, and toward its south-east and south-west angles from Berwickshire—the two rills at the south-west angle making a confluence at the point of leaving it—and of the highest summit or water-shedding line of the Lammermoor hills over about one-half of the march with Berwickshire, it has, along the south-eastern, the southern, and the western frontier, no natural or geographical features to mark its boundary. The county stretches between 55° 46′ 10″, and 56° 4′ north latitude, and between 2° 8′, and 2° 49′ longitude west from Greenwich. Along the frith of Forth to North Berwick it extends, in a straight line, 15¼ miles; thence, along the ocean till it touches Berwickshire, it extends, also in a straight line, 16½ miles; in a chord from the eastern to the western point of its contact with Berwickshire, it extends 25 miles; and in a chord from the southern to the northern points of its contact with Mid-Lothian, it extends 13 miles. But on the sides of the frith and of Berwickshire it sends considerable projections beyond this line of measurement; on the Mid-Lothian side it makes a considerable recession from that line; and on the ocean side it both—though not to a great extent—recedes from that line and overleaps it. The extent of its superficial area is variously computed at 224, 250, and 280 square miles. The highest computation, though probably beyond the truth, seems to have been made with the most care, and upon the best authority.

The county consists of highlands and lowlands, each broadly and distinctly marked in its features, and both stretching east and west with an exposure to the north. The highland or southern district is part of the very broad but comparatively low Lammermoor range, which, coming off at an acute divergency from the middle of the lofty chain which intersects the south-west of Scotland, runs eastward by Soutra to the sea. In their more upland regions, or in the degree of their lying near the southern boundary, the hills of this district are chiefly brown heaths, fit only to be used as a sheep-walk; but as they descend toward the plain they become capable of cultivation, and yield a fair though generally a late return to the labours of the husbandman. In general height and form and appearance—though Spartleton-hill, one of their summits, rises 1,615 feet above the level of the sea—they are rather a wide stretch of upland moor, than either a chainwork or a congeries of mountains, and, apart from their deep solitude and their pastoral character, possess none of the bold or wild features of the properly Highland districts of Scotland. The lowlands of the county, with the Lammermoors for a background, and the burnished or surgy or bright blue waters of the frith and the ocean for a foil, exhibit, from the summit of any of the few elevations which command them, a finely diversified and very beautiful and brilliant landscape. The surface, while generally though very gently declining from the foot of the Lammermoors to the frith of Forth, is sufficiently broken and swollen to be relieved from the tameness of aspect distinctive of a plain, and has its elevations lifted up in such softness of form and picturesqueness of variety as to let it retain, in the strictest sense, and with fascinating attractions, a Lowland character. In the south-east division the ground stretches away from the hills for several miles like a bowling-green, and is surpassingly fertile in its soil and opulent in its vegetable dress. Along the centre and toward the western limit of the county the rich vale of the Tyne comes down with a gentle slope from the hills, and forms a long, beautiful, and thoroughly cultivated broad stripe, stretching east and west. On the north side of this vale, a low swelling hilly range comes down from Mid-Lothian, runs eastward to the parish of Haddington; and there, after having gradually sunk till it is almost lost in the plain, it rises up again in the more marked but simply hilly and soft form of the Garleton range, and runs along several miles farther to the east. North of the Garleton hills is another stretch of plain, extending its length eastward and westward; and between this and the northern angle of the county, a very low or moundish ridge rising at Gulane, stretches eastward to the northern division of the parish of Whitekirk. Beyond this ridge North Berwick law lifts, singly from the plain, its beautifully conical form 800 feet above the level of the sea; and from the bosom of the sea itself rises the remarkable and commanding form of the Bass; and away in the plain which stretches from the foot of the Lammermoors, rises, 8 miles due south from North Berwick law, a rival to that beautiful hill as to both form and position, in the solitary cone called Traprain law. The whole lowlands of the county, though distinct and fascinating as beheld either from the Lammermoors or from other elevations, are seen to best advantage and unfold their inequalities most distinctly to the eye from the Garleton hills in their centre. The ascent of the county from its northern shore to the foot of the Lammermoors, is there perceived to be accomplished, not in an inclined plane, or in shelving esplanades, or in ridges of uniform heights, but in alternations of variegated plain and diversified hilly range extending invariably from east to west; and from the foot of the Lammermoors to the southern boundary it is seen to be achieved in easy swells and by gentle and

could carry it conveniently, as is done in London, since walls for placards have become scarce. On this board is written—

"Mind your doors!
Watch your fires!"

The people of Canton, and perhaps those of Haddington also, laugh at the vigilance of their worthy magistrates, as quite unnecessary, for they are deeply enough interested in doing what they are exhorted to, to render admonition superfluous.

very gradual progress. The central summits of the Garletons, some of the Lammermoor elevations, and especially North Berwick law and Traprain law, are exceptions to the generally soft and gentle graduation of the features of the district; but, while conspicuous objects in its topography, they add munificently to the brilliant attractions of its scenic beauty.

Haddingtonshire, owing to its geographical position and its limited extent, has few waters of any description, and none of considerable magnitude. The Tyne, entering it as a mere rill on the west, and traversing the whole width of its lowlands to the sea at Tyningham, is the only stream which can, in any sense, claim the name of river. Several burns or rivulets, from among the many which rise in the Lammermoors, either flow down upon the Tyne, or flow through the whole lowlands in independent courses to the sea, and are of magnitude sufficient to claim separate notice in the details of topographical description. But a strange circumstance connected with the Haddingtonshire streams—owing, probably, to their dearth and their beauty, and the eagerness with which they are locally claimed—is that they very generally glide from place to place under such a confusion of names as almost defies the management of a topographist. The stream, for example, which joins the Tyne on the lands of Clerkington, bears, during its brief course from the head of Garvald parish, the names successively of the Hope, the Gifford, the Bolton, and the Coalston. The rivulet, too, which rises in the same parish as this, a little to the east, traverses the parishes of Garvald, Whittingham, Stenton, and Dunbar, and falls into the sea at West Belhaven, and which is next in length of course, if not in volume of water, to the Tyne, glides from the county under an appellation imposed on it within 2 or 3 miles of its embouchure, and previously wears and casts aside and assumes names with such rapidity of succession that it is coolly allowed to figure anonymously on the map. A ridiculously contrasted instance is, that two streams which rise respectively on the north-eastern and the south-western limit of the parish of Athelstaneford, and which flow respectively westward to the frith at Aberlady bay, and eastward to the ocean at Ravensheugh, are both called Peffer-burn. The only inland sheets of water of any extent are Presmennan and Danskine lochs,—the former is a recent artificial formation. The county's destitution of lakes and poverty in running waters, is, in a large degree, compensated both by the beauty and the alluvial deposits of such streams as it possesses, and by the far-spreading brilliance and the abundant fishy productiveness of the frith and the ocean.—Kist-hill-well, in the parish of Spott, several mineral springs in the parish of Pencaitland, and an acidulous spring in the parish of Humbie, have, at various periods, been more or less in repute for their medicinal properties. A mineral spring near Salton house is said to be of the same nature, and to have the same virtues, as the Bristol waters.

The county, in its upland or Lammermoor division, is geologically composed of the transition strata, —chiefly those of aquatic formation; and, in its lowlands, except in a few localities where trap-rock has been forced up to the surface through the entire intermediate strata, consists of the various and alternating strata of the secondary formation. Old red sandstone, superincumbent on the transition strata, looks out at various places on the coast, and flanks the Lammermoor hills over their whole range, and bears aloft limestone, coal, fire-clay, ironstone, shales, clay, and all the alternating strata of sandstone distinctive of the old red sandstone basis. Coal, in continuation of the Mid-Lothian coal-field, and co-extensive with the northern half of the western frontier, stretches eastward through the parishes of Prestonpans, Tranent, Ormiston, Pencaitland, and Gladsmuir. But toward the extremity of the last parish, and on its entering Haddington, it becomes so interrupted with dykes and so thin in the seam as not to repay the cost of mining. So early as the year 1200 coal was discovered and worked on their lands of Prestongrange by the monks of Newbattle. A charter, which must have been granted between 1202 and 1218, and which confers on these monks exclusive power to work coal on their lands of Preston, bounded by the rivulet Pinkie, is still in existence. Another charter also exists, granted by James, steward of Scotland, and dated 20th of January, 1284–5, which confers a grant of coal, and authority to work it, on his lands in Tranent. Yet many persons—very erroneously, as these documents show—have supposed that the earliest coal-mine in Scotland was opened at Dunfermline about the year 1291. Coal is either known or very probably conjectured to stretch from the main coal-field all its breadth north-eastward to the very extremity of Haddingtonshire, and it even, north of the village of Dirleton, crops out near the sea; but, in spite of numerous and expensive attempts, in various localities, to find it in sufficiently thick and available seams, it will never probably be found workable elsewhere than in the parishes west of Haddington. Limestone in great abundance and of prime quality is so generally met with as nowhere to be undiscoverable within a longer interval than 5 or 6 miles; and it is in general from 12 to 14 feet in thickness, and so level and near the surface as to be procurable at a moderate cost. Shell-marl has been found at Salton and at Hermiston; but, owing to the plenty and the cheapness of lime, is no treasure in East Lothian as it would be esteemed in less favoured districts. Clay ironstone suitable for smelting was, several years ago, worked at Gulane by the Carron company; but, though occurring there and in some other spots in considerable quantity, it has ceased to attract notice, or to be treated as an article of value. Sandstone for building is plentiful and of easy access; but, though durable, it is of a dark reddish colour so disagreeable to the eye as to give buildings or towns constructed with it, especially when compared in recollection with the buildings of Edinburgh, a sombre and rueful aspect. Clay suitable for the manufacture of brick and tiles, occurs, of various colours in the uplands, and of a blue colour in the lowlands; and in the vale of the western Peffer-burn occurs in beds of from 10 to 25 feet deep, and stretches away into the sea beneath the wide flat sands of Aberlady. Dr. Buckland, in an essay recently read before the Geological society, states that a large portion of the low lands between Edinburgh and Haddington is composed of till, or the argillaceous detritus of glaciers, interspersed with pebbles. In the valley of the river Tyne, about one mile east of Haddington, he observed a district longitudinal moraine, midway between the river and the high road, and ranging parallel to them; and he directs attention to the trap rocks which commence a little further eastward, and are intersected by the Tyne at various points for 4 or 5 miles above Linton, as likely to afford scored and striated surfaces in the most contracted parts of the valley. About 4 miles west of Dunbar, another long and lofty ridge of gravel stretches along the valley, parallel to the right bank of the river; and for 3 miles south-east of Dunbar there occurs a series of lateral moraines, modified into terraces by the action of water.

In early times the Lammermoor division seems to have been abundantly clothed with natural woods and shrubberies. This fact—even if documentary

evidence were awanting—is very strongly attested by the frequent recurrence, in its topographical nomenclature, of the syllables, 'wood,' 'oak,' 'pres,' and 'shaw;' the two last signifying respectively in Celtic and in Saxon, a copsewood. Thus we have Braidwood, Presmennanwood, Humbiewood, Woodhall, Woodley, Woodcot, Cranshaw, Crackinshaw, Pyotshaw, and a host of others. But in the lowlands of the county woods do not seem anciently to have existed; nor can they be traced in the names of its localities or in the statements or allusions of charters.

Till a comparatively recent date the mass of the population were in a state of villanage, astricted to the land on which they dwelt, and transferable only with its soil. The charters of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion, exhibit the county as distributed in large districts among a few domineering and enslaving barons. The kings and the nobles and the ecclesiastics were then all agriculturists; every manor had its place, its church, its mill, its kiln, and its brewhouse; and the villains or retainers were chained down around the baron on a house, a croft, some arable land, a meadow, and a right of commonage. The monks, in particular, were keen and skilful cultivators, and seem to have laid the foundation of its agricultural greatness. There were undoubtedly many lands cultivated under the baronial lords of manors, and under the monks of Newbattle and Kelso, and the nuns of Haddington by tenants and subtenants for certain rents and services. A curious fact is that, along the conterminous line of the uplands and the lowlands, the parishes were anciently—as they are still—so distributed that each, while stretching away into the fertile plain, had attached to it a section of the Lammermoor as a necessary adjunct to its agricultural practice of summer pasturage. Even the nomenclature shows that each parish had its pasturage or 'shieling.' Thus, in Oldhamstocks are Luckyshiel and Powelshiel; in Innerwick, Auldshiel; in Stenton, Gamelshiel and Airnleshiel; and in Whittingham, Penshiel and, Mayshiel. While mills were everywhere numerous, and in much requisition in the lowlands, and evinced, by the activity with which they were employed, how comparatively vast a quantity of grain was raised; pasturage was, at the same time, much followed, during summer, by all who had easy access to the Lammermoors. Hay also was raised in abundance, and, so early as the 13th century, was subjected to tithes. From the fact that the English soldiers subsisted, during the siege of Dirleton castle in 1298, on the pease which grew in the neighbouring fields, pulse likewise appears to have been early an object of attention. But, what is greatly more surprising, gardens and orchards, so early as during the 12th and the 13th centuries, were numerous and large. Agriculture and its sister-arts, however, received a fearful check, and even were compelled to recede during the disastrous period of the wars of the succession. Yet, in 1336, East Lothian, in its infantile movements, resembled so singularly the paramount greatness of its adult agricultural character of the present day, that the labour of no fewer than 100 ploughs was suspended by the arousing effects upon the people of Allan of Wynton abducting one of the daughters of Seton. Against the middle of the 17th century improvements had so far advanced that the English soldiers who entered Scotland with Cromwell in 1650, were astonished to find in East Lothian "the greatest plenty of corn they ever saw, not one of the fields being fallow," and made no scruple to trample down the crops in their march, and feed their horses with the wheat. We may suppose, however, that Whitelocke, who makes this report, indulged somewhat in exaggeration; and we must perceive, also, that implements of the rudest and most clumsy sort being still in use, the husbandry, notwithstanding its superiority at the period, was still, as compared with the state of things at present, in a sufficiently primitive and lumbering condition.

The era of georgic improvement in East Lothian, was about the period of the Union, in 1707. Lord Belhaven led the way, by tendering advice to the farmers, and endeavouring to inoculate them with new doctrines. Lord Haddington, and some of his tenantry, followed in a path less lofty and commanding, but more alluring and successful,—the path of experiment and example. Through means of some English servants among his retainers, he introduced over his estate the practice—altogether novel in the country—of sowing grass-seeds. Fletcher of Salton, "after he saw his own political career at a close by the Union," emulated Lord Haddington in a race along the new road to fame; and in 1710, patronized a mill-wright of the name of Meikle, sent him to Holland to observe and invent improvements in machinery, and, by his means, introduced "the fanners," and set up a manufactory of them at Salton, and also constructed a mill for the manufacture of decorticated barley, thenceforth everywhere known as Salton barley. A ready market being offered for this species of corn, the erection of the mill, and of others elsewhere in imitation of it, occasioned a rapid improvement in agriculture. In 1723, a great society of improvers arose, and endeavoured to impart to the ploughmen its own energy. About 1736, the elder Wight introduced the horse-shoeing husbandry in all its vigour, raised excellent turnips and cabbages, fed cattle and sheep to perfection, and attempted, though without adequate success, to extend the horse-shoeing husbandry to wheat, barley, and pease. Patrick, Lord Elibank, and Sir Hugh Dalrymple, each claim the merit of having introduced the fructifying process of hollow draining. Two farmers of the name of Cunningham were the first who levelled and straightened ridges. John, Marquis of Tweeddale, and Sir George Suttie, were the earliest and most successful practisers of the turnip-husbandry. In 1740, John Cockburn, younger, of Ormiston, retired from political business, and zealously endeavoured to introduce the agricultural practices of England. Before 1743, there was a farming society at Ormiston. In 1740, the potatoe was introduced; and about 1754, was first raised in the fields, by a farmer of the name of Hay, in Aberlady. Very early in the century, another farmer, John Walker in Prestonkirk, prompted by the advice of some gentlemen from England, successfully tested the beneficial effects of fallowing, and, by his example, incited his neighbours to adopt the practice. In 1776, when 40 years of progressive improvements elapsed, every agricultural practice had been attempted in East Lothian which the most intelligent could think of as beneficial. All the youthful farmers had adopted the mode of intermixing broad-leafed plants with white-corn crops, and speedily, by their superior gains, provoked their seniors to follow their example. They still, however, worked their ploughs with four horses; and, in not a few particulars on which more modern advances in science were destined to throw light, were very materially inferior, in their notions and professional practice, to their highly intelligent successors of the present day. Progressions have subsequently been made, and continue to move on, chiefly by so concentrating the skill and science, and practical tact of the county, in a society, that the knowledge of all becomes the knowledge of each. In 1804, a farmers' society was organized by General Fletcher of Salton, and was supported by a larg

body of intelligent and respectable agriculturists, and exerted a propelling influence on general improvement. In 1819-20, another society, on a more extensive scale, and combining nearly every available energy in the county, started into being, took the Salton society into its fellowship, and assumed the appropriate name of "The United East Lothian Agricultural society." This association, wielding all the power which the nobility, wealth, intelligence, and tact of the county can produce, has hitherto worked with such effect as, jointly with the individual and detached labours of its members and followers on their respective properties and farms, to have enabled East Lothian, amidst the general and emulous and praiseworthy aspirations of many agricultural districts of Scotland after celebrity, to maintain that pre-eminence which it so early acquired, and which it has not once allowed to be disputed.

Great care has been used by the pastoral farmers of the Lammermoors to improve the breed of their stock as to both wool and carcass. The English large breed of white-faced sheep have been tried on these hills; but they have climbed only the lower ascents, and even there have been found to grow lean and meagre. The active and restless black-faced breed seem more at home in the region, and are retained in considerable numbers on its pastures. But the Cheviot breed greatly predominates, being generally preferred on account of the superior value of the wool. Smearing or salving is everywhere practised in the Lammermoor district. A composition, partly resinous and partly oleaginous, is spread over the whole body of the sheep, at the commencement of winter, or soon after the separation of the fleece, and is believed to protect the animal from vermin, to protect it against the acerbities of the climate, and even to improve and increase its wool. In the lowlands, the fattening of stock of all sorts for the shambles has long been an object of attention, and essentially figures in the economy of every regularly conducted farm. Yet not one variety has arisen in the district of any species of stock. Some of the cattle are of the short-horned breed; but most are those brought from the Highlands, either directly or through the medium of the north-eastern counties. Black-faced Highland wedders were, at one time, very generally fed off on turnips, and annually sent away to the butcher; but they have recently been, in a considerable degree, displaced by half-breed hogs, from Cheviot ewes by Leicester rams. Grass-fed sheep are, for the most part, ewes, bought in autumn with the view of their lambing in the spring, and then fattened with their lambs, and sold with them to the butcher.

East Lothian owes its agricultural superiority, not wholly, nor even, perhaps, in a chief degree, to the advantageousness of its situation and its soil. Having throughout a northern exposure, it seems averted from the sun's rays, and exposed to the fierce and chilling blasts which proceed from the shores of the Baltic. The soil also—though upon the coast, and in a variety of localities, consisting of a light loam, or of a loamy admixture—is in general of that sort in which clay predominates. Yet, in point of climate, the lowlands are highly favoured. In winter, snow, though brought down by winds in every point, from the west round by the north to the east, almost never lies many days. Spring is, in general, dry, with only occasional severe showers of hail or rain from the north-east. During the whole of May, the winds usually blow from some point to the north, with a bright sun, and a dry, keen, penetrating air. During the summer and autumn, the only rainy points are from the south and the east. The district is all but totally unacquainted with those heavy falls of rain, brought from the Atlantic by westerly winds, which so frequently deluge the western parts of Scotland. The greater part of the clouds which come from the west are intercepted and broken by the mountain-range or high-grounds which occupy the eastern limits of Lanarkshire; and the few which escape are, for the most part, broken and divided by the Pentland hills, part of them being sent off by way of Arthur's seat to the frith of Forth, and part sent away by the Moorfoot hills, and Soutra hill, along the summits of the Lammermoors. The district, therefore,—viewed in connexion with the aggregate character of its climate, and with the amount and the skill of georgic operation to which it has been subjected,—must be regarded as peculiarly favourable to the growth of corn. Wheat, accordingly, is its staple produce, and is cultivated chiefly in its white variety, but to a considerable extent, also, in its red. Hunter's sort has long been a favourite, and, after many trials of competition with other sorts, has been found, on the whole, the best adapted to the soil. The Tauntondean, though not yet very extensively tried, promises to come into favour. In particular localities, though not for general diffusion, the woolly-eared and the blood-red are found to be well adapted, and very valuable. Of late oats, the grey Angus is everywhere the most suitable; of early oats, the potato and the Hopeton compete for ascendency, according to the nature of the soil; and of barley, the Chevalier, though but lately introduced, has asserted undisputed superiority over all other varieties. In the most fertile district, comprising the lowlands of Oldhamstocks, Innerwick, Dunbar, Spot, Stenton, Whittingham, and Garvald, every acre annually teems with an exuberant produce either of the finest quality of grain, or of food for the fattening of stock; and there the system of cropping begins with turnip, which is partly eaten on the ground, and partly carted to the yard,—it proceeds with wheat sown at any period after the ground is cleared, or with barley sown in the spring,—it next has clover or rye-grass, either cut or pastured,—and it usually finishes in the fourth year by a crop of oats. In a district a degree less fertile than the former, and larger in extent, comprising the parish of Morham, the lowlands of Yester, and all the western parishes of the county, the system of cropping is, in general, based on summer fallowing, —and then proceeds first with wheat, next with cut or pastured grass; and now, in many instances, concludes with sown grass, but in others, goes on to a sixth year course, with grass, oats, a mixation of pease and beans, and finally wheat. In the northern district, considerably different in character from the others, more retentive in its subsoil, often of a heavy loamy surface, and comprising the parishes of Whitekirk, North Berwick, Dirleton, Athelstaneford, Haddington, and Prestonkirk, the system of cropping commences, in some places, with summer fallowing, and in others with turnips, has wheat in the second year, grass pastured with sheep in the third, oats in the fourth, drilled beans in the fifth, and finishes, in the sixth year, with wheat.

The first park or pleasure-ground in the county was the Duke of Lauderdale's, 500 acres in extent, formed during the reign of Charles II., and already noticed in our account of the parish of Haddington. In 1683, John Reid, the Quaker gardener, in his book entitled 'The Scots Gardener,' showed the whole population of Scotland "how to plant gardens, orchards, avenues, groves, and forests." But the inhabitants of the lowlands of East Lothian were somewhat incredulous as to the arboriferous capacities of their country. The 1st Marquis of Tweeddale, who died in 1697, Lord Rankeilour, who died in 1707 and their contemporary the 5th Earl of Hadding-

ton, were, on a small scale, considerable planters, and sufficiently tested the powers of the soil to excite a desire for the luxury of sylvan shade and shelter. The Earl of Mar trode close on their heels, introduced the system of planting in forests, and polished the taste and provoked the imitation of many of his aristocratic neighbours. The 9th Earl of Haddington, however—the same who figured soon after the Union as an important improver of agriculture—was the first great planter. The trees he reared about the year 1730, on his estate of Tynninghame, were all of the hardwood kind, and with subsequent additions now form the most beautiful forest in the south of Scotland. Plantation, ever since his time, has secured a fair amount of attention, and—in some places, aggregated into groves and sylvan wildernesses—in many, or most, disposed in sheltering tufts and rows,—maintains dominion over between 6,000 and 7,000 acres. Humbie and Salton woods lying contiguously, and forming together a broad expanse of forest, sloping away down the Lammermoors to their base, present a beautiful feature, in the magnificent and vast landscape which stretches out before a spectator on Soutra hill, and exquisitely chequers his path, and tantalizes and variegates his prospect, as he descends to the plain.

> "The green-sward way was smooth and good,
> Through Humbie's and through Salton's wood—
> A forest glade which varying still
> Here gave a view of dale and hill,
> There narrower closed, till over head
> A vaulted screen the branches made."
>
> MARMION, *Canto* iv.

Some of the woods of Pencaitland are said to have suffered much from squirrels, which attack the young Scots firs, the larix, and the elm. A very frequent fence in the county is the luxurious hedge of whitethorn, mixed with sweet-briar, honeysuckle, and hedge-row trees.

Haddingtonshire appears to have so entirely exhausted its energies on agriculture as to have had no strength left for a successful attempt at manufacture. In a few instances, it has threatened competition with the manufacturing districts of the kingdom, and endeavoured to reap fruit from its advantageous position on the seaboard and on a coal-field; but it has uniformly failed. Repeated and even prolonged efforts to naturalize a woollen manufactory in the town of Haddington, have left no other memorial than the records of them in history. A variegated fabric of wool seemed for a time to have become a staple in Athelstaneford, and won for the dress which was fashioned out of it the distinctive epithet of the Gilmerton livery, but has ceased to be manufactured, and will soon be remembered only by the antiquarian. In 1793, a flax-mill was erected at West Barns, and, in 1815, a cotton-factory established at Belhaven, both in the parish of Dunbar; but they only entailed pecuniary losses on their proprietors, and let loose a swarm of paupers on the parish. Haddingtonshire, in fact, figures only as a blunderer and a bankrupt in almost every manufacture which it has touched. In the parish of Salton alone was the earliest manufactory in Britain for the weaving of Hollands, the first bleachfield belonging to the British Linen company, the earliest manufacture of decorticated or pot-barley, and also a paper-mill, and a starch-work; but all failed, and have utterly disappeared, and—excepting the famous barley-work, now converted to other uses—have not even left a wall of their edifices to commemorate their existence. The only noticeable existing manufactures in the county are the ancient and extensive one of salt in the parishes of Tranent and of Prestonpans, a small remnant in the latter parish of a once flourishing and very extensive manufacture of pottery, two founderies in the parish of Dunbar, two or three extensive distilleries, and one or two unimportant establishments for the manufacture of bone-dust.

So late as thirty years after the Union, Haddingtonshire, in common with the contiguous part of Mid-Lothian, was so savagely deficient in facilities of communication, that it was the work of a winter's day to drive a coach with four horses from the town of Haddington to Edinburgh; no small effort being requisite to reach Musselburgh for dinner, and to get to the end of the journey in the evening! The first really practicable road in the county was commenced in 1750, from Ravenshaugh-bridge at the boundary with Edinburghshire, to Dunglass bridge at the boundary with Berwickshire. Now, however, no district in Scotland is provided with roads more commodiously laid out, or maintained in a state of better repair. One good line of post-road runs along the whole coast of the frith of Forth eastward to North-Berwick; another runs southward from Dirleton to Haddington; another—the great mail line between Edinburgh and London—runs along the whole breadth of the county eastward through Haddington to Dunbar, and then along the coast till it enters Berwickshire; another leaves the former at Tranent, and passes through Salton and Gifford, and over the Lammermoor hills, to Dunse; another, the post-road between Edinburgh and Lauder, intersects the south-west wing of the county at Soutra.—We give, in a note below, a brief outline of the projected East coast railway line as far as this county is concerned.*—The harbours of the county are all, in point of commerce, very inconsiderable, and, even in point of commodiousness, are very inferior. Their extent, and other particulars, will be found noticed in the articles PRESTONPANS, COCKENZIE, BERWICK [NORTH], and DUNBAR.

The most remarkable feudal strongholds are those of DUNGLASS, long the guard of the main pass from Berwickshire to the Lothians,—INNERWICK, for ages the inheritance of the Stewarts,—DUNBAR, the tumultuous seat of the redoubtable Earls of Dunbar and March,—DIRLETON, demolished by Cromwell in 1650,—and TAMTALLON, 2 miles eastward of North Berwick: see these articles. Haddingtonshire, which confronted the border-foe

* This line, starting from the intended depot at the North bridge in Edinburgh, passes round the north side of Pier's hill barracks over Prestairig meadow, by an embankment half-a-mile in length, and 23 feet in height, having a short viaduct over the turnpike-road; it then, keeping a course so as to leave Portobello and Musselburgh to the north, takes a direction about midway between Prestonpans and Tranent, to the south of Seaton and Long-Niddry, south of Gosford-house and north of Ballencrief; it then curves round to the north of West-Fortune and through the village of East-Fortune, whence it is directed to the village of Linton, intersecting the turnpike-road from Edinburgh to Dunbar. It will be observed, that this line passes about midway between Haddington and North Berwick. Leaving Linton, the line crosses the Tyne by a bridge 85 feet in height, keeps to the south of the Dunbar road, and passes Nineware and Belton, and the valley of the Hedderwick-burn by an embankment of a mile in length, the centre part being crossed by a viaduct 600 yards in length, and 65 feet in height; the Beil-water requires a bridge of 88 feet in height and 100 yards in length. The line continues in a direction towards Bowerhouses, where a branch is proposed to Dunbar, of rather more than 2 miles in length. Between the 27th and 28th miles from Leith-walk, the Spott-burn is crossed by a bridge 50 yards long and 47 feet high, and the Dry-burn by a viaduct 170 yards long and 95 feet high. The line passes to the north-east of Innerwick and Branxton, and to the south-west of Cockburnspath, where it crosses a stream which empties itself into the sea near Linehead; from Linehead the shore runs to the east towards St. Abb's Head, whereas the proposed railway takes a south-easterly course, reaching the Ey-water near Renton-house, and crossing this river three times. Between Renton and West-Reston, where it leaves the river, and skirts round by Peel walls, it takes a course rather to the northward of east, and crosses the Berwick turnpike-road near the village of Cockiaw and the road between Ayton and the sea, at Flemington; it then curves with the shore, occasionally encroaching upon the sea near Marshall-meadows, from whence it gradually curves towards the west side of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

with the broad and strong shield of the Lammermoor-hills, and was somewhat removed from the post of greatest danger, never could boast of the same number of towers and bastel-houses as the conterminous counties of Berwick and Roxburgh. In every point of view, the most instructive antiquities of Haddingtonshire are the radices and component parts of its topographical nomenclature, which illustrate obscurities in the history of its early colonization, and indicate the presence and ascendency of successive classes of settlers. The Tyne, the Peffer, Aberlady, Treburn, Tranent, Traprain, Pencaitland, Yester, and many other Cambro-British names, attest the British origin of the Ottadini whom the Romans found in possession of the county. The preponderating prevalence, in the composition of names, of the Anglo-Saxon, *shiel*, *lee*, *law*, *dod*. *ham*, *ton*, *dean*, *rig*, *wick*, *by*, *cleugh*, as well as some entire names, but especially the name Lammermoor, attest the eventual predominance of the Saxon people, and the superinduction of their tongue upon the British. A more frequent recurrence of Gaelic names here than in Berwickshire—such as in the instances, Dunbar, Dunglass, Garvald, Kilspindie, Tamtallon, and many others—evinces that the Scots, when they acquired power in the south-east of Scotland, settled more numerously on the northern than on the southern side of the Lammermoors.

The original erection of East Lothian into a shire, or sheriffdom, is involved in great obscurity. In the charters of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion, "the shire of Haddington" is mentioned; but it seems then to have been nearly or quite identified with the ancient parish of Haddington, and though placed under the regimen of a sheriff, does not appear to have been a constabulary. But in an ordinance of Edward I., in 1305, for settling the government of Scotland, the shire or sheriffdom of Edinburgh is distinctly recognised as extending, not only over Linlithgow on one side, but over Haddington on the other. A grant of Robert I. to Alexander de Seaton, expressly mentions for the first time the constabulary of Haddington. The office of sheriff of Edinburgh and constable of Haddington was held, under Robert III., by William Lindsay of Byres, and from 1490, till the forfeiture of the odious James, Earl of Bothwell, in 1567, by Patrick Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, and his lineal descendants; and again it was held by the restored Francis, Earl of Bothwell, from 1584 till that ingrate reaped, in 1594, the forfeiture earned by a thousand treasons. The regimen of a sheriff-principal of Edinburgh, combining the office of sheriff of Edinburgh for the constabulary of Haddington, long continued. Though "the office of *sherefscip*" was conferred by James VI. on the corporation of Haddington within their limits, all the rest of the county continued to be a constabulary at the Restoration, and perhaps throughout the reign of Charles II. At the period of the Revolution, however, Haddingtonshire comes distinctly into view in the character and independence of its present form. For a considerable number of years previous to his death, in 1713, the sheriff was John, the second Marquis of Tweeddale; and from 1716 till his death in 1735—though at first appointed only during the King's pleasure—the sheriff was Thomas, Earl of Haddington. At the epoch of the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1748, Haddingtonshire made but few and inconsiderable claims on public compensation.

Haddingtonshire comprehends 24 *quoad civilia* parishes, and the two presbyteries of Haddington and Dunbar in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; and it has the three royal burghs of Haddington, Dunbar, and North Berwick, and the towns or villages of Prestonpans, Tranent, Cockenzie, Gifford, Salton, East-Linton, Dirleton, Aberlady, Belhaven, Ormiston, Stenton, and Tyninghame, Langniddry, Samuelston, Penston, Preston, Gulane, &c. The county sends one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1839, 740. The valued rent in 1674, was £168,873 Scots; the valued rental of the lands, in 1811, was £180,654 sterling, and of the houses, £6,870; and the annual value of the real rent, as assessed in 1815, was £251,126. The parochial schools, in 1834, were 30; conducted by 32 teachers; and attended by a minimum of 682 scholars; and a maximum of 1,656; and its non-parochial schools, in the same year, were 51; conducted by 55 teachers; and attended by a minimum of 473 scholars, and a maximum of 1,642. Population, in 1801, 29,986; in 1811, 31,057; in 1821, 35,127; in 1831, 36,145. At the last of these dates, the population was distributed into 308 occupiers of land, employing labourers; 90 occupiers of land not employing labourers; 2,870 agricultural labourers; 1,645 labourers not agricultural; 194 manufacturing operatives; 2,581 persons employed in retail trades and handicrafts; 358 capitalists; 226 male servants; and 1,444 female servants. At the same date, the total number of families was 8,080; and of inhabited houses, 6,561.

When the Romans, during the first century, invaded Scotland, the great tribe of the British Ottadini inhabited the whole lowlands of East-Lothian. The topographical nomenclature, the hill-forts, the caves, the weapons of war, the ornaments, the modes of sepulture, which have all been investigated, are evidence of the British descent of the original settlers, and of the genuine Celticism of their speech. The abdication of the Roman government left them in the quiet possession of the country. Neither the congenerous Picts beyond the Forth, nor the Scots in Ireland, disturbed their repose. At the end of a century, however, they were taught their insecurity by the irruption of a Teutonic people, who came from the settlement of a kingdom on the south of the Tweed, to seek on the banks of the Tyne an enlargement of their territories. The Saxons, after having obtained the ascendency, were occasionally, after the battle of Drumnechton, annoyed by incursions of the Picts; they were next, after the suppression of the Pictish dominion, overpowered by the Scots; and eventually, in 1,020, they and their territory were ceded by their Northumbrian superior to the Scottish king. During almost a century, the Scots had here, as elsewhere, undisturbed domination. In the reigns of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion, the town of Haddington and its environs were special objects of royal attention and favour. Except during the devastating inroad of John of England in 1216, Haddingtonshire suffered little from foreign or domestic hostilities till the wars of the succession. In 1296, the heroic resistance of the castle of Dunbar, and the battle fought under its walls, if they did protect Scotland from Edward I.'s usurping interference, showed him at least the bold bearing and the indomitable spirit of its people. In 1298, when the enterprises of the patriotic Wallace dared and taunted Edward again to subdue the kingdom, the vigorous resistance of the castle at Dirleton, combined with the subsequent dearly-won victory on the field of Falkirk, so shook the self-possession of the invader that he afterwards penetrated to the utmost verge of Moray before he could think himself secure as the self-constituted superior of Scotland. From the battle of Bannockburn, or the early part of the 14th century, till the year 1435, the history of Haddingtonshire—an almost continuous narrative of warlike enterprises and machina-

tions and miseries—is nearly identical with that of the Earls of Dunbar,—a full outline of which is sketched in the article DUNBAR; and even after 1435, it presents but a gleaning of events additional to the bulky ones detailed in that article, and some of limited importance noticed in the article HADDINGTON. The forfeiture of the powerful family who had all but dragged the county at their heels, nearly "frightened it from its propriety." Several of its landholders, who formerly held under the superiority of the Earls of Dunbar, now became tenants in chief of the King; and others placed themselves under the immediate protection, and swelled the retinue and the array of the potent family of Douglas. In 1446, some sensation was produced by the rebellious broils of the Hepburns and the Homes for the litigated spoils of the forfeited estates. The profligacy, the artifice, and the turbulence of the Duke of Albany, who obtained from his father James II. the earldom of Dunbar, with all its jurisdictions, destroyed the peace and imperilled the safety of the whole county. One of the first effects was the incitement of hostilities with England. In 1482, an English army, which was introduced by his intrigues, encamped in the very heart of the county. During the long minority of James IV., Patrick, Lord Hailes, and Alexander Home ruled the district as the King's lieutenants, with more than royal power, and so oppressed and over-reached the inhabitants as to make the welkin vocal with their groans. But after the majority of James IV., and during the reign of James V., the county, as to its domestic affairs, enjoyed quiet. In 1544, the English, on their return, under the Earl of Somerset, from the siege of Leith, burned and razed the castle of Seaton, and reduced to ashes the towns of Haddington and Dunbar. In 1547, the invading army of the protector Somerset, razed the castle of Dunglass, captured the castles of Thornton and Innerwick, stained the soil in their progress with several skirmishes, and, prelusive to the victory of Pinkie, defeated a party of the Scottish army at Fallside brae on the border of Edinburghshire. In 1548, Lord Gray advanced from strong positions in which Somerset, the previous year, had left him on the border, and took the castle of Yester, fortified and garrisoned the town of Haddington, and wasted the county by every mode of inveterate hostility. Till March, 1549–50, when the ancient limits of the conterminous kingdoms were restored by a treaty of peace, Haddingtonshire passed under the power of the English, and became the prey of their German mercenaries. Except that Seaton and Dunbar castles afforded a retreat to Mary, the county was little affected by the turbulencies and distractions of her reign; and during the 30 years of civil broils which followed, it seems to have suffered more of mortification than of waste. It had its full share, however, in the devastation and murderous achievements of Cromwell's invasion in 1653; and in that year was the theatre of the great conflict by which he became temporary master of Scotland: See DUNBAR. No further event of note occurs, except the battle of Preston, fought in 1745, between Prince Charles Edward and the royal troops: See PRESTONPANS.

HADDO, a small town in the parish of Methlick, Aberdeenshire; 9 miles north-north-east of Inverury. From it the Earl of Aberdeen take his second title of Lord Haddo.

HAGGS, a village in the south corner of the parish of Denny; 5 miles from Kilsyth, and 6¼ miles from Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It stands nearly half-a-mile north of the Forth and Clyde canal, on the road between Kilsyth and Falkirk, near the intersection of that road by the turnpike between Glasgow and Stirling. Along with the adjoining hamlet of Bankier, it contained, in 1838, a population of 764. The village, and some territory around it, were recently erected into a *quoad sacra* parish, and provided with a neat new church. See DENNY.

HAGG'S CASTLE. See GOVAN.

HAILES, a celebrated quarry, about 4 miles west of Edinburgh, on the estate of Sir Thomas Carmichael, Baronet. It yields a strong hard stone of a dark grey colour, admirably adapted for ruble work. In the top feaks of this quarry good hard flags are produced, which are extensively used for pavement in Edinburgh.

HAILES-CASTLE. See PRESTONKIRK.

HAKERSAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, lying between Barra and South Uist.

HALBEATH. See DUNFERMLINE.

HALBORN-HEAD, a promontory in Caithness, on the west side of Thurso bay; 3 miles west-south-west of Dunnet-head.

HALEN, a *quoad sacra* parish in the isle of Skye. There is a government church here. Stipend of minister £120; glebe £11.

HALF-MORTON, a *quoad civilia* parish, but joined *quoad sacra* to the parish of Langholm, in Eskdale, Dumfries-shire. It is of an oblong form, stretching north and south, with an indentation on its southern end; and is conterminous with Langholm over a distance of only 5 furlongs. It is bounded on the north by Middlebie and Langholm; on the east by Canoby and England; on the south by Gretna; and on the west by Kirkpatrick-Fleming and Middlebie. Its greatest length is about 5 miles; its greatest breadth about 3½ miles; and its superficial area about 6,054 imperial acres. Excepting the lowest spurs of the Eskdale hills on the north, and a small patch of bog on the south-west, the whole surface partakes the beauty and fertility of the terminating plain of Dumfries-shire. One of two principal head-waters of the Sark rises on the north-western limit, traverses the breadth of the parish to its eastern limit, and, being there joined by its sister head-water, traces the boundary of the parish southward, over a distance of 4 miles. Another stream rises also on the north-west boundary, half-a-mile south of the former, and traverses the parish south-eastward or diagonally, over a distance of 4 miles, passing the chapel or modern parish-church, and falling into the Sark. The Black Sark comes in from the west,—forms for half-a-mile the western boundary-line,—flows through the parish for 1¾ mile, first eastward and next southward, and again, before leaving it, forms for 1 mile the western boundary-line. The banks of all the streams are tufted with wood, and fall gently back in carpetings of fine soil and luxuriant vegetation. The principal mansion is Solway bank on the north. The only antiquities are vestiges of three towers. About one-sixth of the population are aggregated into 4 or 5 small hamlets. Population, in 1801, 497; in 1831, 646. Houses 109. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,691.—The district drained by the Sark and the Glenzier, or the present parish and about one-third of the present conterminous parish of Canoby formed the ancient parish of Morton. About the year 1650, it was divided into two parts, and the eastern half annexed to Canoby; and the western half to Wauchope; and Wauchope itself having subsequently suffered annexation to Langholm, Half-Morton followed its fortunes. The church of Morton stood near a hamlet of the same name on the eastern side of the Sark; but, after the disruption of the parish, was allowed to become ruinous. A chapel, however, for the accommodation of the parishioners of the western half, or Half-Morton, was built in 1744, and repaired and enlarged in 1833. Sitting

212. When Half-Morton was annexed to Langholm, the General Assembly ordained that the minister should hold both benefices, on condition of his preaching at Half-Morton every fourth Sabbath. The condition came eventually to be forgotten; and during 12 years previous to 1833, there was no public worship connected with the Establishment at Half-Morton. By a temporary arrangement, an assistant minister, whose time should be entirely devoted to the district, was in that year appointed; and in 1836, promised to become permanent. Stipend £140, paid as a voluntary contribution by the Duke of Buccleuch and the two heritors of the parish.—At Chapel-knowe, ¾ of a mile south of the parish-church, is a United Secession meeting-house, built in 1822, at the cost of £175, by a congregation established in 1814. Sittings 244. Stipend £75, with a house and garden.—According to an ecclesiastical survey in 1835-6, the population then was 687. Of these, 503 were churchmen; 167 were dissenters; and 17 were not known to belong to any religious body.—Parochial schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 3d., with £16 fees, and £4 other emoluments. There is a small non-parochial school.

HALFWAY. See IRVINE.

HALGREEN. See CANOBY.

HALKIRK,* a parish in the centre of the county of Caithness; bounded on the north by Thurso; on the east by Olrick and Watten; on the south by Latheron; and on the west by Reay. It extends 24 miles in its greatest length; the breadth varies from 7 to 12. Its area is about 90 square miles. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,319. The soil is in general good, consisting in some parts of a clay or loam mixed with moss; in others of gravel on a cold rocky bottom. The surface is flat; for, though there are several hills, they are of inconsiderable height, and slope gently from their summit to the adjacent plains. "The only hill that is anywise worthy of notice, is that of Spittal. The summit of it is 4 miles from the nearest bank of the river Thurso, from whence there is a very gentle elevation to its base. From this to the summit the acclivity is very considerable. It is green all over, not very high, though yet I believe it is the highest in this end of the country. It has the command of a very pleasant, grand, and extensive prospect, being the most centrical in the country. Immediately on a person's arrival at the top, the Orkney isles, the Pentland frith, the stupendous rocks on each side of the frith, and the surrounding seas, burst on his view at once, and overwhelm him with surprise and transport. Nor is he less delighted when he beholds the whole country exposed in all its varieties, as it were, in a map, to his eye, looking down from this elevated centre on the grand subjacent and circumjacent objects. It is, I believe, 7 miles distant from the north shore; 12 miles from the east shore; and 14 from the north-west shore; having a gradual, gentle ascent from these shores, with the interruption of some small hills or rising grounds. The name of it is derived from the religious house which was immediately below it, called the Hospital, by way of contraction, Spittal." [Old Statistical Account.]—A considerable number of sheep are annually reared here; but the greatest attention is paid to the raising of oats and barley. A considerable part of the surface, however, is still uncultivated, and covered with lakes and swamps, the largest of which, Loch-Cathel, is 3 miles long, and 2 broad. "They all abound with excellent trout, and eel of different kinds and sizes. These fishes differ also in colour, according to the nature of the lake where they were spawned. In the lake of Cathel there are trouts which are found no where else in the country, of a reddish beautiful colour, a pretty shape, very fat, and most pleasant eating. I suspect they are that kind of fish which naturalists call fresh-water herring. There are no pike-fish in any of them." [Old Statistical Account.]—These lakes give rise to numerous streams, amongst which are the rivers of THURSO and FORSE: which see. There is abundance of limestone and marl; slate and argillaceous stones having impressions of fish and plants have been found; and specimens of ironstone and lead ore are also to be met with.—Of antiquities, the castle of Braal claims first notice.† It stands on an eminence, at a small distance from the river of Thurso. It is a square building, of a large area, and wonderfully thick in the walls, which are partly built with clay, partly with clay and mortar mixed, and in some parts with mortar altogether. The stairs and conveyances to the several stories are through the heart of the walls. These stories were all of them floored and vaulted with prodigiously large stones. A deep, large, well-contrived ditch secures it on the north. It has the appearance of having been fortified also with other outworks, such as walls, moats, &c., which have been all demolished when the gardens about it were first planned or enlarged. It is not known by whom, or when it was built, though it is the current report, that it was built and inhabited by the Harolds, who came over here from Denmark, but more immediately from Orkney, where they bore princely swav A much more modern building stands close to the bank of the river. The design of it has been grand and magnificent, and worthy of its princely site; and had it been finished, it would, in all appearance, have been one of the most stately and commodious edifices in the North, according to the style of those times. The work has been carried on a few feet above the vaults.

* The tract of ground now called Halkirk, consisted formerly of two parishes, viz., Skinnet and Halkirk. Their union took place some time after the Reformation. Circumstances make it probable, that Halkirk was no parish at all before the Reformation; but that Skinnet was a stated parish of very early date. "Halkirk, by all I can learn or conjecture," says the writer of the Old Statistical Account, "was originally no more than a chaplainry occupied by the Bishop's chaplain, who also served the great family that had one of its seats at Braweil,—a place very near the chapel. Here also the Bishop had one of his seats, within a few yards of the present manse. It was here —as I have it from report—that the Bishop was assassinated by a set of ruffians from Harpedale,—a place belonging to the chaplainry. These savages were the sons of John of Harpsdale, whom the then Earl of Caithness suborned as instruments very fit for the execution of that horrid deed, in revenge of the Bishop having assessed his lands in the chaplainry with an addition to the chaplain's living.—The spot where the chapel formerly stood—and where now the kirk of the two united parishes stands—is a small round hill, in the middle of a large extensive plain. From this spot, as the centre, there is a very gentle rise, almost in every direction, to the surrounding hills. From this circumstance, it is more than probable the parish derives its name; for the rising ground whereon the kirk stands is called *Tore-Harlogan*, and the kirk, *Teaumpul-Harlogan*; and so they retain the original Irish names, though the parish is called by the name of *Haerigg*, and more frequently of *Halkirk*, manifestly [?] a corruption of the original name, *Tore-Olaggan*. Now, *laggan*, in Erse, signifies 'a Low place,' —the lowest in the neighbourhood,—and *tore*, 'a mount,' or 'small hill.' As to the name of the other parish, it is sometimes pronounced *Skinnet*, sometimes *Skinite*, sometimes *Skinill*, sometimes *Skinnon*, sometimes *Skinine*. Nothing can be concluded from this confused variety of pronunciation; but from the situation of the kirk, with the aid of these sounds, I have reason to believe that the real name should be *Skieu-Noyite*, 'the Wing of the Burn;' for that place goes off from the burn that runs beside it, in the form of a wing."

† "So lightly were clergy and divine worship esteemed some time after the Reformation, that in Mr. Cumming's days—the last Episcopalian minister in this parish—there was no singer of psalms in church but the lettergae, as they called the precentor, and one Tait, gardener in Braal. This Tait sung so loud, and with such a large open mouth, that a young fellow, of the name of Iverach, was tempted to throw a small round stone into his mouth, whereby his teeth were broke, and his singing stopped at once, and he himself almost choked. Iverach immediately took to his heels; the service was converted into laughter; two of Tait's sons chased and overtook him, and the scene was closed with a most desperate fight."—*Old Statistical Account.*

Though there was abundance of stones ready at hand, and well-calculated for building on any plan, yet, to suit the grandeur and elegance of the design, vast numbers of large freestone were brought from the shore, at the distance of 8 miles. This carriage was attended with great labour and expense in the then state of the roads, and occasioned, it is said, the death of several men and horses. The failure of funds also, and in short, all things put together, speedily effected a total miscarriage of the undertaking, and left this piece of work as a standing monument of the undertaker's great spirit, but of his great folly also. It was begun by John Sinclair, one of the Earls of Caithness, distinguished by the mock appellation of "John the Waster," but in what year is not known. —The next piece of antiquity worthy of notice is Dirlet castle. It stands in a very beautiful romantic place, called Dirlet, on a round high rock, almost perpendicular on all sides. The rock and castle hang over a very deep dark pool in the river Thurso, which runs close by its side. On each side of the river and the castle, are two other rocks much higher, looking down over the castle with a stately and lowering majesty, and fencing it on these sides. The last inhabitant was a descendant of the noble family of Sutherland. He was called in Erse the *Ruder derg*, that is, 'the Red knight.' Having been denounced a rebel for his oppressive and violent practices, he was apprehended by Mackay of Farr, his own uncle, and died while on his way to Edinburgh —some say to Stirling—to be tried for his life.—Loch-More castle, 8 miles above Dirlet, is situated on the banks of Loch-More, hanging over the point where the first current of the river of Thurso issues out of it. It is said, by report, to have been built and inhabited by a personage called Morrar na Shean, that is, 'the Lord of the Game,' because he delighted in these rural sports.*—At a place called Achnavarn, near the loch of Cathel, there are the remains of a building of great strength. Population, in 1801, 2,545; in 1831, 2,847; in 1836, 3,085, of whom about 150 were resident in the kirk-town. Houses, in 1831, 515.—This parish is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Stipend £205 19s. 1d.; glebe £8. Unappropriated Crown teinds £302 1s. 9d. Church built in 1753; enlarged in 1833; sittings 858.—There is a Mission-house at Achareiney on the property of Sir George Sinclair; sittings 403. Stipend £95.—There were 8 private schools, besides the parish-school, in this parish in 1834. Salary of parish-schoolmaster £36 14s. 4½d., with about £15 fees.

HALIVAILS (The), two mountains in the parish of Kilmuir, isle of Skye, elevated about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. These mountains are situated within a mile of each other, are of an equal height, and exactly resemble each other. On the top of each is a flat or table-land; and they afford an excellent land-mark for these coasts.

HALLADALE (The), a river which takes its rise at the base of the Ben-Griam mountains, in the parish of Kildonan, and, taking a northerly direction, after a course of 20 miles, falls into the Pentland frith at the Tor on Bighouse-bay, 5 or 6 miles south-east of Strathyhead. It is a rapid stream, and receives many tributary rivulets from the neighbouring mountains to Golval, whence it flows through level ground to the sea. The tide flows about 2 miles up the river, but it is only navigable by boats. Strath-halladale is under the ecclesiastical charge of the same missionary who officiates at Achareiney mentioned in Halkirk.

HALLYARDS, a barony in the parish of West Calder in Mid-Lothian. John Graham of Hallyards succeeded to the office which Sir Archibald Napier had held, of justice-depute to the Earl of Argyle; and at the trial of Morton, in 1581, he presided in that capacity. On the trial of Gowrie in 1584, he was appointed justice by special commission; and immediately thereafter obtained the place of an ordinary Lord-of-session in the room of Robert Pont, who was then removed under a peremptory act, incapacitating 'all persouns exercising functions of ministrie within the kirk of God to bear or exerce any office of civil jurisdiction.' David Moyse—who has left a very curious journal of his time—records that in June 1590, "the Lordis of Sessioun wer intendit to be altered, and sum accusatioun past betwix Mr. John Grahame and Mr. David M'Gill, baithe Lordis of the Sessioun, ather of thame accusing utheris of bryberie and kneaverie." But Graham afterwards became involved in a matter yet more serious, and which proved fatal to him. "The estate of Hallyards consisted of Temple-lands, [see article West Calder,] which Graham had obtained through his wife, the widow of Sir James Sandilands of Calder. That lady held them upon a title granted by her first husband, whose tenants in those lands had a preferable right of possession. To defeat this, a deed was forged by a notary at the suggestion of William Graham, a brother of the Lord-of-session, by which it was made to appear that these tenants had yielded their preferable right; and consequently, they were cast in an action raised to establish it. But the forgery was discovered, and the notary hanged; upon which John Graham raised another action against the minister of Stirling, who, he alleged, had extorted a false confession from the unfortunate notary. This proceeding brought the General Assembly of the Church and the Court-of-session into violent collision. The Assembly cited Graham to appear before it, and answer for his scandal against the church. The Court-of-session stood up for the independence of their own jurisdiction and members; and sent the president Lord Provand, with the Lords Culross and Barnbarrach, as a deputation to the ecclesiastical court, disclaiming the Assembly's right to interfere in the matter. Both jurisdictions were obstinate, and the dispute was quashed without being properly adjusted. The result was, that the tenants of the Temple lands pursued the young heir of the original proprietor, whose tutor and uncle, Sir James Sandilands, took up the matter with all the vindictive

* It is said that there was a chest, or some kind of machine, fixed in the mouth of the stream, below the castle, for catching salmon in their ingress into the loch, or their egress out of it; and that, immediately on the fish being entangled in the machine, the capture was announced to the whole family by the ringing of a bell, which the motion and struggles of the fish set agoing, by means of a fine cord, fixed at one end to the bell in the middle of an upper room, and at the other end to the machine in the stream below. This Morrar na Shean, according to report, was very anxious and impatient to have a son to inherit his estates and honours; but he had three daughters successively, at which he was greatly disappointed and enraged. The mother, dreading more and more her husband's displeasure, and ill-usage of herself and the infants, sent them privately to a place where, without his knowledge, they were reared up into very beautiful and accomplished young ladies, all along amusing the barbarian husband and parent with the pretext that they were dead. Morrar na Shean, at last despairing of having any more children, and making a vast regret that he had no child at all, his lady suddenly presented his three daughters to him, and thereby converted his rage and discontentment into a transport of joy and surprise. The young ladies were soon disposed of in marriage; the eldest to a Sinclair from the Orkneys, the second to a Keith, and the last to one of another name but of some rank. "This story," adds the writer of the Old Statistical Account, "is wild and romantic, but it is by no means irreconcileable to the savage notions and barbarous usages of these dark and superstitious times. It may not be altogether according to the original fact, but it is exactly the current tradition of the neighbourhood."

violence of the times. The Duke of Lennox lent his powerful aid; and, says Calderwood, 'upon Tuesday, 13th February, 1593, Mr. John Graham of Hallyards went out of Edinburgh towards Leith, being charged to departe off the toun. The Duke and Sir James Sandilands following as it were, with clubs in their hands, and coming down Leith-wynd, one of Mr. John's company looked back, and seeing them, they turned to make resistance. The Duke sent and willed them to go forward, promising no man should invade them; yet Mr. John Graham's company shot, whereupon the Duke suffered Sir James and his company to do for themselves. Mr. John was shot; his company fled before ever he was carried to a house. Sir Alexander Stuart's page, a French boy, seeing his master slain, followed Mr. John Graham into the house, dowped a whinger into him, and so despatched him. Before this encounter, Mr. John was accompanied with three or four score.' The tragic end of this unhappy Lord-of-session affords a curious picture of the times, and shows," says Mr. Mark Napier, in his 'Memoirs of John Napier of Merchiston,'—"that our philosopher acted wisely in his endeavours to prevent *cummer* in such matters, and in his anxiety to '*mell with na sik extraordinar doingis.*"

HALTREES, an ancient chapelry in the parish of Heriot, in Mid-Lothian; 5 miles north-west of Stagehall.

HALYBURTON, a chapelry anciently valued at 4 merks, and appendent to the rectory of Greenlaw. It is situated in Berwickshire, upon the river Blackadder, at the distance of 3 miles north-west of Greenlaw. It furnished the title of baron, in 1401, to Sir Walter Halyburton. See GREENLAW.

HAMILTON, a parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire; bounded by the parish of Bothwell on the north; by Dalziel, Cambusnethan, Dalserf, and Stonehouse on the east; by Glassford on the south and south-west; and by Blantyre on the west. For nearly 5 miles the Clyde forms the north and north-east boundary of the parish, excepting in one place where a large corner is cut off on the north side of the river. In form it is nearly a square, extending 6 miles each way, and contains 22.25 square miles, or 14,240 imperial acres. Originally the name of this parish and lordship was *Cadyhou*, *Cadyou*, or *Cadzow*, and the latter designation is still retained by Cadzow burn which waters the parish. The name was, however, changed from Cadzow to Hamilton in 1445, by virtue of a charter granted by James II. of Scotland to James, 1st Lord Hamilton. The parish was at that time erected into a lordship. Hamilton of Wishaw says—"This lordship was anciently the propertie of the kings of Scotland, there being severall old charters be Alexander the Second and Alexander the Third, kings of Scotland, dated 'apud castrum nostrum de Cadichou,' call'd afterwards the castle of Hamilton. The precise tyme when this lordship was given to the Duke of Hamilton his predicessors is not clear; but there is ane charter extant, granted by King Robert Bruce in the 7th year of his reigne, 1314, to Sir Walter the sone of Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, of this baronie and the tenendry of Adelwood, which formerly belonged to his father Sir Gilbert, and heth, without any interruption, continued in that familie since; and was long since joyned to the baronie of Bothwell by a stately bridge of four great arches over the river of Clyde, where there is a small duty payed by all passengers to the town of Hamilton, for upholding the bridge." Along the Clyde lie extensive valleys of a deep and fertile soil. Thence the land rises gradually to the south-west, to a considerable height: in the higher parts to more than 600 feet above the level of the sea. Still it is not a hilly district, these ascents being formed of an undulating upward swell. The soil of the rising ground is mostly of a clayish nature. The lower parts of the ascent are tolerably fertile and well-cultivated; but from the nature of the soil and bottoms, it is not an early district—the higher parts often producing scanty and late crops. There are a few swampy meadows in the upper part of the parish, but with this exception, and that of the woods, it is almost entirely arable. After all, this parish is rather a beautiful than a fertile one, and according to the Old Statistical Account, "cultivation has been more successful in enriching the scenery than in multiplying the annual productions." The district is exceedingly well-fenced and wooded, and the crops raised comprise every thing included in the usual agricultural catalogue: viz. wheat, barley, oats, beans, hay, flax, and potatoes. Orchard-produce is not cultivated here so extensively as in many parishes in Clydesdale; but there are nevertheless many large gardens in the parish, which are not only productive in themselves, but add vastly to the beauty of the landscape. There is some fine wood in the parish, particularly the "old oaks" behind Cadzow, which are scattered over a noble chase of 1,500 acres, and are supposed to have been planted by David, Earl of Huntingdon, afterwards king of Scotland, about the year 1140. Many of these trees have attained a vast size, and there is one of them called 'the Boss tree,' near Wood-house, which is capable of accommodating eight persons in its interior. In the glades and openings between these olden trees, nearly 80 of the ancient British breed of white cows are browsing. Their bodies are purely white, with the exception of the ears, muzzles, and hoofs, which are black; and they are perfectly safe and docile, excepting when they have young, to which they manifest a more than usual affection.* A number of fallow-deer are kept in a field on the opposite bank of the Avon. Coal, lime, and ironstone abound in the parish. The former is most extensively worked at Quarter, about 3 miles from Hamilton. It is brought from Quarter by a railway laid along the banks of the Avon; and it is stored at Avonbridge within half-a-mile of the town of Hamilton at from 3s. 9d. to 4s. a ton, whence it is carted into the town at from 10d. to 15d. a ton. There are valuable beds of lime at Crooked-stone and Boghead in the south-west portion of the parish; and at these places also ironstone occurs below the lime, but it has not been worked.—In addition to the Clyde, this parish is watered by the AVON [which see], and nine small streamlets, six of which fall into the Avon, and three into the Clyde. The course of the Clyde has been often described, but the scenery on some parts of the banks of the Avon, after it enters the parish, at Millheugh-bridge, is almost unsurpassed in picturesque grandeur and beauty. In many places the rocks raise their bristling summits to the height of 300 feet above the bed of the streamlet, and are often crowned with majestic oaks—The ruins of Cadzow castle stand on a lofty rock on the west bank of the Avon. It has been a ruin for two and a half centuries, and, as has been stated, some of the charters of the Scottish kings are dated from it. It is celebrated in the beautiful ballad of "Cadzow Castle," by Sir Walter Scott.—On the eastern side of the river is seen the chateau of Chatelherault, with its red walls, its four square towers, and its pinnacles. It is understood to have been built in imitation of the citadel of Chatelherault in Poitou, about the year 1732. "It is a sumptuous pile; but con-

* For a description of this fine breed of cattle, see article CUMBERNAULD. See also a paper by the Rev. W. Patrick in 'Quarterly Journal of Agriculture,' vol. ix.

tains the odd assemblage of a banquetting-house, and a dog-kennel. It stands on a rising ground near the Avon; the banks of which river form a deep, woody dell behind it; open in many parts, and in general wider, and of larger dimensions, than these recesses are commonly found. Frequent as they are in mountainous countries, and rarely as they are marked with any striking or peculiar features, yet they are always varied, and always pleasing. Their sequestered paths; the ideas of solitude which they convey; the rivulets which either sound or murmur through them; their interwoven woods, and frequent openings, either to the country or to some little pleasing spot within themselves, form together such an assemblage of soothing ingredients that they have always a wonderful effect on the imagination. I must add, that I do not remember ever meeting with a scene of the kind which pleased me more than the wild river-views about Chatelherault." [Gilpin's 'Observations,' vol. ii. p. 66.]—In the romantic dell of the Avon are also situated the ancient terraced gardens of Barncluith, or Baron's Cleugh, the property of Lord Ruthven. The house is situated on the top of a bold bank, with walks cut out of the rock, one under the other descending towards the river, supported by high walls, and beautified by fruit-trees of various kinds, and commands an enchanting prospect of the wooded banks of the Avon, and the delightful amphitheatre around and beyond.—The post-town of the parish is Hamilton, distant 10¾ miles from Glasgow, and 36 from Edinburgh. In this parish there are 15 miles of turnpike, and about 30 miles of parochial road.* The great Glasgow and London road, and the Edinburgh and Ayr road pass through the parish; and upon the London road—the line of which through the town has been recently altered and improved—there is an imposing bridge over the Cadzow-burn, of three arches, of 60 feet span, and the parapet of which is 60 feet above the bed of the streamlet. There is also a new bridge over the Avon on the same line of road. Farther up the stream is an old bridge of 3 arches, said to have been built long since at the expense of the monks of the monastery of Lesmahagow. Hamilton bridge, over the Clyde, upon the Edinburgh road, has 5 arches, and was built by authority of parliament in 1780. It is burdened with a pontage for foot-passengers. Bothwell bridge, also over the Clyde, is well known to history: see BOTHWELL. The population of the town and parish was, in 1801, 5,911; in 1811, 6,453; in 1821, 7,613; and in 1831, 9,513. By a census recently taken, however, the numbers have increased to 9,822. According to the census of 1831, there were in the town 7,490 persons; in villages 500 persons, and in the landward part of the parish, 1,523. The old valued rent of the parish is £9,377 Scots; but according to the New Statistical Account, the average gross rental of the landward part of the parish is £11,537 6s. 3d., and of the burgh £8,638 4s. 7½d. Total £20,175 19s. 10d.

* It has been proposed to form a railway, from the termination of the Pollock and Govan railway at Ruthergien, to the town of Hamilton. This railway would be led under the Bantyre road by a tunnel 130 yards in length; and would cross the Rotten Calder water by a viaduct. The distance from Glasgow by this line, would be 10 miles 39 chains. Mr. Locke adopts this line as the commencement of the Clydesdale line of railway between Glasgow and Carlisle. This line would be led by a viaduct 32 chains in length, through the town of Hamilton; and at 7 miles' distance from Hamilton would cross the Nethan water by a viaduct 850 feet in length, and 232 feet in extreme height; it would approach within a mile of Lanark, and enter Dumfries-shire near the Clyde's Nap. The remaining part of its course to Carlisle—a distance from Hamilton of 90 miles 35 chains—is traced in a note to our article DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

Assessed property, £18,863. Houses, in 1831, 1,013.—This parish is situated in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The ancient parish of Cadzow comprehended the present parish of Hamilton, in addition to the chapelry of Machan, now the parish of Dalserf. David I., with consent of his son, Earl Henry, made a grant of the church of "Cadihou," with its pertinents, to the Bishops of Glasgow, and the grant was confirmed by the bulls of several Popes. The church of Cadihou was afterwards constituted a prebend of the Cathedral church of Glasgow, by John, the Bishop of that see; and his successor, Herbert, granted to the dean and canons the lands of Barlanerk and Badlernock, in augmentation of the prebend. Long before the Reformation, however, the chapelry of Machan was erected into a separate parish by the name of Dalserf, but the rectory of the parish-churches of Hamilton and of Dalserf continued to belong to the prebend of the dean of Glasgow down to the epoch of the Reformation. When the church was erected into a prebend, a vicarage was instituted for serving the cure. In 1589, the king granted to James, Earl of Arran, and his heirs male, the right of patronage of the deanery of Glasgow with the parsonage of the churches of Hamilton and Dalserf; and this part was ratified to the Earl's nephew, James Marquis of Hamilton, in 1621. The patronage of the collegiate church of Hamilton—which has been recently uncollegiated—has ever since remained in the noble house of Hamilton. At the period of the charge being made collegiate in 1451, James, Lord Hamilton, built a fine Gothic church, with a choir, two cross aisles, and a steeple; and this continued the parish-church down till 1732, when a new church was built, and the old one removed, with the exception of the aisle, which contains the burying vault of the family of Hamilton. For further particulars of the ecclesiastical state of the parish, see BURGH OF HAMILTON.

As has been stated, the old Scottish kings held their courts at Cadzow castle, which continued to belong to the Crown till after the battle of Bannockburn; and the district has occasionally been the scene of important events in the history of the kingdom. In the times of trouble, Hamilton was a sort of headquarters of the Covenanters, and the majority of the inhabitants were devotedly attached to the cause. In the winter of 1650 Cromwell despatched General Lambert and Commissary-general Whalley to Hamilton, with five regiments of cavalry, for the purpose of keeping the Covenanters of the district in check, or of seducing them over to his own views. They were attacked by a party of 1,500 horsemen from Ayrshire, under Colonel Kerr, and a great number of horses fell into the hands of the Covenanters; but Lambert having rallied his forces, attacked the Covenanters in turn, at a spot 2 miles from Hamilton, killed Colonel Kerr, with about 100 of his men, and took a great number of prisoners. In June 1679 Graham of Claverhouse, when upon his way to the field of Drumclog, seized, near the town of Hamilton, John King, a field-preacher, and 17 other persons, whom he bound in pairs and drove before him in the direction of Loudon hill. After their success at Drumclog, the Covenanters marched to Hamilton, and resolved upon an attack on Glasgow, but, as is well-known, they were severely repulsed, after which they again retired to Hamilton, where the more moderate portion of the body drew up the document which afterwards obtained the name of, 'the Hamilton declaration,' and the purport of which was to deny any intention of overturning the government, to forbear all disputes and recriminations in the meantime, and to refer all matters to a free parlia-

ment and a general assembly lawfully chosen. This proposition was scouted by the violent party, and their guard being attacked in the night-time, near Hamilton ford, one of their number, named James Clelland, was killed. After the disastrous battle of Bothwell Brig, the fugitives fled in all directions through the parish, and Gordon of Earlstone, who had reached the parish with a body of men under his command from Galloway, met his vanquished brethren near Quarter, at which place he was killed. About 1,200 men were taken prisoners in the parish by the king's troops; and it is well-known that many of the persecuted 'hill folk' only escaped death by hiding in Hamilton woods. For this safety they were much indebted to the amiable and generous Anne, Dutchess of Hamilton, who begging of the Duke of Monmouth, the commander, that the soldiers might not be permitted to enter her plantations, the request was immediately complied with, and thus many lives were saved which, but for her interference, would have been sacrificed.—The parish contains, or lately contained, the ruins of many old edifices, whose pristine glory has long since departed, among which may be named Silverton-hill, Earnock, Ross, Motherwell, Nielsland, Barncluith, Allanshaw, Dungaber, ('the house between the waters,' the foundations of which can now scarcely be traced,) Edlewood, Mirritoun, and Udstoun, which were formerly seats of different scions of the house of Hamilton. Cadzow castle—formerly alluded to—still remains an interesting ruin, though time has left no record of its erection. The keep of the castle, with the fosse around it, a narrow bridge over the fosse, and a well in the interior, are still in a fair state of preservation. They are constructed of a reddish coloured polished stone. Some vaults, walls, and other remains are yet visible.—There is a Roman tumulus in the parish, near Meikle-Earnock, about 2 miles from Hamilton. It is 8 feet high, and 12 feet in diameter. When broken up many years ago, a number of urns were found containing the ashes of human bones, and amongst them the tooth of a horse. There was no inscription seen; but some of the urns—which were all of baked earth—were plain, and others decorated with moulding, probably to mark the quality of the deceased.—In the haugh, in the vicinity of the palace of Hamilton, an ancient moat-hill or seat of justice is pointed out. It is about 30 feet diameter at the base, and 15 feet high, and is evidently a construction of great antiquity.—The celebrated Dr. Cullen was a native of this parish, having been born in it April 15, 1710. He was a magistrate of Hamilton for a number of years. Lord Cochrane, now the Earl of Dundonald, spent many of his younger years in the parish; and the father of the late Professor Millar of Glasgow was one of the parochial clergymen, as was also the father of the late Dr. Bailie of London, and his celebrated sister Joanna.

The Ducal house of Hamilton being so intimately connected with this parish and district, a short sketch of its history may not be uninteresting. This illustrious family is said to be descended from Sir William de Hamilton, one of the sons of William de Bellomont, 3d Earl of Leicester Sir William's son, Sir Gilbert Hamilton, having spoken in admiration of Robert the Bruce, at the court of Edward II., received a blow from John de Spencer, who conceived the discourse was derogatory to his master. This led, on the following day, to an encounter in which Spencer fell, and Hamilton fled for safety to Scotland in 1323. Having been closely pursued in his flight, Hamilton and his servant changed clothes with two woodcutters, and, taking the saws of the workmen, they were in the act of cutting an oak-tree when his pursuers passed. Perceiving his servant to notice them, Sir Gilbert cried out to him 'Through!' which word, with the oak and saw through it, he took for his crest in remembrance and commemoration of his escape. He afterwards became a favourite with Robert Bruce, and from an old manuscript it appears that he was one of seven knights who 'kept the king's person' in the field of Bannockburn, and afterwards continued with him till his death, and attended his burial at Dunfermline. Sir Walter de Hamilton, the son of Sir Gilbert, acquired the lands of Cadzow, in the sheriffdom of Lanark, and others; and from him was descended, in the fifth degree, Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, who was the first peer of the family. He was originally attached to the powerful family of Douglas, and was an important adherent of the Earl of that name, when in 1455 that nobleman took the field in open rebellion against his sovereign. Sir James, however, deserted from Douglas to the king, almost upon the eve of a battle, upon which the chances appeared as much in favour of the subject as the sovereign, and his example being followed by others, the army of Douglas rapidly disappeared, and ruin came upon his once potent house. For this notable service Sir James was created a lord of Parliament, and he also obtained a grant, dated 1st July, 1455, of the office of sheriff of the county of Lanark, and subsequently grants of extensive territorial possessions. He married for his second wife, in 1474, Mary, eldest daughter of King James II., and widow of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran. Dying in 1479 he was succeeded by his only son, James, second Lord Hamilton, who obtained a charter of the lands and earldom of Arran in 1503. This nobleman was constituted lieutenant-general of the kingdom, warden of the marches, and one of the lords of the regency in 1517. He was succeeded by his son James, the second Earl, who had only, betwixt him and the throne, Mary daughter of James V., and afterwards Queen of Scots. In 1543 he was declared heir-presumptive to the Crown, and was appointed guardian to Queen Mary, and governor of the kingdom during her minority. He was mainly instrumental in bringing about the marriage of the youthful princess to the Dauphin, in opposition to the wishes of Henry VIII. of England; and in token of his approval of these services, the French king—Henry the Second—conferred upon him the title of Duke of Chatelherault, in addition to a pension of 30,000 livres a-year. He continued to take an active part in public affairs till his death in 1575, when he was succeeded in the earldom of Arran by James his eldest son, the dukedom of Chatelherault having been resumed by the French crown. This nobleman, upon the arrival of Queen Mary, in 1561, openly aspired to the honour of her hand, but having opposed the enjoyment of the Queen's exercise of her religion, and having entered a protestation against it, he entirely lost her favour. His love, inflamed by disappointment, gradually undermined his reason, and at last he broke out into ungovernable frenzy. He was in consequence declared by the cognition of inquest to be insane, and the estates of his father devolved upon his brother, Lord John Hamilton, commendator of Aberbrothock, who, in 1567, was one of those who entered into an association to rescue Queen Mary from the castle of Lochleven, and upon her escape she fled to his estate of Hamilton, and there held her court. From thence she proceeded to Langside where her forces were defeated by the Regent Murray. The castle of Hamilton was besieged and taken, and Lord John went into banishment. The fealty of this nobleman to his unhappy Queen never swerved for a moment; and so well aware was she of his fidelity that one of her last acts was to transmit to him a ring—which

is still preserved in the family—through the medium of an attendant. He was recalled by James VI., restored to the family-estates, and created, in 1599, Marquis of Hamilton. Dying, in 1604, he was succeeded by his only son, James, 2d Marquis, who also obtained an English peerage by the titles of Baron of Ennerdale in Cumberland, and Earl of Cambridge. He died in 1625, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, 3d Marquis, who was created Marquis of Clydesdale, and in 1643 Duke of Hamilton, and received a grant of the hereditary office of keeper of Holyrood palace. He warmly espoused the cause of King Charles I., and promoted 'the engagement' to raise troops for the service of his sovereign. As is well-known, he was defeated at the battle of Preston, where he was made prisoner, and being brought to trial by the same court by which the king had been condemned, he was found guilty of having levied war upon the people of England, and suffered decapitation in Old Palace-yard on 9th March, 1649. His Grace was succeeded by his brother, William, the 4th Marquis, and 2d Duke, who had previously been elevated to the peerage as Lord Macanshire and Polmount, and Earl of Lanark. The duke was mortally wounded in the cause of Charles II. at the battle of Worcester, and by Cromwell's act of grace, passed in 1654, he was excepted from all benefit thereof, and his estates forfeited, reserving only out of them £400 a-year for his dutchess for life, and £100 to each of his four daughters and their heirs. His Grace's own honours fell under the attainder, and his English dignities expired, but the Dukedom of Hamilton, in virtue of the patent, devolved upon his niece, the eldest daughter of James, the first Duke. Lady Anne Hamilton, Dutchess of Hamilton, introduced the Douglas name into the family by marrying Lord William Douglas, eldest son of William, first Marquis of Douglas, and she obtained by petition for her husband, in 1660, the title of Duke of Hamilton for life. His Grace had previously been elevated to the peerage as Earl of Selkirk. This peer sat as president of the convention parliament, which settled the crown upon William and Mary. He died in 1694, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, Earl of Arran, who, upon the Dutchess, a few years afterwards, surrendering her honours, became then, by patent, Duke of Hamilton, with the precedency of the original creation of 1643, in the same manner as if he had originally inherited. He was created an English peer in 1711, as Baron of Datton in the county of Chester, and Duke of Brandon in the county of Suffolk; but upon proceeding to take his seat in the House of Lords it was objected, that by the 23d article of the Union, "no peer of Scotland could, after the Union, be created a peer of England;" and the house came to this resolution after a protracted debate. The Duke having accepted a challenge from Charles, Lord Mohun, fought that nobleman in Hyde Park on 15th November, 1712, and having slain his opponent fell himself, through the treachery, as was suspected, of General Macartney, Lord Mohun's second, for whose apprehension a reward of £500 was subsequently offered. Macartney eventually surrendered and was tried in the court of king's bench in June 1716, when he was acquitted of the murder, and found guilty of manslaughter. His Grace was succeeded by his son, James, 5th Duke of Hamilton and 2d Duke of Brandon, who died in 1742–3, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, the 6th Duke, who died in 1758. He was succeeded by his son James George, the 7th Duke, who succeeded to the Marquisate of Douglas and Earldom of Angus, upon the demise, in 1761, of Archibald, the last Duke of Douglas. The guardians of his Grace asserted his right and laid claim to the Douglas estates, upon the ground that Mr. Stewart, son and heir of Lady Jane Stewart, sister of the Duke of Douglas, was not her son, and this led to a most unwonted legal contest, ending in the defeat of the Hamiltons, and known as the celebrated Douglas cause: See Note to article DOUGLAS. His Grace died unmarried in 1769, and the honours devolved upon his brother Douglas, the 8th Duke, who, in 1782, again brought up the point decided against his predecessor, the 4th Duke, relative to his right to a seat in the house of lords; after the opinion of the judges had been taken, he obtained a resolution in his favour, and was consequently summoned to the house of lords as Duke of Brandon. He died in 1799 without issue, and the title and estates reverted to his uncle, Archibald, the 9th Duke of Hamilton and 6th Duke of Brandon, eldest son, by his third wife, of James 5th Duke of Hamilton. Archibald died on 16th February, 1819, and was succeeded by Alexander Hamilton Douglas, the 10th and present Duke. The Duke of Chatelherault still finds a place in the roll of titles belonging to the family, as it was never formally abandoned by them, but it is not now legally recognised either in this country or in France. Many honourable families of the name of Hamilton have sprung from the junior branches of this noble house. It is the premier peerage of the kingdom, and its possessors have acted a conspicuous part in all the stirring incidents in Scottish history. Both from this cause and from the circumstance that, failing the Brunswick line, it is the next Protestant branch of the royal family in succession to the Crown of Scotland, the title carries with it much of the respect and veneration of the country.

HAMILTON, a town in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, and capital of the parish of that name, is situated in the centre of a pleasant and fertile agricultural district, abounding in minerals. It is 10¾ miles from Glasgow; 15 from Lanark; 7 from Strathavon; 8 from Airdrie; and 36 from Edinburgh; and lies on the great London mail-road from Glasgow by Carlisle, and also on the road from Edinburgh to Ayr. It is understood to date its existence from the 15th century, and its early rise was no doubt owing to the influence of the noble family of Hamilton. Hamilton of Wishaw says—"In the tyme of King James the Second, James Lord Hamilton erected here ane burgh of baronie in the midst of ane large and pleasant valley, extending from the mouth of Aven to Bothwell bridge, near 2 myles along the river, with a pleasant burn, called Hamilton burn, running through the town and gardens, now belonging to the duke; giving out severall lands to the inhabitants to be holden of the family, reserving to themselves the superioritie, jurisdiction, and nameing of the magistrates. This Lord Hamilton also founded here ane provostrie, consisting of ane provest and eight prebends, giving to each of them ane manse and yeard, and glebe in the Haugh of Hamilton; and gave them the vicarage tiends of the parishes of Hamilton and Dalserfe, together with severall lands lying within those two parishes and the parish of Stonehouse. He also built new the parish kirk of Hamilton, the queere and two cross isles and steeple, all of polished stone." No doubt therefore exists that the town owes its origin to the family of Hamilton. The situation is a very pleasant one, in a richly wooded country, on the left bank of the Clyde, and it is partly surrounded by the park of Hamilton palace. The town consists of a new and an old part, the latter of which lies on the low grounds close upon the palace, and considerable portions of it have been recently bought up, and are now untenanted, to pre-

serve the amenity and seclusion of the Ducal domain. The new part of the town, which is intersected by the great Glasgow and London road, is built with considerable regard to taste and ornament, and occupied by inhabitants of a very respectable kind. Formerly this road took an inconvenient sweep through the old or lower part of the town; but, by the recent improvement, this bend has been removed. Hamilton is a burgh-of-regality governed by a provost, three bailies, and a town-council. The territory of the regality is very extensive, and the magistrates exercise the same jurisdiction, both in civil and criminal cases, as the magistrates of royal burghs. The sheriff-court for the middle ward of the county, and the quarter-sessions for the peace are held here. The greater part of the burgh-territory is in possession of the Duke of Hamilton, but it still derives a considerable revenue from its feu-duties and other property. By the census of 1831, there were 1,036 houses in the burgh and parish, and according to the estimate of the Parliamentary commissioners, made at a more recent period, there were 300 of these rated at £10 and upwards. Hamilton presents the anomaly of having been at one time a royal burgh, and of having afterwards denuded itself of its status and privileges. The earliest charter of the burgh in the possession of the town-council is dated 23d October, 1475, and was granted by James Lord Hamilton. It recognises the burgh as a then existing burgh-of-regality, and grants to the community and bailies certain lands, and the common muir, a considerable portion of which is still retained by the burgh. The next charter was granted by Queen Mary, on 15th January, 1548, and by it Hamilton was erected into a royal burgh with certain privileges; but it would appear that two bailies, named James Hamilton and James Naismith, agreed to resign that privilege in 1670, by accepting of a charter from Anne, Dutchess of Hamilton, by which she constituted the town the chief burgh of the regality and dukedom of Hamilton. Long subsequent to this, in 1726, the then magistrates and inhabitants made an effort to throw off the superiority of the Hamilton family, and resume their long disused rights as a royal burgh; but the charter of Dutchess Anne was found to be the governing one, by the Court of Session, in an action of Declarator of the privileges of Hamilton, as a royal burgh, to the free choice of its magistrates. The court sustained the defence of the Duke of Hamilton, that the privileges of the burgh had been lost by prescription. It was not, therefore, till the passing of the Reform bill, in 1832, that the inhabitants were invested with the privilege of sharing in the election of a member of parliament: the burgh being associated for this purpose with Lanark, Falkirk, Linlithgow, and Airdrie. The revenues of the burgh are derived from lands, houses, flesh-market dues, customs, interest on shares in bridge, feu-duties, &c., and, according to the report of the Parliamentary commissioners, amounted, in 1832, to £654 per annum. In 1839–40, it amounted to £715 5s. 2½d. At the same period the debt due by the burgh amounted to £2,000, the larger portion of which had been mortified with the magistrates more than 100 years ago.

Although the Ducal palace has rendered Hamilton somewhat fastidious and aristocratic in its pretensions, yet it is a place not without manufactures. Since the introduction of the cotton trade into Scotland, it has been one of the principal seats of imitation cambric weaving, and employs about 1,200 looms within the town, and a few in the country. But although, about 50 years ago, this trade was a most flourishing one, it has of late been considerably on the decline. The old lace manufacture was introduced or encouraged by the Dutchess of Hamilton, afterwards Dutchess of Argyle, but it also had almost entirely dwindled away, until resuscitated by a company about twelve years ago, and it has since gone on increasing. Upwards of 2,500 females are engaged in this manufacture in Hamilton and the adjacent parishes, and a number of black silk veils are also produced here, in addition to check shirts for the foreign colonial market.* Formerly the fairs at Hamilton were of considerable importance for the sale of lint and wool, and, about 1750, large quantities of yarn were sent from this town to the north of Ireland, but the Irish have long since learned to make yarn for themselves, and this market, of course, is entirely closed up. From this cause the fairs, of which there were five in the year, have dwindled into insignificance. In addition to those named, there is a manufactory of hempen goods, for making bags and such other purposes, a manufactory of agricultural implements, a foundery, and a few breweries. Hamilton contains within itself all the elegancies and conveniencies of civilized life, and, from the existence of the cavalry barracks—which are situated at the Glasgow entrance to the town, and generally occupied by a troop from the regiment lying in Glasgow—it has often an appearance of considerable gaiety and bustle. In 1831 gas was introduced, by subscription shares, at an expense of £2,400, and when burned by meter it is sold at the rate of 10s. per 1,000 cubic feet. In 1816, a spacious trades'-hall was erected in Church-street; and in June, 1833, the foundation-stone of the new prison and public offices was laid, which have since been completed and occupied. These consist of apartments for the sheriff-clerk, town-clerk, a court-room, a hall for county-meetings, and the prison and governor's house. The prison contains 43 cells, and is surrounded by a high wall, enclosing also a large open court, or airing yard, half an acre in extent. These buildings stand in the west end of the town near the cavalry barracks. There is a debt of about £1,200 upon them. The old prison was erected in the reign of Charles I., but has now been dismantled with the exception of the steeple and clock. It was situated in the lower or olden portion of the town immediately adjoining the park wall of Hamilton palace.

The ecclesiastical state of the town has been briefly noticed in the foregoing account of the parish. The

* A few years ago, a company in Nottingham established an agent in Hamilton, to procure a number of women to ornament bobbin-net with the tambouring needle. Previous to that time their whole attention had been directed to the same kind of work upon muslin; and there was so much difficulty in removing the prejudices which they entertained against the lace-work, that even a third more wages could not induce the greater part of them to embrace that which was to be so essential to their present and future interests. Mr. John Gowan, a man of considerable enterprise, commenced manufacturing caps of various shapes and patterns, collars, tippets, peleriues, veils, and dresses, &c. The variety and elegance of the patterns, the chasteness and delicacy of design, the superiority and beautiful arrangement of the work, took with the public; and, in a short time, not only every town and village in Scotland was supplied with goods of the above description, but they were eagerly bought up, and sent into the English market. The goods made in Hamilton not only excelled those of the English in neatness of make and lowness of price, but rivalled even those of the French when compared in the American market. As the embroidering of bobbin-net continued still to increase, that of muslin seemed gradually to decline; the transparency and durability of the ground, and the lively figures with which it was ornamented, attracted the notice of ladies of the first rank in the country to its use; their example was soon followed by the other classes of the community, and, as an article of dress, in a short time it became almost universal. The commercial affairs of the country were now beginning to wear a gloomy aspect, when the attention of several individuals was keenly directed to the manufacturing those articles; and some of them entering into it with ardour, it happened that Hamilton, amidst the dreadful and unparalleled distress of the country, suffered little comparatively speaking. This novel trade gave employment to a great proportion of its females; while their industry and good sense preserved many a family from undergoing those privations which were generally experienced elsewhere.

name of the original parish is the Old Church parish of Hamilton. The church is rather a handsome one, and was designed about 100 years ago, by the elder Adams, for 800 sitters. Till July 1835, the original parish was a collegiate charge. At that time, however, it was uncollegiated, *quoad sacra*, by the presbytery of Hamilton, and, in 1836, was divided by the same authority into two parishes, *quoad sacra*, the new parish receiving the name of St. John's. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend of minister of the Old church £313 13s. 10d. There is no manse, but in lieu of one, together with an allowance in name of rent for glebe, the minister receives £107 10s. annually from the Duke of Hamilton.—St. John's, the new parish-church, was built by the Hamilton National Church association at a cost of £1,630, and was opened in 1835. It is seated for 1,100 persons. Stipend £313 13s. 10d. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. There is a manse, but no glebe, and no provision in lieu thereof.—The first Relief congregation was established in 1776, when the church was built, which is seated for 1,105. There is a manse built in 1832, at the cost of £717, and an excellent walled garden. The stipend is £185 per annum.—The second Relief congregation was established in 1831, and their church, seated for 945, was erected at an expense of £1,300. Stipend £120 per annum without manse or glebe.—The first United Secession congregation was established in 1759, and the church built in 1761, for 582 sitters. Stipend £100 per annum, with house and garden.—The second United Secession congregation was established in 1799, and the church is seated for 656 sitters. Stipend £130 per annum, without manse or glebe.—The Independent congregation was established in 1834, and their place of meeting is seated for 230. Stipend £100 per annum, without manse or glebe.—There is also an old Scotch Independent congregation, established about 60 years since, the numbers of which are very limited, and the pastors have no emoluments. The Reformed Presbyterians also meet regularly in the town. The Catholic population are superintended by a priest from Glasgow. —Hamilton is well-known for the excellence of its educational establishments, and, in addition to the parochial or grammar-school, there are many private seminaries conducted with considerable ability. The salary of the parochial master is £34 4s. per annum, and it is understood that his fees are not less than £50, in addition to £30 for officiating as session-clerk. The school-house is a venerable erection near the centre of the town, containing a long wainscotted hall, upon which are graven the names of the former scholars, many of whom have distinguished themselves in their several walks in the world. In 1808, a public subscription library was instituted in the town principally through the exertions of the late Dr. John Hume, and it now contains more than 3,000 volumes. The charitable institutions belonging to the town and parish are of a very respectable order. The Duke's hospital is an old building, with a belfry and bell, situated at the Cross, and erected in lieu of the former one, which stood in the Netherton. The pensioners do not now reside here; but it contributes to the support of a dozen old men, at the rate of £8 18s. yearly, with a suit of clothes biennially. Aikman's hospital in Muir-street, was built and endowed in 1775, by Mr. Aikman, a proprietor in the parish, and formerly a merchant in Leghorn. Four old men are here lodged, have £4 per annum, and a suit of clothes every two years. Rae's, Robertson's, and Lyon's, and Miss Christian Allan's mortification also produce considerable sums for the support of the poor, and some other funds have been placed at the disposal of the kirk-session for the mitigation of distress.

To the stranger, however, the great object of attraction about Hamilton is the palace of the premier Duke, situated in the immediate neighbourhood, with the enchanting grounds, laid out in lawn, woods, and gardens, stretching far away around and beyond it. The germ of this magnificent structure was originally a small square tower, and the olden part of the present house was erected about the year 1591. The structure was almost entirely rebuilt or renewed more than a century afterwards. The present Duke—whose architectural taste is well known—commenced a series of additions in 1822, which have entirely altered the character of the building, and though scarcely yet completed, promise to make it one of the most magnificent piles in the kingdom, and not inferior to the abode of royalty itself. "The modern part consists of a new front, facing the north, 264 feet 8 inches in length, and 3 stories high, with an additional wing to the west for servants' apartments, 100 feet in length. A new corridor is carried along the back of the old building, containing baths, &c. The front is adorned by a noble portico, consisting of a double row of Corinthian columns, each of one solid stone, surmounted by a lofty pediment. The shaft of each column is upwards of 25 feet in height, and about 3 feet 3 inches in diameter. These were each brought in the block, about 8 miles from a quarry in Dalserf, on an immense waggon constructed for the purpose, and drawn by 30 horses. The principal apartments, besides the entrance-hall, are, the tribune, a sort of saloon or hall, from which many of the principal rooms enter; a dining-room, 71 by 30; a library and billiard-room; state bed-rooms, and a variety of sleeping apartments; a kitchen, court, &c. The gallery, 120 feet by 20, and 20 feet high, has also been thoroughly repaired. This, like all the principal rooms, is gilded and ornamented with marble, scagliola, and stucco-work. The palace stands close upon the town, on the upper border of the great valley, about half-a-mile west of the conflux of the Clyde and Avon. As a curious statistical fact we may state, that there were employed in building the addition to the palace 28,056 tons, 8 cwt., and 3 quarters of stones, drawn by 22,528 horses. Of lime, sand, stucco, wood, &c., 5,534 tons, 6 cwt., 1 quarter, 7½ lbs., drawn by 5,196 horses. In drawing 22,350 slates, 62,200 bricks, with engine-ashes, and coal-culm to keep down the damp, 731 horses were employed. Total days, during which horses were employed for other purposes, 658½. In the stables there are 7,976 tons of stones, drawn by 5,153 horses. Of lime, sand, slates, &c., 1,361 tons, drawn by 1,024 horses; besides 284 days of horses employed for other purposes." [New Statistical Account, July 1835.] The interior furnishings of the palace are, in every sense of the word, well worthy of its magnificent and imposing exterior, and here, in many instances, in the case of the cabinet and other furnishings, the triumph of art is so conspicuous that it may be truly said the "workmanship surpasses the material." The collection of paintings in the picture-gallery, which has been vastly increased by the present Duke, has been long allowed to be the finest in North Britain, and it may not be out of place to name a very few out of many that are rare and excellent. Daniel in the lions' den has been often described. The portraits of Charles the First, in armour on a white horse, and of the Earl of Denbigh in a shooting dress, standing by a tree, with a black boy on the opposite side pointing to the game, are allowed to be master-pieces by Vandyke. An Ascension-piece, by Georgione; an entombment of

Christ, by Poussin; a dying Madona, by Corregio; a stag-hunt, by Sneyder; a laughing-boy, by Leonard de Vinci; and a faithful portrait of Napoleon, by David, painted from the original, by permission granted to the present Duke, are admitted to be rare specimens of art and value. Upon the east staircase is a large altar-piece, by Girolamo dai Libri, from San Lionardo nel Monte, near Verona; and, in the breakfast-room is a picture by Giacomo da Puntormo, of Joseph receiving his father and brethren in Egypt; and a portrait of Artonelli of Mycena, said to have been the first painter in oil, date 1474. The great gallery, saloons, and principal rooms, contain a collection of splendid family-portraits, and other paintings, by many of the first masters, among whom may be named Vandyke, Kneller, Rubens, Corregio, Rembrandt, Guido, Titian, the Carracci, Salvator Rosa, Carlo Dolce, Poussin, Spagnoletti, Reynolds, &c. In the principal apartments are placed some splendid vases, rare of their kind, both for their antiquity and beauty. There are also some beautiful antique cabinets, studded with precious stones; in particular, a casket of ebony, ornamented with gold bronze, and oriental stones, which formerly belonged to the Medici family. At the extremity of the gallery is the ambassadorial throne, used by the present Duke in his embassy at St. Petersburgh: on each side are two magnificent busts of oriental porphyry, of the Roman emperors, Augustus and Tiberius, and upon the walls are two excellent portraits of George III. and his queen, Charlotte, painted soon after their marriage. At the opposite end of the gallery is a splendid architectural door of black marble, the pediment being supported by two oriental columns of green porphyry, supposed to be the finest of the kind in Europe. The pieces of painting amount to more than 2,000, about 100 of which are at Chatelherault, and it is impossible to affix with any degree of exactitude a value to this mine of artistical wealth. The prints in his Grace's possession, few or none of which are exhibited to strangers, are understood to be worth not less than £15,000. Some of the cabinets are valued at from £1,500 to £2,000; and a single table, with all its ornamental gildings and carving, has been set down at £4,000. The value of the plate, including a gold set, is not less than £50,000. Altogether the halls of Hamilton palace, for beauty and costliness of ornament and furnishing, are unrivalled in Scotland.

HANDA, an island belonging to the parish of Edderachylis in Sutherlandshire. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow sound, through which vessels may pass with good pilots. Its name is derived either from the Celtic, *Aonda*, 'the Island of one colour,' or from *Aon-taobh*, 'the Island of one side;' in either of which senses the appellation is just and applicable. For viewing it from the sea upon the south it appears wholly dusky and green; and rises gradually by a gentle ascent towards the north so as to consist of one face or side, having upon the north a tremendous rock of 80 or 100 fathoms high in some places. It is about a mile square, and is famous for the numbers of sea-fowl which breed upon it. "Here once lived Little John M'Dhoil-mhich-Huishdan, a gentleman of the Assint M'Leods, who were a branch of the M'Leods of Lewis, or Shiol Torquil. He was low of stature, but of matchless strength, and skill in arms; kept always a bierlin or galley in this place with 12 or 20 armed men, ready for any enterprise. Some allege he practised piracy; but of this there is no certainty. By him it was that Judge Morison of Lewis—of whom several respectable families now living there are descended—was slain. This judge had James VI.'s commission for maintaining justice and good order in that country; and though he was murdered by this M'Leod, it was for no personal quarrel, or injury done M'Leod himself, but in revenge of his being instrumental in putting to death one of that family who acted as laird of Lewis. The preceding laird of that place dying without lawful issue, but leaving a number of natural sons—some say 60—a contention arose among them about the succession to the estate. The eldest being not so popular among the name as one other especially, the son of a gentlewoman whose parents were of considerable influence among the tribe, was obliged to leave Lewis, and live upon the mainland. Judge Morison being informed that there was a French vessel employed in killing fish contrary to law upon the neighbouring coast, sent for the reputed laird, who lived near that place, and taking also a party along with him, boarded this vessel, and made her a prize; but whether by stress of weather or design, they came to anchor below the house of the eldest of the brothers, upon the main land, who in this way getting his rival within his power, had him immediately put to death by hanging him up, thinking no more was necessary to his succeeding to the possession of the estate of Lewis. But the death of the favourite young man so irritated the whole clan of M'Leod, that they resolved nothing except the death of the judge should atone for it, and this Little John M'Dhoil-mhich-Huishdan being universally reputed the fittest person for this enterprise, it was committed to him accordingly. The judge, informed of his danger, thought fit to come and wait on the Master of Reays who then lived in Diurness, about the Christmas holidays, in order to prevail with him to protect him, and to threaten John M'Leod from attempting any thing against him. But John M'Leod being told of the judge's having left his boat at Inverchirkak in Assint, waited for him there on his return, slew both him and his brother, and after this went to Lewis and married the judge's widow. On account of the barbarity and cruelty of these M'Leods at this time, and their murder of a very promising youth who was the rightful heir of the estate of Lewis, immediately upon his coming home to his estate from Edinburgh, where he had his education under the King's eye, and this murder of Judge Morison, of whose integrity his majesty had a high opinion, the king disposed of Lewis to a company of adventurers from Fife and Dundee whose history is well-known. Among the numerous islands on this coast is one called *Elan a Bhriu*, or, 'the Island of the Judge,' from the above-mentioned Judge Morison. After he had been slain, his friends in Lewis came in a galley to bring home his corpse; but contrary winds arising drove them with the body on board to this island, where they found it convenient, after taking his bowels out, to bury them; and the wind soon after changing, they arrived in safety at home."—Old Statistical Account.

HANG-CLIFF, or Noss-head, a mural promontory on the eastern side of Bressa, one of the Shetland islands, rising to the height of 600 feet.

HANGINGSHAW-LAW, a mountain rising 1,980 feet above the level of the sea, and situated on the boundary between the parishes of Traquair and Yarrow, in the counties respectively of Peebles and Selkirk.—Hangingshaw-house, which was once an extensive edifice, is now an undefined ruin, having been devastated by fire, and never again rebuilt, although its situation is one of the most romantic in the beautiful vale of Yarrow.—The projected inland line of railway from Edinburgh to Hexham, after passing through Fala-hill, reaches its northern summit near Hangingshaw, where it is 694 feet above the level of the Carlisle and Newcastle railway at Tyne-green near Hexham, and 809 above high water

mark at Newcastle. It has been proposed to carry this line through the Border-ridge by a tunnel, 2,970 yards in length, at Note-oth-gate, the level of which would be 691 feet above that of Tyne-green at Hexham, or only 3 feet below that of the Hangingshaw summit.

HARARAY, two small islands on the west coast of Ross-shire, near Loch-Broom.

HARAY, two small islands on the east coast of the mainland of Shetland.

HARDEN CASTLE, the ancient residence of the Scotts of Harden, and a fine specimen of a Border-fortress, situated in the deep narrow vale of Borthwick water, 2½ miles above the point of that stream's junction with the Teviot, and 4 miles south-west of Hawick, Roxburghshire. The lobby is paved with marble; the ceiling of the old hall is formed of curiously-carved stucco-work; and the mantel-piece of one of the rooms commemorates the ancient noble title of the house of Harden, by bearing aloft an Earl's coronet, inscribed with the letters W. E. T., the initials of "Walter, Earl of Tarras." The house is embosomed in wood, and was of old fortified at every point where an assailant might have approached; and it overlooks, or overhangs, a deep precipitous glen, alike romantic for the mingled gloom and verdure of its thick sylvan dress, and darkly interesting as the receptacle of the droves of cattle which the well-known Border-chieftain, Wat of Harden, swept before him in his nightly raids. The scenery and associations of the place are finely and succinctly described by Leyden:—

"Where Bertha hoarse, that loads the meads with sand,
Rolls her red tide to Teviot's western strand,
Through slaty hills, whose sides are shagged with thorn,
Where springs in scattered tufts the dark green corn,
Towers wood-girt Harden, far above the vale,
And clouds of ravens o'er the turrets sail.
A hardy race who never shrunk from war,
The Scott, to rival realms a mighty bar,
Here fixed his mountain-home,—a wide domain,
And rich the soil, had purple heath been grain;
But what the niggard ground of wealth denied,
From fields more blessed his fearless arm supplied."

Mary Scott, the Lady of Harden, and the descendant of her namesake, the Flower of Yarrow, fostered, it is said, an unknown child brought home by Wat of Harden, from one of his wild excursions,—a child so gifted that he is believed to have been the modest anonymous author of not a few of the Border songs:—

"What fair, half-veiled, leans from her latticed hall,
Where red the waving gleams of torch-light fall?
'Tis Yarrow's flower, who, through the gloom,
Looks wishful for her lover's dancing plume.
Amid the piles of spoil that strew'd the ground,
Her ear, all-anxious, caught a wailing sound;
With trembling haste the lovely nymph then flew,
And from the plunder'd heaps an infant drew!
Scared at the light, his feeble hands he flung
Around her neck, and to her bosom clung;
While beauteous Mary soothed in accents mild,
His fluttering soul, and kissed her foster child.
Of milder mood the gentle captive grew,
Nor loved the scenes that scared his infant view;
In vales remote from camps and castles far,
He shunn'd the cruel scenes of strife and war.
Content the loves of simple swains to sing,
Or wake to fame the harp's heroic string;
He lived o'er Yarrow's fairest flower to shed a tear,
And strew the holly leaves o'er Harden's bier.
But none was found above the minstrel's tomb,
Emblem of peace, to bid the daisy bloom;
He, nameless as the race from whence he sprung,
Sung other names, and left his own unsung."

LEYDEN'S *Scenes of Infancy.*

HARD-MOOR. See DYKE AND MOY.

HARLAW, a locality in Chapel-of-Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire, noted for a battle fought, in 1411, between the royal forces under the Earl of Mar, and the forces of Donald, Lord of the Isles. "The fight," says Buchanan, "was severe and bloody; for the valour of many nobles did then contend for estate and glory against the ferocity of the adverse party. The night parted them at last; and it might rather be said that both parties were weary of fighting, than that any gained the victory. In this fight there fell so many noble and eminent persons as scarce ever perished in one battle with a foreign enemy for many years before; and, of consequence, the place of the engagement became famous to posterity." The origin of the feud was as follows: The male succession to the earldom of Ross having become extinct, the honours of the peerage devolved upon a female, Euphemia Ross, wife of Sir Walter Lesley. Of this marriage there were two children, Alexander, afterwards Earl of Ross, and Margaret, afterwards married to the Lord of the Isles. Earl Alexander married a daughter of the Duke of Albany. Euphemia, Countess of Ross, was the only issue of this marriage, but becoming a nun she resigned the earldom of Ross in favour of her uncle, John Stewart, Earl of Buchan. The Lord of the Isles conceiving that the Countess, by renouncing the world, had forfeited her title and estate, and, moreover, that she had no right to dispose thereof, claimed both in right of Margaret his wife. The Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland —at whose instigation the Countess had made the renunciation—of course refused to sustain the claim of the prince of the islands. The Lord of the Isles then raised the standard of revolt; and having formed an alliance with England, from whence he was to be supplied with a fleet far superior to the Scottish, he, at the head of an army of 10,000 men, fully equipped and armed, after the fashion of the Islands, with bows and arrows, pole-axes, knives, and swords, burst like a torrent upon the earldom, and carried every thing before him. He, however, received a temporary check at Dingwall, where he was attacked with great impetuosity by Angus Dubh Mackay of Farr, or Black Angus, as he was called, but Angus was taken prisoner, and his brother Roderic Gald and many of his men were killed. Flushed with the progress he had made, Donald now resolved to carry into execution a threat he had often made to burn the town of Aberdeen. For this purpose he ordered his army to assemble at Inverness, and summoned all the men capable of bearing arms in the Boyne, and the Enzie, to join his standard on his way south. This order being complied with, the Lord of the Isles marched through Moray without opposition. He committed great excesses in Strathbogie and in the district of Garioch, which belonged to the Earl of Mar. The inhabitants of Aberdeen were in dreadful alarm at the near approach of this marauder and his fierce hordes; but their fears were allayed by the speedy appearance of a well-equipped army, commanded by the Earl of Mar, who bore a high military character, assisted by many brave knights and gentlemen in Angus and the Mearns. Advancing from Aberdeen, Mar marched by Inverury, and descried the Highlanders stationed at the village of Harlaw, on the water of Ury near its junction with the Don. Mar soon saw that he had to contend with tremendous odds, but although his forces were, it is said, as one to ten to that opposed to him, he resolved, from the confidence he had in his steel-clad knights, to risk a battle. Having placed a small but select body of knights and men-at-arms in front, under the command of the constable of Dundee and the sheriff of Angus, the Earl drew up the main strength of his army in the rear, including the Murrays, the Straitons, the Maules, the Irvings, the Lesleys, the Lovels, the Stirlings, headed by their respective chiefs. The

Earl then placed himself at the head of this body. At the head of the Islesmen and Highlanders was the Lord of the Isles, subordinate to whom were Mackintosh and Maclean and other Highland chiefs, all bearing the most deadly hatred to their Saxon foes. On a signal being given, the Highlanders and Islesmen, setting up those terrific shouts and yells which they were accustomed to raise on entering into battle, rushed forward upon their opponents; but they were received with great firmness and bravery by the knights, who, with their spears levelled, and battle-axes raised, cut down many of their impetuous but badly armed adversaries. After the Lowlanders had recovered themselves from the shock which the furious onset of the Highlanders had produced, Sir James Scrymgeour, at the head of the knights and bannerets who fought under him, cut his way through the thick columns of the Islesmen, carrying death every where around him; but the slaughter of hundreds by this brave party did not intimidate the Highlanders, who kept pouring in by thousands to supply the place of those who had fallen. Surrounded on all sides, no alternative remained for Sir James and his valorous companions but victory or death, and the latter was their lot. The constable of Dundee was amongst the first who suffered, and his fall so encouraged the Highlanders, that seizing and stabbing the horses, they thus unhorsed their riders, whom they despatched with their daggers. In the mean time the Earl of Mar, who had penetrated with his main army into the very heart of the enemy, kept up the unequal contest with great bravery, and, although he lost during the action almost the whole of his army, he continued the fatal struggle with a handful of men till nightfall. The disastrous result of this battle was one of the greatest misfortunes which had ever happened to the numerous respectable families in Angus and the Mearns. Many of these families lost not only their head, but every male in the house. Lesley of Balquhain is said to have fallen with six of his sons. Besides Sir James Scrymgeour, Sir Alexander Ogilvy the sheriff of Angus, with his eldest son George Ogilvy, Sir Thomas Murray, Sir Robert Maule of Panmure, Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, Sir William Abernethy of Salton, Sir Alexander Straiton of Lauriston, James Lovel, and Alexander Stirling, and Sir Robert Davidson, Provost of Aberdeen, with 500 men at-arms including the principal gentry of Buchan, and the greater part of the burgesses of Aberdeen who followed their Provost, were among the slain. The Highlanders left 900 men dead on the field of battle, including the chiefs, Maclean and Mackintosh. This memorable battle was fought on the eve of the feast of St. James the Apostle, the 24th day of July, in the year 1411, "and from the ferocity with which it was contested, and the dismal spectacle of civil war and bloodshed exhibited to the country, it appears to have made a deep impression on the national mind. It fixed itself in the music and the poetry of Scotland; a march, called 'the Battle of Harlaw,' continued to be a popular air down to the time of Drummond of Hawthornden, and a spirited ballad, on the same event, is still repeated in our age, describing the meeting of the armies, and the deaths of the chiefs, in no ignoble strain." Mar and the few brave companions in arms who survived the battle, were so exhausted with fatigue and the wounds they received, that they were obliged to pass the night on the field of battle, where they expected a renewal of the attack next morning; but when morning dawned, they found that the Lord of the Isles had retreated, during the night, by Inverury and the hill of Benochie. To pursue him was impossible, and he was therefore allowed to retire, without molestation, and to recruit his exhausted strength. The site of the battle is thus described in the manuscript Geographical description of Scotland, collected by Macfarlane and preserved in the Advocates' Library [Vol. i. p. 7.]: "Through this parish (the Chapel of Garioch, formerly called Capella Beatæ Mariæ Virginis de Garryoch) runs the king's highway from Aberdeen to Inverness, and from Aberdeen to the high country. A large mile to the east of the church lies the field of an ancient battle called the battle of Harlaw, from a country-town of that name hard by. This town, and the field of battle, which lies along the king's highway upon a moor, extending a short mile from south-east to north-west, stands on the north-east side of the water of Urie, and a small distance therefrom. To the west of the field of battle, about half-a-mile, is a farmer's house, called Legget's den, hard by, in which is a tomb, built in the form of a malt-steep, of four large stones, covered with a broad stone above, where, as the country people generally report, Donald of the Isles lies buried, being slain in the battle, and therefore they call it commonly Donald's tomb." This is an evident mistake, as it is well known that Donald was not slain. Mr. Tytler conjectures with much probability that the tomb alluded to may be that of the chief of Maclean or Mackintosh, and he refers, in support of this opinion, to Macfarlane's genealogical collections, in which an account is given of the family of Maclean, and from which it appears that Lauchlan Lubanich had, by Macdonald's daughter, a son, called Eachin Rusidh ni Cath, or Hector Rufus Bellicosus, who commanded as lieutenant-general under the Earl of Ross at the battle of Harlaw, when he and Irving of Drum, seeking out one another by their armorial bearings on their shields, met and killed each other. This Hector was married to a daughter of the Earl of Douglas.

HARPORT (Loch), a safe harbour, on Loch-Bracadale, on the south-west coast of the Isle of Skye, in the parish of Bracadale.

HARRAY. See Birsay.

HARRIS,* a district of the outer Hebrides, comprehending the southern part of Lewis, and the small islands which surround it, of which Bernera, Calligray, Ensay, Pabbay, Taransay, Scalpay, and Scarp, [see these articles,] only are inhabited; besides a vast number of pasture and kelp-isles, holms, and high rocks, which are also distinguished by particular names.

The northern part of the mainland of Harris is separated from Lewis by an isthmus of about 6 miles across, formed by the approximation of the two harbours of Loch-Resort on the west coast, and Loch-Seaforth on the east. The whole length, from the isthmus to the southern end of Harris, where the Sound of Harris separates it from North Uist, may be estimated at 25 or 26 miles. Its breadth is extremely various, in consequence of its being deeply intersected by several arms of the sea, but it generally extends from 6 to 8 miles. Harris is again naturally divided into two districts by two arms of the sea, called East and West Loch-Tarbert, which approach so near each other as to leave an isthmus

* "Till of late, this parish has been designed Kilbride, from one of the churches or cells in it so called. It is now denominated, in English, Harris, and, in the vernacular dialect, *Na Heradh*, that is, 'the Herries,'—a name which seems to be Gaelic, though we cannot pretend to trace its origin with precision. A fanciful etymologist might derive it from *na hardubh*, signifying 'the Heights;' this parish being in reality the highest and most mountainous part of the Long-Island, in which it is situated; and another circumstance, which seems to give countenance to this derivation, is, that the highest part of the island of Rum, another of the Hebrides is also called *Na Heradh*."—*Old Statistical Account.*

of not more than a quarter of a mile in breadth.* The northern district, between Tarbert and Lewis, is termed the Forest, though without a tree or shrub.† It is also sometimes called *Na Beannibh*, that is 'the Mountains.' Its surface is exceedingly mountainous, rising in CLISHEIM [which see] to nearly 3,000 feet above the sea. These mountains are in general bare and rocky; but the valleys contain tolerable pasturage; and some coarse grass is found growing in the interstices of the mountains. The largest stream empties itself into Loch-Resort. Along the eastern and western shores there are a number of creeks or inlets of the sea—most of them commodious harbours—at each of which a colony of tenants contrive, by a wonderful exertion of industry, to raise crops from a soil of the most forbidding aspect; but in the whole of this tract there is not a piece of good arable land of the extent of 4 acres. There are several lakes in the valleys, at various altitudes, but none exceeding 2 miles in length. On the east coast is the low swampy island of Scalpay; and on the west, the high and rocky island of Scarp.

The surface of the ground south of Tarbert is much of the same appearance as the northern district; but the mountains are not so elevated. The highest are Ronaval, Bencapoal, and Benloskentir, which have an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet. "The aspect of this region, as seen from the Minch, is singularly uninviting, almost the whole surface appearing to consist of bare white rock. Indeed, a more perfect picture of sterility can scarcely be imagined. Viewed from the west, however, this district has a very different appearance,—the shores being in general sandy, and the hills for the most part covered with a green vegetation. Along the east coast—which is everywhere rocky and low—there are numerous inlets and creeks, here denominated bays, that word being supposed to correspond to the Gaelic *baigh*, which latter, however, appears to be nothing else than a corruption of the Danish *voe*. Many of these afford good harbours. Many small islands lie along this coast. The southern shore partakes in a great measure of the nature of the eastern, being rocky and low; but toward the west side it exhibits a few sandy beaches, and ends in a tremendous precipice, with a high neck of land running out from it, in which there are two fine caves. On the west coast there are, besides several sandy beaches, two great sands—or *fords*, as they are here called—namely, the sand of Northtown and that of Loskentir. They consist of nearly level expanses, each extending upwards of a mile from the sea. At their mouth there is a long bar formed by the surf and winds, broken only in one place, close to the adjacent rocky land, where a channel is formed which admits the waters of the sea at each tide. These, at spring-tides, cover the whole sands. The rest of the coast is rocky, but low, excepting toward Tarbert, where there are tremendous cliffs. This division is intersected by two great valleys, one passing from the sand of Loskentir to the east coast, the other from the farm of Borg. The bottom of a great portion of the latter is occupied by a lake about 3 miles long, the largest in the district. There are thus formed three natural subdivisions; that to the south of the lake mentioned consists of six mountains, including the peninsular one of Ben Capval, which are separated by broadish valleys. The vegetation here is tolerable, excepting on Ronaval, which is rocky and bare, and exhibits on its eastern side a fine excavation, resembling the crater of a volcano. It is chiefly heathy, however, excepting along the west side, where the pasturage is rich and varied. The middle division, from Loch-Langavat‡ to the northern valley, is marked by a ridge of very rugged mountains, running in the general direction of the range, and situated nearer the western side. Along the west coast of this subdivision, there is some good pasture, but on the eastern side, the only soil being peat, and even that existing only in patches among the rocks, the vegetation is extremely coarse and scanty. From one of the summits of the ridge mentioned, I have counted upwards of eighty small lakes on its eastern side. The northern subdivision consists of Benloskentir, which gradually lowers to the eastward. The lakes in the low grounds on its eastern part are also extremely numerous. The water of all these lakes is brown. There are no harbours on the west coast of this southern division of the mainland of Harris, and it is even very difficult for boats to land on the beaches, owing to the high surf. It possesses no sylvan vegetation, excepting a few bushes in ruts and on islets in the lakes. The principal island is Taransay, on the west coast, the greater part of which is rocky, although it contains good pasture. This division has no general name applied to it in the country, but its western part is called the *Machar*, i. e. 'the Sandy district;' and its eastern, *Na Baigh*, 'the Bays,' or more correctly 'the Voes.'" ['Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal,' No. VII., pp. 142, 143.]

"The climate of Harris," says the writer of the article just quoted, "may be said in a general sense, to be extremely varied; for a great part cold and boisterous, with a very large quantity of rain, and but little snow, considering its high latitude. Spring commences about the 20th of March, when the first shoots of grass make their appearance, and the Draba verna begins to unfold its small white blossoms. It is not until the end of May that the pasture-grounds have fairly exchanged the grey and sad livery of winter for the green and lively hue of summer. From the beginning of July to the end of August may be considered as the summer season, when the sandy pasture-grounds of the west coast and islands are decorated with the most diversified hues. The end of October terminates the autumnal season. The rest is winter. During the whole spring season easterly winds prevail; at first interrupted by blasts from other quarters, accompanied with sleet or rain, but, as the season advances, becoming more steady, and accompanied with dry weather, occasioning much sand-drift. The first part of summer is sometimes fine, but not unfrequently wet, with southerly and westerly winds. There is seldom any thunder at this season; nor does the summer temperature scarcely ever rise so high as to be oppressive. Frequently the wet weather continues with intervals till September, from which period to the middle of October the weather is generally fine. As the winter advances the westerly gales become more boisterous and continued, and, in this season, there is frequently a good deal of thunder. The lakes seldom freeze in winter; and, although the hills are often tipped with snow, it is seldom that a general covering takes

* This isthmus in many maps is erroneously made the boundary between Harris and Lewis.

† "Speaking vaguely,"—says Mr. Macgillivray in an interesting article on 'the Present State of the Outer Hebrides,' in the 2d vol. of the Prize Essays of the Highland society,—"speaking vaguely, one might pronounce these islands entirely destitute of wood. In fact, an incurious person might travel from one end of them to the other without seeing a single shrub. But in the ruts of streams, or lucastrine islets, occasionally along the shores of lakes, and in the clefts of rocks, there may be found stunted specimens of several species of trees. The common birch, the broad-leaved elm, the mountain-ash, the hazel, and the aspen, are those commonly met with. Willows of a few species are abundant along some of the rills, but seldom attain a height of three feet. Rubus corylifolius, Rosa tomentosa, Lonicera Periclymenum, and Hedera Helix, are the only shrubs worth mentioning."

‡ There is a lake of the same name in Lewis.

place. After continued westerly and northerly gales, enormous billows roll in from the Atlantic, dashing upon the rocky shores with astonishing violence; I have seen the spray driven over rocks a hundred feet in height, to a great distance inland." On the mainland of Harris there are many monuments of Druidism, and several religious edifices erected about the time of the introduction of Christianity. The churches, together with the smaller chapels, all seem to have depended immediately on the monastery at Rowadill, dedicated to St. Clement; which, though its foundation be attributed to David I., is generally supposed to be of more ancient date. The different branches of the family of Macleod of Macleod, and of Harris, are proprietors of the island. The mountains contain no minerals of great value, except some iron and copper-ore; granite and freestone abound in every part, potstone, serpentine, and asbestos occur here and there; but the predominating rock is gneiss, which has undergone little decomposition. "In general," says the writer already quoted, "the natives are of small stature; those individuals who are considered by them as exceeding the ordinary size, and accordingly designated by the epithet *Mor*, or 'Big,' seldom exceeding 5 feet 10 inches in height. Scarcely any attain the height of 6 feet; and many of the males are not higher than 5 feet 3 or 4 inches. They are in general robust, seldom, however, in any degree corpulent, and as seldom exhibiting the attenuated and pithless frame so common in large, and especially in manufacturing towns. The women are proportionally shorter, and more robust, than the men. There is nothing very peculiar in the Harrisian physiognomy; the cheek-bones are rather prominent, and the nose is invariably short; the space between it and the chin being disproportionately long. The complexion is of all tints. Many individuals are as dark as mulattoes, while others are nearly as fair as Danes. In so far as I have been able to observe, the dark race is superior to the fair in stature and strength. It is scarcely possible to conceive a constitution more callous to all sorts of vicissitudes and hardships, than that of the Hebridians in general. A native of Harris thinks nothing of labouring in a cold and boisterous spring-day with his spade, up to the ankles in water, and drenched with rain and sleet. Nor is there to be found a race more patient under privation. A small quantity of coarse oatmeal and cold water will suffice to support him under fatigues that would knock up a pampered Englishman or Lowlander. In respect to intellect, they are acute, accurate observers of natural phenomena, quick of apprehension, and fluent in speech. In their moral character, they are at least much superior to the population of most of the lowland parishes." Martin, in his account of the Western isles, says, he knew severals in Harris of 90 years of age. The Lady Macleod, he adds, who passed the most of her time here, lived to 103, had then a comely head of hair and good teeth, and enjoyed a perfect understanding till the week she died. Her son Sir Norman Macleod died at 96; and his grandson Donald Macleod, Esq., of Bernera, died at 91. Four persons, calling themselves upwards of 90, died during the incumbency of the late minister; and an old gentlewoman born and brought up in this parish, said by her relations to be 102, was alive in the isle of Skye, at the time when the Old Statistical Account was drawn up.—Population of Harris and its islands, in 1801, 2,996; in 1821, 3,909; in 1831, 3,900. The population has been kept down by emigration to Cape-Breton and Canada; but it is thought that at least 2,000 of the present population would require to be withdrawn in order to enable the remainder to earn a moderate subsistence. There were in the whole island, in 1840, about 440 families of crofters, holding small farms directly from Lord Dunmore, of whom not above 50 could be regarded as in comfortable circumstances; while 400 families held no land directly from the proprietor, and were in a state of still greater destitution. [See 'Report of Select Committee on Emigration,' 1841.] Houses, in 1831, 759. Value of assessed property, in 1815, £7,658.

The parish of Harris, from the northern to the southern extremity, along the common track of travelling by land, and the course of navigation through the Sound, is at least 48 miles long. Its breadth varies much: near the northern extremity it is 24 miles; from thence to the Sound, it may be at an average from 6 to 7; and, of the Sound, navigators usually calculate the breadth as well as length at three leagues. Its total extent is about 90,000 acres. It is in the presbytery of Uist, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Earl of Dunmore. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £12. Bernera has been detached from this parish *quoad sacra*: see BERNERA. The parish-church was built about 1770; sittings 200. The minister officiates every 3d Sunday at Rodil, and there is a mission-station at Tarbert. A catechist visits the whole parish once in the course of the year. He has an annual salary of £12 paid out of a fund left by Macleod of Bernera. The parish-schoolmaster has a salary of £23 5s. 8d.; and there are three itinerating schools supported by the Gaelic school society; each teacher receiving £25 of salary.

HARRIS (SOUND OF), a navigable channel between the islands of Harris and North Uist; 9 miles in length, and from 8 to 12 in breadth. It is the only passage for vessels of burden passing from the east to the west side of that long cluster of islands called the LONG ISLAND: which see. It is much incumbered with rocks, shoals, and islets; but, with a skilful pilot, can be passed in safety. A few of them may measure a mile in length, and about half-a-mile in breadth. They are covered with heath and moss, and afford pretty good summer-pasturage. The people of the larger islands repair to them with their families and cattle, in the season of kelp-manufacturing, and here they get peats for fuel, there being no moss in any of the inhabited islands of this district, excepting Calligray. The names of the largest isles are Hermitray, Hulmitray, Saartay, Votersay, Neartay, Opsay, Vaaksay, Haay, Suursay, Torogay, Scarvay, Lingay, Groay, Gilisay, Sugay, Stromay, Skeilay, and Copay. There are, besides these, a vast number of islets, holms, and high rocks, for each of which the people have names.* A remarkable variation of the current happens in this sound, from the autumnal to the vernal equinox; the current in neap-tides passes all day from east to west, and all night in a contrary direction. After the vernal equinox, it changes this course, going all day from west to east, and the contrary at night. At spring-tides the current corresponds nearly to the common course.

HARTFELL, or HARTFIELD, a mountain on the boundary between the parishes of Tweedsmuir and Moffat, in the counties respectively of Peebles and Dumfries, rising 3,300 feet above the level of the sea, and believed to be the highest mountain in the south of Scotland.† Nearly the whole way up the

* It is remarkable, that as the names of the larger isles terminate in *ay*, so the names of these last generally terminate in *em*, *e. g.* Them, Gundem, Coddem, &c.

† Few things are more tantalizing to a writer on topography than the various statements he meets—all on authority—respecting the height of mountains. Thus Hartfell is stated by different authorities to be 2,800, 3,300, 3,900, and even nearly

gentle acclivity of its sides, it may be ascended on horseback; and by a broad flat summit, carpeted with verdure, spread out like a field among the clouds, and commanding a vast, a magnificent, and a varied landscape, it invites the approach of the tourist to the survey of the far-spreading prospect which it commands. To the north, over a wide and billowy sea of mountains, the spectator sees, in certain states of the atmosphere, the snowy cap, or the cloud-wreathed brow of Benlomond; to the east, he looks athwart the green hills of Tweeddale and the forest, generally shaded beneath a gorgeous aerial sea of clouds, till his eye rests on the far-away Cheviots; to the west, he looks along the rugged and wild scenery of the Lowthers, till he descries the towering summit of Blacklarg; and to the south, he surveys the magnificent uplands of Dumfriesshire, and finds no limit to his view till it is pent up by the Cumberland mountains, presided over by the lofty Skiddaw. But Hartfell, though strictly the single summit we have described, is often understood to mean the whole group of Alpine elevations at the centre of the great mountain-range which runs from Northumberland to Lochryan,—Whitecomb, Broadlaw, Ettrick-Pen, Queensberry, Saddleback, and Lochraig, all worthy, in their grenadier proportions, and picturesqueness of dress, to be attendants on the monarch-mountain, and forming, as a group, the points of radiation for most of the spurs or ranges of the southern Highlands. Hartfell, again, is frequently noticed in connexion chiefly with its celebrated spa. This is one of two chalybeate springs in the parish of Moffat, which more than any kindred fountains in Scotland possess, and hitherto have maintained the character of presenting, in their waters, a slow but safe and certain remedy for diseases which a chalybeate has power to remove. The Hartfell spa issues from a rock of alum slate in a tremendous ravine on the side of Hartfell-mountain, nearly 4 miles distant from the village of Moffat. Mr. Jamieson observed, in the ravine, frequent efflorescences of yellowish grey-coloured natural alum; and Dr. Garnet found in it crystals of natural iron-vitriol. In the alum-slate, from among which the spa has its efflux, Mr. Jamieson observed also massive and disseminated iron-pyrites. A wine gallon of the water, as analyzed by Dr. Garnet, contains 84 grains of iron-vitriol, or sulphate of iron, 12 grains of sulphate of alumina, 15 grains of oxide of iron, and 5 cubic inches of azotic acid gas. The sulphuric acid maintained in combination, seems to be supersaturated with the oxide of iron, and deposits it either gradually by exposure to the air, or immediately by ebullition. Owing to the atmospheric water, during heavy rains, passing through channels in the alum-rock more richly impregnated with the minerals of the spring than those which it traverses during a long-continued drought, the water of the spa, after a copious and protracted fall of rain, is always increased in quality and strength. The principal mineralizers being the sulphates of iron and alumina, the water, if well corked, will keep unimpaired for months, and perhaps for years, and does not need to be drunk by invalids in the wild scene of its origin, but may always be procured in a fresh state in the village of Moffat. Dr. Johnston, speaking of its properties, apart from its acknowledged power as a tonic, and consequent usefulness in all cases of debility, says, "I have known many instances of its particular good effects in coughs proceeding from phlegm, spitting of blood, and sweatings; in stomach-complaints, attended with headaches, giddiness, heartburn, vomiting, indigestion, flatulency, and habitual costiveness; in gouty complaints affecting the stomach and bowels; and in diseases peculiar to the fair sex. It has likewise been used with great advantages in tetterous complaints, and old obstinate ulcers." The spa was discovered about a century ago, by John Williamson. In 1769, Sir George Maxwell erected over his grave, in the churchyard of Moffat, a monument to transmit to future times his name, and the date of his discovery.

4,000 feet high; and till lately was universally admitted to be the loftiest elevation in the Southern Highlands. But, according to a recent calculation, Hartfell, with a niceness of figuring which assumes the appearance of accuracy, is determined to have a height of only 2,635 feet; while Broadlaw, incomparably less celebrated, and lifting its head on the boundary between Lyne and Tweedsmuir parishes, amid the heights in the interior of Peebles-shire, is, with an assigned elevation of 2,741 feet, proclaimed the monarch of the southern alps.

HASCUSAY, one of the smaller Shetland isles, between Yell and Fetlar.

HASSENDEAN, or HAZELDEAN, a suppressed parish on the left bank of the Teviot, opposite Cavers, Roxburghshire.* The surface is so gently and thrillingly beautiful, as to have made the bosoms of tuneful poets throb, and drawn from them some of their sweetest numbers. What *par excellence* constitutes Hassendean, and gave name to the ancient church and the whole parish, is a winding dell, not much different in its curvatures from the letter S, narrow and varied in its bottom, gurgling and mirthful in the streamlet which threads it, rapid and high in its sides which are alternately smooth, undulating, and broken,—richly and variedly sylvan in hollow, acclivity, and summit,—and coiled so snugly amid a little expanse of forest, overlooked by neighbouring picturesque heights, that a stranger stands upon its brow, and is transfixed with the sudden revelation of its beauties, before he has a suspicion of its existence. Near its mouth some neat cottages peep out from among its thick foliage, on the margin of its stream; on the summit of its right bank are the umbrageous grounds which were famed, for upwards of a century, as the nursery-gardens of Mr. Dickson, the parent-nurseries of those which beautify the vicinity of Hawick, Dumfries, and Perth, and either directly or remotely the feeders of nearly one-half of the existing plantations of Scotland. The dell, at its mouth, comes exultingly out on one of the finest landscapes of the Teviot. The river, on receiving its rill, is just half-way on a semicircular sweep of about ¾ of a mile in length; on the side next the dell, it has a steep and wooded bank; and on the side which the dell confronts, a richly luxuriant haugh occupies the foreground, the rolling and many-shaped rising grounds of Cavers, profusely adorned with trees, occupy the centre, and the naked frowning form of Rubber's law cuts a rugged sky-line in the perspective.—The monks of Melrose, to whom the ancient church belonged, formed a cell at Hassendean, which was to be a dependency on their monastery. From the date of this establishment, the old tower of Hassendean was called the Monk's Tower; and a farm in the vicinity continues to be called Monk's Croft. After the Reformation, the church, with its pertinents, was granted to Walter, Earl of Buccleuch. Various attempts to suppress the parish seem to have been rendered abortive by the resistance of the parishioners. But in 1690, amid scenes of violence which rarely attended acts of suppression, and which evinced surpassing indignation on the part of the people, the church was unroofed, and otherwise so dilapidated as to be rendered useless. The workman who first set foot on

* In ancient charters, the name was spelt Halstaneadene, Halstenden, Halstansdene, and Hastendene. The modern name Hassendean is simply a softened form of the old one, and has been transmuted into Hazeldean in song merely by the caprice of poets. Yet Sir Walter Scott gives his dictum that Hazeldean is the ancient name.

ladder to commence the demolition, is said to have been struck and killed with a stone; and so general and furious a turn-out was there of females to assist in the fray of resistance that an old song, still well-known in the district, says—

"They are a' away to Hassendean burn,
And left both wheel and cards," &c.

While the parties who had pulled down the church were carrying off whatever parts of it might be serviceable at Roberton, the people of Hassendean pursued them, engaged them in a sharp conflict at Hornshole, halfway to Hawick, wrenched from them the church-bell, and flung it into a very deep pool of the Teviot at the place, and gave them so rough a handling that the sheriff of the county, an ancestor of Douglas of Cavers, was obliged to interfere. An old woman, it is said, uttered in true weird-style, a denunciation upon Douglas for abetting the destruction of the church, and foretold—what seems as little likely to happen in the line of his posterity as in that of any other great family—the extinction of his race by a failure of male heirs. The parishioners, though bereft of their church, continued to use the cemetery of their fathers, till some of it was swept away, and many of its remaining graves laid open, in 1796, by a flood of the Teviot. The site of the old church is supposed to be now identified with a sand-bank on the opposite side of the Teviot to that on which the edifice stood—the river having swept away the whole of a low projecting point of land which it and its cemetery occupied. The parish was distributed to Minto, Roberton, and Wilton,—the major part of the territory being given to Minto, and all the vicarage or remaining teinds to Roberton,—Walter, the son of Alan, received the lands of Hassendean from David I. David Scott, who lived in the middle of the 15th century, and was the eldest son of Sir William Scott of Kirkurd who exchanged Murdiston for Branxholm, was the first of the Scotts of Hassendean. Satchell alludes to him in the lines,—

"Hassendean came without a call,
The ancientest house of them all."

Sir Alexander Scott of Hassendean fell, in 1513, at the battle of Flodden. The lands of the original barony of Hassendean are now distributed into the estates of Hassendean-bank, Hassendean-burn, and Teviot-bank, and some lands belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch.

HAVEN (East and West), two fishing-villages, about a mile distant from each other, on the coast of the German ocean, in the parish of Panbride, Forfarshire. From the end of January till the beginning of June, lobsters are caught in large quantities, and sent up alive, in appropriately fitted up vessels, to the London market. In winter, cod is taken in abundance, and salted for exportation. But haddocks constitute the chief produce, and are regularly sent to Dundee, Forfar, and other markets in the vicinity. Population of East Haven, about 120; of West Haven, upwards of 300.

HAVERA, a small island in Shetland, near the southern extremity of the mainland, in the parish of Bressay, Burra, and Quarff.

HAVERAY, a small island near Lewis.

HAVERSAY, a small island on the south-west coast of the isle of Skye. See Loch-Bracadale.

HAWICK, a parish in the south-west of Roxburghshire; 15½ miles in extreme length, by 3½ in extreme breadth. It comes down north-eastward from the upland extremity of the county, in a stripe which for 9 miles does not average quite 1¾ mile in breadth; it then first contracts to nearly half-a-mile, and next suddenly expands to 3 miles; and it afterwards slowly and gradually contracts till it terminates, at its north-east extremity, in a regular and very acute angle. The parish is bounded, along its north-west side, by Roberton and Wilton; along its south-east side, by Lower Cavers, Kirkton, and Upper Cavers; and along its brief south-west base, by Dumfries-shire. Its superficial area is computed at about 24 square miles, or 15,360 imperial acres. The "sweet and silver Teviot" rises in two head-streams at the boundary with Dumfries-shire,—traces for 9 miles the boundary with Upper Cavers, till it makes a confluence with the Allan,—runs along 2½ miles farther to a point where it receives Borthwick water, and, being now on the north-west side of the parish, traces, thenceforth till the point of its exit, the boundary with Wilton. Allan water comes down from the south-east upon the extremity of the parish's sudden expansion a little below its middle, and till its confluence with the Teviot traces along the south side of that expansion the boundary with Cavers. The Borthwick comes in from the west, and, for about 1½ mile before falling into the Teviot, traces the boundary with Wilton. The Slittrig comes in from the south, traces for 1½ mile the boundary with Lower Cavers, and then runs sinuously across the parish over a distance of 1½ mile, and falls into the Teviot at the town of Hawick. Down the whole length of the parish, along the course of the Teviot, bending sinuously with the stream, stretches a valley pressed, for the most part into narrow limits, by flanking ranges of hills,—looking up, at intervals, through clefts or converging vales which bring down to the Teviot their tributary rills or rivulets, beautified in every part, and greatly enriched as to both soil and vegetation in some, by the sparkling progress of the traversing river, and set in an upland frame-work remarkable for the graceful forms and the gay verdant clothing of its summits. For several miles down from its southern extremity, the parish is wildly but beautifully pastoral, untouched by the hand of culture, and seldom trodden by other human feet than those of the shepherd, but presenting a thousand charms to a tourist who loves to gaze on the virgin purity and the unadorned simplicity of mountain but verdant landscape. In its central and lower parts, the valley becomes loamy and luxuriant, frilled or dotted with plantation, carpeted with waving crops of grain, or mirthful and picturesque with the rival and emulous enterprises of agriculture and manufacture; and at several stages of its long and narrow progress, it embosoms or spreads out to the view objects and scenes which have been celebrated in story and awarded with sweet outpourings of song. Another vale—of brief length compared with the former—follows the course of the Slittrig, paving the bed of that stream with rough stones and declivitous shelves, pressing in upon it at times with high and almost perpendicular banks of bare rock, garlanded or capped with young wood, and presenting altogether an aspect of mingled wildness, seclusion, beauty, and romance. While passing along the valleys southward or eastward, respectively toward Dumfries-shire or toward Liddesdale, a tourist, though never indulged with more than a limited view, is delighted and surprised at very brief intervals by the constantly changing beauties and varieties of the landscape, and all around, is environed with chains and congeries of hills, delightfully variegated in form and dress, presenting an endless gradation of aspect from gloom to joyousness as the many-tinted clouds flit across the sky, and pervaded by such a stilly silence as softly distils upon the mind mingled emotions of gladness and awe.—The soil, in the haughs, is a mixture of loam, gravel, and

sand; on rising grounds, between the valleys and the hills, is loam, with occasionally a mixture of gravel; and on the hills is, in some places, light and dry,—in some soft and spongy,—and in others wet and stiff. Moss and heath occur only in small patches. The valleys and their adjacent rising grounds, though not thickly carpeted with soil, are far from being unfertile, and the hills are everywhere an excellent sheep-walk. Rather more than one-fourth of the whole area of the parish is in tillage; about 160 acres are under wood; and all the rest, with due deductions for roads, and the sites of the town and scattered buildings, is in pasture.—One mile-and-a-half above Hawick, on the right bank of the Teviot, stands the ancient tower of Goldielands, one of the most entire on the border, whose last laird, a Scott, is said to have been hanged over its gate for the treasons and the maraudings of a riever's career. The tower is square, and of massive and venerable aspect, and, foiled by the background of its site on the brow of an eminence, it forms a feature in the landscape as picturesque as it is conspicuous.—One-and-a-half-mile farther up, on the opposite bank of the river, is Branxholm-house, wearing, at present, the appearance of a modern mansion, but preserving the remains of the ancient castle so celebrated as the principal scene of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel.' In the reign of James I., the castle became the property of Sir William Scott; and, during the 15th and the 16th centuries, it was the residence of the family of Buccleuch, and the scene of great baronial splendour and festivity. But owing to the feudal power of its barons, and the dangerous vicinity of the foemen of the English border, it was often the object of impetuous attack, and bold but sanguinary defence. In 1532, it was fired by the Earl of Northumberland; and, in 1570, it was blown up with gunpowder during the inroad of the Earl of Surrey. Almost immediately after its destruction, however, it was rebuilt,—the re-edification having been begun in 1571 by Sir Walter Scott, and completed in 1574 by his widow. A venerable and magnificent ash-tree rises on the lawn, with a girth of 13 feet at 4½ feet from the ground, and lifts its stem 16 feet aloft before shooting out into branches. [See BRANXHOLM.]—Population, in 1801, 2,798; in 1831, 4,970; in 1841, 6,573,—an increase attributable to the extension of the woollen manufactures. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,327; in 1842–3, £12,922.

The Edinburgh and Carlisle mail-road crosses the Teviot, and enters the parish at the town of Hawick; it then runs 2 miles along the right bank of the river, and crosses to the left; it now runs 4 miles along the left bank; and there, recrossing to the opposite side, it leaves the parish,—though, for 2¼ miles farther, it keeps close to the Teviot, and as strictly commands its scenery, and offers its inhabitants facility of communication, as before leaving it. The road into England through Liddesdale diverges from the former at Hawick, and runs along the valley of the Slittrig, a third of the way to the right bank of the stream, and two-thirds on the left till it leaves the parish. A post-road from Hawick to Kelso and Berwick follows the course of the Teviot; and, even after leaving the parish, keeps constantly in his company till the confluence of the river with the Tweed. In the lower part of the parish are two other roads, one leading due south, the other due east, and both diverging from the town of Hawick. The Edinburgh and Hawick railway, 49¼ miles in length—for which an act has been obtained—will branch off from the southern terminus of the Dalkeith and Edinburgh railway, and passing by Middleton-moor, Galashiels, and Selkirk, and crossing the Tweed about a mile below Melrose-bridge, near Abbotsford, will terminate at Hawick. It is at present intended to be only a single line, and the expense is estimated at £400,000. An inland railway was some time ago projected from Hexham, on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, to Edinburgh, crossing the Teviot about 4 miles to the eastward of the town of Hawick; but this design seems to have been abandoned.

Hawick is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £278 1s. 4d.; glebe £62. Unappropriated teinds £936 6s. 5d. The parish-church was built in 1764. Sittings 704. An additional church, connected with the Establishment, has been completed. Sittings 1,500. A district of the parish, with a population of 216, is attached to the preaching station at Caerlanrig, in the parish of Cavers: See CAVERS.—There are in the parish, but all situated in the town, 5 dissenting places of worship. The First United Secession congregation was established in 1763. The original church was built in 1766; and the present one in 1823, at a cost of upwards of £900. Sittings 639. Stipend £108, with a manse.—The Second United Secession congregation was established between the years 1775 and 1780. The place of worship was built in the latter of these years. Sittings 752. Stipend £185; but, while the charge is collegiate, the senior minister has £85, and a manse, garden, and glebe, valued at £25, and the junior minister has £100, and a manse.—The Relief congregation was established in 1810. The place of worship was built in 1811, and cost between £800 and £900. Sittings 750. Stipend £85.—The Independent congregation was established in 1832. Their place of meeting is a room built in 1836, and rented at about £5 10s. Sittings 300. No stipend.—The society of Friends was established about the year 1800. The place of worship was built in 1822, at a cost of from £500 to £510. The average attendance is only from 9 to 12. No stipend.—According to a survey made by the parish minister in February 1836, the population then was 5,363. Of these 3,962 were churchmen, and 1,464 were dissenters.—The parochial school is conducted by two teachers. Salary £33, with school-fees, and £19 other emoluments. There are 12 non-parochial schools, conducted by 7 male and 5 female teachers, and attended, on the average, by 342 boys and 310 girls.—The parish is probably as ancient as the date of the Saxon settlement. The church was, in 1214, dedicated to St. Mary, and, previous to the Reformation, was a rectory. The edifice, long after the Scottish canons had prohibited such an abuse, was employed not only as a place of worship, but as a court-house; and it was occupied for the discharge of county-business by the sheriff, during the period of the English having possession of the castle and town of Roxburgh. In 1342, while William Ramsay, one of the most gallant men of the age, was here seated on the bench, he was seized by William Douglass, the knight of Liddesdale, to be carried off to Hermitage castle, and there starved to death in solitary confinement.

HAWICK, the capital of the parish just described, and a burgh-of-regality, is situated at the confluence of the Teviot and the Slittrig, 10 miles from Jedburgh, 20 from Kelso, 45 from Carlisle, 11 from Selkirk: and 50 from Edinburgh, The Teviot approaches the town in a north-easterly direction, makes a beautiful though small bend opposite the upper part of it, and then resumes and pursues its north-easterly course. Just after it has completed the bend, the Slittrig comes down upon it from the south at an angle of about 50 degrees; but, opposite the bend of the Teviot, is not far from being on a parallel line.* The town adapts its topographical arrangement almost entirely, and even very closely, to the course of the streams and to the angle of their confluence; and maintains a delightfully picturesque seat upon both, amidst a somewhat limited but magnificent hill-locked landscape. The Slittrig ap-

* Either the curving reach of the Teviot, or the crook made by the confluence with it of the Slittrig, seems, in combination with an adjacent house or hamlet, to have suggested the name Hawick,—*ha*, or *haw*, a mansion or village, and *wic* or *wick*, the bend of a stream, or the crook, or confluence of the rivers.

proaches the Teviot with a narrow plain, immediately backed by hills on the further bank, and with an abrupt and considerable acclivity falling off in a fine slope on the hither bank; and the Teviot, coming down in a narrow and sylvan vale, begins, when it touches the town, to fold out its banks into a limited haugh, framed on the exterior with sloping ascents, and somewhat acclivitous but beautifully rounded and verdant hills. The town occupies all the narrow vale on the right bank of the Slittrig, and all the summit, as well as the slope, toward the Teviot of the high ground on its left bank; and, aided by its "common haugh," or public burgh-ground, and by its suburb of Wilton, it also stretches over all the little haugh of the Teviot, and mounts the softer rising eminences on the back ground; and both up and down the latter stream—which is here limpid and garrulous, and bright with the features of a river wearing in picturesque admixture a highland and a lowland dress—the town sends off environs of no ordinary attraction,—here extensive nursery-grounds, there tufts of grove and lines of plantation casting their shade upon luxuriant fields, and yonder a factory busy in industrious pursuits, yet sequestered and tranquil in appearance, and combining—as the rural aspect and the pure air and the bright sky indicate the town itself to do—the athletic and productive toils of factorial industry, with the healthful habits and the peacefulness of almost a pastoral life. Seen from almost any point of view, but especially from the Edinburgh road, where it comes over the brow of the hills beyond the Teviot, Hawick and its environs spread out a picture of loveliness to the eye which the mere imagination would have in vain tried to associate with the seat of a great staple manufacture, or with any other town than one whose site had been selected by taste, and whose arrangements had been made with a view to poetical effect.

Entering the town on the Kelso road from the north-east, a stranger finds himself in the principal street. A short way on, a new and neatly built though short street comes in at an acute angle on his right hand, bringing down the Edinburgh and Carlisle mail-road. The main street now runs along parallel to the Teviot, with no other winging on that side than back-tenements and brief alleys, and sending off on the other side two streets, called Melgund Place and Wellgate, till it passes on the same side, first, the town-hall, and a little way farther on, the Tower-inn, and is terminated by two houses which disperse it into divergent thoroughfares. A street, at this point, breaks away on the east, up the right bank of the Slittrig, disclosing, in a snug and almost romantic position, a curved and beautifully edificed terrace called the Crescent. An ancient bridge, carried off, at the commencement of this street, leads across the Slittrig, to an eminence surmounted by the parish-church. Another bridge, spacious and of modern structure, spans the Slittrig nearer the Teviot, and carries across the continuation of the Edinburgh and Carlisle mail-road. From its farther end, one street, called the Sandbed, runs westward to communicate by a bridge across the Teviot with the suburb of Wilton; another street, called the Howgate, diverges in the opposite direction, and after ascending the rising ground splits into three sections, called the Back, the Middle, and the Fore Row, which again unite and form what is called the Loan; and the main thoroughfare, continuing the mail-road, runs right forward, lined with new and elegant houses, and adorned at its extremity with the beautiful new church, afterwards to be noticed. The general appearance of the town has of late years been greatly improved. Besides the erection of entirely new streets, uniformly edificed, or pleasingly diversified with a rivalry of taste in the structure of the houses, many old tenements with their thatched roofs or thick walls, and clumsy donjon-looking exterior, have been substituted by airy and neat buildings accordant in their aspect with modern taste. In the unrenovated parts it still presents a rough and clownish exterior; but as a whole it cannot offend even a fastidious eye. All its edifices are constructed with a hard bluish coloured stone, which does not admit of polish or minute adorning, but pleases by its suggestions of chasteness and its indications of durability and strength. But though lighted up at night with gas, and always clean and airy, and in other respects tasteful, the town utterly disappoints a stranger by its poverty or utter destitution in suitable public buildings. Excepting the handsome bridge which carries the Edinburgh road across the Teviot, and the elegant new parish-church in the course of erection at the expense of the Duke of Buccleugh, it contains not one public edifice on which the eye can rest with satisfaction. The town-hall is plain even to meanness, and does not make so much as the poor amends of being commodious in the exterior; and it embowels somewhere in its gaunt and squalid proportions, a jail so small, so fulsome, and so ill-secured, that criminals, for sake both of safe durance, and of decent regard to their health, have to be sent off to the care of the turnkeys at Jedburgh. The steeple of the town, rising from the town-hall, while it seems the most conspicuous object in the burghal landscape as seen from a little distance, is so plain and dingy as to be scarcely ornamental. All the places of worship, too, with the exception already-mentioned, are, in the aggregate, plainer than the average of any equal number in the secluded villages or sequestered valleys of the country. The principal or Tower inn, however, strongly arrests attention, if not for architectural elegance, at least for its spaciousness, its imposing appearance, and especially its connexion with antiquity. Part of it was an ancient fortress of a superior order, surrounded with a deep moat drawn from the Slittrig, and originally the residence of the barons of Drumlanrig, the superiors of the town. At a later period, it was the scene of the princely festivities of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth. This building connects modern and ancient Hawick, having been the only edifice which escaped several fearful devastations to which the town was subjected. Another very curious structure, is one of two bridges across the Slittrig,—that which leads up to the parish-church. Though of unascertained date, it bears marks of a very high antiquity, and certainly was constructed without the remotest advertency to the existence of wheeled carriages. Though strong and of solid masonry, and abundantly capable of bearing considerable pressure, it is so very narrow as to be available only for foot passengers. A series of narrow abutments, on the sides of the main arch, rise from the water-course, and run along till they meet in the centre, and form a semicircle; and they thus present a rude approximation to the architectural adornings on the porticoes of many ancient cathedrals. At the upper end of the town, and overlooking the main street, is an artificial earthy mound, of a circular form, called the moat, 312 feet in circumference at the base, rising on an inclined plain to the height of 30 feet, and terminating in a nearly flat summit 117 feet in circumference. This vast tumulus is supposed to have been used in remote times, both as the seat of the administration of justice, and as the place of assembly and of deliberation on public affairs, of the chiefs of the district.

Hawick has considerable manufactures in the tan-

ning of leather and dressing of skins, and in the making of thongs, gloves, candles, and machinery. The winnowing-machine, or corn-fanner, according to the statement of the writer in the Old Statistical Account, first made its appearance in Hawick. "Andrew Rodger," he says, "a farmer on the estate of Cavers, having a mechanical turn, retired from his farm and gave his genius its bent; and probably from a description of a machine of that kind, used in Holland in the year 1737, constructed the first machine fan employed in this kingdom." This ingenious person, it seems, pushed a considerable trade in the article of his manufacture, and bequeathed it to his descendants; and when the reporter wrote, they made and disposed of about 60 in the year, and found a market for many of them in England. An inkle manufacture was commenced in 1783, and, after 10 or 11 years, employed about 65 persons, and consumed annually 10 tons of linen-yarn in fabricating common linen-tapes and twists. But the town has immersed most of its temporal well-being, and expended nearly all its genius and enterprise, in the various departments of woollen manufacture, and is famous over Britain as the seat of various species of staple woollen produce. Though labouring, like Galashiels, under the serious disadvantages of great distance from coals and extensive inland carriage, and though apparently possessing only such average intrinsic facilities as are enjoyed by one-half of the towns and villages of Scotland, it has been lifted up, by the sheer force of energetic and skilful artisanship, to a high status among places of manufacturing importance. But in estimating its productiveness we must pass parochial limitations, and go across the Teviot so as to include the suburb of Wilton. Though the great majority of both proprietors and operatives reside in Hawick, yet the factories and their dependencies are, to so considerable an extent, distributed on the Wilton side of the river, that the town must be viewed just as it presents itself to the eye of the traveller, and not as parcelled off into two detachments and marched away to widely distant places in the alphabet by parochial assignment of territory. The earliest woollen manufacture seems to have been that of carpets, established in the year 1752. This was followed, in 1780, on the part of the same proprietors, with the manufacture of serges for carpet covers, plain cloths for table-covers, rugs, and collar-checks, and other articles used by saddlers. In the same year, but by a different party, Mr. John Nixon, was established the manufacture of stockings. During 4 years Mr. Nixon was employed chiefly in making hose for persons who furnished their own materials; but after 1785 he turned his attention to various departments of hosiery, and laid the foundation of the fame which Hawick rapidly obtained for lamb's-wool hose. In September, 1787, was commenced the manufacture of cloth; and during the first year it consumed only 10 packs of wool. After the introduction of machinery, about the commencement of the century, the various manufactures moved rapidly onward to importance; and from that period to the present day they have, as a whole, steadily and bulkily increased. During the last 8 or 10 years, in particular, several new factories, on a large scale, have been erected, and large additions made to almost all the previously existing mills. In 1839 there were 11 extensive factories, 10 of which were driven by water-power, and 1 by steam; and there were also several extensive buildings fitted up with stocking-frames. The fabrics at present made, are hosiery, druggets, checked woollen for trowsers, checked woollen for shepherds' plaids, checked woollen for women's shawls with fringe, coarse and large pattern, a fine tartan, coarse Scotch blankets, and a coarse white plaiding for trowsers. All these fabrics, except the first, are estimated as to fineness of the reed by porters of 4 to the split except when stated otherwise; so that a 16 porter is equivalent to a 32 porter at Kilmarnock, or to a 64 reed in the cottons. So hard-driven is the trade that some of the factories work during a great portion of the night; and wages average as high as in any part of Scotland, except Galashiels.* A table constructed by the writer of the New Statistical Account from returns made to him by some of the leading manufacturers, exhibits very tangibly the state of trade in 1838. According to that table the value of property employed in manufacture was £101,861; the annual amount of wages, £48,726; the quantity of yarn manufactured, 854,462 lbs.; the annual consumption of wool, 108,162 stones; the annual consumption of soap, 132,899 lbs.; the number of stockings made, 1,049,676 pairs; the number of articles of underclothing, 12,552; the number of operatives, 1,788; the number of stocking-frames, 1,209; and the number of weaving-looms, 226. The number of hand-looms, as exhibited in the report of the Commissioners on Hand-loom weavers, was, in 1828, 55; and, in 1838, 121. But the influence of Hawick on the prosperity of artisans is very far from being limited to the persons employed immediately upon its fabrics in its factories and loom-shops. Besides smiths, carpenters, masons, mill-wrights, and needle-makers, on the spot, who are chiefly or wholly maintained in subordination to its staple manufactures, it gives employment to weavers and stocking-makers, clustered together in villages, or dispersed over the face of the country in almost every parish within a radius of 20 or 30 miles; and, through the stocking-makers both within and beyond burgh, it regularly maintains a large, though unascertainable, number of females as sewers or seamers. The principal manufacturers are the Messrs. Wilson, Messrs. Dickson and Laing, and Mr. Nixon.

Hawick has branch-offices of the British Linen company's bank, the Commercial bank, and the National bank of Scotland. Markets for cattle and for hiring servants are held usually on the 17th of May and on the 8th of November; for sheep on the 20th and 21st of September; and for horses and cattle on the 3d Tuesday of October. A market for hiring hinds and herds is held generally on the 1st, 2d, and 3d Thursdays of April; a hiring-fair is also held on the 17th of May. A sheep-fair, at which from 2,000 to 3,000 Cheviots are generally shown, is held on the 20th and 21st of September, or the Tuesday after, if the 20th falls on a Saturday. Hawick tryst is held on the 3d Tuesday of October. This is a tup show, but some young horses, and a few Highland cattle from the Falkirk tryst, are also shown. A winter cattle-market is held on the 8th of November, or on Tuesday after, if the 8th falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Monday. Till 1778 no regular corn-market existed in the town; but one was, in that year, established by the Farmer's club. Not only in this matter, but in others of a similar nature, and in most things bearing on agricultural improvement, the Farmer's club has been a vigilant, active, and highly useful association. The club was formed in Hawick in 1776, and continues to hold its meetings on the 1st Thursday of every month. A kindred association of wider range and more powerful influence, owes its paternity to the

* A good plaid-weaver, in 1838, gained 15s. per week of clear wages; inferior hands averaged 10s.; blanket-weavers' wages averaged about 1s. less, in each class. The wages of the woollen-weavers in Galashiels, Hawick, &c. are above 100 per cent. higher than those of the cotton-weavers.—See for these and the above details 'Reports on Hand-loom Weavers,' 1839. Pp. 39, 40.—and Report of Commissioners, 1841.

patriotic and enlightened James Douglas, Esq. of Cavers, and was formed in the town in 1835, under the patronage of the Duke of Buccleuch. This association—the Agricultural society for the west of Teviotdale—includes in its sphere of action 13 parishes, and holds an annual general meeting in Hawick on the 1st Thursday of August. A School of Arts, originating in the same judicious and benevolent quarter as the Agricultural society, was established in 1824, and has procured the delivery of several courses of lectures. Three reading and news-rooms, which enrich the town, are liberally conducted, and possess appliances equal to the best in almost any town in Scotland. A Public library, established in 1762, contains about 3,500 volumes, besides the principal current periodicals; and the Trades' library, instituted in 1802, contains about 1,200 volumes. Several shops are maintained solely or chiefly by the binding of books, and two local printing-presses have issued various useful publications. Besides associations of a directly religious nature, and a good grammar-school and private schools for education, the town has a clothing society for indigent females, a society for rendering medical relief, a Temperance, or rather Total Abstinence society, various small friendly associations, and a Savings' bank.

Hawick is a burgh-of-regality or barony, nearly approaching, in some of its institutions, the character of a royal burgh. Its oldest extant charter is one of confirmation granted by James Douglas of Drumlanrig, Baron of Hawick, dated 11th October, 1537; and confirmed by a charter of Queen Mary, dated 12th May, 1545. A detail of the sett, previous to 1781, would be unnecessary, as, at that time, the sett was regulated and established by a decreet of the Court of Session. About 1778, certain burgesses having challenged the administration of the magistrates and council, mutual actions of declarator were raised, which terminated in a decree pronounced by the court in August 1781. The purport of that decreet is:—The bailies, when elected with the advice of the council, shall have the right of administration of the town's property; the bailies are to be elected annually, by a poll of the burgesses trading and residing within the burgh, from a leet (list) of six, prepared by the magistrates and council; the council is to consist of 31 members,—viz., the two bailies, 15 standing councillors, elected by the bailies and the other standing councillors, and 14 quarter-masters, two of whom are annually elected by each of the seven incorporated trades out of their own number; on the death or removal of any councillor, the bailies and other standing councillors are to elect another in his place; and, if a bailie be chosen from among the standing councillors, the bailies and the remaining councillors are to elect a councillor to supply his place for the year for which the bailie is so elected.—The magistrates exercise jurisdiction directly, with the assistance of the town-clerk as assessor; and they hold courts when necessary, and regulate their proceedings in terms of the act of sederunt, 12th November, 1825. They try both civil and criminal causes. They issue services of heirs on brieves forth of Chancery; they judge in matters of property and disputed marches within burgh; they authorize the repair of ruinous tenements; and, in other particulars, they have, as to civil causes, a wide range of authority. In criminal causes their jurisdiction may be stated generally to be the same as that in royal burghs. They try for assaults, riots, petty thefts, and other delinquencies; and they fine and imprison, and have frequently pronounced sentence of banishment forth of the burgh; nor are they limited in their warrants of imprisonment, to any particular time. Of late the criminal jurisdiction has, for the most part, been exercised summarily on complaints at the instance of the procurator-fiscal; and aggravated cases, after procognitions taken by the magistrates, have been remitted to the sheriff. The patronage of the magistrates is limited to the appointing of 3 burgh-officers, and the procurator-fiscal of the burgh. Other officers—the town-clerk, the town-treasurer, an overseer of public-works, a surveyor of weights and measures, and billet-master, and a clock-keeper—are elected, the first biennially, and the rest annually, by the burgesses. The qualification of being a burgess or guild-brother is not necessary to entitle any one to manufacture or deal within the burgh, and trade is quite free; but the magistrates levy certain dues on the admission of burgesses. These have been from time to time regulated by acts of council. According to the existing acts, dated 1st December, 1813, they are, for the son of a burgess, £1,—for the son-in-law of a burgess, £2,—and for all other persons, £4. The total amount for ten years preceding 1833, was £401 18s., giving an average of £10 11s. per annum, and the yearly average of non-burgess stent, during the same period, amounted to £2 17s. 1d. The dues of burgess entries and non-burgess stent are, like the other branches of the revenue, applied to the general purposes of the burgh.—There are seven incorporated trades within the burgh, viz., weavers, tailors, hammermen, skinners, fleshers, shoemakers, and bakers; but they do not enjoy any exclusive privilege, or other right or advantage, except that of each sending two of their number to represent them in the council.—The police departments, such as watching, cleaning, and lighting, are not regulated by any local statute. The duty of watching, when necessary, has been done voluntarily by the inhabitants, under direction of the magistrates; and the expense has been defrayed out of the funds of the corporation. The cleaning is conducted under the order of the magistrates and council, the expense being defrayed, in the first instance, out of the funds of the corporation. The proceeds of the periodical sales of street dung are brought by the treasurer to the credit of the same funds; but, in general, their proceeds fall short of the expense. The lighting is managed by a committee of the inhabitants, appointed annually, and named partly by the magistrates and council, and partly by the other inhabitants. The magistrates and council have been in the practice of voting £30 a-year towards the expense of lighting, and the deficiency has been made up by a subscription by the inhabitants at large, which is collected by the committee, who annually report a state of their accounts to the magistrates and council.—A plentiful supply of water has, at different periods, been brought into the town, at the expense of the corporation, by whom also the wells are kept in good repair.—The middle of the principal street, which has of late been macadamized, and forms a part of the turnpike road, is kept in repair at the expense of the road trustees. A sum is annually granted by the statute-labour trustees, from the statute-labour fund of the parish of Hawick, towards keeping the paved streets and bye-lanes in repair; and the expense of keeping up the remainder is defrayed out of the funds of the corporation; but owing to the state of these funds, and to the circumstance of one of the magistrates only being, *ex officio*, a trustee upon the public roads, the power of the magistrates, with relation to the repairs of the streets and lanes, is very limited; and, in consequence, these are not in good order.—The procurator-fiscal's account for criminal business, and all other expenses incurred in preserving the peace of the burgh, are defrayed out of the funds of the corporation; but the police-establish-

ment is far from being efficient.—The property of the burgh consists in the common muir and common haugh of Hawick, and in the town-house and an adjoining dwelling-house. A low estimate of the value is £6,317 12s. 6d.; and this, after deducting amount of debt, exhibits a balance, in the burgh's favour, of £3,537 12s. 6d. The revenue, from Whitsunday 1832 to Whitsunday 1833, was £386 5s. 7d.; and the expenditure, during the same period, was £506 4s. 9½d.; thus exhibiting a super-expenditure of £119 19s. 2½d. In preceding years, also, there was a super-expenditure occasioned by the borrowing of money, partly for public improvements, and partly for a purpose of litigation. The population of the town, exclusive of the suburb of Wilton, and of the landward parts of its own parish, was,—as stated in the New Statistical Account,—in 1791, 2,320; in 1821, 3,684; in 1836, 4,744; and in 1838, 5,306.

The barony of Hawick is not traceable in history higher than in a charter granted in the reign of Robert Bruce. Along with Sprouston it was given by David II. to Thomas Murray; and in the same reign it descended to Maurice de Moravia, Earl of Strathearn. In 1357 the town figures as a burgh-of-regality. Near the commencement of the 15th century the barony went into the possession of Sir William Douglas, the ancestor of the family of Drumlanrig. A curious charter granting to this baron the lands of Drumlanrig, 'Hawyke,' and Selkirk, and written in the autograph of James I., is still in existence. In 1478–9 Alexander Murray, parson of Hawick, pursued an action in parliament, for 44 marks, a part of his church-dues, against David Scott of Buccleuch. Hawick, at three several periods, suffered destruction from the irruptions of the English; in 1418 it was burnt by Sir Robert Umfranville, vice-admiral of England, and governor of Berwick; in 1544 it shared the disasters which were unsparingly inflicted on all Teviotdale by Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Brian Latoun; and in 1570, in order to prevent its being occupied by the troops of the Earl of Surrey, it was fired by its own inhabitants, and, with the exception of the Black tower, now agglomerated with the Tower inn, entirely burnt to the ground. Situated so near the Border, amid territories frequently debated, constantly possessed or overrun by clans of freebooters, and almost incessantly the scene of foreign incursions or intestine feuds, it could not escape the rough contacts and barbarizing influences of contention and warfare; and, during many centuries, it seems to have worn a character entirely contrasted to its present peacefulness, and plodding, energetic, sturdy, honest, manufacturing pursuits. But at comparatively a late date, long after tranquillity and order acquired ascendency over its affairs, it was the scene of a remarkable and very memorable occurrence. "The town of Hawick," says the writer in the Old Statistical Account, narrating this event, "though not subject to inundations, has every reason to be afraid of them. It stands at the conflux of the rivers Slittrig and Teviot, which, after great rains, or the dissolving of the snows on the adjacent hills, rise several feet upon the houses immediately situated on their banks. A remarkable one happened in August, 1767. Slittrig then rose to an astonishing height, occasioned by a cloud bursting at its source. It began to rise at four o'clock in the afternoon, and continued to increase till past six, when it was 22 feet above its usual level. It marked its progress with destruction. Part of the surface of the hill, where the cloud fell, floated into the river. Corn and cattle, with every thing on its banks, were borne away by the torrent. In Hawick its devastations were great,—15 dwelling-houses and a corn-mill, were carried off, and the rock swept so clean, that not a bit of rubbish was left to tell where they stood. At the height of the flood, a maid-servant belonging to a merchant, recollecting that in the house, now surrounded with water, her master had £300 in gold, boldly ventured in and got hold of the bag with the money. In returning, however, she was carried down by the stream, but was cast ashore on a green below the town, herself and the money both safe. In this alarming event two lives were lost; both, indeed, through rashness and inattention."

Hawick, either within itself, or in common with a limited district, is signalized by some curious moral peculiarities. Fictitious designations of individuals, or soubriquets borrowed from ancient clanships or whimsically descriptive of distinctive physical features, very extensively usurp the place of proper names; and stick so adhesively to persons in all ranks of life as, in some cases, to cause the utter oblivion of their real names, and to follow them even to the grave and into the records of mortality. When an individual is believed to be dying, relatives and friends still, in rare instances, maintain the Border practice of crowding near his bed, and lifting their voices in a strain of pathetic sacred melody, singing some psalm which they regard as adapted to solemnize his departure from life. On the last Friday of May, old style, a procession, consisting of the magistrates on horseback, and a large multitude of the burgesses and inhabitants on foot, and graced with the banner of the town, the copy of an original which is traditionally reported to have been taken from the English soon after the battle of Flodden, moves along the boundaries of the royalty, greeted by the hilarious demonstrations of youths and children, and ostensibly describing the limits of their property, and publicly asserting their legal rights; thus very idly and childishly perpetuating the ancient and once necessary practice of 'riding the marches.' Some writers on Hawick think it worth their attention to record that 'a Hawick gill' was formerly, by conventional licence, half an English pint; and they remind us that this double-barrelled 'pocket-pistol,' is alluded to in the song of 'Andrew wi' the cuttie gun.' We allude to the worthless reminiscence simply to remark that such writers seem—from some strange concurrence of misconceptions—to agree in representing the inhabitants as still having a strong dash of the characteristic peculiarities of the ancient Border-men. Had we not seen so grave a charge made by highly respectable authority, we should have been disposed to view the Hawick-men in an entirely opposite light, and to exhibit them as a remarkable instance of acknowledged excellencies, asserting dominion in a locality once all but infamous by antagonist vices. Wassailing and the free use of 'the Hawick gill,' for example, was a very marked peculiarity of the reiving age. But now the town of Hawick, all manufacturing though it be, and crowded with hard-working and thirsty artisans, is more signalized than probably any other town or district of Scotland, by the extensive adoption, and the consistent, zealous observance of the total abstinence pledge. Then as to the other, the only other really distinguishing peculiarity of the roistering period—the confounding of distinctions between *meum* and *tuum*—what can be more contrasted to it than the persevering and patient industry, and the high commercial rectitude, and the strong sense of moral honesty, for which every one is ready to give the Hawick-men credit as a community? What alone has induced the notion of their exhibiting in a softened form the spirit of the ancient Border-men, seems to be their sturdy independence, their



Northwander

jealousy of their rights, and their vigilant outlook against the assault or the insinuation of any domineering influence. For these properties, undoubtedly, the people of Hawick are noted, to a degree which nearly stamps them upon them as peculiarities. Hawick-men are about the last in Scotland in whom a penetrating observer could discover any trace of the subjugated and cringing and servile spirit of the serfs of the feudal times; and resemble more, in political animus, the citizens of the ancient free states of Greece, or the spirited and enterprising citizens of the young states in America, than the lawless, and by turns enthralling and enthralled, race to whom they have been somewhat hastily—though gently and remotely—compared.

HAWKHEAD, an estate in the Abbey parish of Paisley, about 2 miles south-east of that town, on the left bank of the White Cart. It anciently belonged to a family named Ross, who were raised to the peerage about the year 1503, under the title of Baron Ross of Hawkhead. The title became extinct on the death of William, 13th Lord Ross, in 1754, and the estate devolved, first, on his eldest sister, Mrs. Ross Mackye, and afterwards on another sister, Elizabeth, widow of John Boyle, 3d Earl of Glasgow. On her ladyship's death, in 1791, the estate was inherited by her son, George, 4th Earl of Glasgow, and in 1815 the title of Baron Ross of Hawkhead, a peer of the United Kingdom, was revived in his favour. Hawkhead-house is an irregular pile, of which Crawfurd says: "This fabric is built in the form of a court, and consists of a large old tower, to which there were lower buildings added in the reign of King Charles I., by James, Lord Ross, and Dame Margaret Scott, his lady, and adorned with large orchards, fine gardens, and pretty terraces, with regular and stately avenues fronting the said castle, and almost surrounded with woods, and enclosures, which adds much to the pleasure of this seat." This was one of the earliest attempts made in Renfrewshire to introduce the Dutch style of gardening, and to construct low buildings approaching to the modern fashion, in addition to the high castellated places of defence which anciently formed the habitations of the nobility and gentry. Very little alteration was made upon the place from Crawfurd's time till 1782, when the Countess-dowager of Glasgow greatly repaired and improved the house, and formed a new garden, consisting of nearly 4 acres, a short distance to the south. The estate is still finely adorned with trees.—Law, in his 'Memorialls,' has recorded as one of the memorable events in his time, that in October, 1681, when Scotland was under the administration of the Duke of York, afterwards King James II., his royal highness "dined at the Halcat with my Lord Ross."—For notice of minerals wrought in this quarter, see HURLET.

HAWTHORNDEN, the seat of Sir Francis Walker Drummond, in the parish of Lasswade, Edinburghshire. The house stands on the south bank of the North Esk, amidst exquisitely picturesque and romantic scenery [see LASSWADE], and contributes, in its own figure and in the fine demesne which surrounds it, interesting features to the warmly tinted landscape. Constructed with some reference to strength, it surmounts to the very edge a grey cliff which, at one sweep, rises perpendicularly up from the river.

——"The spot is wild, the banks are steep,
With eglantine and hawthorn blossom'd o'er,
Lychnis, and daffodils, and hare-bells blue:
From lofty granite crags precipitous,
The oak, with scanty footing, topples o'er,
Tossing his limbs to heaven; and, from the cleft,
Fringing the dark-brown natural battlements,
The hazel throws his silvery branches down:
There, starting into view, a castled cliff,
Whose roof is lichen'd o'er, purple and green,
O'erhangs thy wandering stream, romantic Esk,
And rears its head among the ancient trees."

Beneath are several remarkable artificial caves, hollowed with prodigious labour out of the solid rock, communicating with one another by long passages, and possessing access to a well of vast depth bored from the court-yard of the mansion. The caves are reported by tradition, and believed by Dr. Stukeley, to have been a stronghold of the Pictish kings, and, in three instances, they bear the names respectively of the King's gallery, the King's bed-chamber, and the Guard-room; but they seem simply to have been hewn out, no person can tell by whom, as places of refuge during the destructive wars between the English and the Picts, or the English and the Scots; and during the reign of David II., when the English were in possession of Edinburgh, and strove to deal death to Scottish valour, they and the adjacent caves of Gorton gave shelter to the adventurous band of the heroic Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie. Hawthornden was the property and residence of the celebrated poet and historian, William Drummond, the friend of Shakspeare and Ben Johnson. A sort of seat cut in the face of the rock adjoining the house, and called Cypress grove, is pointed out by tradition as the place where he composed many of his poems. Ben Johnson journeyed on foot from London to spend some weeks with him at Hawthornden. Drummond was zealously attached to the cause of Charles I., and is said to have sunk in health, and been crushed to the grave, by the blow from the unhappy monarch's fate. A profusion of beautiful wood in the opulent landscape around the house, suggested to Peter Pindar the caustic remark respecting Dr. Samuel Johnson, that he

"Went to Hawthornden's fair scene by night,
Lest e'er a Scottish tree should wound his sight."

HAYSTONE. See GLENSAX.

HEADS. See GLASSFORD.

## THE HEBRIDES,

*General position and relations.*

Or Western islands, are a large and elongated cluster of islands and islets stretching along nearly the whole west coast of Scotland. The Hebrides—called by the ancients Hebridæ, Hebudes, Æbudæ, and Æmodæ—include, according to some writers, the islands and islets in the frith of Clyde, the isle of Rachlin due west of the southern part of Cantyre close to the north-eastern extremity of Ireland, and even the isle of Man situated in the Irish sea, at nearly equal distances from Scotland, England, and Ireland; while they are limited, according to other writers, to a chain stretching from about 56° 46′ to about 58° 37′ N. latitude, and separated from the more easterly groups and the coast of Ross-shire and Sutherlandshire by the sounds called the Little Minch and the Minch. But by a nearly universal consent, and in methodical regard to their geographical position and political connexion, they have in recent times been defined as terminating respectively in 55° 35′ and 58° 37′ N. latitude, and as lying westward of the peninsula of Cantyre on the south, and the continent of Scotland in the middle and on the north. The Hebrides, thus defined, are, for the most part, disposed in groups, yet not, in every case, with distinctness of aggregation, or without leaving particular islets to stand in doubt as to the group to which they belong. On the south, opposite Cantyre and Knapdale, lies the Islay and Jura group. The most southerly individuals of it are Gigha and a trivial islet near its southernmost point; both stretch-

ing north and south near the coast of Cantyre, and screening the entrance to Loch Tarbert from a south-west wind. On a line with Gigha to the west, but three times farther from it than Gigha is from the peninsula, commences the large island of Islay; and though not elongated in its own form, it has resting on its north-east side, with the intervention of the narrow strait or sound bearing its own name, the base of the slenderly pyramidal figure of Jura, and is so continued by that island as to form with it a stretch of territory extending from the outh-west to the north-east, and separated, in the Jura part of it, from the districts of Knapdale and Lorn, on the mainland, by the sound of Jura. West of Jura, north-west of the sound of Islay, and north of the island of Islay, lie the islets Oronsay and Colonsay. North of Jura, and pretty near the coast of Lorn, Scarba, Seal, Easdale, and various other islets, form a chain which belongs geographically, in its southern end, to the Islay and Jura group, and in its northern end to the Mull group, but which strictly connects them, and might over its whole length be pronounced independent. West of the northern part of this chain, or opposite the districts of Lorn and Appin, and along the whole south-west coast of the district of Morvern, and separated from the narrow stripe of water called Mull sound, lies the large island of Mull. On its east side, in the mouth of Loch-Linnhe, stretches Lismore; near its south-west limb, is Icolmkill; in a deep broad bay on its west side lie Ulva, Gometra, Staffa, and some other islets; due west, at a considerable distance, lies Tirree; and on the north-west, not so far from Mull, is Coll,—Tirree and Coll forming in their elongated shape and continuous position, a stretch of territory extending from the south-west to the north-east. Immediately north of Mull, the long promontory of Ardnamurchan runs out into the sea, and so far intervenes between the two Hebridean groups we have noticed, as, if not strictly to separate them from the groups on the north, at least to give fair occasion for their being respectively designated the southern and the northern Hebrides. The Skye group lies in general very near the coast, and flanks the whole of the little continental districts of Moidart, Arisaig, Morer, Glenelg, Kintail, Lochalsh, Applecross, and Gairloch. Commencing a little north of the point of Ardnamurchan, and at a greater distance west of the district of Moidart, Muck, Eig, Rum, Sandy, and Canna form, with the intervention of two considerable belts, and two thin stripes of sea, a stretch of territory extending from the south-east to the north-west. Northward of it, and very slenderly detached by sea from the districts of Glenelg and Kintail, stretches northwestward the very large island of Skye,—the largest in the Hebrides except the compound or double-named one of Harris and Lewis. North of Skye, commencing very close on its shore, and running direct northward between its north-western horn and the continental district of Applecross, is a chain of islets, consisting of Scalpa, Rasay, and Rona. From a point nearly due west of Ardnamurchan, but at a great distance, to a point considerably west of Loch Inchard in Sutherlandshire, and, in its central part, westward of the island of Skye, and separated from it by the Little Minch, extends curvingly from the south to the east of north, through an extent of 150 miles, the largest and most compact of all the Hebridean groups, quite elongated and continuous in its form, and cut asunder from all other territory by a broad sea-belt,—that which is commonly designated the Long Island, is sometimes called the Western Hebrides, or the Outer Hebrides, and has, by some, been made to usurp the whole Hebridean name. At its southern point Bernera, Mingala, Pabba, Sandera, Muldonick, Vatersa, Barra, Fladda, Hellesa, Fudia, Linga, Eriska, and some other islets, are closely concatenated, and, as they have Barra for their mainland or monarch of the series, are usually called the Barra islands. Immediately on the north, with a profusion of islets in the sound which separates them, and a noticeable sprinkling of islets on their flanks, stretch continuously the islands of South Uist, Benbecula, and North Uist. In the sound of Harris, north of North Uist, the series is continued by Borera, Bernera, Killigra, Ensa, Pabba, and various other islets. From the north side of that sound, Harris and Lewis, the continuous part of one great island, the monarch one of the whole Hebrides, stretches away to the northern extremity of the group, flanked, in various parts of its progress, by Scalpa and numerous tiny islets on the east, and by Taransa, Scarpa, Berensa, and some smaller islets on the west. Far away to the west of the western extremity of Lewis, lies the desolate and pigmy group of St. Kilda, consisting of the islet St. Kilda itself, and its tiny attendants Levenish, Soa, and Borera. Classified geographically, the whole Hebrides thus consist of five groups;—three, or those of Islay, Mull, and Skye, of considerable and nearly equal bulk, close upon the coast, almost continuous and concatenated in their range, and flanking the continent from the district of Cantyre to the district of Gairloch,—one group, so large in its proportions, or in the aggregate extent and the number of its isles, and so distinctive in its position at a considerable distance from the coast and from the other groups, as to have occasionally won the plea of being exclusively Hebridean,—and another group so distant and solitary as to be visited at seasons or on occasions "few and far between," and so exceedingly inconsiderable as to attract notice solely on account of remarkable features in its natural history, and patriarchal peculiarities in the character of its inhabitants. They shelter the whole western coast of Scotland from the fury of the Atlantic ocean, and, in a certain and no mean degree, do it service as a sort of umbrella; and they seem, especially the three groups nearest it, to have once been a continuation of its shores, and to have become disconnected by the dissevering action of the elements.

### *Number and Area.*

In their political classification, the islands belong to the shires of Argyle, Inverness, and Ross, very nearly in the line of their coincidence with the coasts of the respective counties. Their entire number, including considerable rocks and utterly inconsiderable islets, has been usually stated in round numbers at 300; but, understanding islands and islets to be objects which, on a large map, have a distinct figure, and characteristic outline, it amounts to only about 160. Of this number 70 are inhabited throughout the year; 8 are provided with houses, but abandoned by their inmates during winter; and 40 are either transitorily inhabited or turned to some productive account during summer. In area, the Hebrides, measured on the plane, comprehend rather more than 3,184 square miles, or 1,592,000 Scottish acres, or 2,037,760 English statute acres, nearly one-twelfth of Scotland or one-thirtieth of Great Britain; and, in consequence of the general ruggedness and mountainousness of their character, they might, if measured over the undulations of their superficies, be found to comprehend between 3,600 and 3,700 square miles. These measurements, however—which are those of Mr. James Macdonald in his 'General View of the Agriculture of the Hebrides'—include the Clyde islands, and must suffer a subtraction equivalent in value to their area,—that of Arran alone

being about 100,000 Scottish acres.—The islands are distributable, as to size, into four classes. The first class, consisting of the largest in dimensions, includes Islay, Jura, Mull, Skye, Lewis, Harris, and Uist, and comprehends 1,323,000 Scottish acres, or about eight-ninths of the whole Hebridean area. The second class includes Gigha, Colonsay, Tirree, Coll, Lismore, Ulva and Gometra, Bernera, Luing, Seil, Eig, Rum, Rasay, Rona, and Barra. The third class includes Scarba, Lunga, Shuna, Icolmkill, Eisdale, Inchkenneth, Staffa, Muck, Canna, Ascrib, Fladda, and St. Kilda. The fourth class includes about 120 tiny islets, which are chiefly satellites of the others, and which have some productive value, and an unascertained number of rocks and dottings on the sea which figure in the flaunting announcement of three hundred Hebrides, both classes too unimportant and multitudinous to require the specification of names.

*Geological character.*

Dr. M'Culloch classifies the Hebrides according to their geological character, under the heads schistose, trap, sandstone, and gneiss. The schistose islands are the Islay and Jura group, with all the islets, even including Lismore, which connect it with the group of Mull. Though not of schistose structure as to every rock which they contain, they consist chiefly of those primary stratified rocks—micaceous, schist, quartz rock, argillaceous schist, chlorite schist, and other associated substances—which all, in a greater or less degree, present the schistose character. They are capable, however, of subdivision into three portions, the islands in each of which have features of mutual resemblance peculiar to them from those of the other islands. Kerrera, Seil, Luing, and Torva, are characterized by the prevalence of clay slate, and may be called the slate islands. Islay, Jura, Scarba, Lunga, Oransay, Colonsay, and the Garveloch islets, are characterized, in the main body of the group, by the prevalence of quartz rock, and in the wings by community or alternation of the other leading strata of that rock, and may be designated the quartz islands. Gigha, Carra, St. Cormac, Lismore, and Shuna, are distinguished by a series of schistose rocks in which chlorite schist predominates, and may be entitled the chlorite islands.—The trap islands, excepting Tirree, Coll, Iona, Rona, and some islets, are the Mull, the Skye, and the St. Kilda groups, with a cluster of very small islets, called the Shiant isles, off the west coast of Lewis. Some individuals in the groups contain few masses or none of trap, yet they present conspicuous and interesting tracts both of the primary and of the secondary rocks, the illustration of which mainly depends on a joint view of the structure of all the neighbouring parts, and are included in the classification less in methodical accuracy than for scientific convenience. The Mull and the Skye groups, while connected yet distinct in geographical position, are blended yet respectively peculiar also in their geological character. The trap which distinguishes them in common is distributed into fields corresponding to their groups, occurs in detached but connecting masses either in the intermediate islands or on the mainland, and again looks up at the Shiant isles, and far to the west—but without any connecting links—in the little group of St. Kilda. The connexions of the Skye subdivision with the continent are formed solely by the primary strata; and those of the Mull subdivision are traced chiefly in the secondary strata, and in the superincumbent masses of trap.—The sandstone islands are, for the most part, a few inconsiderable islets close on the coast of the continent, either of doubtful geographical aggregation with the Skye group, or far distant from it, and dissociated from all the Hebrides. They consist of Soa, in the Skye group, Lunga and the Croulin isles at the mouth of Loch-Krishorn, the Summer isles off the entrance of Loch-Broom, Handa, lying between Scourie bay and Loch-Laxford, and two or three other islets; and present similar features to those of the sandstone field of the continent.—The gneiss islands are Iona, Tirree, and Coll, belonging to the Mull group, Rona belonging to the Skye group, and, with the very trivial exception of the Shiant isles, the whole of the largest of all the Hebridean groups, —that of the Long island. The granitic subdivision of gneiss is that which prevails; and it is characterized not only by a large granular and imperfectly foliated substance, but by frequent partial transitions into granite. Often—as in Tirree, Benbecula, and other islands—it exhibits, for a considerable space, a dead level; the naked rock being accessible only by some breach in the superincumbent surface, or by the imperforation of a pool or lochlet; occasionally—as in Lewis—it looks up through the soil in protuberant masses; and, in some instances—as in Coll and Rona —it rises aloft in such rapid congeries of low hills, intersticed in the hollows with herbage and lochs, that, seen from a distance, or from low vantage-ground, only a sea of rock seems presented to the view.

*Characteristic scenery.*

The Hebrides abound in the grand and the sublime, the picturesque and the wild, the desolate and the savage features of scenery. From the sound of Jura, the conical and far-seeing paps of that name close up the view immediately on the north, and tower up to the height of 2,240 feet; the north-eastern point of Islay is screened by the dark and broken precipices of M'Karter's Head; the eastern entrance of the sound seems dotted over with islets, or walled across with the spray of the vexed waters attempting to make an ingress; Colonsay appears in perspective on the west; and eastward the rugged summits of Arran tower aloft in the distance over the intervening seas and the peninsula of Cantyre. From the castle of Dunolly in the vicinity of Oban, the eye wanders over a wide expanse of Hebridean and mainland scenery, fully depicted in the tints of Highland panorama, and wanders southward through the picturesque group of the Mull islands, presided over or backed by Benmore in Mull, rising aloft to the height of more than 3,000 feet. Leaving Tobermory, says Lord Teignmouth, "we started early for Staffa and Iona. Partial gleams of sunshine illuminated the bold rugged headland of Ardnamurchan, and were reflected dimly from the distant, lofty, and conical summits of the isle of Rum. The point of Cailliach in Mull was sheathed in foam, by the waves of a wild sea mingling their hoarse uproar with the shrill cries of innumerable sea-fowl, hovering around its summit. * * * The grouping of the numerous islands off Mull is extremely picturesque; Staffa, amongst them, rearing its basaltic pillars, forming a long causeway, gradually terminating in a majestic colonnade, crowned by a green and overhanging brow." "The grandest scenery of Skye, and perhaps of Scotland," says the same noble tourist, "occurs in the south-eastern division of the island. * * Crossing Loch Slapin, I proceeded along the rugged coast of Strath to its point called the Aird, a promontory which—penetrated by caverns, or severed into buttresses, in some places projecting far in tabulated ledges over the sea, tinted richly with yellow, green, and other colours, presents a strikingly beautiful and majestic front to the stormy ocean—to the ravages of which its shattered and perforated precipices bear ample tes-

timony. Reflecting the rays of an unclouded sun, it offered a brilliant contrast to the dark forms of Rum, and the neighbouring islands which rose to the southward. * * We rowed slowly under the Aird, as every cove or buttress deserves attention, till the opposite headland beyond Loch-Scarig discovered itself; and as we entered the bay, we perceived the precipitous and serrated ridges of the Coolin mountains towering [about 3,000 feet in height] in all their grandeur, above the shores, terminating a perspective formed by the steep side of the two prominent buttresses of the range, and enclosing the gloomy valley and deep dark waters of Loch-Coruisk, from which the principal peaks rise abruptly." ['Sketches of the Coasts and Islands of Scotland, and of the Isle of Man.' By Lord Teignmouth. Lond. 1836.] "Let any one who wishes to have some conception of the sublime," says William Macgillivray, Esq., "station himself upon a headland of the west coast of Harris during the violence of a winter tempest, and he will obtain it. The blast howls among the grim and desolate rocks around him. Black clouds are seen advancing from the west in fearful masses, pouring forth torrents of rain and hail. A sudden flash illuminates the gloom, and is followed by the deafening roar of the thunder, which gradually becomes fainter until the roar of the waves upon the shore prevails over it. Meantime, far as the eye can reach, the ocean boils and heaves, presenting one wide-extended field of foam, the spray from the summits of the billows sweeping along its surface like drifted snow. No sign of life is to be seen, save when a gull, labouring hard to bear itself up against the blast, hovers over head, or shoots athwart the gloom like a meteor. Long ranges of giant waves rush in succession towards the shores. The thunder of the shock echoes among the crevices and caves; the spray mounts along the face of the cliffs to an astonishing height; the rocks shake to their summit, and the baffled wave rolls back to meet its advancing successor." * * "Scenes of surpassing beauty, however, present themselves among these islands. What can be more delightful than a midnight walk by moonlight along the lone sea-beach of some secluded isle, the glassy sea sending from its surface a long stream of dancing and dazzling light,—no sound to be heard save the small ripple of the idle wavelet, or the scream of a sea-bird watching the fry that swarms along the shores! In the short nights of summer, the melancholy song of the throstle has scarcely ceased on the hill-side, when the merry carol of the lark commences, and the plover and snipe sound their shrill pipe. Again, how glorious is the scene which presents itself from the summit of one of the loftier hills, when the great ocean is seen glowing with the last splendour of the setting sun, and the lofty isles of St. Kilda rear their giant heads amid the purple blaze on the extreme verge of the horizon." [Anderson's 'Guide to the Highlands.']—But pictures bright and interesting as these with their wild beauty, or bewildering and impressive with the grandeur of desolation, or mixedly playful and sublime in the twistings and aerial ascents of rock, or the melée and uproar of conflict among sea and wind and beetling cliffs, occur so often and so variously throughout the Hebrides, that no general description, and scarcely any limited selection of views, can convey an idea of their aggregate features.

### *Lakes and Shores.*

No part of the known world is more watered from above and from below than the Hebrides. Where the sea does not indent and almost bisect the islands in almost every conceivable direction, they abound in rivulets and fresh-water lakes. Upwards of 40 streams carry salmon, and diffuse beauty and the elements of opulence along their banks. Skye has Snizort and Sligachan, the largest of the region, and 13 other streamlets. Islay has two streams of considerable size, fit for moving machinery and for other practical applications. Mull has about 10 rivulets, and the Long Island has 8. All these abound, not only in salmon, but in trouts and eels; and many of them abound also in other species. Lakes and lochlets are so numerous in some of the islands that they perplex the view and defy enumeration. In North Uist, for example, the agricultural reporter on the Hebrides counted 170, and then despaired to ascertain how many small lochlets remained unreckoned. The Hebridean lakes may safely be computed at 1,500 in number, covering an area of 50,000 acres; those of Lewis and Uist alone being 25,000 acres in extent. But the lakes, while they frequently interrupt communication and occasion other inconveniences, offer few compensating advantages; and they have, in general, an inconsiderable depth, none of them approaching that of the continental lakes of Scotland, or indeed exceeding 3 or 4 fathoms water. But though the fresh-water lakes are chiefly of a character which the genius of improvement should seek to dislodge from their possession of the soil, the inlets and arms of the sea which multitudinously and in the most various directions indent the islands, and which mainly among the Hebrideans and the Highlanders receive the name of lochs, possess, as to both scenery and utility, many features of engrossing interest. Traced along the line of their deep incisions and their sinuosities, they give the islands the enormous aggregate of 3,950 miles of coast; and they offer a vast number of harbours, some of which are equal, in point of spaciousness and security, to any in the world.

### *Manufacture of Kelp, and Fisheries.*

So rife are these shores in the fish common to the west of Scotland, and in materials for the manufacture of kelp, that their annual produce was, a few years ago, calculated to be four times greater in amount than that of the land. During the war the kelp-shores annually yielded from 5,000 to 5,500 tons of kelp, at the average value of £16 per ton; and their 50,000 acres covered by sea at high-water were thus in nett annual value £80,000,—a sum exceeding five times the rent of the 30,000 acres of Hebridean arable land. Since the introduction of Spanish barilla and other substitutes, indeed, kelp has fallen in price, from two-thirds to one-third of the former average; but, as it is manufactured at a cost of only from £3 to £4 per ton, it is still produced in the Hebrides and along the west coast of Scotland to the amount annually of 8,000 tons.*—The fisheries, though not by any

* Mr. Macleod, the late proprietor of Harris, in a letter to Lord Gleneig, then Secretary-of-State, dated April 10th, 1829, says: "The production of and manufacture of kelp which has existed more than 200 years, had, for a very great length of time, received a vigilant and special protection against the articles of foreign or British growth or manufacture which compete with it in the market, namely, barilla, pot and pearl ash, and black ash; the last of which is formed by the decomposition of salt, effected chiefly by the use of foreign sulphur, which sulphur forms three-fourths of the value of the manufactured alkali. Up to the year 1822, considerable duties were leviable on all the commodities just enumerated; but in that year the duty on salt was lowered from 15s. to 2s. a bushel. Shortly afterwards the impost on barilla was considerably reduced. This measure was quickly succeeded by a repeal of the remainder of the salt duties (duties which had lasted more than 130 years), and of the duty on alkali made from salt. Close upon this followed a considerable reduction in the duty on pot and pearl ash, and an entire removal of that on ashes from Canada; and this last step was accompanied by a diminution in the duty on foreign sulphur from £15 to 10s. a ton. Such is the succession of the measures which now threatens the total extinction of the kelp manufacture, and with it (in reference to Scotland

means so extensive as the capacities of the region admit, and though long damaged by an injudiciously distributed parliamentary bounty, and still encumbered by the pressure of principles not well-adapted to their management, yield annually a considerable sum; and about twenty years ago brought the natives a clear profit in money and sustenance of about £100,000, and, jointly with the kelp-manufacture, employed about 2,600 boats and vessels, and, for some months in the year, about 11,000 sailors. The shores of the Hebrides and the western coast of the mainland seem, indeed, to present as richly furnished and as facile a fishing-ground as the fancy can well imagine; but it would appear that the herring-fishery has greatly declined for the last ten or twelve years. In the New Statistical Account it is stated that, "Barra has been in former times much frequented by great shoals of herrings, but its lochs are almost now entirely deserted by that useful fish." Of the parish of Portree, in the island of Skye, it is stated that, "It is a matter deeply to be regretted that the herring-fishery in this quarter has been much on the decline for several years past; so much so, that failure in this branch of industry, together with other causes operating injuriously, has produced the ever-memorable destitution of the years 1836 and 1837." In the account of Kilmuir, also in the island of Skye, we read: "At one period the herring appeared in prodigious shoals, not only around the coast of the parish, but in all the lochs, creeks, and bays of the island; it then formed an extensive and lucrative source of traffic, and the benefits derived from it by the country in general were very great. It was caught at comparatively little expense, as the natives could, for the most part, make their own nets and reach their own homes. In every creek and bay large fleets of schooners, brigs, sloops, wherries, and boats of all sizes and descriptions, were to be seen eagerly engaged in the securing of stores for private families, and of cargoes for the southern markets; now the irregular appearance of the migratory fish, together with the small quantities of it which frequent, at the present day, its wonted haunts, have deprived the natives of one of their most lucrative sources of support, and have been in no small degree the means of reducing the redundant population to poverty, and of unfitting them to meet such seasons of destitution as those of 1836 and 1837." Of late years it has been notorious that the herring-fishery has been very different from what it was in former years; and now parties do not calculate on it, though in 1840, in some districts, large shoals of herrings did appear; but they came upon the people at a period when they were altogether unprepared; they had no salt to cure them; and, the fact is, though the supply of herrings was unusually large, they were in a great measure unproductive, except affording food for a short time, for the people were unprepared for curing the fish.—Mr. R. Graham, in a letter to Mr. Fox Maule, under date May 6th, 1837, says: "It is the opinion of some people, that the cod and ling and lobster fisheries of the West Highlands and Islands, might be much improved by encouragement and assistance, and would be a source of benefit to the tenantry and the people; this is a subject which has attracted public attention from the time of James V. downwards, and everything which royal support, and the establishment of associations, corporations, and boards could effect, has been done to promote the herring-fishery in particular. No branch of industry has repaid the encouragement so ill, from its precarious nature; and upon the whole it may be doubted, whether it can be considered as an increasing source of wealth in this country. Its failure, generally on the west coasts, for several years back has had a very serious effect upon the circumstances of the people; and the migrating character of the fish ought to deter the local fishermen from trusting entirely to that one branch of the art; probably, however, in many situations the general white-fishery might be further improved by the countenance and support of Government singly, or by Government conjointly with the maritime and insular proprietors, though all parties should guard against flattering descriptions of the coasts, as if the seas were everywhere full of the finest fish, and as if the demand could be procured for any amount of supply. Many accounts rest on the idea that fish exist on all the coasts; I have found this frequently contradicted; the greater part of the western coast of the Long-Island, from the nature of the shores and the violence of the sea, is almost precluded from the possibility of being fished. Some of what were formerly considered the best stations have greatly fallen off. Gairloch was once a famous station, but for the last eight years it has been unproductive. Lochbroom never was much of a station, except for herrings, and there has not been a good fishery there since 1811. At Arisaig, Tobermory, Ulva, and Iona, it was alleged that the people were inactive, and did not take the full advantage of their opportunities of fishing. The parishes of Knock and Lochs were the only portions of the Lewis which seemed to be considered as favourable stations; there is said to be none in Harris; and Boisdale and Barra were the only favourable points spoken to in the southern portions of the Long-Island. There are none of these stations where the fisheries could be much advanced, but by assistance in procuring for the inhabitants boats and tackle, and perhaps the example of a few more practised fishermen than themselves; but it might be an object of great importance to have the soundings more extensively ascertained, on the west coast of Scotland and north-west of Ireland, to show the fishing-banks. The piers and quays would be an improvement at many of the stations, and new ones were suggested, not for the fishery, but for exporting fuel, from the Ross of Mull; and at Dunvegan and Uig in Skye, for the traffic of cattle."—The evidence of the Rev. Alexander Macgregor of Kilmuir, in Skye, is valuable under this head. That gentleman, in a paper in the 9th volume of 'The Agricultural Journal,' says: "It has been already mentioned, that, at one period, the herring appeared in immense shoals in every loch and bay which intersect the Hebridean isles, and that the natives caught it in large quantities, both for the market and for domestic consumption. But while that fish has deserted its wonted places of resort, it is well-ascertained that, in its annual migrations, it passes by in the streams and currents of the deep sea, where the people have neither skill nor materials to catch it. Some years ago, when it abounded in almost every creek, the people had nets and other necessaries for procuring it. Their circumstances then enabled them to provide such things

alone) the ruin of the landed proprietors in the Hebrides and on the west coast, the most serious injury to all descriptions of annuitants on kelp estates, and the destitution of a population of more than 50,000 souls."—Mr. Bowie, in his evidence before the Select committee on Emigration, in February 1841, says: "I know one estate where formerly 1,100 tons of kelp were manufactured annually; another where 1,200 tons were manufactured annually; and, assuming that the price got at market was only £15 a ton, taking the expense of manufacturing and of conveying to market at £3, we had there a profit of £12 a ton; so, in the one case, we should have a profit to the proprietor of £13,200 a-year, and in the other case a profit of £14,400, and this independent of the land-rental. But the whole of that kelp-rental has vanished; the proprietors are reduced to their nominal land-rental; and while so reduced to their land-rental, they have thrown upon their hands a large surplus population, whom they cannot assist, and for whom they have not the means of employment."

as are now beyond their reach; besides, that the stations which that fish then frequented, enabled them to catch it with far less skill, as well as with less danger and expense, than at the present day. Herring, however, is not the only fish which might, through time, afford the natives lucrative employment. Cod and ling, and endless varieties of lesser fish, frequent the banks and currents of the western seas, which might, through skilful management, turn out of vast advantage to the people. As matters stand at present, the benefit derived from fishing is very limited indeed. With the exception of small quantities, which are caught by such of the natives as are able and inclined in good weather to go a-fishing, for the immediate use of their families, little or nothing is secured for the market in many of the Western isles. The natives of Lewis island must, however, be excepted, who are in this respect rather industrious, and catch considerable quantities of cod and ling on the western coast of their island. The London cod-smacks furnish ample proof that white fish of this description is still abundant in the open channels which surround the Northern Hebridean isles. These vessels are furnished with 'wells,' into which the fish is put alive, and is brought in that state to the British capital. A certain number of these vessels visit the Lewis coast annually, and supply the London market during the season with considerable quantities of fish in excellent condition. When the London season is over, they are generally engaged for some weeks in supplying the Stornoway fish-curers with the fruits of their industry, giving them the ling for sixpence or so each, and the cod for threepence or fourpence, according to size and quality. It is said that hand-lines are the only tackle made use of by these English fishermen; and that they are possessed of so much skill in their vocation, that a vessel, by leaving Stornoway on Monday morning, and resorting to banks in the deep seas, returns on the following Saturday evening, having almost incredible quantities of fish on board. About the year 1810, an English fish speculator of the name of Degraves, visited the shores of Orkney and Shetland, and there carried on his traffic with considerable success. The fishermen whom this gentleman employed were Dutch; and, it is reported that, had he not ruined his prospects with over-speculation, the undertaking would have proved very successful. Several years ago a man from Fraserburgh, in the county of Aberdeen, went to the coasts of South Uist, where, from his skill and perseverance in fishing, he not only benefited himself by his industry, but also the natives of Uist by his example. He had in all four boats and twenty-one men, and his speculation was so successful, that he cured about forty tons of fish during the season. The greatest fishing now carried on in the Western isles, besides that by the London vessels already mentioned, is by the Irish, who have frequented for some years back the different banks in the channels between Barra-head, Coll, and Tirree. They are supplied with large Portross wherries, well-adapted for the boisterous stations which they make choice of, as well as for carrying the produce of their labours, generally, to the Irish markets."

### *Climate.*

Westerly winds, which prevail on the average during 8 months in the year, bring deluges of rain from August till the beginning of March. But often in October and November, and, in general, early in March, a stubborn north-east or north-north-east wind prevails; and, though the coldest that blows, s generally dry and pleasant. Due north and south winds are not very frequent, and are seldom of more than two or three days' continuance. The mountainous tracts of Jura, Mull, and Skye, sending up summits from 2,000 to upwards of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, intercept the clouds from the Atlantic, and draw down on the lands in their vicinity a large aggregate of moisture; but they, at the same time, modify the climate around them, and serve as a screen or gigantic bield from the stern onset of careering winds. The comparatively low islands, Coll, Tirree, North Uist, and Lewis, though sharing plenteously enough in moisture, are probably as dry as any district in the western section of the Scottish continent. Snow and frost are almost unknown in the smaller isles, and seldom considerably incommode those of larger extent. The medium temperature in spring is 44°; and in winter is probably never known, on the lower grounds or in the vicinity of a dwelling-house, to descend lower than 5° below the freezing-point. Owing to the comparative warmth of the region, and to the lowness and the vicinity to the coast-line of the arable grounds, grasses and corn attain maturity at an earliness of period altogether incredible by one who, while he considers the high latitude and the saturating moisture and the unsheltered position of the islands, does not duly estimate the mollifying effects of their own mountain-screens, and the powerful influences of their being so deeply and variously serrated by cuts of the sea. In the southern isles sown hay is cut down in the latter end of June and till the middle of July, and, in the northern isles, 10 or 14 days later; in all the isles barley is often reaped in August, and crops of all sorts secured in September; and in Uist, Lewis, and Tirree, bear or big has ripened and been cut down within ten weeks of the date of sowing. Nor is the climate less favourable to animal life than to vege.ation. Longevity is of as frequent occurrence as among an equal amount of population in any part of Europe; and diseases formerly deemed of peculiar prevalence are gradually losing their malignant and epidemical characteristics. So salubrious, in fact, are the Hebrides, that the natives, if the other natural advantages of the islands could be enjoyed in a degree proportionate to the pure and bracing air, might, in spite of their local seclusion and the rough character of their Highland and insular home, be pronounced on a par, as to the physical appliances of real well-being, with the inhabitants of some of the finest countries of the world.

### *Mineralogy.*

The Hebridean minerals may, for popular purposes, and with reference to their practical value, be better viewed apart than if they had been glanced at in connection with the geological distribution of the islands. Coal has been discovered in all the large islands except those of the Long Island group, but either in so small quantities or under such disadvantageous circumstances, that attempts to work it either have not been made or have uniformly failed. That of Skye either occurs among stratified rocks, in thin seams of rarely a few inches, overwhelmed or cut off by trap, or it lies enclosed in trap, generally in irregular nests from one-fourth of an inch to a foot in thickness. The largest mass of it hitherto known lay in Portree harbour, and, after yielding 500 or 600 tons, was overwhelmed by the fall of superincumbent rocks of trap. The coal of Mull occurs, in one place, in a bed nearly 3 feet thick, but though subject to repeated attempts at being worked, it has hitherto —probably from the interference of trap—offered stubborn resistance, and sent away the miners in discomfiture. Wherever else the valuable and much desiderated fossil occurs, it seems—as in Eig and in several parts of Skye—to lie embedded in sandstone,

alternating with some of the calcareous strata, and to be so very thin and unpersistent in its laminæ as to offer no hope of repaying search and labour. Copper was probably discovered and wrought in ancient times by the Scandinavians in Islay; but it now offers no appearances there which are tempting, and does not occur elsewhere in the Hebrides. Lead seems to exist in Coll, Tirree, and Skye, particularly in the district of Strath, but has been wrought in no island except Islay. No fewer than in five places in Islay was it mined from, as it would seem, distinct masses or independent veins; and in all of them it has been abandoned. To the north-west of Port Askaig were mines which yielded between 1761 and 1811 produce to the value of £12,000, whose ore consisted of galena, intermixed with copper pyrites, and containing enough of silver to have bequeathed to the present proprietor of the island the rare boast of having a large part of his family-plate manufactured from material found on his own estate. Iron is met with in almost every one of the Hebrides; and, in many of the islands, especially in Lewis, Skye, and Mull, the ore appears to be particularly rich. Some ore which occurs in Islay is occasionally magnetic, and is said to produce good iron, and has furnished supplies for exportation. The want of coal, however, has hitherto prevented the Hebridean mine of intrinsic iron wealth from being practically more than nominal. The most remarkable of the Hebridean metals is quicksilver. In a peat-moss on the western face of the eastern ridge of Islay, two quarts were, upwards of 60 years ago, collected. Reports exist also—though without such substantial evidence as might convince an incredulous or even perhaps a cautious inquirer—that manganese, cobalt, emery, and native sulphur have all likewise been found in Islay. Fuller's earth is found in the district of Strathskye, and alum-earth in the neighbourhood of Megstadt in Trotternish. Limestone, the most useful mineral for the Hebrides, occurs in several of them in inexhaustible abundance. Regular lime-kilns are erected in many parts of Islay, in three places in Lismore, and in some localities in Skye, and produce vast quantities of lime for exportation. Marl is found in most of the large islands, and has been turned to great account in Islay, and some parts of Skye. Marble of tolerable quality has been quarried on the Duke of Argyle's property in Tirree, and on Lord Macdonald's estate of Strath in Skye; and it occurs also of interesting character, though not well capable of adaptation to the arts, in Iona. The marble of Skye, where there are hills of the noble stone, and where chief though faltering attention has been paid to its claims, exhibits several varieties. Though all white in its ground-colour, and, in one variety, unmixed with any tint, it has one variety with a scarcely discernible shade of grey,—another, with variously disposed veins of grey and black, resembling the common veined marble used in architectural ornaments,—another with narrower and well-defined veins often almost regularly reticulated,—another distinguished, independently of the veins, by a parallel and regular alternation of layers of pure white and greyish white,—and another variously mottled and veined with grey, yellow, purple, light green, dark green, and black. Of all the varieties the most valuable is the pure white, which appears the best adapted in its qualities to the uses of statuary. Slates form one of the principal articles of Hebridean export. Easdale, Belnahuagh, and the adjacent islands, yielded, for some period before 1811, upwards of 5,000,000 a-year, and employed nearly 200 workmen in preparing them for the market. As the slates sold at 30s. per 1,000, the annual value of the produce was £7,500,—a vast sum for ground which would not let for £20 in corn or grass. Luing and Seil and other islands now greatly attract the notice of tourists in the steamers from the Crinan canal northward, by their great diversity of forms, and by the lively scenes of their extensive slate-quarrying establishments.

*Manufactures and Commerce.*

The Hebrides may be said, with the exception of kelp, to have almost no manufacture; and, with the exception of bartering the produce of the sea, the mine, the natural aviary, and the limited soil, for the wares of more favourably situated communities, to have no commerce. Projects for establishing regular manufactories at Tobermory were made dependent on the unplastic, intractable, and slow-moving inhabitants of Mull for the supply of workmen, and braved the competition not only of Glasgow, but of the favoured though clumsy native manufacturers; and they, in consequence, failed. An attempt of Mr. Campbell of Islay to introduce the weaving of book-muslin on his property, by importing some families from Glasgow, providing them with cottages, and placing around them, in a locality where provisions are cheap, the appliances of a manufacturing colony, remained, in 1836, of doubtful success, and probably has not yet been finally tested. The spinning of yarn, at one time, formed a staple in Islay, and continued to prosper till superseded by the Glasgow manufactories. While it flourished it employed all the women on the island, and produced for exportation so much as £10,000 worth of yarn in a year; but it is now limited to supply for domestic consumption. The distillation of spirit from malt has very extensively ceased in its illicit form, but, from the legal still, is carried on to a great extent in Islay. But, in general, the manufactures of the Hebrides—or what, in the absence of better, must be called such—are of remarkably patriarchal and simple character. Clusters of twenty or more farmers give employment to women and girls in carding and spinning wool, and to men, accommodated with looms in little workshops or cottages, in weaving it into plaiding, blankets, and other coarse fabrics; and they maintain, in the same way, wrights, tailors, smiths, shoemakers, and other handicraftsmen, in their respective vocations. Each customer provides the material for the work to be done, and makes payment, either in money, or by conceding the temporary use of a portion of land; and, in the article of cloth, he receives it as it comes from the loom, and acts the part of dyer for himself, very probably tincturing it with a hue destructive of its whiteness by a process very primitive, and not unlike what was practised a few years ago by the untamed natives of the gorgeous islands of the Pacific.* "I was assured by an old man in Jura," says Lord Teignmouth, "that the coat which he wore cost but two shillings." Most persons who enjoy the luxury of stockings must procure it either from their own knitting-wires or from those of some member of their family. The making of brogues, as a succedaneum for shoes, while very extensive, is a somewhat peculiar and strictly a home manufacture. The material, or cow-leather, is stripped of its hair by prolonged immersion in lime-water, and then tanned by being steeped in water of oak-bark. The brogue is stretched with thongs of calf-leather, instead of the rosined thread of hemp employed on shoes, and freely admits water; but it is

* With the exception of blue and scarlet, the Hebrideans produce a variety of dyes from native plants. Thus the common ling affords a fine permanent yellow, which, however, is not a favourite colour in the islands. A brown red is obtained from the yellow bed-straw; black is procured from the roots of the white water-lily, and the common butter-bur: the yarn having been previously immersed in a solution of copperas.

fortified at the toe with a double ply or a patch of leather to protect it from the effects of the edgy collision of the heath; and, though only an eighth or a seventh less expensive than a shoe, it seems very extensively, even where the latter might be obtained, to occupy a favourable place on—in two senses of the word—the understandings of the natives. Except in the Outer or more westerly Hebrides, however, the facilities of steam-navigation, and easy access to the grand emporium of Scottish manufactures on the Clyde, have already very much curtailed the range of the native manufacture, and created a taste for the more refined fabrics imported into the islands. Had not the Hebrideans hitherto evinced indifference to acquire the arts with which free intercourse with the continent of Scotland has of late years made them acquainted, and even shown an utter indisposition to learn lessons advantageously offered respecting them, they might already have been in a state of far advanced transition from their patriarchal usages to those of incipient competition with the neighbours who are invading their markets and revolutionizing their social tastes. But even the inhabitants of the South Sea islands, who 30 years ago were almost wholly in a degenerately savage condition, have, proportionately to their previous attainments, prospered more in the acquisition and the tact of manufacturing skill than Scotland's Western islanders. Mr. Graham, in his report addressed to Mr. Fox Maule, under date May 6th, 1837, says: "A few people (but a great minority of those whose opinions on the state of the Highlands I had an opportunity of gathering) hold the opinion, that a good deal might be done for the surplus population in getting employment for them in the manufactories in the great towns, or in establishing works for them near their own homes. How far a certain proportion of the population might find employment in this way, it is surely worth while to inquire. The habits and language of the people, however, are much against their reception in the manufactories in the great towns; and it is alleged there are associations of the native interests in those places against their admission. The ignorance of the people disqualifies them from permanent employments, which they might otherwise obtain by moving southwards. They are rivalled successfully even in what used to be their own especial work in the harvest season, by the great influx of Irish, men and women, who now find their way into the south of Scotland. Extensive works in their own country might only tend to increase a population dependent entirely upon their endurance. Several exertions have recently been made to prop up the kelp-manufacture still. Establishments have been erected for manufacturing soda, the muriate of potass, and carbonate of soda; the largest of these, for the present, is inactive, and the next in scale has not existed long enough to establish its chance of success; but such works must be limited in extent, and the relief they can afford must be but partial. I was casually informed that a house at Glasgow has lately pointed out a new channel for the consumption of kelp, in the production of iodine for manufacturing purposes; but it is probable that this outlet cannot give rise to a great increase in the consumption of the commodity. Many parts of the Highlands are peculiarly adapted for the establishment of manufactures, from the extent of water-power, and other facilities; but unless these come chiefly as the results of private enterprise, they have never yet been forced with any advantage in any country."

*Agriculture.*

The Hebrides—though more populous and aggregately productive than the same extent of the continental Highlands, or even of the mountainous part of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and possessing, in comparison with all Scotland, an amount of value nearly proportionate to their relative extent—are but a few degrees superior in the arts of agriculture to what they are in those of manufacture. Yet the islands are not, in the aggregate, naturally sterile. Though a stranger may hastily excite suspicion respecting them by talking—more with a view to poetic effect than from regard to ascertain and convey a correct estimate of their character—of Jura's 'mass of weather-beaten barrenness,' and of 'the obtruding sterility of the stormy, cloud-enveloped Rum,'—and though he may even be misled by the state of total neglect in which several isles have lain for ages, by the scarcity of timber, by the broken and desultory system of tillage extensively followed, and by the absence, to a great degree, of enclosures, and of the results of draining and improvement, to form conscientiously an unfavourable opinion; yet, on a close inspection, he will find, in many parts, as fertile a soil, and, but for the want of a fair sheltering and adorning with trees, as varied and beautiful a surface, as in almost any portion of Great Britain, and he will distribute his feelings into admiration of the bountifulness of the Creator, and poignant, condemnatory regret for the ingratitude and the sloth, or for the ignorance and the ill-directed exertions of man. In a region so extensive, a great diversity of soils and of surfaces may be expected to exist—so great as, with difficulty, to be even remotely represented, in a rapid and general statement. Islay has 36 square miles of a thin stratum of decomposed limestone, occasionally intermixed with clay and gravel, several miles of rich clay upon gravel, and some thousands of acres of fine old loam. Jura—despite the rashly rhetorical sarcasm of Pennant which we have quoted—contains some fertile patches of clayey gravel, and of loam mixed with *cailloux roules*, and many hundred acres of improveable moss. Mull, while very various in soil, has generally, in the south and south-west, a thin but sharp and fruitful surface of decomposed granite and basalt, occasionally mixed with clay, upon gravel or rock; and, in the north and north-west, a thin soil of decomposed whinstone, carpeted with comparatively poor and scanty pasture. Skye has, excepting pure sand, all the diversities of soil in all their modifications; in one parish it has 4,000 acres of as fine loam, and loam and clay, upon a gravelly bottom, as are to be found in Scotland; and, in general, from Megstadt or Duntulm, it has a surface rich in agricultural capacities and loveliness. The Long-Island group possesses extensively a soil of decomposed granite which, when mixed with clay, or with marine productions, or when assisted by the manures plentifully furnished on the spot, yields abundant crops of the common grains of the district. Lismore is all limestone; and, where tolerably well-managed, exhibits great luxuriance of vegetation. Gigha, though surfaced with reddish clay and gravel, and an admixture of decomposed schistus, granite, quartz, and sandstone, and inferior in natural capacities to other islands, is one wide field of segmented and intersected agricultural beauty, and an evidence to the world of what a large section of the Hebrides might become under the operations of improvement. Though, then, two-thirds of the whole Hebridean surface must be deducted for moss—a deduction from arable ground only, but a real and valuable addition to the wealth of the district in the supply of fuel, and, to a large extent, a territory offering scope for the play of georgical enterprise—and though a considerable fraction more must be deducted for sand; yet, considering how Highland is the character

of the region, a large aggregate remains to be classified as productive, and even as highly fertile soil. Mr. James Macdonald, in 1811, estimated the whole Hebrides, including the Clyde islands, to contain 180,000 Scottish acres of arable and meadow land; 20,000 occupied by villages, farm-houses, gardens, and gentlemen's parks; 10,000 occupied as glebes, and churchyards, and by schoolmasters; 5,000 under plantation and natural wood; 700,000 of hill-pasture, paying rent and partially enclosed; 30,000 of kelp-shores, dry only at low-water; 22,000 dug for peat, or occupied by roads, ferry-houses, and boats; 25,000 of barren sands; and 600,000 of mountain, morass, and undrained lake, yielding little rent. In all 1,592,000 Scottish acres.

The Hebrides were, for sometime preceding 1811, distributed into 49 estates; 10 of which yielded from £50 to £500 of yearly rental, 22 from £500 to £3,000, and 8 from £3,000 to £18,000; and 6 of the largest were in the possession of noblemen. But in Mull and Skye, and some of the smaller islands, the number of proprietors often fluctuates. A fifth part of the whole region is under strict entail; and three-fifths are the property of absentees. The great estates are managed by resident stewards or factors, who usually reside on them, and superintend the conduct of the tenants. The state of property is neither very favourable, nor the reverse, to agricultural improvement. Nor, amid the mixture of large and of small estates, is it easy to determine on which class, in general, the spirit of improvement has been most abroad. Four sets of men are in contact with the soil, and wield its productive destinies,—proprietors, who keep their lands under their own management,—tacksmen, who hold lands by lease of the proprietor,—tenants, who hold lands without lease and during the proprietor's pleasure,—and subtenants, who hold from year to year, either of the proprietor or of the tacksman. Some of the proprietors who work their own lands, have extensive estates, and are keen and successful agriculturists; and others are resident simply because their properties want capacity to support both their own families and those of tacksmen. The tacksmen—a totally different class of persons from the Lowland farmers, connected with the proprietors by clansmanship or consanguinity, possessing leases of from 9 to 99 or even a much larger number of years, valuating their grounds, not by the acre or by productiveness in corn, but solely by capacity of rearing and maintaining cattle, and making pretensions, in many instances just ones, to the status of gentlemen—are, from various causes, in possession of the greater part of the Hebrides, and have, with some exceptions, seriously prevented the ingress, or blocked up or impeded the march of agricultural improvement. But while some—such as those of Mr. Campbell of Islay—have, under the inspection of their landlord, moved in the very van of improvement, and been, in general, an honour to their order, all, as a class, act a useful and even necessary part in maintaining government and good order in the district. Tenants are becoming more numerous as the tacksmen die out, and pay from £5 to £20 of yearly rent; but, in consequence of the insecurity of their tenure, they seldom attempt improvements. The sub-tenants are a class similar to the cotters of the Lowlands, responsible for a rent rarely exceeding £3, which they usually pay in labour; and as they almost always support large families in a state bordering on complete idleness, they would fare much better, and prove more useful members of society, were they, in the strict sense of the word, day-labourers. They are oppressed and rendered actionless by a spirit of enslavement; they often prefer having their children about them in a state of abject misery to what they esteem the hardship of driving them into service; and, destitute of any prospect of independence, and amounting in number to probably 40,000, they sit so heavily on the soil as very greatly to daunt expectation of its being soon brought under these georgical influences which have so generally diffused beauty and exultancy over the face of the Lowlands of the continent.* Except in Gigha, and portions of Islay, Mull, and Colonsay, the Hebridean farms are estimated and allotted, not by measurement of area, but by the ploughgate of tillage or the quantity of corn used for seed, and by aggregate productiveness in kelp, and

* John Bowie, Esq., in his evidence before the Select committee on Emigration, in February 1841, states that he knows one estate, the farm-rental of which "amounts to £5,200 a-year, and that rental is paid by 1,108 crofters; the rental on the average being £4 14s. 5d. each. But it is matter of notoriety that, in the Highlands of Scotland, crofts are not occupied by one party or family alone; almost every other has two, three, and even sometimes four families on it; therefore if, in the case I allude to, I take one-half of the crofts as each possessing two families, and take five to a family, I find a population of 8,310 living upon a landed rental of £5,232, which gives a rental of 12s. 7d. per individual. There is another estate with which I am also very intimately connected, where I bring out a similar result, showing that the rental per head is 13s. 3d. over a population of 2,337. Mr. Graham, in his letter to Mr. Fox Maule, already referred to, says on this subject: "The tendency to over-population is not sufficiently restrained by regulations in the management of properties. In a few well-regulated farms, and in some cases on small properties, especially where they are farmed by the proprietors themselves, there is complete evidence that the thing may be done, and there is every appearance that the subject will soon be taken up on a system by the larger proprietors in general. The over-population has increased chiefly under the operation of the crofting system, or the minute subdivision of possessions, either directly permitted to too great an extent, or connived at by the landlords with the object or in the consideration of taking in muirs and waste land. Some of these hold directly from the landlords, sometimes only from a kind of middle-man or greater tenant; in both cases there are instances where the system is not attended with bad effects; but it is the abuse of the system which makes the practice objectionable; and in the general absence of regulations or limitations it is very difficult, with the present habits of Highlanders, to prevent its abuse; these poor people often hold patches of land at two or three times its value of rent. If the allotment has been a fair one once for a single family, it in many cases has been split down to an arrangement for three families. On these spots, as in Ireland, they do what they can to raise potatoes for rearing large families, for whom there is no employment. The rents are paid by that worst of all methods, the work of the cottier and his family. If the superiors are heartless, the amount of wages is entirely in their hands. If the labour on the land is not sufficient, the produce of the fisheries is taken to account of the rent; and having no power to better their condition, these poor people are almost unavoidably consigned to a state of degraded and hopeless slavery. These are the extreme cases, which, however, I fear, in complicated managements, are not infrequent. The more common case is without the intervention of the managers, and where the population themselves are chiefly to blame, and arises from the rapid growth of two or more families on a spot which was originally not more than a sufficient adaptation for one. To use the words of a private communication which was handed to me on the subject: 'The croft or cottier system in a country where there is no capital, no trade, no fishing, no manufacture, has been very prejudicial. Indolence and ignorance are fostered; human beings are multiplied in proportion to the increase of poverty, and the people, seeing no prospect of improving their condition, give way to a sullen despondency, that incapacitates them for those active and animating exertions, which are as necessary to mental enjoyment as they are to bodily comfort and worldly prosperity.' Another cause of crowded population in villages and particular spots (arising sometimes out of the desire of curing the former evil), springs from the determination of the proprietors to abolish joint-holdings, and to enlarge possessions, or to change the systems of cultivation or management. If this is done with too much celerity, an influx is directed upon some other spot, where the means of subsistence, perhaps, are not to be procured; and while improvement goes on in one part, additional and probably permanent misery is inflicted on another part. On the mainland, and in the islands of Mull and Skye, and even in some portions of the Long-Island, a great change has been produced by the increase in the number of sheep farms. The rearing of black-cattle had a direct tendency to support a greater proportion of population; but, since turnips have been so successfully introduced, and applied to the feeding of sheep; and since prices of cattle have fallen so low, and prices of wool have for some years risen so high, the farmers find it their interest to change black-cattle for sheep; and it is alleged that this has been done to an extent not compatible with the welfare of the people, and in some instances without much regard to their feelings and interests as human beings."

aggregate capacity to rearing and maintaining stock. Mr. Macdonald conjectured the average rental, in 1811, to be 5s. for each sheep, 25s. for each full-grown cow, and from £12 to £60 for each ploughgate of arable land. But Islay—the centre of influence on the Hebrides, and the home of their chief agricultural value, 'the island' par excellence in productiveness now, as the island in paramount civil importance in days of antiquity—has copied, in the allotment and management of farms, very largely from the practice of the Scottish Lowlands, and set up among the islands a successful and arousing example of departure from their antique and unwieldy system which they are in the course of slowly and very profitably following. Houses occupied by proprietors are all built of stone and lime, frequently three stories high, often by some strange imprudence in arrangement facing the tempestuous west, garreted and glazed in their roofs, not always rain-proof, and protected at their main doors by porches. Those occupied by tacksmen, though far inferior to the snug houses of considerable farmers in the Lowlands of Scotland, are, on the whole, tolerably decent and comfortable; and in some instances, especially on the large estates, may be pronounced elegant. Those occupied by tenants and by sub-tenants, are, generally speaking, wretched hovels,—so wretched, in the case of the latter, as to be indescribably putrid and repulsive. What Mr. Pennant said respecting Islay—though now a foul libel on that generally beautiful island, and no longer true respecting some other districts, both entire isles, and large expanses of the greater islands—is still too correctly descriptive of the domiciles of a large proportion of the Hebridean tenantry: "People worn down with poverty; habitations, scenes of misery, made of loose stones, without chimneys or doors, excepting the faggot opposed to the wind at one or other of the apertures permitting the smoke to escape, in order to prevent the pains of suffocation. Furniture corresponds: a pot-hook hangs from the middle of the roof, with a pot hanging over a grateless fire, filled with fare that may rather be called a permission to exist than a support of vigorous life: the inmates, as may be expected, lean, withered, dusky, and smoke-dried." The Hebridean implements of husbandry—a somewhat distinct index to the state of agriculture—present some features which arrest attention. The căschrom, probably the oldest tool known in the region, and still used in the Long-Island group, and in parts of Skye, consists of an oak or ash shaft nearly 6 feet long,—a flattened head nearly at right angles with the shaft, nearly 3 feet long, about 4 inches broad, and about 1½ inch thick,—an iron coulter, of a quadrangular form, attached to the flattened head for penetrating the ground,—and a strong wooden pin at the junction of the shaft and the head, for receiving the pressure of the workman's foot. The labourer works this primitive succedaneum for a plough, by driving, with two jerks of his whole body, the coultered head into the soil, and by turning the clod from right to left, walking backward in the progress of the operation; and he is able to pulverize an acre in 12 days, nearly as well as if it had been subjected to two ordinary Hebridean ploughings. The tool, though rude, and costing only 3 or 4 shillings for purchase, and for the service of 10 or 12 years, has advantages over both the plough and the spade, and is particularly useful in bogs and stony grounds. In many parts, especially in the granite range of the Long Island, it seems the only implement which can be applied to cultivation; and there it promises to retain long its ascendancy.* The ristle has a similar object to that of the English scarificator, but is armed with only one coulter or sickle, fixed in a small plough, drawn by one horse; and it is useful in cutting the strong sward of old land, or the tough roots of plants, and in making first incisions into stubborn soil. But both this implement, which employs two men, and the old Hebridean plough, which employs four horses and from two to four men, must soon universally give place, as the latter has already generally done, to the far more economical and efficient scarificator and plough of continental Britain. The clow-maîte or wooden tongs, a powerful pincers, with jaw 10 inches long, and handles 2½ feet long, and, when worked, drawn from 20 inches to 2 feet apart, is an effective instrument, known principally on limestone lands for the destruction of thistles. The raaken, racan, or clod-breaker, consisting of a handle 4 or 5 feet long, and a head rather thicker than the handle sharpened at both extremities for breaking stubborn clods, and armed along the face with 5 or 6 wooden teeth, each 3 or 4 inches long and ¾ of an inch in diameter, for pulverizing less resisting soil, is a rude, ancient, and unimproved implement. Thrashing-mills have, for upwards of 30 years, been well-known in Islay, Colonsay, Gigha, Skye, and other islands; large importations have been made of modern ploughs, carts, and appliances of less considerable importance; yet, aggregately viewed, the agricultural implements of the Hebrides indicate a state, at best, of transition between the cumbrous and skilless management of the feudal period, and the adroitery and play of contrivance which distinguish modern Scotland.

Three gentlemen of the name of Macneil, the proprietors respectively of Barra, Colonsay, and Gigha, all, about the beginning of the present century, greatly improved the cultivation of their estates, and the condition of their dependents. Barra has recently passed into the hands of a new proprietor, but is still the scene of some highly ingenious and beneficial regulations; Colonsay is famed for good farming, excellent cattle, and ad-

* The Rev. Alexander Macgregor, in a paper in the 9th volume of 'The Journal of Agriculture,' remarks that, "Though the 'căs-chrom' is much more expeditious in tilling than the common spade, yet it becomes a tedious and most laborious task to till several acres of ground with it. The consequence is, that the poor people must begin the work of cultivation even as early as Christmas, and keep toiling at the same under the boisterous and rainy climate of their country, until the middle or end of May, ere their labours are finished. By being thus exposed to the inclemency of the weather, they are seldom either dryly clad or shod. From this arises among them the prevalence of inflammatory complaints, diseased action of the lymphatic system, as also acute rheumatism, pleuritic diseases, typhus fevers, &c. Besides that the 'căs-chrom' mode of tilling is both toilsome and tedious, it very much injures the ground, as it does not turn it up in that regular manner which is accomplished by the plough. And this is not all; when cultivating with this instrument, it is found necessary to convert the field into long, narrow ridges, and rounded on the top by heaping up the earth to carry off the water. The said ridges are also made as crooked, irregular, and distorted as the characters in the Greek alphabet: and while the latter has no more perhaps than four acres in all, much of even that is lost by the broad and useless spaces which are left between the ridges. When the ground is turned over, the sowing commences, which is generally performed in a slow and awkward manner. The sower goes backwards, and having a fistful of seed, he shakes his hand with the same three or four times, in a vertical position, before he disposes of it and is ready for the next. The harrowing then takes place, which the women for the most part execute, by dragging after them the fatiguing instrument. Owing to the lightness of the harrow which the poor women are thus capable of dragging after them, the ground cannot be made sufficiently smooth; and to remedy this they commence anew, with another instrument, called the 'racan,' which gives a smooth finish to the whole. The 'racan' is merely a block of wood, having a few teeth in it with a handle about three feet in length. The poor people must also convey sea-ware from the shores, manure from their houses to the field, and peats from the hills to their dwellings, with the creel on their backs, which is fastened there by a belt passing over their breasts. In harvest they have no alternative but to carry home the produce of their possessions the best way they can, the potatoes by the creels, and the corn in bundles upon their backs."

mirable economical management; and Gigha is regularly portioned out in measured farms, and cultivated with great skill. Macleod of Rasay, so far back as 30 years ago, extensively enclosed and planted his estate, raised some of the best sown grasses and green crops in the Western isles, and was distinguished by his kindness to his tenantry. Coll, Rum, and Staffa also, partook, about the same period, of similar benefits from their proprietors. Even the Long-Island group, so much more backward than the easterly Hebrides, have had some spirited improvers. On Lord Macdonald's fine estates in Skye—though that large island is devoted chiefly to pasturage, and is far behind the southern isles in agriculture—several tacksmen have considerably improved the soil, while others are distinguished by their skill as graziers. But the chief Hebridean improver, as to both extent and energy, is Mr. Campbell of Islay. So greatly has that gentleman revolutionized the agricultural character of the island, that while, 18 years ago, it annually imported grain to the value of £1,200, it is believed to be now capable of supplying corn for food to all the Hebrides and the Western Highlands. The estate of Sunderland, on this island, from being chiefly a peat-moss which the sea is supposed to have covered, has been reclaimed and disposed, partly in pasture and partly in arable grounds, with the result of prodigiously increasing its value. Oats of the white potato variety are grown in Islay both for home-consumption and for exportation, and cultivated, to some extent, in most of the large islands. The common wild black oat is raised in Skye and the remoter Hebrides. Barley is produced in Islay, Jura, Colonsay, and Gigha. Wheat, though experimented in Islay, does not promise to suit the Hebridean climate. Bigg, rammle-bear, bear, or the four-row grained barley, forms one-half of the grain-crops of the whole region. Rye is raised in sandy districts. Turnips, so peculiarly adapted to the Hebrides, were introduced with such rapidity, that the little island of Gigha alone had more acres of them in 1808 than the entire region had in 1707. Pease and beans seem not adapted to the climate. Rape and cabbages, though of easy adaptation, have been tried only in some garden-plots. Potatoes hold a similar place in the Hebrides to what they do in Ireland, and constitute four-fifths of the food of the inhabitants; and the sorts most commonly cultivated are the Scottish, the round Spanish, the pink-eye, the long-kidney, and the Surinam or yam. Clover, both red and white, is indigenous all over the Hebrides, and grows spontaneously on sandy and mossy soils near the shore; yet, through some unaccountable oversight, it is very limitedly cultivated.

The meadows and pastures of the Hebrides are to the full as important as the arable grounds. Meadows, in the strict sense of the word, lie near the shore, exposed either to the overflow of the sea in high spring-tides, or to the inundations of lakes or streams; and, aggregately extending, as was formerly stated, to about 25,000 acres, they receive no further aid from art than a very imperfect and partial draining in spring and summer, and produce about 1¼ ton of hay per Scottish acre. The pastures comprehend by much the larger portion of all the islands, and may be viewed in two great classes, the high and the low. The high pastures yield herbage all the year round, consisting of the hardier plants which delight in pure keen air and a high exposure; and the low pastures, though luxuriant and rich during summer and autumn, are totally useless in winter and spring. A vast extent of very rich pasture occurs in Skye, Islay, Lismore, Tirree, Uist, and Lewis; and were it properly managed, it might annually rear and maintain some thousand head of fat cattle for exportation. In 1811, the aggregate number of black cattle in the Hebrides was 110,000; one-fifth of which was annually exported to Britain, and brought, at a low average, £5 a-head. The breed was originally the same in all the islands; but it now varies so considerably that the parent-stock, or its unmixed offspring, cannot now with certainty be anywhere found. Islay and Colonsay, though not possessing what can be called a peculiar breed, have, by judicious selections from the native Hebridean and the western Argyleshire breeds, and by skilful attention to their grazing, attained such superiority that, for whole droves, 50 or even 100 per cent. more has been obtained than the average market value of cattle from the other islands. The size preferred by all skilful graziers, as best adapted to the Hebrides, is that which, when fattened at the age of 5, weighs, if a bullock or ox, from 30 to 36 stones avoirdupois, and, if a heifer, from 24 to 30 stones. Though breeding, and not fattening, is the principal object throughout the islands, yet the latter receives some attention. The acknowledged excellence of Hebridean cheese and butter, is the effect, not of skill or economy in dairying, but of the intrinsic goodness of the milk. One of the best and one of the worst milk cows yield together, during the summer-season, about 44 pounds of butter and 88 pounds of cheese. Though a very large portion of the Hebrides is adapted peculiarly or solely to sheep-pasturage, no proprietor or farmer, till a comparatively recent date, thought of rearing sheep with any other view than the supply of his own family with mutton and wool. But now three different breeds occur, in considerable numbers, on almost all the larger islands. The native, or more properly, the Norwegian breed—the smallest in Europe, thin and lank, with straight horns, white face and legs, a very short tail and various colours of wool—was the only kind known in the region from the period of the Danish and Scandinavian invasions down to about 40 years ago, and so late as 1811 continued to be more numerous than all other sheep-stock on the islands. The Linton or Tweeddale or black-faced sheep, is here three times heavier and more valuable than the former, and, at the same time, is equally hardy. The Cheviot breed has been successfully introduced to Mull and Skye. The Hebridean breed of horses is small, active, and remarkably durable and hardy, and resembles that found in almost all countries of similar climate and surface. Excepting in Islay, and on about two dozen farms throughout the other islands, very little has been done to improve the breed, or even to prevent it from degenerating. Islay and Eig are the only islands which export horses. The ass, notwithstanding its seeming adaptation to the region, is unknown in the Hebrides. Hogs, once an object of antipathy to the Hebrideans, are now reared in the Islay and the Mull groups, and scantily and carelessly attended to north of Ardnamurchan point. The whole of the Hebrides rear fewer poultry than the island of Bute does, and do not contain one rabbit-warren.

### *Roads.*

Most of the larger islands of the three groups next the west coast of Scotland are as well-provided as most Highland districts with roads. In 1809 the whole of the very large Long-Island group had only two pieces of carriage-road,—one of 15 miles between Stornoway and Barvas in Lewis, and one of 7 or 8 miles in North Uist,—both made at the expense of the proprietors. Many substantial and some elegant bridges, all built of stone and lime, carry the

roads across interruptions. In very numerous instances, however, bridges are desiderata in parts of road already made, and, in not a few districts, remain to be desiderated with roads themselves. Floodgate bridges occur in some localities,—principally in places recovered from water, or occasionally exposed to the access of high spring-tides; and they are generally composed of earth and clay, faced with stone, of considerable breadth so as to be nearly impenetrable by water, and are all furnished with floodgates which open for the outgoing and shut against the incoming current. The Hebrides received a great accession to their facilities of communication with the lowlands of Scotland by the formation of the CRINAN CANAL, [see that article,] and a still greater by the invention and enterprise of steam-navigation. A fine steam-vessel, communicating by portage across the narrow intervening isthmus with regular steam-vessels from the Clyde, East Tarbert, plies from West Tarbert to Islay, and some other islands. Other steamers, either independent of connexion, or communicating with the great line of steam-navigation between the Clyde and the Caledonian canal, ply from Oban to Staffa and Iona, to Portree and Skye, and even, once a-fortnight, to Stornoway in Lewis. Others regularly and directly ply from the Clyde to Tobermory in Mull, either as their destination, or as a place of call and of stoppage on their way to Inverness.—The Hebrides have three towns or considerable villages, Tobermory in Mull, Stornoway in Lewis, and Bowmore in Islay, and have also some hamlets; but, notwithstanding these—which have rather been imposed on them by speculators from without, than reared up from their own resources—they are almost strictly, throughout their whole extent, a sequestered region of dissociated, and, for the most part, secluded habitations. They have, accordingly, no regular fairs, and only such country-markets and such mercantile gatherings of graziers with their cattle as are secured by appointment of influential persons on the different isles, or by notification at the various parish-churches.

*Moral condition of the Population.*

For a general view of the moral, educational, and religious condition of the Hebrides, which intimately resembles that of the Highlands, and is much interwoven with it in its history, we refer the reader to our article on the HIGHLANDS; and here we shall only make some brief statements, and glance at a few statistics respecting matters not quite common to the two regions. The Rev. John Lane Buchanan, a missionary minister to the Isles from the Church of Scotland, draws, in a book of his published in 1793, a picture of the ecclesiastics of the outer Hebrides, or Long-Island and St. Kilda groups, very nearly as dark as if the originals of his limning had been Romish priests of the Middle ages. Utter disregard to the spiritual interests of their flocks,—jealousy and spite against any missionary who had zeal or conscientiousness,—chicanery, caballing, utter earthliness, and shameful devotion to the bottle,—are the deep dark tints with which he embrowns and blackens his canvass. What then—even supposing considerable exaggeration—must have been the moral condition of the people? Even, too, if the ecclesiastics were fully what they ought to be—not only correct in conduct, and zealous in their ministrations, but spiritually enlightened, thoroughly evangelical, devoutly prayerful men—they are quite incompetent, from the fewness of their number compared with the amount and the wide dispersion of the population, to achieve successful efforts for the reclaiming of their huge and impracticable parishes. Yet very visible, somewhat extensive, and, in some instances, most marked improvements on the general moral character of the islands have taken place. Lewis, more perhaps than any district in Scotland, has received a salutary influence from the Gaelic schools,—for an account of which see the article HIGHLANDS; and during a providential visit a few years ago of an eminent Gaelic preacher, Mr. Macdonald of Farintosh, in Ross-shire, it became, throughout its length and its breadth, the scene of a strong religious sensation which, we may hope, has left not a few salutary and abiding results. St. Kilda, abandoned for ages in its loneliness to a companionship on Sabbath with the sea-fowls, has, for several years past, enjoyed the residence and the labours of a well-selected missionary. In Islay—though some of its districts are still in an uncivilized state—most of the inhabitants, from being, so late as 18 years ago, nearly all wild, savage, averse to reformation, and addicted to smuggling, drunkenness, and plundering of wrecks, have become equal, in external demeanour, to many districts in the lowlands of Scotland. In the majority of the inhabited islands, the amenity of landlords and tacksmen, the appliances of education, an extensive dispersion of the Scriptures, an improved ministration in the parish-churches, the stated labours of Church of Scotland missionaries, and the visits or regular exertions of self-denied agents of various dissenting communities, have been instrumental in working, to a greater or less extent, an observable and benign change. One class of the community, indeed, with the exception of accepting Bibles and partially crying for education, has, in almost necessary accordance with the "semper eadem" boast and spirit of its ecclesiastical connection, remained, as to moral principles of acting and the influence of superstitions and the elements of abstract character, in a stationary position. The Roman Catholics, so far from coming within the range of the moral machinery which has been the instrument in religiously ameliorating the Hebrides, nestle as closely under the wing of their priesthood as during the period of almost utter ecclesiastical neglect of the Hebrides; and to evangelical and philanthropic Protestants, they are an object deeply interesting, not only from their resistance of the influences which are at work for the well-being of the other Hebrideans, but from their numbers and their insular intrenchment, constituting, as they do, the predominant population of Barra, Benbecula, South Uist, Canna, and part of North Uist. Entire sections also of the nominally Protestant community remain nearly or quite as wild, ignorant, and uncared-for as before the period of moral improvement commenced. A glance at the church and school-statistics of the Hebridean parishes, as exhibited in their respective places in our work, will show that the beneficial changes which are in progress necessarily occur within seriously contracted limits. The parish of Kildalton, in the Islay group, for example, comprehends a large section of the island of Islay, and the inhabited islets, Ardmore, Ardelister, and Texa; measures 14 miles by 8; and has upwards of 3,000 inhabitants; yet it possesses church-accommodation for only 600 persons, some of whom are 10 miles distant from the church, while all produce an average attendance of only 325; and has just one school, with an average attendance of about 55, and three Sabbath-schools with an average attendance of 90. The parish of Kilmeny, in the same group, with an area of 66 square miles, and a population of 2,100, was, till lately, without any moral provision whatever, and even yet commands an average attendance at its church, with 362 sittings, of only 250 persons, and has one school and one Sabbath-school, averagely

attended by only about 80. The parish of Jura and Colonsay, which comprehends the islands of Jura, Scarba, Lunga, Balnahua, Colonsay, Oronsay, and the Garvellach or Mare islands, and is about 45 miles in length, with a population of 2,300, has only one minister, 249 church-sittings, an average church-attendance of 150, and a school and a sabbath-school averagely attended by about 60. The parish of Small Isles, in the Skye group, comprehending, with a population of upwards of 1,000, the islands of Canna, Eig, Rum, and Muck, lying mutually many miles distant, has no other exterior moral appliances than a dwelling-house occupied as a place of worship by Roman Catholics, a school-house of 80 sittings occupied as a parish-church, a school in Eig, and a Gaelic itinerating school in Muck. Other examples — these being selected nearly at random — would exhibit a destitution quite as great, and in some instances greater, throughout by far the larger part of the whole Hebridean region. Nor does the prospect of material amelioration appear either near or distinct. Christian men in the highest and legitimate sense of the word, are the party solemnly and deeply responsible for attempts at improvement somewhat commensurate with the existing evils. But churchmen, with the exception of the missionary but utterly inadequate exertions of their General Assembly's committee, content themselves with invocations upon government. Independents and Baptists seem satisfied to have made inconsiderable lodgments on some five or six of the islands; and the bulk of Scottish dissenters, as well as the whole body of both churchmen and dissenters south of the Tweed, appear entirely at their ease simply as lookers-on, or, more strictly, as lookers-off,—caring not a rush, so far as their actions testify, whether the whole Hebrides blaze forth by some latent energy into a renewal of their ancient ascendency in knowledge and moral worth over the Scottish continent, or become submerged and extinct in the Atlantic. With so fine a field of missionary and moralizing enterprise as the Hebrides at their door, the Christian community of Britain, so long as they all but entirely neglect it, ought to use fewer and less magniloquent words than they do respecting their high and cosmopolitan spirit of benevolence, and the lofty enlightenment and liberality of their out-field exertions.—The Hebrides are distributed *quoad civilia* into 26 parishes,—Bracadale, Diurnish, Kilmuir, Portree, Sleat, Snizort, and Strath, in Skye,—Barvas, Lochs Stornoway and Uig, in Lewis,—Killarrow, Kilchoman, and Kildalton, in Islay,—Kelninian, Kilfinichen, and Torosay, in Mull,—and Barra, Gigha and Carra, Harris, Jura, Lismore, Small Isles, Tirree and Coll, North Uist, and South Uist, in the smaller islands. Districts, however, have, of late years, been detached from several, and erected into *quoad sacra* parishes. Among these are Kilmeny, Iona, and Icolmkill, Ulva, Slenscholl, Trumisgarry, and St. Kilda. The parishes, with some additions from the nearest parts of the continent, constitute the five presbyteries of Isla and Jura, Mull, Skye, Uist, and Lewis; the first and second in the synod of Argyle, and the others in the synod of Glenelg.

### *History.*

The early history of the Hebrides—except in its ecclesiastical department, for which see the article ICOLMKILL — is scanty, interrupted, and somewhat uncertain. The original inhabitants seem to have been Albanich, Caledonians, or Picts, displaced or overrun in the southern islands by Scots, and entirely modified in their character by settlements of Scandinavians. The pirates of Norway were acquainted with the Hebrides, and made occasional descents on them so early at the close of the 8th century, and during the whole of the 9th. Some petty Norwegian kings, who resisted the celebrated Harald Harfager's monopoly of kingcraft in their hyperborean territories, made permanent settlements about the year 880 on several of the islands, and thence piratically infested the coasts of Norway. In 888, Harald retaliated on the pirates, and added the Isles to his kingdom. In 889, the petty kings, or *vikingr*, shook off his authority, and bearded him anew in his Norwegian den; and next year they were again pent up in their insular fastnesses, and completely enthralled. But Ketil, their subjugator, and the emissary of Harald, worked himself into their favour, renounced the allegiance of his master, proclaimed himself king of the Isles, and established a dynasty who, though they maintained brief possession, are the only figurants in the annals of about 50 years. In 990, the Hebrides passed by conquest into the possession of Sigurd, Earl of Orkney, and under the government of a jarl or vice-king of his appointment; they soon after were under the power of a king, or usurper called Ragnal Macgophra; in 1004, they were again seized by Sigurd, and probably continued under his sway till his death, 10 years later, at the famous battle of Cluantarf in Ireland; in 1034, they were, after some alienation, reconquered by Earl Thorfin, the son of Sigurd; from 1064 to 1072, they were annexed to the Irish dominions of Diarmed Macmaelnambo; and they next passed into the possession successively of Setric and his son Fingal, kings of the Isle of Man. Godred Crovan, a Norwegian, having landed on the Isles as a fugitive in 1066, gradually drew around influence and force, and, in 1077, after a desperate struggle, subdued and ejected Fingal; and he afterwards extended his conquests to the Scandinavian vikingrship of Dublin, and a large part of Leinster, and stoutly tried the tug of war with Malcolm Canmore, king of Scotland. In 1093, Sigurd, the son of Magnus Barefoot, king of Norway, in revival of the Norwegian claims which had long lain in abeyance, was placed by a powerful and conquering force on the throne of the Isles; and two years later, Godred Crovan, the dethroned prince, died in retirement on the island of Islay. Sigurd being called away, on the death of his father, in 1103, to inherit his native dominions, Lagonan, the eldest son of Godred Crovan, was, seemingly with Sigurd's consent, elected king of the Isles; and, after a reign of seven years, he abdicated in favour of his brother Olave, a minor, and went on a pilgrimage to Palestine. Donald Mactade, a nominee of Murchard O'Brian, king of Ireland, was sent at the request of the Hebridean nobles, to act as regent during Olave's minority; but he played so obnoxiously the part of a tyrant as to be indignantly turned adrift after a regency of two years. Olave assumed the sceptre in 1113, and swayed it peacefully and prosperously till 1154, when he was murdered in the isle of Man, by his nephews, the sons of Harald. Godred the Black, Olave's son, succeeded him, and, early in his reign, conducted some successful wars in Ireland; but, puffed up with vanity and disposed to domineer, he speedily alienated the affections and poisoned the allegiance of his subjects. Somerled, the powerful and ambitious Lord of Argyle, who had married Ragahildis, the daughter of Olave, who had some remote claims on the Hebridean throne by his own ancestors, and who became the founder of the great family of Macdonald, Lords of the Isles, now carried his son Dugall, the infant nephew of Godred, through all the islands, except that of Man, which was the seat of the royal residence, and compelled the principal inhabitants to give host-

ages on his behalf as their king. Godred, informed late of the rebellious proceedings, sailed away with a fleet of 80 galleys, and gave battle to the rebels; but was so gallantly resisted, and became so doubtful of success, that, by way of compromise, he ceded to the sons of Somerled the Scottish Hebrides south of Ardnamurchan. The kingdom of the Isles was now, in 1156, divided into two dominions, and rapidly approached its ruin. In 1158, Somerled, acting nominally for his sons, invaded and devastated the isle of Man, drove Godred to seek a refuge in Norway, and apparently took possession of all the Isles; and, in 1164, becoming bold in the spirit of conquest, he menaced all Scotland, landed a powerful force on the Clyde near Renfrew, and there perished either in battle with Malcom IV., or by assassination in his tent. The northern isles now returned with the isle of Man to Godred; Islay was allotted to Reginald, a son of Somerled; and all the other isles were inherited by Dugall, in whose name they and the whole Hebrides had been seized by Somerled. All the princes, and afterwards three successors to their dominions, were contemporaneously called Kings of the Isles, and appear to have held their possessions in subordination to the kings of Norway.

The Scots having long looked with a jealous and ambitious eye on the existence, so near their shores, of a foreign domination, Alexander II. died on the coast of Argyleshire, at the head of an expedition intended to overrun the Isles. In 1255, Alexander III. ravaged the possessions of Angus Macdonald, Lord of Islay, and descendant of Reginald, in revenge of his refusing to renounce fealty to the king of Norway, and gave it to himself. In 1263, Haco of Norway poured down his northern hosts on the intrusive Scots, drove them from the Isles, chased them into Ayrshire, but, seeing his army shattered by adverse elements, and by a rencontre at Largs, retired to an early grave in Orkney. Alexander III. now resumed his schemes with so great vigour, that, in 1265, he obtained from the successor of Haco, a cession of all the Isles to Scotland. Islay, and the islands adjacent to it, continued in the possession of the descendants of Reginald; some of the northern isles were held by the descendants of Ruari, both sons of Somerled, and Skye and Lewis were conferred on the Earl of Ross,—all in vassalage to the Scottish monarch. In the wars of the succession, the houses of Islay and of the North Isles gave strenuous and hearty support to the doubtful fortunes of Robert Bruce. In 1325, Roderick MacAlan of the North Isles, intrigued against Robert, and was stripped of his possessions; and about the same date Angus Oig of Islay received accessions to his territories, and became the most powerful vassal of the crown in the Hebrides. John, the successor of Angus, adopted different politics from his father's, joined the standard of Edward Baliol, and, when that prince was in possession of the throne, received from him the islands of Skye and Lewis. David II., after the discomfiture of Baliol, allowed John to have possession of Islay, Gigha, Jura, Scarba, Colonsay, Mull, Coll, Tirree, and Lewis; and granted to Reginald, or Ranald, son of Roderick MacAlan, Uist, Barra, Eig, and Rum. Ranald dying, in 1346, without heirs, Amie, his sister, married to John, became his heir; and John, consolidating her possessions with his own, assumed the title of Lord of the Isles.

The wearer of the new-born title and wielder of the power which it implied, resisting or revenging some fiscal arrangements of the Scottish government, broke loose into rebellion, and, after being with difficulty subdued, was, in 1369, reconciled with David II., a year before the king's death. Having previously divorced his first wife Amie, and married Lady Margaret, daughter of Robert, High Steward of Scotland, he, in 1370, when Robert succeeded to the throne, altered the destination of the Lordship of the Isles, so as to make it descend to his offspring by his second wife, the grandchildren of the king. Ranald, a younger son of the first wife, and more accommodating and wily than Godfrey his eldest son, who claimed the whole possessions, expressed formal acquiescence in the alienating arrangement from the rightful line of descent, and was rewarded by a grant of the North isles, as well as lands on the continent, to be held of the Lords of the Isles. John died in 1380, after having propitiated monkish and priestly favour by liberal largesses to the church, and obtained from the cowled and insatiable beggars, who happened to monopolize all the pitiful stock of literature which existed at that period, the posthumous and flattering designation of "the good John of Islay." Donald, his eldest son by the second marriage, succeeded him as Lord of the Isles; and, marrying Mary Leslie, who afterwards became Countess of Ross, was precipitated, with all the clans and forces of the Hebrides at his heels, into the well-known contest with the Regent Albany respecting the earldom of Ross, and into its celebrated upshot, the battle of Harlaw. Acknowledged by all the Hebrides, even by his half-brothers, as indisputably Lord of the Isles, admitted to have earned in liberality and prowess and lordly qualities what he wanted in strict justness of claim, and possessing strictly the status of the first Earl of Ross of his family, he died, in 1420, in Islay, and, as his father had been before him, was pompously sepultured in Iona. Alexander, the third Lord of the Isles, was formally declared by James I. to be undoubted Earl of Ross, and, in 1425, was one of the jury who handed the Duke of Albany, and his sons, and the aged Earl of Lennox, over to the slaughter. Having become embroiled with his kinsmen, the descendants of the first Lord of the Isles by his first marriage, and having shared in conflicting agencies which had thrown the Hebrides into confusion, he was, in 1427, summoned, along with many Hebridean and Highland chieftains, to appear before a parliament convened at Inverness. No sooner had he and his subordinates arrived than, by a stratagem of the King, they were arrested, and conveyed to separate prisons. Though suffering himself no other castigation or inconveniency than temporary imprisonment, he was galled by the execution of not a few of his chieftains, and roused to revenge by the indignity practised on his own person; and, in 1429, he made a levy throughout both the Isles and his earldom of Ross, and, at the head of 10,000 men, devastated the crown-lands in the vicinity of Inverness, and burned the town itself to the ground. The King, informed of his proceedings, so promptly collected troops, and led them on by forced marches, that he confounded the Lord of the Isles by suddenly overtaking him in Lochaber, won over by the mere display of the royal banner, the Clan Chattan and the Clan Cameron, two of his most important tribes, and so hotly and relentlessly attacked and pursued him that he vainly sued for terms of accommodation. The Lord of the Isles, driven to a fugitive condition, and despairing to escape the pursuers whom the King, abandoning personally the chase, had left to hunt along his track, resolved to cast himself on the royal mercy; and, on the eve of a solemn festival, clothed in the garb of pauperism and wretchedness, he rushed into the King's presence, amidst his assembled court in Holyrood, and, surrendering his sword, abjectly sued for pardon. Though his life was spared, he was endungeoned for two years in the castle of Tamtallon; and he learned there such les-

sons of rebuke from his chastisement, that, when afterwards pardoned by parliament for all his crimes, he conducted himself peaceably, and even rose into favour. During the minority of James II., he held the responsible and honourable office of Justiciary of Scotland north of the Forth; and, probably more as its occupant, than in the use of his power as Lord of the Isles, he drove the chief of the Clan Cameron, who had deserted him in his conflict with the Crown, into banishment to Ireland, and virtual forfeiture of his lands. In 1445, however, he took part in a treasonable league with the Earls of Douglas and Crawford against the infant-possessor of the royal throne, and probably contemplated nothing short of aiding an usurpation; but, before his treasons had time to be sunned into maturity, he died, in 1449, at his castle of Dingwall. John, the 4th Lord of the Isles, and the 3d Earl of Ross, having sold himself to the rebellious and mischief-making Earls of Douglas, who had justly though too severely reaped the fruits of the royal displeasure, despatched, in 1455, an expedition of 5,000 men to Ayrshire against James II., but reaped little other fruit than the ravaging of Arran and the Cumbraes, the wringing of some exactions from the isle of Bute, and the driving into exile of the bishop of Argyle or Lismore. Finding himself balked by his faithless allies, the Earls of Douglas, John, Lord of the Isles, made his submission to the King, and seems to have been fully received into royal favour. In 1457, he filled the very important and responsible office of one of the wardens of the marches; and, in 1460, previous to the siege of Roxburgh castle, he offered, at the head of 3,000 armed vassals, to march in the van of the royal army so as to sustain the first shock of conflict from expected invasion of the English, and was ordered to remain, as a sort of body-guard, near the King's person. But, on the accession of James III., he gave loose anew to his rebellious propensities, and, in 1461, sent deputies to the King of England who agreed to nothing less than the contemplated conquest of Scotland by the forces of the Lord of the Isles jointly with an English army. While his deputies were yet in negociation, he himself impatiently burst limits, poured an army upon the northern counties of Scotland, took possession of the castle of Inverness, and formally assumed a regal style of address and demeanour. In 1475—though he had been previously forborne for 14 years, and allowed, by compromise or connivance to run unmolestedly a traitorous and usurping career—he was sternly denounced as a traitor and rebel, and summoned to appear before a parliament in Edinburgh to answer for his crimes. Held back by a sense of guilt from confronting his accusers, or showing face to his judges, he incurred sentence of forfeiture; and, menaced with a powerful armament to carry the sentence into execution, he gladly put on weeds of repentance, and, under the unexpected shelter of the Queen and of the Estates of parliament, appeared personally at Edinburgh, and humiliatingly delivered himself to the royal clemency. With great moderation on the part of the King, he was restored to his forfeited possessions; and, making a voluntary surrender to the Crown of the earldom of Ross, and some other continental possessions, he was created a baron and a peer of parliament by the title of Lord of the Isles. The succession, however, being restricted to his bastard sons, and they proving rebellious, John, either actually participating in their measures, or unable to exculpate himself from the show of evidence against him, was finally, in 1493, deprived of his title and estates. A few months after his forfeiture, making a virtue of necessity, he voluntarily surrendered his Lordship; and, after having become, for some time, a pensioner on the King's household, he sought a retreat in Paisley abbey, which he and his ancestors had liberally endowed, and there sighed out the last breath of the renowned Lords of the Isles.

James IV. seems now to have resolved on measures for preventing the ascendency of any one family throughout the Isles; and, proceeding warily and liberally to work, he went in person to the West Highlands to receive the submission of the vassals of the Lordship. Alexander of Lochalsh, who was the presumptive heir before the last Lord's forfeiture, John of Islay, who was the descendant of a side branch from the first Lord, John Maclean, of Lochbuy, and other chief vassals immediately waited on the King, and were favoured with an instatement by royal charter in their possessions; and the first and the second received, at the same time, the honour of knighthood. But several other vassals of power and influence delaying to make their submission, the King made a second and a third visit to the western coast, repaired and garrisoned the castle of Tarbert, and seized, stored, and garrisoned the castle of Dunaverty in Cantyre. Sir John of Islay, deeply offended at the seizure of Cantyre, on which he made some claims, came down on the peninsula when the King, with a small rear-body of his followers, was about to sail, and stormed the castle of Dunaverty, and hanged the governor before the King's view. James IV., though unable at the moment to retaliate or punish, soon after had Sir John and four of his sons captured, carried to Edinburgh, and convicted and executed as traitors. A year after, he made a fourth expedition westward, and received the submission of various powerful vassals of the defunct Lordship, who hitherto had declined his authority. In 1496, an act was passed by the Lords of Council, making every chieftain in the Isles responsible for the due execution of legal writs upon any of his clan on pain of becoming personally subject to the penalty exigible from the offender. In 1497, Sir Alexander of Lochalsh first invaded Ross, and was driven back by the Mackenzies and the Munroes, and next made an ineffectual attempt to rouse the Isles into rebellion round his standard, and drew upon himself, in the island of Oransay, a surprise and slaughter from Macian of Ardnamurchan, aided by Alexander, the eldest surviving son of Sir John of Islay. In 1499, the King suddenly changing his policy, revoked all the charters he had granted to the vassals in the Isles, and commissioned Archibald, Earl of Argyle, and others, to let, in short leases, the lands of the lordship within all its limits as they stood at the date of forfeiture. The vassals, seeing preparations afoot for their ejection, and having now amongst them Donald Dubh, whom they viewed as the rightful Lord, and who had just escaped from an incarceration, one main object of which was to prevent him from agitating his claims, formed a subtle, slowly-consolidated, and very dangerous confederacy. In 1503, Donald Dubh and his followers precipitated themselves on the mainland, devastated Badenoch, and wore so formidable an insurgent aspect as to rouse the attention of parliament, and agitate the whole kingdom. Though all the royal forces north of the Clyde and the Forth were brought into requisition, and castles in the west were fortified and garrisoned, and missives, both seductive and menacing, were thrown among the rebels, two years were required for the vindicating of the King's authority. In 1504, the army acted in two divisions,—the northern, headed by the Earl of Huntly, and the southern, rendezvoused at Dumbarton, and led by the Earls of Arran and Argyle, Macian of Ardnamurchan, and Macleod of Dunvegan; but, except its besieging

the strong fort of Carneburg, on the west coast of Mull, and probably driving the islanders quite away from the continent, it did little execution. But, next year, the King personally heading the invasion of the Isles on the south, while Huntly headed it on the north, such successes were achieved as completely broke up the insurgent confederacy. Torquill Macleod of Lewis and some other chiefs still holding out in despair, a third expedition was undertaken in 1506, and led to the capture of the castle of Stornoway, and the dispersion of the last fragmentary gatherings of rebellion. Donald Dubh, the last male in the direct line of the forfeited Lords of the Isles, was again made prisoner, and shut up in Edinburgh castle. Sheriffs or justiciaries were now appointed respectively to the North Isles and to the South Isles, the courts of the former to be held at Inverness or Dingwall, and those of the latter at Tarbert or Lochkilkerran; attempts were made to disseminate a knowledge of the laws; and the royal authority became so established that the King, up to his death, in 1513, was popular throughout the islands.

In November, 1513, amid the confusion which followed the battle of Flodden and the death of James IV., Sir Donald of Lochalsh seized the royal strengths in the islands, made a devastating irruption upon Inverness-shire, and proclaimed himself Lord of the Isles. The Earl of Argyle, and various other chieftains in the western islands, exhorted by an act or letters of the council, adopted measures against the islanders, but only checked, and did not subdue their rebellion. Negotiation achieved what arms could not accomplish, and, in 1515, brought the rebels into subjection, and effected an apparently cordial reconciliation between Sir Donald of Lochalsh and the Regent Albany. In 1517, however, Sir Donald was again in rebellion; but he so disgusted his followers by deceptions which they found him to have used in summoning them to arms, that they indignantly turned upon him, and were prevented, only by his making an opportune flight, from delivering him up to the Regent. In 1527, the tranquillity of the Isles was again menaced by the inhuman conduct of Lauchlan Cattanach Maclean of Dowart to his wife, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald, second Earl of Argyle. On a rock, still called "the Lady's Rock," between Lismore and Mull, the lady was exposed at low water by this monster, with the intention of her being swept away by the tide; but, being accidentally descried by a boat's crew, she was rescued, and carried to her brother's castle. One of the Campbells unceremoniously taking revenge by assassinating the truculent chief, the Macleans and the Campbells both ran to arms for mutual onset, and were prevented from embroiling the Isles only by the special interference of government. In 1528, all grants of the Crown lands in the Isles, made during the regency of the Earl of Angus, and considerable in extent, having been withdrawn, the Clan Donald of Islay and the Macleans, who were interested parties, rose up in insurrection; and drew down a devastation upon large portions of Mull and Tirree, by the Campbells, in revenge of sanguinary descents upon Roseneath and Craignish; and, in the same year, disastrous broils accrued in the North Isles from a feud between the Macdonalds and the Macleods of Harris. Nearly the whole Hebrides being, in 1529, in a state of insubordination and tumult, James V. made vast military and naval preparations for visiting them in person, and inflicting on them a royal castigation; and he so overawed the Islesmen by the multitudinousness and the might of the hosts which he seemed about to precipitate on their territories, that many of their considerable chiefs hurriedly poured in letters and messages of submission. The King no longer esteeming his personal presence necessary, the Earls of Argyle and Murray, respectively, in the north and in the south, headed departments of the expedition, and, more by the mere display than by the application of the force which they commanded, reduced all the islands to obedience and order. Alexander of Islay, the most active mover in the insurrection, having in an abject manner placed himself wholly at the King's mercy at Stirling, was not only, on some easy conditions, freely pardoned, but even enriched with accessions to his estates; and in 1532, this pardoned insurgent was despatched at the head of 7,000 or 8,000 to Ireland, to make a diversion in favour of the Scots in their war with England. In 1539, Donald Gorme of Sleat, the next lineal male heir of the Lords of the Isles after Donald Dhu, who continued in imprisonment, became the centre of an extensively ramified conspiracy for re-edifying the lordship of the Isles and the earldom of Ross on their ancient basis; and, strengthened by a numerous alliance, made a descent from Skye, upon Ross-shire, wasted the district of Kinlochen; but while attacking the castle of Elandonan, he was mortally wounded by a poisoned arrow, and bequeathed to his followers only the disasters of a hurried retreat, and the responsibility of a fruitless insurgent expedition. Though the insurrection was now at an end, the King, strongly resenting the object of it, sailed, in 1540, with a powerful armament, from the Forth, round the north of Scotland, to the Isles, and landed successively on Lewis, Skye, Mull, and Islay, took on board his ships all the principal chiefs, disembarked at Dumbarton, and thence sent the chiefs captive to Edinburgh. Some stringent regulations seem now to have been made, though they have not come down to posterity, respecting the future preservation of Hebridean order and subordination; and several of the more intractable and dangerous chiefs were denied their personal freedom; others who were liberated, were obliged to give hostages for their good conduct; and all the islanders were overawed by the garrisoning with royal troops of some of the strengths of their territory. The early death of the King, however, in 1542, prevented his vigorous measures—the only ones of competent energy which had ever been hitherto adopted toward the turbulent Hebrideans—from bringing their fruit to maturity.

Donald Dubh, the immediate heir of the lordship of the Isles, after having been forty years a prisoner from the period of his attempt to seize his inheritance, again broke from his jailers in 1543, and was received with enthusiasm by the people of the Isles. The Regent Arran in miserable policy exulted in his escape, as in the prospect it afforded of carving out embarrassing work for the Earls of Argyle and Huntly, who had large possessions within the territories of the forfeited lordship, and, in order to give indirect but most efficient aid, shortsightedly liberated the chiefs and hostages whom the late King had placed in custody for the conservation of the Hebridean peace. Donald Dubh, supported by all the chiefs of the isles except James Macdonald of Islay, made a descent on the Earl of Argyle's territories, and performed such feats of plunder and slaughter as detained the Earl from prosecuting some intrigues of state. The Regent Arran suddenly changing his views on the leading political question of the day—support or resistance of the views of the King of England, made munificent offers to Donald Dubh and the liberated chiefs to induce their detachment from the English party, but was mortified with total failure, and doubly mortified to reflect, that, by connivance at Donald, and the liberation of the chiefs and hostages, he had himself originated the evil which he

now vainly negotiated to avert. In 1544, during the expedition of the Earl of Lennox to the Clyde, the islanders readily responded to a call by that commander and the English king, perpetrated hostile excesses in all accessible quarters where support was given to the Earls of Argyle and Huntly, and, in some instances, gave bonds of future service to England. Among the English in their defeat, in 1545, at Ancrum, was Neill Macneill of Gigha, one of the Hebridean chiefs,—present, possibly, as an ambassador from Donald Dubh. In June, 1545, the Regent Arran and his privy council learning that the islanders were in course of formally transferring their allegiance from Scotland to England, issued against them a smart proclamation, and, afterwards, seeing this to be regarded as a mere "brutum fulmen," commenced prosecutions for treason against the principal leaders. On the 5th of August, however, Donald Dubh and his chiefs in capacity of Lord and Barons of the Isles, appeared, with 4,000 men and 180 galleys, at Knockfergus in Ireland, and there, in the presence of commissioners sent to treat with them, formally swore allegiance to England; yet, acting under the advice of the Earl of Lennox, and regarding him as the real regent of Scotland, they did not consider themselves as revolting from the Scottish monarch. Four thousand armed men were, at the same time, left behind them under leaders in the Isles, to watch and check the movements of the Earls of Argyle and Huntly; and these, in common with the 4,000 in attendance on Donald, were kept in pay by the English king to take part in a contemplated but abortive expedition against Scotland, and, immediately after Donald's return, quarrelled among themselves respecting the distribution of the English gold. Donald dying toward the close of the year, at Drogheda in Ireland, seemingly while in the train of the baffled and retreating Earl of Lennox, the islanders elected James Macdonald to succeed him in his titular Lordship of the Isles. Yet the Macleods, both of Lewis and of Harris, the Macneills of Barra, the Mackinnons and the Macquarries, who had supported Donald, stood aloof from James Macdonald, and asked and obtained a reconciliation with the Regent; and, in the following year, the Island-chiefs, in general, were exonerated from the prosecutions for treason which had been commenced against them, and sat down in restored good understanding with the Scottish government. James Macdonald now dropped the assumed title of Lord of the Isles, and seems to have been the last person who even usurpingly wore it, or on whose behalf a revival of it was attempted.

At this date of the utter extinction of the celebrated title of the Lord of the Isles, we properly close our historical account of the collective and distinctive Hebrides. Almost all the events which followed were either strictly common to the Islands and the Highlands, and fall to be exhibited in our article on the Highlands, or clannish feuds, or other occurrences transacted in limited localities, and occur to be noticed, so far as they are worthy of mention, in our articles on particular islands, or particular Hebridean objects.

HECK. See Four Towns.

HECLA. See South Uist.

HEISKER, a small island of the Hebrides, lying about 2 leagues westward of North Uist. It is nearly 2 miles in length, but very narrow. The soil is sandy, and yields very little grass, and it was formerly only valuable for its kelp shores.

HELDAZAY, a small island near the south coast of the mainland of Shetland.

HELENSBURGH, a delightfully situated watering-place, and handsome little town, on the north shore of the frith of Clyde, at the entrance of the Gareloch, Dumbartonshire. It stands on the turnpike from Glasgow, through Dumbarton and Arroquhar, to Inverary, and sends away, over the soft hill behind it, an easy line of communication with Luss and Balloch ferry; and is distant 8 miles from Dumbarton, 23 miles from Glasgow, 17 miles from Arroquhar inn, and 4 miles, by water, from Greenock. The town is arranged in a terrace toward the sea, and parallel streets or lines of houses behind, with short intersecting streets which cut the main thoroughfares at right angles, and is thus a slender parallelogram; but, at both ends, it straggles pleasantly along the shore and melts gently away into rural solitude through the medium of successive villas. As seen from the opposite shore, it is a town dressed in white, and seems to be keeping perpetual holiday; and, in certain and not infrequent combinations of shade and sunshine, it appears to be a miniature Venice, a city of the sea, resting its edifices, with their clearly-defined outlines, on the bosom of the burnished or silvery waters. Though its streets are not compact, and are altogether destitute of the finer adornings of architecture, they present—even where the buildings are capriciously asunder—an agreeable appearance to the eye. Most of the houses have been built solely or chiefly as sea-bathing quarters, and are not unworthy of their pretensions to be a pleasant summer-home to the families of the plodding and wealthy merchants of Glasgow. The town has two hotels, a branch-office of the Western bank, and a savings'-bank. At the east end is an elegant and commodious edifice called the Baths, where the luxury of immersion in any degree of temperature may be enjoyed. For persons who love to luxuriate all day amid the beauties of landscape, there are in the vicinity choice rambling-grounds; and for such as wish to please the intellect jointly with the taste, there are a public reading-room, and a somewhat extensive public library. The town, with the exception of a little weaving, has no manufacture, nor any suitable employment for its inhabitants, but depends for subsistence almost wholly on its capacities as a watering-place; and, while joyous, bustling, and full of life during the bathing-season, it fades away and languishes toward the approach of winter, and, like the vegetable creation and the hybernating dormant animals, waits in sluggish inaction the return of the warm spring for the revival of its energies. The smallness and incommodiousness of its quay would seem to be a hinderance to its prosperity. Yet five or six steamers ply daily between it and Glasgow during 7 months of the year, making each three trips, one up and two down, or two up and one down in the day; and even during winter, 2 or 3 make daily trips, and keep up the communication; while there is almost hourly communication with the opposite port of Greenock, and thence by railway to Glasgow. At the west end of the village is the mansion of Ardincaple, surrounded with pleasure-grounds which charm the eye with their beauty. Directly opposite, on the Roseneath side of Gareloch, rise the stately towers of Roseneath castle from amidst a green sea of forest. A mile and a quarter beyond Ardincaple are a snug spot around Row church, and a projecting point into Gareloch, from both of which splendid views are obtained east, south, and west. Between Row point and the Roseneath shore a ferry-boat constantly plies, and up to both the Helensburgh steamers steer their way, introducing tourists and pleasure-parties, and lovers of fine scenery, to fairy nooks in the vicinity of Roseneath church and castle, and to vantage-ground for the survey of Nature's panoramic views, which are thrillingly attractive. But, even apart from its environs, Helensburgh, within its own

limits of observation, is curtained round by quite enough of the brilliance of landscape to shut out the tormentors from every sort of ennuyée except the cynic. In front of it, but some points to the west, rise the gentle swells of Roseneath, rolled into variety of surface, belted in some places, and clothed in others with wood, and foiled by the deep brown or the snowy white summits of the Argyleshire mountains cutting the sky-line with their rugged edges in the distance; south-eastward, the broad low peninsula of Ardmore brings an invasion of forest on the frith of Clyde on the foreground, and the Renfrewshire hills slowly recede up a frilled and chequered gentle ascent of verdure till their summits undulate on the horizon in the back-ground; and right in front Port-Glasgow, just visible past the point of Ardmore, Greenock, with its grove of masts in the front, and its terraces or straggling buildings climbing the acclivity in the rear, and Gourock, beautifully foiled by the intervening and thoroughly wooded Castle-point of Roseneath, stretch out before the eye at such intervals of distance as finely combine town and country landscape, and repose against such an immediate background of miniature highland hills, and behind so beautiful an expanse of land-locked water, with its stir of ship and steam-boat and wherry, as, if they do not astonish and thrill, impart the more prolonged enjoyment of calm delight.—Helensburgh was erected into a burgh-of-barony in 1802, and holds of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. of Luss. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, 4 councillors, a treasurer, and a dean-of-guild. All inhabitants of full age who have a house and garden within the burgh by feu or lease of 100 years, are burgesses, and they annually, on the 11th of September, elect the magistrates and council from among their own number. In terms of its charter, the town is authorized to have a weekly market on Thursdays, and 4 annual fairs. The town was founded in 1777 by its superior, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., and named after his wife, Helen, the daughter of William, Lord Strathnaver, son and heir apparent of John, 19th Earl of Sutherland. After the commencement of the present century, it was the scene of the successful efforts of the ingenious Henry Bell to propel vessels by steam. After all the original steam-projectors had ceased to make experiments, Mr. Bell having employed Messrs. John Wood and Co., of Port-Glasgow, to build a steam-vessel of 30 tons burden, he personally constructed an engine for it of 3 horses' power, applied the paddles, imposed on it the name of the Comet, and, after several experiments, dismissed it, in January 1812, on a course of regular navigation between Glasgow and Greenock. Though confronted with piratical claims, and obliged to combat powerful influence exerted on their behalf, he wrung from the jury of the civilized world an acknowledgment of his having been the first person in Europe who successfully propelled a vessel by steam on a navigable river; and, so far as scene of residence makes genius the common property of a limited community, he wreathed the garland of his fame round the brow of the smiling little town of Helensburgh. He died at the Baths of the town in March 1830, aged 63, and was interred in the parochial burying-ground.—Helensburgh stands, *quoad civilia*, near the eastern verge of the parish of Row. But, in 1839, when a part of the Original Burgher body, including the congregation in this town, joined the Establishment, it was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish. The parochial place of worship is, of course, simply the quondam meeting-house of the Original Burghers. The congregation was established in 1823; and the meeting-house—now the church—was built in 1824, at the cost of £1,000. Sittings 700. Stipend £100.—An Independent congregation in the place was established in 1800. The chapel was built in 1801, at the conjectured cost of £350 or £400. Sittings 550. Stipend £70, but variable.—A small Baptist congregation was established about the year 1831, and meets in the wing of a dwelling-house rented as a place of worship. Sittings 80. No stipend.—The town has a boarding-school conducted by the Independent minister, a girl's boarding-school; and possesses a due proportion of schools of the ordinary class. Population, in 1817, 450; in 1821, 600; in 1835, 1,400; in 1840, probably 1,600.

HELL'S CLEUGH, a hill in the parish of Kirkurd, in Peebles-shire, rising 2,100 feet above the level of the sea. On the summit is a cairn, called the Pyked-stane, from which there is an extensive prospect of Fife and Perth shires, the mouth of the Forth, and the Eildon and Cheviot hills.

HELL'S SKERRIES, a cluster of small islands of the Hebrides, about 10 miles west of Rum. They are so named from the violent current which runs through them.

HELLISAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, lying between Barra and South Uist.

HELMSDALE, a large and thriving village, situated in the parish of Loth, Sutherlandshire, at the mouth of the Helmsdale river, from which it takes its name. It is built on the property of the Duchess of Sutherland, for the accommodation of those cottagers whom the new mode of sheep-farming has driven from the rural districts of Sutherlandshire, and dates its existence from the same period as Port-Gower and Golspie, and here a good harbour has been finished, to which immense fleets of fishing-boats resort during the herring-season. It is accessible to large vessels only at high water.

HELMSDALE (The), a river of Sutherlandshire. It takes its rise from Loch-Coyn, and several other lakes, in the parish of Kildonan, and running in a south-easterly direction, about 20 miles, falls into the German ocean, about 3 miles south of the Ord of Caithness. It abounds with salmon.

HENDER, a small island on the west coast of Sutherland.

HENDERLAND. See Blackhouse.

HERIOT (The), a small stream in the parish of the same name, Edinburghshire. It rises in three principal head-waters, which all well up on the south-western boundary of the parish. The two of longest course, called respectively Blakeup water and Hope burn, rise within a mile of each other, and make a confluence at Garval, after having flowed north-eastward about 4 miles; and the third, bearing from its source the name of the united streams, rises farther to the east, and, after a northerly course of 3 miles, falls into the other streams half-a-mile below their point of confluence. The Heriot now pursues a course generally to the north of east, over a distance of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, swelled in its progress by Row burn from the south, and Heckle burn from the north; and it then bends south-eastward, receives the waters of Dead burn from the west, traces for 5 furlongs the boundary between the parishes of Heriot and Stow, and, at Halltree, pours its accumulations into the Gala. The Heriot is, in strict propriety, the parent-stream, and the Gala the tributary; the former having, at the point of confluence, flowed 8 miles, while the latter has flowed only $4\frac{1}{2}$. Both streams, before uniting, afford excellent trouting, and, at a former period, occasioned scenes of poaching which are somewhat lugubriously and quaintly, though rather graphically noticed by the writer in the Old Statistical Account. "It is much

to be regretted," says he, "that the gentlemen in the neighbourhood permit poachers with nets to visit these prolific rivers. A party of three or four will sally out from Edinburgh, Dalkeith, &c., and in a short space fill their creel or bag, by sweeping every thing before them. They exemplify the old proverb, 'All is fish that comes in the net.' Even the salmon, in close time, which come up to spawn, do not escape a dreadful massacre. During the autumnal months, and after a few weeks, the water is covered with lights, composed of old sacks, or rags and tar; and the *lister*, as it is commonly called, is heard plunging in every hole." The Heriot frequently comes down in impetuous floods; and, three years ago, it swept away not only the usual prey of invading torrents, but dikes and walls of ordinary masonry, and, for a brief period, sheeted the low grounds along its course with a little inland sea.

HERIOT, a parish in the south-eastern part of Edinburghshire. It is of an irregular oblong form, stretching north-east and south-west, and is bounded on the north-west by Temple; on the north-east by detached parts of Borthwick and Stow, and by Fala and Stow; on the south-east by Stow; and on the south or south-west by Innerleithen in Peebles-shire. Its greatest length, from Blakeup Scars on the south-west to an angle beyond the point where the Edinburgh and Carlisle road enters it on the north-east, is 7½ miles; its greatest breadth, from Mansley's hill on the north-west to Dewar hill on the south-east, is 4¼ miles; and its superficial area is computed to be between 23½, and 24 square miles. Heriot water, described in the preceding article, divides it into two not very unequal parts; but, in the upper district, is so distributed in its head-streams and their tributary rills, as to figure on the map similarly to the distribution of the veins on the back of the human hand. Gala water rises on its north-western limit, flows two miles due east; and there assuming a southerly direction, divides it for half-a-mile from a detached part of Stow, then for 1 mile intersects a wing of Heriot projecting eastward, then for 1 mile divides it from the main body of Stow, and finally passes away from it at the point of confluence with Heriot water. Another tiny stream, from Heriot's cleugh, rises 5 furlongs south of the source of the Gala, and flows 2½ miles due east to the Gala at the Tollbar. Except on the lower parts of these streams, where there are some flat lands, the whole parish is a congeries of mountainous hills; and, viewed as a whole, it is a strictly pastoral district. Though the grounds on the lower part of Heriot water are fertile, and when duly cultivated yield an abundant produce, only about one-tenth of the area of the entire parish is arable. The hills are, for the most part, covered with heath and of bleak and forbidden aspect; though, in some instances, their sides are ploughed up into fields, and being cropped for a few years, and sown out, afford a rich pasture for sheep. The hills along the sides and centre are the two ranges of the moorfoots, with their spurs, running along from Peebles-shire, to join the main body of the Lammermoors at Soutra hill, in the parish of Soutra. The highest is Blakeup Scars, and the next in height is Dewar hill; which rise respectively 2,193, and 1,654 feet above the level of the sea. The climate, though cold, is remarkably healthy.—On the summits of some of the hills are distinct traces of ancient camps, consisting of three or more concentric circles, with spaces for gateways. In the farm of Dewar, on the boundary with Innerleithen, are the head and footstones of what is called "the Piper's grave," and traditionally reported to be the grave of a piper of Peebles who wagered that he would play from Peebles to Lauder with a certain number of blasts, but became exhausted, fell down, and was inhumed on the wild and sequestered scene of his defeat. On Dewar hill, 1¾ mile north-east of the grave, is a remarkably large stone, called—no one knows why—"Lot's Wife." Not far from Heriot house is a stone, on which an unfortunate woman was burnt for the imputed crime of witchcraft, and which is called from her, Mary Gibbs. On Heriot-town-hill-head, and Borthwick-hall-hill-head, respectively, are a circle of tall stones 70 or 80 feet in diameter, and three concentric rings or ditches about 50 paces in diameter, which Chalmers says are the only Druidical remains in Scotland, except those in the parish of Kirknewton.—About 4 miles of the new turnpike between Edinburgh and Innerleithen cut the parish into parts of one-third and two-thirds; upwards of 2 miles of the Edinburgh and Carlisle railroad run along its eastern extremity; and a road runs about 4 miles up its interior along the banks of Heriot water; but no facility of communication whatever exists for its south-western division. Population, in 1801, 320; in 1831, 327. Houses 53. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,348.—Heriot is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Stair. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £123 11s. 1d. The parish-church, situated on Heriot water, was built in 1804. Sittings about 200. Many of the parishioners of Stow find it a more convenient place of worship than their own parish-church; but, on the other hand, about one-third of the parishioners of Heriot attend the United Secession meeting-houses of Stow and Fala. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees, and £4 15s. other emoluments. During winter, there is a non-parochial school. The church was early of considerable value; and, in the ancient Taxatio, is rated at 30 marks. The manor of Heriot belonged to the Morvilles, and next to the Lords of Galloway, and certainly was possessed by Roger de Quincey, the constable of Scotland. In the division of De Quincey's great estates, Elena, the youngest daughter, who married Allan la Zouche, an English baron, inherited Heriot; and she granted the church, with its tithes and other rights, to the monks of Newbattle. In 1309, William Blair, the vicar of "Heryeth," having resigned his vicarage to Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, the monks of Newbattle obtained a grant from the bishop of all the vicarage dues. The monks obtained also—though from whom, or at what date, does not appear—the lands of Heriot; and they were proprietors of the whole parish at the epoch of the Reformation. The manor, after that epoch, passed into the possession of Mark Ker, and of his heir, Robert, 2d Earl of Lothian; but it is now distributed among seven proprietors, the chief of whom is the Earl of Stair, the patron.

HERMATRA, one of the uninhabited Harris islands, on which a fishing-station was established by Charles I.

HERMISTON, or HERDMANSTON, an estate in the parish of Salton, in East Lothian. There are still some remains here of an ancient castle or fortalice of the Sinclairs, of which the following tradition is related:—In the year 1470, Marion and Margaret Sinclairs, co-heiresses of Polwarth, being in the full possession of their estates of Polwarth and Kimmergham, were decoyed by their uncle Sinclair to his castle of Herdmanston, in East-Lothian, and there they were cruelly detained prisoners. The feudal system then reigned in all its horrors, and every baron had the power of life and death within his territory. The two young heiresses were in great perplexity and terror. Marion, the eldest

conveyed a letter by the hands of Johnny Faa, captain of a gang of gipsies, to George Home, the young Baron of Wedderburn, her lover, acquainting him of her own and her sister's perilous situation; upon the receipt of which, the Baron and his brother Patrick set out with a hundred chosen men to relieve the two fair captives, which they achieved not without the loss of lives on both sides, as Sinclair made a stout resistance with all the force he could collect. The fair captives were brought off in triumph, and after travelling all night on horseback across the Lammermoors, arrived next morning at Polwarth, guarded by their two young champions, whom they soon after married, which gave rise to the old song of 'Polwarth on the Green,' and from them descended the succeeding Barons of Wedderburn and the Earls of Marchmont.

HERMITAGE (The), a rivulet in the parish of Castletown, or district of Liddesdale, Roxburghshire. It is formed by the confluence of two streamlets called Twislehope burn, and Billhope burn. They rise respectively in the north-western and western extreme angles of the parish, the former on the north side of Mellingwood hill, and the latter on the south side of Cauldcleugh hill, at points about 4½ miles asunder; and, flowing respectively southward and northward till the distance between them is only half-a-mile, they then both debouch eastward, and about half-a-mile farther on, unite to form the Hermitage. The united stream flows 1½ mile eastward, and 2¾ southward of east, receiving, in its progress, several inconsiderable mountain-rills, sweeping past the dark and venerable tower of Hermitage castle, [see Castletown,] and fringed in the lower part of the course with natural wood and plantation, but generally overlooked by wild and rugged mountain-scenery. It now receives from the north the waters of Whithope burn, a tributary of 4 miles course, and, half-a-mile down, those of Roughley burn, which rises only half-a-mile from the source of the former stream, and flows parallel to it over its whole course; and the Hermitage, swollen by its feeders, and driven aside by their collision, makes an abrupt turn, and runs in a direction nearly due south, over a distance of 3¾ miles, along a vale of much rural beauty, and, 1½ mile above the village of Castletown, falls into the river Liddel. Its entire length of course, measuring from the head of Twislehope burn, and including sinuosities, is between 11 and 12 miles.

HESTON, an islet in the Solway frith, off the coast of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is of an oval form, ¾ of a mile and ¼ of a mile broad; and lies about ¾ of a mile from Almerness Point, between the entrances to Auchencairn bay and the estuary of the Urr.

HIGGIN'S NEUCK. See Airth.

## THE HIGHLANDS,

A thinly inhabited division of Scotland, comprehending somewhat more than one-half of its surface, and remarkable for the peculiar character of its ancient inhabitants and history, and for a pervading mixture of wildness, beauty, and sublimity in its scenery. To define the limits of the Highlands, or rather to trace the boundary-line with the Lowlands, requires a previous fixation of the differential or characteristic features of the region. If by the Highlands be meant the territory commensurate with the use of the Gaelic language, and with marked vestiges of ancient Celtic manners, the limits must include considerable districts in the present day, such as the isle of Bute, and large tracts in the shires of Dumbarton, Perth, Forfar, and Aberdeen, which were undoubtedly included at comparatively a very modern date. If *high lands*, in the literal signification of the words, be understood, the broad mountain-belts south of the Forth, and south and east of the Clyde, though sometimes popularly called the Southern Highlands, were never included by community of peculiar name or history or manners in the Highlands properly so designated, and stand far apart from them in geographical position; while, on the other hand, the stretches of low country which intervene amongst the Highland mountains, and, in some instances—as in Dumbartonshire and Caithness—come down from these mountains in gentle slopes to points where they are terminated by a great natural barrier, never were included in the Lowlands. Though, with these exceptions, mountainousness of surface, and the perpetuation to the present day of the Celtic language and some Celtic usages distinctively characterize the whole Highlands, yet the definition of the territory which best suits the purposes of history, and, in all respects, most nearly accords with those of political and moral geography, is one which makes it commensurate with the country or locations of the ancient Highland clans. This definition assigns to the Highlands all the continental territory north of the Moray frith, and all the territory, both insular and continental, westward of an easily traceable line from that frith to the frith of Clyde. The line commences at the mouth of the river Nairn; it thence, with the exception of a slight north-eastward or outward curve, the central point of which is on the river Spey, runs due south-east till it strikes the river Dee at Tullach, nearly on the third degree of longitude west of Greenwich; it then runs generally south till it falls upon West-water, or the southern large head-water of the North Esk; it thence, over a long stretch, runs almost due south-west, and with scarcely a deviation, till it falls upon the Clyde at Ardmore in the parish of Cardross; and now onward to the Atlantic ocean, it moves along the frith of Clyde, keeping near to the continent, and excluding none of the Clyde islands except the comparatively unimportant Cumbraes. All the Scottish territory west and north-west of this line is properly the Highlands. Yet both for the convenience of topographical description, and because, altogether down to the middle of the 13th century, and partially down to the middle of the 16th, the Highlands and the Western Islands were politically and historically distinct regions, the latter are usually viewed apart under the name of the Hebrides, and in that light are treated in our work. See article Hebrides. The mainland Highlands, or the Highlands after the Hebrides are deducted, extend in extreme length, from Duncansby Head, or John o'Groats on the north, to the Mull of Cantyre on the south, about 250 miles; but, over a distance of 90 miles at the northern end, they have an average breadth of only about 45 miles,—over a distance of 50 or 55 miles at the southern end, they consist mainly of the Clyde islands, and the very narrow peninsula of Kintyre,—and even, at their broadest part, from the eastern base of the Grampians on the east to Ardnamurchan Point on the west, they scarcely if at all extend to more than 120 miles. The district comprehends the whole of the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Inverness, and Argyle, the large parts of Nairn, Perth, Dumbarton, and Bute, and considerable portions of Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Forfar, and Stirling. Those counties, all of which are comprehended—with the exception of Caithness, and the addition of the Perthshire and Dumbartonshire sections—contain, in a geographical or physical point of view, nearly all the territory and the scenic features which are strictly Highland.

*General Features.*

A district so extensive can be but faintly pictured in a general and rapid description. Mountains, chiefly covered with heath or ling, but occasionally, on the one hand, displaying sides and summits of naked rock, and, on the other, exhibiting a dress of verdure, everywhere rise, at short intervals, in chains, ridges, groups, and even solitary heights. Their forms are of every variety, from the precipitous and pinnacled acclivity, to the broad-based and round-backed ascent; but, in general, are sharp in outline, and wild or savagely grand in feature. Both great elongated ridges, and chains or series of short parallel ridges, have a prevailing direction from north-east to south-west, and send up summits from 1,000 to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Glens, valleys, and expanses of lowland stretch in all directions among the mountains, and abound in voluminous streams and large elongated lakes of picturesque and magnificent appearance,—nearly all the inland lakes extending in stripes either north-eastward and south-westward, or eastward and westward. Along the whole west coast, at remarkably brief intervals, arms of the sea, long, narrow, and sometimes exceedingly rugged in outline, run north-eastward, or south-eastward into the interior, and assist the inland fresh water lakes in cleaving it into sections. The rivers of the region are chiefly impetuous torrents, careering for a while along mountain-gorges, and afterwards, either expanding themselves into beautiful lakes and flowing athwart delightful meadows, or ploughing narrow and far-stretching valleys, green and ornate with grasses, trefoils, daisies, ranunculi, and a profuse variety of other herbage and flowers. Native woods, principally of pine and birch, and occasionally clumps and expanses of plantation, climb the acclivities of the gentler heights, or crowd down upon the valleys, and embosom the inland lakes. On the east side, along the coast to the Moray frith, and toward the frontier in the counties of Nairn, Elgin, and Perth, gentle slopes and broad belts of lowland, fertile in soil and favourable in position, are carpeted with agricultural luxuriance, and thickly dotted with human dwellings, and successfully vie with the south of Scotland in towns and population, and in the pursuit and display of wealth. But almost everywhere else, except in the fairyland of Loch-Fyne, and the southern shore of Loch-Etive, the Highlands are sequestered,—sinless of a town,—a semi-wilderness, where a square mile is a greatly more convenient unit of measurement than an acre. A district characterized by such features as we have named "necessarily exhibits, within very circumscribed limits, varieties of scenery of the most opposite descriptions; enabling the admirer of nature to pass abruptly from dwelling on the loveliness of an extensive marine or champaign landscape into the deep solitude of an ancient forest, or the dark craggy fastnesses of an alpine ravine; or from lingering amid the quiet grassy meadows of a pastoral strath, or valley, watered by its softly-flowing stream, to the open heathy mountain-side, whence 'alps o'er alps arise,' whose summits are often shrouded with mists, and almost perennial snows, and their overhanging precipices furrowed by foaming cataracts. Lakes and long arms of the sea, either fringed with woods or surrounded with rocky barren shores, now studded with islands, and anon extending their silvery arms into distant receding mountains, are met in every district; while the extreme steepness, ruggedness, and sterility of many of the mountain-chains impart to them as imposing and magnificent characters as are to be seen in the much higher and more inaccessible elevations of Switzerland. No wonder, then, that this 'land of mountain and of flood' should have given birth to the song of the bard, and afforded material for the theme of the sage, in all ages; and that its inhabitants should be tinctured with deep romantic feelings, at once tender, melancholy, and wild; and that the recollection of their own picturesque native dwellings should haunt them to their latest hours, wherever they go. Neither, amid such profusion and diversity of all that is beautiful and sublime in nature, can the unqualified admiration of strangers, from every part of Europe, of the scenery of the Highlands fail of being easily accounted for; nor can any hesitate in recommending them to visit the more remote or unknown solitudes." ['Andersons' Guide to the Highlands,' pp. 4, 5.]

*Early History and Antiquities.*

The Highlands, till less then a century ago, were exclusively occupied by a people whose manners, language, and framework of society were strikingly peculiar, and quite as different from those of the inhabitants of the south of Scotland, as if the two races had been separate nations, mutually removed by the intervention of an ocean. When Agricola invaded North Britain in the vear 81 of the Christian era, it appears to have been possessed by twenty-one tribes of aboriginal Britons, having little or no political connexion with one another, although evidently the same people in origin, speaking the same language, and following the same customs. The topographical position of these Caledonian tribes or clans who occupied the district above defined as falling within the Highland territory, and the adjoining lowland frontiers, at the epoch in question, may be thus stated:—

1st. The Damnii, the most important of the southern tribes, inhabited the whole extent of country from the ridge of hills between Galloway and Ayrshire on the south, to the river Ern on the north. They possessed all Strathclyde, the shires of Ayr, Renfrew, and Stirling, and a small part of the shires of Dumbarton and Perth. According to Ptolemy the Damnii had six towns; namely, Vanduaria, at Paisley; Colania, supposed to be Lanark; Coria, at Carstairs in Eastern Clydesdale; Alauna on the river Allan, believed by some to be Kier near Stirling; Lindum near Ardoch; and Victoria, at Dalginross on the Ruchil water.

2d. The Horestii inhabited the country between the Bodotria or Forth, on the south, and the Tarvus or Tay on the north; comprehending the shires of Clackmannan, Kinross, and Fife, with the eastern part of Strathearn, and the country westward of the Tay, as far as the river Bran.

3d. The Venricones possessed the territory between the Tay on the south, and the Carron on the north; comprehending Gowrie, Strathmore, Stormont, and Strathardle in Perthshire; with the whole of Angus, and the larger part of Kincardineshire. Their chief town was Orrea on the Tay.*

4th. The Taixali inhabited the northern part of the Mearns, and the whole of Aberdeenshire, as far as the Doveran. The promontory of Kinnaird's head, the Taixalorum promontorium of the Romans, was included in this district. Devana, on the northern side of the Dee, six miles above its influx into the sea, was their principal town, which perhaps stood on the site of Normandykes of the present day.

5th. The Vacomagi inhabited the country on the southern side of the Moray frith, from the Doveran on the east to the Ness on the west; comprehending the shires of Banff, Elgin, Nairn, the eastern

* This and the last-mentioned tribe were afterwards named Vecturiones by the Romans.

part of Inverness, and Braemar in Aberdeenshire. Their towns were the Ptoroton of Richard, the Alata Castra of Ptolemy, at the mouth of the Varar, where the present Brough-Head, or Burghead, runs into the Moray frith; Tuessis on the eastern bank of the Spey; and Tamea and Banatia in the interior country.

6th. The Albani—afterwards called Damnii-Albani, on their subjection to the Damnii—possessed the interior districts between the lower ridge of the Grampians which skirts the southern side of the loch and river Tay, on the south, and the chain of mountains which forms the southern limit of Inverness-shire on the north. These districts comprehended Breadalbane, Athole, a small part of Lochaber, with Appin and Glenorchy in Upper-Lorn.

7th. The Attacotti inhabited the whole country from Loch-Fyne on the west, to the eastward of the river Leven and Loch-Lomond; comprehending the whole of Cowal in Argyleshire, and the greater part of Dumbartonshire.

8th. The Caledonii proper inhabited the whole of the interior country from the ridge of mountains which separates Inverness and Perth, on the south, to the range of hills which forms the forest of Balnagowan in Ross on the north; comprehending all the middle parts of Inverness and of Ross. This territory formed a considerable part of the extensive forest which, in early ages, spread over the interior and western parts of the country, on the northern side of the Forth and Clyde, and to which the British colonists, according to Chalmers, gave the descriptive appellation of Celyddon, signifying literally 'the Coverts,' and generally denoting 'a Woody region.'*

9th. The Cantæ possessed the east of Ross-shire, from the æstuary of Varar or the Moray frith on the south, to the Abona, or Dornoch frith on the north; having Loxa or Cromarty frith which indented their country in the centre, and a ridge of hills, Uxellum montes, on the west. This ridge—of which Bennevis, one of the highest mountains in Great Britain, is the prominent summit—gradually declines towards the north-east, and terminates in a promontory, called Pen Uxellum, the Tarbet-ness of modern times.

10th. The Logi possessed the south-eastern coast of Sutherland, extending from the Abona, or Dornoch frith, on the south-west, to the river Ila on the east. This river is supposed to be the Helmsdale river of the Scandinavian intruders, called by the Celtic inhabitants Avon-Uile, or Avon-Iligh, 'the Floody water.'

11th. The Carnabii inhabited the south, the east, and north-east of Caithness, from the Ila river; comprehending the three great promontories of Virubium or Noss-Head; Virvedrum, or Duncansby-Head; and Tarvedrum, or the Orcas promontorium, the Dunnet-Head of the present times.

12th. The Catini, a small tribe, inhabited the north-western corner of Caithness, and the eastern half of Strathnaver in Sutherlandshire; having the river Naver, the Navari fluvius of Ptolemy, for their western boundary.

13th. The Mertœ occupied the interior of Sutherland.

14th. The Carnonacœ inhabited the northern and western coast of Sutherland, and a small part of the western shore of Ross, from the Naver on the east, round to the Volsas bay, on the south-west. A river called Straba falls into the sea in this district, on the west of the Naver, and the headland at the burn is named Ebudium promontorium.

15th. The Creones inhabited the western coast of Ross from Volsas-sinus on the north, to the Itys, or Loch-Duick, on the south.

16th. The Cerones inhabited the whole western coast of Inverness, and the countries of Ardnamurchan, Morvern, Sunart, and Ardgowar in Argyleshire; having the Itys or Loch-Duich on the north, and the Longus or Linne-Loch on the south.

17th. The Epidii inhabited the south-west of Argyleshire from Linne-Loch on the north, to the frith of Clyde and the Irish sea on the south, including Cantyre, the point of which was called the Epidian promontory, now named the Mull of Cantyre; and they were bounded on the east by the country of the Albani, and the Lelanonius Sinus or the Loch-Fine of the present day.

It is impossible to say what form of government obtained among these tribes. When history is silent, historians should either maintain a cautious reserve, or be sparing in their conjectures; but analogy may supply materials for well-grounded speculations, and it may therefore be asserted, without any great stretch of imagination, that, like most of the other uncivilized tribes we read of in history, the Northern Britons or Caledonians, were under the government of a leader or chief to whom they yielded a certain degree of obedience. Dio indeed insinuates that the governments of these tribes were democratic; but he should have been aware that it is only when bodies of men assume, in an advanced stage of civilization, a compact and united form, that democracy can prevail; and the state of barbarism in which he says the inhabitants of North Britain existed at the period in question seems to exclude such a supposition. The conjecture of Chalmers that, like the American tribes, they were governed under the aristocratic sway of the old men rather than the coercion of legal authority, is more probable than that of Dio, and approximates more to the opinion we have ventured to express.

The aboriginal inhabitants of North Britain brought from the East a system of religion,—modified and altered no doubt by circumstances in its course through different countries. The prevailing opinion is that Druidism was the religion followed by all the Celtic colonies; and in proof of this, reference has been made to a variety of Druidical monuments abounding in all parts of Britain and particularly in the north. An author, Mr. Pinkerton —whose asperity, to use the words of Dr. Jamieson, "has greatly enfeebled his argument"—has attacked this position under the shields of Cæsar and Tacitus; but although his reasoning is powerful and ingenious, he appears to have failed in establishing that these monuments are of Gothic origin. Various Druidical remains yet exist in the Highlands of Scotland, of which notices are given in different articles of the present work. The pillars which mark the sites of their places of worship are still to be seen; and so great is the superstitious veneration paid by the country-people to those sacred stones, as they are considered, that few persons have ventured to remove them, even in cases where their removal would be advantageous to the cultivator of the soil.

As connected in some degree with religion the modes of sepulture among the Pagan people of North Britain come next to be noticed. These have been various in different ages. The original practice of interring the bodies of the dead gradually gave way among the Pagan nations to that of burning the bodies, but the older practice was resumed wherever

* It was on this account that the large tribe in question were called *Celyddoni*, a name afterwards Latinized into the more classical appellation of *Caledonii*. The descriptive name, *Celyddon*, restricted originally to the territory described, was afterwards extended to the whole country on the northern side of the Forth and Clyde, under the Latinized appellation of *Caledonia*. See article CALEDONIANS.

Christianity obtained a footing. The practice of burning the dead at the time we are treating of was common among the inhabitants of North Britain; but the process of inhumation was not always the same, being attended with more or less ceremony according to the rank of the deceased. Many of the sepulchral remains of our Pagan ancestors are still to be seen, and have been distinguished by antiquaries under the appellations of *barrows*, *cairns*, *cist-vaens*, and *urns*. Among the learned, the barrows and cairns, when they are of a round shape and covered with green sward, are called tumuli, and hillocks by the vulgar. These tumuli are generally circular heaps resembling a flat cone; some of them are oblong ridges resembling the hull of a ship with its keel upwards. The most of them are composed of stones, some of them of earth, many of them of a mixture of earth and stones, and a few of them of sand. There is a great distinction however between the barrow and the cairn; the first being composed solely of earth, and the last of stones. The cairns are more numerous than the barrows. Some of these cairns are very large, being upwards of 300 feet in circumference and from 30 to 40 feet in height; and the quantity of stones that has been dug from their bowels is almost incredible. Numerous notices of these funeral monuments are scattered throughout our pages. The *cistvaen*—which, in the British language, signifies literally 'a Stone chest,' from *cist*, 'a chest,' and *maen*, changing in composition to *vaen*, 'a stone'—was another mode of interment among the ancient inhabitants of our island. Sometimes the cistvaen contained the urn within which were deposited the ashes of the deceased; yet it often contained the ashes and bones without an urn. But urns of different sizes and shapes have been found without cistvaens; a circumstance which may be owing to the fashion of different ages and to the rank of the deceased. The same observation may be made with respect to urns which have been found generally in tumuli, but often below the surface where there had been no hillock: they were usually composed of pottery, and sometimes of stone, and were of different shapes, and variously ornamented according to the taste of the times and the ability of the parties. The fields of ancient conflict are still denoted by sepulchral cairns; and it is even conjectured that the battle at the Grampians has been perpetuated by sepulchral tumuli raised to the memory of the Caledonians who fell in defence of their country. "On the hill, above the moor of Ardoch"—says Gordon in his 'Itin. Septen.,' p. 42—"are two great heaps of stones, the one called *Carn-wochel*, the other *Carnlee:* the former is the greatest curiosity of this kind that I ever met with; the quantity of great rough stones, lying above one another, almost surpasses belief, which made me have the curiosity to measure it; and I found the whole heap to be about 182 feet in length, 30 in sloping height, and 45 in breadth at the bottom."

The next objects of antiquarian notice are the Standing-stones, so traditionally denominated from their upright position. They are all to be found in their natural shape without any mark from the tool or chisel. Sometimes they appear single, and as often in groups of two, three, four, or more. These standing-stones are supposed to have no connection with the Druidical remains, but are thought by some to have been erected in successive ages as memorials to perpetuate certain events which, as the stones are without inscriptions, they have not transmitted to posterity, although such events may be otherwise known in history. In Arran there are two large stone edifices which are quite rude, and several smaller ones: and there are also similar stones in Harris. These standing-stones are numerous in Mull, some of which are very large, and are commonly called by the Scoto-Irish inhabitants *carra*, a word signifying in their language 'a Stone pillar.' These stones, in short, are to be seen in every part of North Britain as well as in England, Wales, Cornwall, and Ireland; but being without inscriptions, they "do not," as Chalmers observes, "answer the end either of personal vanity or of national gratitude."

After the aboriginal inhabitants of North Britain had become indigenous to the soil—which the bounds set to their farther emigration to the north by the waters of the Atlantic would hasten sooner than in any other country over which the Celtic population spread—it became necessary for them to select strongholds for defending themselves from the attacks of foreign or domestic foes. Hence the origin of the hill-forts and other safeguards of the original people which existed in North Britain at the epoch of the Roman invasion. There were many of these in the north of Scotland; and they are described in our articles CATERTHUN, DUN-DORNADIL, &c.

Subterraneous retreats, or caves, were common to most early nations for the purpose of concealment in war: the Britons and their Caledonian descendants had also their hiding-places. The excavations or retreats were of two sorts: first, artificial structures formed under ground of rude stones without cement; and, secondly, natural caves in rocks which have been rendered more commodious by art. Of the first sort are the subterraneous apartments which have been discovered in Forfarshire, within the parish of TEALING: which see. Several hiding holes of a smaller size, and of a somewhat different construction, are to be seen in the Western Hebrides. Subterraneous structures have been also found on Kildrummie moor in Aberdeenshire; in the district of Applecross in Ross-shire; and in Kildonan parish in Sutherland. A subterraneous building 60 feet long has been discovered on the estate of Raits in the parish of Alvie in Inverness-shire. Of the second kind there are several in the parish of Applecross. On the coast of Skye, in the parish of Portree, there are some caves of very large extent, one of which is capacious enough to contain 500 persons. In the isle of Arran there are also several large caves which appear to have been places of retreat in ancient times. See article ARRAN.

Among such rude tribes, marine science must have been little attended to and but imperfectly understood. As the ancient Caledonians had no commerce of any kind and never attempted piratical excursions, the art of ship-building was unknown to them; at least no memorials have been left to show that they were acquainted with it. They, however, constructed canoes consisting of a single tree, which they hollowed with fire in the manner of the American Indians; and they put these canoes in motion by means of a small paddle or oar, in the same manner as the Indian savages do at this day. With these they crossed rivers and arms of the sea, and traversed lakes. Many of these canoes have been discovered both in South and North Britain embedded in lakes and marshes. The canoes were afterwards superseded, at an early period, by another marine vehicle called a *currach*. Cæsar describes the currachs of South Britain as being accommodated with keels and masts of the lightest wood, while their hulls consisted of wicker covered over with leather. Lucan calls them little ships in which he says the Britons were wont to navigate the ocean. Solinus says that it was common to pass between Britain and Ireland in these 'little ships.' It is stated by Adamson in his Life

of St. Columba that St. Cormac sailed into the North sea in one of these currachs, and that he remained therein fourteen days in perfect safety; but this vessel must have been very different from the currachs of Cæsar, as according to our author it had all the parts of a ship with sails and oars, and was capacious enough to contain passengers. Probably the currachs in which the Scoto-Irish made incursions into Britain during the age of Claudian were of the latter description.

*Bards, and Ossianic Controversy.*

No question of literary controversy has been discussed with greater acrimony and pertinacity, than that regarding the authenticity of the poems of Ossian, and never did Saxon and Gael exhibit more bitter enmity in mortal strife than has been shown by the knights of the pen in their different rencontres in this field of antiquarian research. It seems really to be a matter of little importance whether the poems from which Macpherson translated, or any part of them were actually composed by Ossian or not, or at what period the poet flourished, whether in the 3d, or 4th, or 5th centuries: it is, we apprehend, quite sufficient to show that these poems are of high antiquity, and that they belong to a very remote era.

One of the most remarkable traits in the character of the Celtic tribes, was their strong attachment to poetry, by means of which they not only animated themselves to battle, but braved death with joy, in the hope of meeting again their brave ancestors who had fallen in battle. Either unacquainted with letters, or despising them as unworthy of a warlike race, the ancient Celts set apart the bards, whose business it was to compose and recite in verse the military actions of their heroes or chiefs, and by the same means they sought to preserve the memory of their laws, religion, and historical annals, which would otherwise have been buried in oblivion. "When the Celts," says Posidonius, "go to war, they take with them associates whom they call Parasites who sing their praises, either in public assemblies, or to those who wish to hear them privately. These poets are called bards." It is well-known that the Druids to whom the education of the Celtic youth was committed, spent many years in committing to memory the compositions of the bards. This peculiarity was not confined to any one of the Celtic nations, but prevailed universally among them. The bards, according to Buchanan, were held in great honour both among the Gauls and Britons, and he observes that their function and name remained in his time amongst all those nations which used the old British tongue. "They," he adds, "compose poems—and those not inelegant—which the rhapsodists recite, either to the better sort, or to the vulgar, who are very desirous to hear them; and sometimes they sing them to musical instruments." And in speaking of the inhabitants of the Hebrides or Western islands, he says that they sing poems "not inelegant, containing commonly the eulogies of valiant men; and their bards usually treat of no other subject." Thus the existence of bards from the most remote period among the Celtic population of Scotland is undoubted; and some idea of their importance may be formed from the following observations from the elegant and classical pen of a distinguished scholar. "Although it is well known that the Scots had always more strength and industry to perform great deeds, than care to have them published to the world; yet, in ancient times, they had, and held in great esteem, their own Homers and Maros whom they named bards. These recited the achievements of their brave warriors in heroic measures, adapted to the musical notes of the harp; with these they roused the minds of those present to the glory of virtue, and transmitted patterns of fortitude to posterity. This order of men still exists among the Welsh and ancient Scots (the Highlanders), and they still retain that name (bards) in their native language."* So formidable were they considered in rousing the passions against the tyranny of a foreign yoke, by their strains, that Edward I. adopted the cruel policy of extirpating the order of the Welsh bards about the end of the 13th century. They continued, however, to exist in England down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, "till which period," as Dr. Graham observes, "there was a regular public competition of harpers maintained; and there is, at this day, as Mr. Pennant informs us, in his tour through Wales, a silver harp, awarded during that period, in the possession of the Mostyn family." The bardic order was preserved longer in Scotland than in any other country, for it was not till the year 1726, when Niel Macvuirich the last of the bards died, that the race became extinct. He, and his ancestors had for several generations exercised the office of bard in the family of Clanranald. Every great Highland family had their bard, whose principal business was to amuse the chieftain and his friends by reciting at entertainments, the immense stores of poetry which he had hoarded up in his memory, besides which he also preserved the genealogy, and recorded the achievements of the family which were thus traditionally and successively handed down from generation to generation. At what particular period of time the Caledonian bards began to reduce their compositions to writing, cannot now be ascertained; but it seems to be pretty evident that no such practice existed in the Ossianic age, nor, indeed, for several centuries afterwards. To oral tradition, therefore, as conveyed through the race of bards, are we indebted for the precious remains of Gaelic song which have reached us. But although the bards were the depositories of the muses, there were not wanting many who delighted to store their memories with the poetical effusions of the bards, and to recite them to their friends. The late Captain John Macdonald of Breakish, a native of the island of Skye, declared upon oath, at the age of 78, that he could repeat, when a boy (about the year 1740), from one to two hundred Gaelic poems differing in length and in number of verses; and that he had learned them from an old man about eighty years of age, who sung them for years to his father, when he went to bed at night, and in the spring and winter before he rose in the morning. The late Rev. Dr. Stuart, minister of Luss, knew an old Highlander in the isle of Skye, who repeated to him for three successive days, and during several hours each day, without hesitation, and with the utmost rapidity, many thousand lines of ancient poetry, and would have continued his repetitions much longer, if the Doctor had required him to do so. That such a vast collection of Gaelic poetry, as that which has reached us, should have been handed down by oral tradition may appear extraordinary to those who have not sufficiently reflected on the power of the human memory, when applied and confined to the acquisition of those sublime and lofty effusions of poetic fancy in which the Highlanders took such

* "Quamvis intelligunt omnes plus semper virium et industriæ Scotis fuisse ad res gerendas, quam commentationis ad prædicandas, habuerunt tamen antiquitus, et coluerunt suos Homeros et Marones, quos Bardos nominabant. Hi fortium virorum facta versibus heroicis et lyræ modulis aptata concinebant; quibus et præsentium animos acuebant ad virtutis gloriam, et fortitudinis exempla ad posteros transmittebant. Cujusmodi apud Cambros et priscos Scotos nec dum desiere; et nomen illud patrio sermone adhuc retinent."—*J. Johnston in Præfat. ad Hist. Scot.*

delight, as to supersede all other mental pursuits. The mere force of habit in persons who, from their childhood, have been accustomed to hear recitals often repeated, which delighted them, will make an indelible impression, not confined to the ideas suggested, or to the images which float in the imagination, as reflected from the mirror of the mind, but extending to the very words themselves.* Besides these and other reasons in favour of the oral transmission of the Gaelic poetry, to which we shall afterwards allude, one more important consideration, as far as we can ascertain, has been entirely overlooked, namely, that to insure a correct transmission of the poems in question, through the medium of oral tradition, it was by no means necessary that one or more individuals should be able to recite all of them. To secure their existence it was only necessary that particular persons should be able to recite with accuracy such parts as they might have committed to memory so as to communicate them to others. Doubtless there would be great differences in the powers of acquisition and retention in different persons, but we have no idea that one person could carry in his memory the whole poetry of Ossian. Besides these arguments in support of oral tradition, the following reasons are given by the Right Honourable Sir John Sinclair, Baronet, in support of the preservation of the poems of Ossian through that medium: 1. The beauty of the poetry, of which it is impossible to form an adequate idea from any translation hitherto given; 2. The partiality which the Highlanders naturally entertained for songs, which contained the traditional history of the greatest heroes, in the ancient annals of their country; 3. It is to be observed that the bards were for a long time a distinct class or caste, whose whole business it was either to compose verses themselves, or to recite the poetry of others; 4. Though the poems were not composed in rhyme, yet there was an emphasis laid upon particular syllables of a particular sound in every line, which greatly assisted the memory; 5. The verses were set to particular music, by which the remembrance of the words was greatly facilitated; and, 6. The Highlanders, at their festivals and other public meetings, acted the poems of Ossian, and on such occasions, those who could repeat the greatest number of verses were liberally rewarded. What also tended greatly to preserve the recollection of the Gaelic poetry, was a practice followed by the Highlanders of going by turns to each other's houses in every village during the winter-season, and reciting or hearing recited or sung the poems of Ossian, and also poems and songs ascribed to other bards.†

A writer of great penetration and extensive erudition, thus speaks of the poems published as Ossian's: "Some fragments of the songs of the Scottish Highlanders, of very uncertain antiquity, appear to have fallen into the hands of Macpherson, a young man of no mean genius, unacquainted with the higher criticism applied to the genuineness of ancient writings, and who was too much a stranger to the studious world to have learnt those refinements which extend probity to literature as well as to property. Elated by the praise not unjustly bestowed on some of these fragments, instead of insuring a general assent to them by a publication in their natural state, he unhappily applied his talents for skilful imitation to complete poetical works in a style similar to the fragments, and to work them into the unsuitable shape of epic and dramatic poems. He was not aware of the impossibility of poems, preserved only by tradition, being intelligible after thirteen centuries to readers who knew only the language of their own times; and he did not perceive the extravagance of peopling the Caledonian mountains, in the 4th century, with a race of men so generous and merciful, so gallant, so mild, and so magnanimous, that the most ingenious romances of the age of chivalry could not have ventured to represent a single hero as on a level with their common virtues. He did not consider the prodigious absurdity of inserting as it were a people thus advanced in moral civilization between the Britons, ignorant and savage as they are painted by Cæsar, and the Highlanders, fierce and rude as they are presented by the first accounts of the chroniclers of the 12th and 14th centuries. Even the better part of the Scots were, in the latter period, thus spoken of:—'In Scotland ye shall find no man lightly of honour or gentleness: they be like wylde and savage people.' The great historian who made the annals of Scotland a part of European literature, had sufficiently warned his countrymen against such faults, by the decisive observation that their forefathers were unacquainted with the art of writing, which alone preserves language from total change, and great events from oblivion. Macpherson was encouraged to overleap these and many other improbabilities by youth, talent, and applause: perhaps he did not at first distinctly present to his mind the permanence of the deception. It is more probable, and it is a supposition countenanced by many circumstances, that after enjoying the pleasure of duping so many critics, he intended one day to claim the poems as his own; but if he

* Mr. Wood, in his Essay on the original writings and genius of Homer, remarks, with great justice, that we cannot, in this age of dictionaries and other technical aids to memory, judge what her use and powers were at a time when all a man could know was all he could remember, and when the memory was loaded with nothing either useless or unintelligible. The Arabs, who are in the habit of amusing their hours of leisure by telling and listening to tales, will remember them though very long, and rehearse them with great fidelity after one hearing.

† The first person who made a collection of Gaelic poetry was the Rev. John Farquharson, a Jesuit missionary in Strathglass, about the year 1715.—Alexander Macdonald, a schoolmaster at Ardnamurchan, was the next who made a collection of Gaelic poetry, which was published in Gaelic at Edinburgh, in the year 1751.—Jerome Stone, a native of the county of Fife, and who had acquired a knowledge of the Gaelic language during some year's residence in Dunkeld, where he kept a school, was the third person who collected several of the ancient poems of the Highlands, and was the first person who especially called public attention to the beauty of these poems in a letter which he addressed 'To the Author of the Scots Magazine,' accompanied with a translation in rhyme of one of them, both of which appeared in that periodical in January, 1756.—The next and most noted collector of Gaelic poetry was the celebrated James Macpherson, whose spirited translations, or forgeries, as some writers maintain, have consigned his name to immortality in the literary world. The circumstances which gave rise to this collection are fully detailed in various publications,* and need not be here repeated. The districts through which Mr. Macpherson travelled in quest of Gaelic poetry were chiefly the north-western parts of Inverness-shire, the isle of Skye, and some of the adjoining islands; "places, from their remoteness and state of manners at that period, most likely to afford, in a pure and genuine state, the ancient traditionary tales and poems, of which the recital then formed, as the committee has before stated, the favourite amusement of the long and idle winter evenings of the Highlanders." On his return to Edinburgh from his poetical tour, Macpherson took lodgings in a house at the head of Blackfriars'-wynd, immediately below that possessed by his chief patron, Dr. Blair, and immediately set about translating from the Gaelic into English. He soon afterwards, viz., in 1761, published one volume in quarto, containing FINGAL, an epic poem, in six books, and some other detached pieces of a similar kind. He published, in the year 1762, another epic poem called TEMORA, of one of the books or divisions of which he annexed the original Gaelic, being the only specimen he ever published, though at his death he left £1,000 to defray the expense of a publication of the originals of the whole of his translations, with directions to his executors for carrying that purpose into effect. Various causes contributed to delay their appearance till the year 1807, when they were published under the sanction of the Highland Society of London.—A good collection of Gaelic poetry, with very interesting Notes, has recently been published by Mr. John Mackenzie: Glasgow: Macgregor & Polson, 1841, 8vo.

* See Report of Highland Society.—Graham's 'Essay on the Authenticity of Ossian's poems.'—Browne's 'History of the Highlands and Highland clans,' vol. i. chap. ii.

had such a design, considerable obstacles to its execution arose around him. He was loaded with so much praise that he seemed bound in honour to his admirers not to desert them. The support of his own country appeared to render adherence to those poems, which Scotland inconsiderately sanctioned, a sort of national obligation. Exasperated, on the other hand, by the, perhaps, unduly vehement, and sometimes very coarse attacks made on him, he was unwilling to surrender to such opponents. He involved himself at last so deeply as to leave him no decent retreat. Since the keen and searching publication of Mr. Laing, these poems have fallen in reputation, as they lost the character of genuineness. They had been admired by all the nations, and by all the men of genius in Europe. The last incident in their story is perhaps the most remarkable. In an Italian version, which softened their defects, and rendered their characteristic qualities faint, they formed almost the whole poetical library of Napoleon, a man who, whatever may be finally thought of him in other respects, must be owned to be, by the transcendant vigour of his powers, entitled to a place in the first class of human minds. No other imposture in literary history approaches them in the splendour of their course."*

A sentence so severe and condemnatory, proceeding from an author of such acknowledged ability as Sir James Mackintosh, and who we presume had fully considered the question, must have considerable effect; but we apprehend it is quite possible that minds of the first order may, even in a purely literary question, be led astray by prepossessions. That Macpherson endeavoured to complete some of the poetical fragments he collected, in his translation, may, we think, be fairly admitted; and, indeed, the committee of the Highland Society, with that candour which distinguished their investigation in answering the second question to which their inquiries were directed, namely, How far the collection of poetry published by Mr. Macpherson was genuine? considered that point as rather difficult to answer decisively. The committee reported, that they were inclined to believe that Mr. Macpherson "was in use to supply chasms, and to give connexion, by inserting passages which he did not find, and to add what he conceived to be dignity and delicacy to the original composition, by striking out passages, by softening incidents, by refining the language, in short, by changing what he considered as too simple or too rude for a modern ear, and elevating what in his opinion was below the standard of good poetry. To what degree, however, he exercised these liberties it is impossible for the committee to determine. The advantages he possessed—which the committee began its inquiries too late to enjoy—of collecting from the oral recitation of a number of persons, now no more, a very great number of the same poems, on the same subjects, and then collating those different copies or editions, if they may be so called, rejecting what was spurious or corrupted in one copy, and adopting from another something more genuine and excellent in its place, afforded him an opportunity of putting together what might fairly enough be called an original whole, of much more beauty, and with much fewer blemishes, than the committee believes it now possible for any person, or combination of persons, to obtain." But this admission, when all the other circumstances which are urged in favour of the authenticity of these poems are considered, assuredly does not detract in any material degree from their genuineness. While we readily subscribe to the position as to the impossibility of poems, preserved only by tradition, being intelligible after thirteen centuries to readers who knew only the language of their own times, we cannot agree to the assumption that the Gaelic of the Highlands, as it was spoken in the Ossianic era, has been so materially altered or corrupted as to be unintelligible to the Gaelic population of the present age. That some alterations in the language may have taken place there can be no doubt; but, in an original and purely idiomatic language, these must have been necessarily few and unimportant. No fair analogy can be drawn between an original language, as the Gaelic unquestionably is, and the modern tongues of Europe, all, or most of which, can be deduced from their origin and traced through their various changes and modifications; but who can detect any such in the Gaelic? "A life of St. Patrick," says the Rev. Dr. John Smith, "written in the 6th century, in Irish verse, is still intelligible to an Irishman; and a poem of near one hundred verses, of which I have a copy, and which was composed about the same time by St. Columba, though for ages past little known or repeated, will be understood, except a few words, by an ordinary Highlander." And if such be the case as to poetical compositions, which had lain dormant for an indefinite length of time, can we suppose that those handed down uninterruptedly from father to son through a long succession of generations, could by any possibility have become unintelligible? "The preservation of any language from total change" does not, we apprehend, depend upon the art of writing alone, but rather upon its construction and character, and on its being kept quite apart from foreign admixture. Owing to the latter circumstance all the European languages, the Gaelic alone excepted, have undergone a total change notwithstanding the art of writing. In connexion with this fact it may be observed, that the purest Gaelic is spoken by the unlettered natives of Mull and Skye, and the remote parts of Argyleshire and Inverness-shire; and it has been truly observed, that "an unlettered Highlander will feel and detect a violation of the idiom of his language more readily than his countryman who has read Homer and Virgil."† The high state of refinement and moral civilization depicted in the poems of Ossian affords no solid objection against their authenticity. The same mode of reasoning might with great plausibility be urged against the genuineness of the Iliad and Odyssey. Fiction is essential to the character of a true poet; and we need not be surprised that one so imaginative and sublime as Ossian should people his native glens with beings of a superior order. The most formidable objection against the genuineness of the poems of Ossian, and which has been urged with great plausibility, is the absence of all allusions to religion. It is certainly not easy to account for this total want of religious allusions, for to suppose that at the era in question the Caledonians were entirely destitute of religious impressions, or in other words, a nation of atheists, is contrary to the whole history of the human race. It cannot, however, be denied that this silence has puzzled the defenders of the poems very much, and many reasons have been given to account for it. The reason assigned by Dr. Graham of Aberfoil in his valuable Essay appears to be the most plausible. "We are informed," says he, "by the most respectable writers of antiquity, that the Celtic hierarchy was divided into several classes, to each of which its own particular department was assigned. The Druids, by the consent of all, constitute the highest class; the bards seem to have been the next in rank;

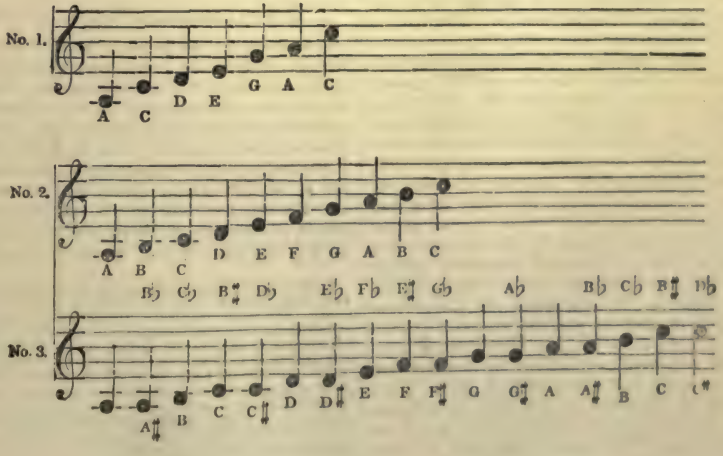
* History of England. By the Right Honourable Sir James Mackintosh, LL.D., M.P., vol. i. p. 86.

† Essay on the Authenticity of Ossian's Poems, by Dr. Patrick Graham, p. 103.

and the Eubages the lowest. The higher mysteries of religion, and probably, also, the science of the occult powers of nature, which they had discovered, constituted the department of the Druids. To the bards, again, it is allowed by all, were committed the celebration of the heroic achievements of their warriors, and the public record of the history of the nation. But we know, that in every polity which depends upon mystery, as that of the Druids undoubtedly did, the inferior orders are sedulously prevented from encroaching on the pale of those immediately above them, by the mysteries which constitute their peculiar badge. Is it not probable, then, that the bards were expressly prohibited from encroaching upon the province of their superiors by intermingling religion, if they had any knowledge of its mysteries, which it is likely they had not, with the secular objects of their song? Thus, then, we seem warranted to conclude upon this subject, by the time that Ossian flourished, the higher order of this hierarchy had been destroyed; and in all probability the peculiar mysteries which they taught had perished along with them: and even if any traces of them remained, such is the force of habit, and the veneration which men entertain for the institutions in which they have been educated, that it is no wonder the bards religiously forbore to tread on ground from which they had at all times, by the most awful sanctions, been excluded. In this view of the subject, it would seem, that the silence which prevails in these poems, with regard to the higher mysteries of religion, instead of furnishing an argument against their authenticity, affords a strong presumption of their having been composed at the very time, in the very circumstances, and by the very persons to whom they have been attributed." But although the poems of Ossian are marked by an abstinence from religious mysteries, they abound with a beautiful, because simple, and natural mythology, which demonstrates that the ancient Caledonians were not only not devoid of religious sentiment, but were deeply impressed with the belief of a future state of existence. "Ossian's mythology is, to speak so," says Dr. Blair, "the mythology of human nature; for it is founded on what has been the popular belief in all ages and countries, and under all forms of religion, concerning the appearances of departed spirits." "It were indeed difficult," observes Professor Richardson, "if not impossible in the history of any people, to point out a system of unrevealed, and unphilosophical religion, so genuine and so natural, so much the effect of sensibility, affection, and imagination, operating, unrestrained by authority, unmodified by example, and untinctured with artificial tenets, as in the mythology of the poems of Ossian."

### *Highland Music.*

We have alluded to the poetry of the Celts: it may not be out of place to take some notice of their music, which seems to have been cultivated with greater success by the Scots than by the Picts. The great characteristics of the Gaelic music, are, its simplicity, tenderness, and expression. All the ancient music is distinguished by the first quality; for the complex movements and intricate notes of modern composers were unknown to antiquity: but the latter qualities—which may be termed *national*, inasmuch as they are dependent upon the genius and character of a people, and the structure of language—are peculiar attributes of the music of the Highlanders. "The Welsh, the Scots, and the Irish, have all melodies of a simple sort, which, as they are connected together by cognate marks, evince at once their relationship and antiquity."* The ancient Scottish scale consists of six notes, as shown in the annexed exemplification, No. 1. The lowest note, A, was afterwards added to admit of the minor key in wind-instruments. The notes in the diatonic scale, No. 2, were added about the beginning of the 15th century; and when music arrived at its present state of perfection, the notes in the chromatic scale, No. 3, were further added. Although many of the Scottish airs have had the notes last mentioned introduced into them, to please modern taste, they can be played without them, and without altering the character of the melody. Any person who understands the ancient scale can at once detect the latter additions.




* Caledonia I. 476.

The Gaelic music consists of different kinds or species. 1. Martial music, the Golltraidheacht of the Irish, and the Prosnachadh Cath of the Gaël, consisting of a spirit-stirring measure, short and rapid. 2. The Geantraidheacht, or plaintive, or sorrowful, a kind of music to which the Highlanders are very partial. The Coronach or lament, sung at funerals, is the most noted of this sort. 3. The Suantraidheacht, or composing, calculated to calm the mind, and to lull the person to sleep. 4. Songs of peace, sung at the conclusion of a war. 5. Songs of victory sung by the bards before the king on gaining a victory. 6. Love songs. These last form a considerable part of the national music, the sensibility and tenderness of which excite the passion of love, "and stimulated by its influence, the Gaël indulge a spirit of the most romantic attachment and adventure which the peasantry of perhaps no other country exhibits."* "No songs could be more happily constructed for singing during labour, than those of the Highlanders, every person being able to join in them, sufficient intervals being allowed for breathing-time. In a certain part of the song, the leader stops to take breath, when all the others strike in and complete the air with a chorus of words and syllables, generally without signification, but admirably adapted to give effect to the time. In singing during a social meeting, the company reach their plaids or handkerchiefs from one to another, and swaying them gently in their hands, from side to side, take part in the chorus as above. A large company thus connected, and see-sawing in regular time, has a curious effect; sometimes the bonnet is mutually grasped over the table. The low country manner is, to cross arms and shake each other's hands to the air of 'auld lang syne,' or any other popular and commemorative melody. *Fhir a bhata*, or, 'the Boatmen,' is sung in the above manner by the Highlanders with much effect. It is the song of a girl whose lover is at sea, whose safety she prays for, and whose return she anxiously expects. The greater proportion of Gaelic songs, whether sung in the person of males or females, celebrate the valour and heroism, or other manly qualifications, of the clans."†

Connected with the Gaelic music, the musical instruments of the Celts remain to be noticed; but we shall confine our observations to the harp and to the bag-pipe, the latter of which has long since superseded the former in the Highlands. The harp is the most noted instrument of antiquity, and was in use among many nations. The royal household always included a harper, who bore a distinguished rank. Even kings did not disdain to relieve the cares of royalty by touching the strings of the harp; and we are told by Major, that James I., who died in 1437, excelled the best harpers among the Irish, and the Scotch Highlanders. But harpers were not confined to the houses of kings, for every chief had his harper, as well as his bard. The precise period when the harp was superseded by the bag-pipe, it is not easy to ascertain. Roderick Morrison, usually called Rory Dàll, or 'Rory the blind,' was one of the last native harpers. He was harper to the laird of M'Leod. But the last harper, as is commonly supposed, was Murdoch M'Donald, harper to M'Lean of Coll. He received instructions in playing from Rory Dall, in Skye, and afterwards in Ireland, and from accounts of payments made to him, by M'Lean, still extant, Murdoch seems to have continued in his family till the year 1734, when he appears to have gone to Quinish, in Mull, where he died.

The history of the bag-pipe is curious and interesting. Although a very ancient instrument it does not appear to have been known to the Celtic nations. It was in use among the Trojans, Greeks, and Romans; but how or in what manner it came to be introduced into the Highlands, is a question which cannot be solved.‡ The effects of this national instrument in arousing the feelings of those who have, from infancy, been accustomed to its wild and warlike tones, are truly astonishing. "In halls of joy and in scenes of mourning it has prevailed; it has animated her (Scotland's) warriors in battle, and welcomed them back after their toils, to the homes of their love and the hills of their nativity. Its strains were the first sounded on the ears of infancy, and they are the last to be forgotten, in the wanderings of age. Even Highlanders will allow that it is not the gentlest of instruments; but when far from their mountain-homes, what sounds, however melodious, could thrill round their hearts like one burst of their own wild native pipe? The feelings which other instruments awaken, are general and undefined, because they talk alike to Frenchmen, Spaniards, Germans, and Highlanders, for they are common to all; but the bag-pipe is sacred to Scotland, and speaks a language which Scotsmen only feel. It talks to them of home and all the past, and brings before them, on the burning shores of India, the wild hills and oft frequented streams of Caledonia,—the friends that are thinking of them, and the sweethearts and wives that are weeping for them there. And need it be told here, to how many fields of danger and victory its proud strains have led! There is not a battle that is honourable to Britain in which its warblast has not sounded. When every other instrument has been hushed by the confusion and carnage of the scene, it has been borne into the thick of battle, and, far in the advance, its bleeding but devoted bearer, sinking on the earth, has sounded at once encouragement to his countrymen and his own coronach."—Preface to Macdonald's 'Ancient Martial Music of Scotland.'

History has thrown little light on the state of learning in the Highlands during the Pictish and Scottish periods; but, judging from the well-attested celebrity of the college of Icolm-kill, which shed its rays of knowledge over the mountains and through the glens of Caledonia, we cannot doubt that learning did flourish in some degree among the Scots and Picts. See article Iona.

*History resumed.—Manners and Customs.*

At the time when the Romans invaded North Britain, the whole population of both ends of the island consisted of a Celtic race, the descendants of its original inhabitants. Shortly after the Roman abdication of North Britain, in the year 446, which was soon succeeded by the final departure of the Romans from the British shores, the Saxons, a people of Gothic origin, established themselves upon the Tweed, and afterwards extended their settlements to the frith of Forth and to the banks of the Solway and the Clyde. About the beginning of the

* Logan, II. 252-3. † Ibid. II. 255.

‡ Two suppositions have been started on this point: either that it was brought in by the Romans, or by the Northern nations. The latter conjecture appears to be the most probable, for we cannot possibly imagine, that if the bag-pipe had been introduced so early as the Roman epoch, no notice should have been taken of that instrument by the more early annalists and poets. But if the bag-pipe was an imported instrument, how does it happen that the great Highland pipe is peculiar to the Highlands, and is perhaps the only national instrument in Europe? If it was introduced by the Romans, or by the people of Scandinavia, how has it happened that no traces of that instrument, in its present shape, are to be found anywhere except in the Highlands? There is, indeed, some plausibility in these interrogatories, but they are easily answered by supposing, what is very probable, that the great bag-pipe, in its present form, is the work of modern improvement, and that, originally, the instrument was much the same as is still seen in Belgium and Italy.

6th century the DALRIADS [see that article] landed in Kintyre and Argyle from the opposite coast of Ireland, and colonized these districts, from whence, in the course of little more than two centuries, they overspread the Highlands and Western islands, which their descendants have, ever since, continued to possess. Towards the end of the 8th century, a fresh colony of Scots from Ireland settled in Galloway among the Britons and Saxons, and having overspread the whole of that country, were afterwards joined by detachments of the Scots of Kintyre and Argyle, in connexion with whom they peopled that peninsula: see article SCOTS. Besides these three races, who made permanent settlements in Scotland, the Scandinavians colonized the Orkney and Shetland islands, and also established themselves on the coasts of Caithness and Sutherland. But notwithstanding these early settlements of the Gothic race, the era of the Saxon colonization of the Lowlands of Scotland is, with more propriety, placed in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, who, by his marriage with a Saxon princess, and the protection he gave to the Anglo-Saxon fugitives who sought for an asylum in his dominions from the persecutions of William the Conqueror, and his Normans, [see article DUNFERMLINE,] laid the foundations of those great changes which took place in the reigns of his successors. Malcolm Canmore had, before his accession to the throne, resided for some time in England as a fugitive, under the protection of Edward the Confessor, where he acquired a knowledge of the Saxon language, which language, after his marriage with the princess Margaret, became that of the Scottish court. This circumstance made that language fashionable among the Scottish nobility, in consequence of which and of the Anglo-Saxon colonization under David I., the Gaelic language was altogether superseded in the Lowlands of Scotland in little more than two centuries after the death of Malcolm. A topographical line of demarcation was then fixed as the boundary between the two languages, which has ever since been kept up, and presents one of the most singular phenomena ever observed in the history of philology. The change of the seat of government by Kenneth on ascending the Pictish throne, from Inverlochay, the capital of the Scots, to Abernethy, also followed by the removal of the marble chair, the emblem of sovereignty, from Dunstaffnage to Scone, appears to have occasioned no detriment to the Gaelic population of the Highlands; but when Malcolm Canmore transferred his court, about the year 1066, to Dunfermline, which also became, in place of Iona, the sepulchre of the Scottish kings, the rays of Royal bounty, which had hitherto diffused its protecting and benign influence over the inhabitants of the Highlands, were withdrawn, and left them a prey to anarchy and poverty. "The people," says General David Stewart, "now beyond the reach of the laws, became turbulent and fierce, revenging in person those wrongs for which the administrators of the laws were too distant and too feeble to afford redress. Thence arose the institution of chiefs, who naturally became the judges and arbiters in the quarrels of their clansmen and followers, and who were surrounded by men devoted to the defence of their rights, their property, and their power; and accordingly the chiefs established within their own territories a jurisdiction almost wholly independent of their liege lord." The connexion which Malcolm and his successors maintained with England, estranged still farther the Highlanders from the dominion of the sovereign and the laws; and their history, after the Gaelic population of the Lowlands had merged into and adopted the language of the Anglo-Saxons, presents, with the exception of the wars between rival clans, nothing remarkable till their first appearance on the military theatre of our national history in the campaigns of Montrose, Dundee, and others.

The earliest recorded history of the Highlanders presents us with a bold and hardy race of men, filled with a romantic attachment to their native mountains and glens, cherishing an exalted spirit of independence, and firmly bound together in septs or clans by the ties of kindred. Having little intercourse with the rest of the world, and pent up for many centuries within the Grampian range, the Highlanders acquired a peculiar character, and retained or adopted habits and manners differing widely from those of their Lowland neighbours. "The ideas and employments, which their seclusion from the world rendered habitual,—the familiar contemplation of the most sublime objects of nature,—the habit of concentrating their affections within the narrow precincts of their own glens, or the limited circle of their own kinsmen,—and the necessity of union and self-dependence in all difficulties and dangers, combined to form a peculiar and original character. A certain romantic sentiment, the offspring of deep and cherished feeling, strong attachment to their country and kindred, and a consequent disdain of submission to strangers, formed the character of independence; while an habitual contempt of danger was nourished by their solitary musings, of which the honour of their clan, and a long descent from brave and warlike ancestors, formed the frequent theme. Thus, their exercises, their amusements, their modes of subsistence, their motives of action, their prejudices and their superstitions, became characteristic, permanent, and peculiar. Firmness and decision, fertility in resources, ardour in friendship, and a generous enthusiasm, were the result of such a situation, such modes of life, and such habits of thought. Feeling themselves separated by Nature from the rest of mankind, and distinguished by their language, their habits, their manners, and their dress, they considered themselves the original possessors of the country, and regarded the Saxons of the Lowlands as strangers and intruders."

Like their Celtic ancestors, the Highlanders were tall, robust, and well-formed. Early marriages were unknown among them, and it was rare for a female who was of a puny stature and delicate constitution to be honoured with a husband. As a proof of the indifference of the Highlanders to cold, reference has often been made to their sleeping in the open air during the severity of winter. Birt, who resided among them and wrote in the year 1725, relates that he has seen the places which they occupied, and which were known by being free from the snow that deeply covered the ground, except where the heat of their bodies had melted it. The same writer represents a chief as giving offence to his clan by his degeneracy in forming the snow into a pillow before he lay down! "The Highlanders were so accustomed to sleep in the open air, that the want of shelter was of little consequence to them. It was usual before they lay down, to dip their plaids in water, by which the cloth was less pervious to the wind, and the heat of their bodies produced a warmth, which the woollen, if dry, could not afford. An old man informed me, that a favourite place of repose was under a cover of thick over-hanging heath. The Highlanders, in 1745, could scarcely be prevailed on to use tents. It is not long since those who frequented Lawrence fair, St. Sair's, and other markets in the Garioch of Aberdeenshire, gave up the practice of sleeping in the open fields. The horses being, on these occasions, left to shift for themselves, the inhabitants no longer have their crop spoiled, by their

'upthrough neighbours,' with whom they had often bloody contentions, in consequence of these unceremonious visits."*

*Dress.*

Till of late years the general opinion was that the plaid, philebeg, and bonnet formed the ancient garb of the Highlanders; but some writers have maintained that the philebeg is of modern invention, and that the truis, which consisted of breeches and stockings in one piece, and made to fit close to the limbs, was the old costume. Pinkerton says, that the kilt "is not ancient, but singular, and adapted to their"—the Highlanders'—"savage life,—was always unknown among the Welsh and Irish, and that it was a dress of the Saxons, who could not afford breeches."† We like an ingenious argument even from the pen of this vituperative writer, with all his anti-Gaelic prejudices, and have often admired his tact in managing it; but after he had admitted that "breeches were unknown to the Celts, from the beginning to this day,"‡ it was carrying conjecture too far to attribute the introduction of the philebeg to the Saxons, who were never able to introduce any of their customs into the Highlands; and of all changes in the dress of a people, we think the substitution of the kilt for the truis the most improbable. That the truis are very ancient in the Highlands is probable, but they were chiefly confined to the higher classes, who always used them when travelling on horseback. Beague, a Frenchman, who wrote a history of the campaigns in Scotland in 1546, printed in Paris in 1556, states that, at the siege of Haddington, in 1594, "they (the Scottish army) were followed by the Highlanders, and these last go *almost naked;* they have painted waistcoats, and a sort of woollen covering, variously coloured." The style of dress is alluded to by our older historians, by Major, Bishop Lesly, and Buchanan. Lindsay of Pitscottie also thus notices it:—"The other pairt northerne ar full of mountaines, and very rud and homelie kynd of people doeth inhabite, which is called the Reid Schankes, or wyld Scottis. They be cloathed with ane mantle, with ane schirt, fachioned after the Irish manner, going bair legged to the knie."§ Another who wrote before the year 1597, observes that, in his time, "they"—the Highlanders—"delight much in marbled cloths, especially that have long stripes of sundry colours; they love chiefly purple and blue; their predecessors used short mantles, or plaids of divers colours, sundrie ways divided, and among some the same custom is observed to this day; but, for the most part now, they are brown, most near to the colour of the hadder, to the effect when they lye among the hadders, the bright colour of their plaids shall not bewray them, with the which, rather coloured than clad, they suffer the most cruel tempests that blow in the open fields, in such sort, that in a night of snow they sleep sound."‖

We shall now give a description of the different parts of the Highland costume:—

The *Breacan-feile*, literally, 'the Chequered covering,' is the original garb of the Highlanders, and forms the chief part of the costume; but it is now almost laid aside in its simple form. It consisted of a plain piece of tartan from four to six yards in length, and two yards broad. The plaid was adjusted with great nicety, and made to surround the waist in great plaits or folds, and was firmly bound round the loins with a leathern belt, in such a manner that the lower side fell down to the middle of the knee-joint, and then, while there were the foldings behind, the cloth was double before. The upper part was then fastened on the left shoulder with a large brooch or pin, so as to display to the most advantage the tastefulness of the arrangement, the two ends being sometimes suffered to hang down; but that on the right side, which was necessarily the longest, was more usually tucked under the belt. In battle, in travelling, and on other occasions, this added much to the commodiousness and grace of the costume. By this arrangement, the right arm of the wearer was left uncovered and at full liberty; but in wet or very cold weather the plaid was thrown loose, by which both body and shoulders were covered. To give free exercise for both arms in case of need, the plaid was fastened across the breast by a large silver bodkin, or circular brooch, often enriched with precious stones, or imitations of them, having mottos engraved, consisting of allegorical and figurative sentences.* Although the belted plaid was peculiar to the Highlanders, it came gradually to be worn by some of the inhabitants of the Lowland districts adjoining the Highlands; but it was discontinued about the end of the last century.

As the Breacan was without pockets, a purse, called *sporan* by the Highlanders, was fastened or tied in front, which was very serviceable. This purse was made of goats' or badgers' skin, and sometimes of leather, and was neither so large nor so gaudy as that now in use. People of rank or condition ornamented their purses sometime with a silver mouthpiece, and fixed the tassels and other appendages with silver fastenings; but in general the mouthpieces were of brass, and the cords employed were of leather neatly interwoven. The sporan was divided into several compartments. One of these was appropriated for holding a watch, another money, &c. The Highlanders even carried their shot in the sporan occasionally, but for this purpose they commonly carried a wallet at the right side, in which they also stowed when travelling, a quantity of meal and other provisions. This military knapsack was called *dorlach* by the Highlanders.

The use of stockings and shoes is comparatively of recent date in the Highlands. Originally they encased their feet in a piece of untanned hide, cut to the shape and size of the foot, and drawn close together with leather thongs, a practice which is observed by the descendants of the Scandinavian settlers in the Shetland islands even to the present day; but this mode of covering the feet was far from being general, as the greater part of the population went barefooted. Such was the state of the Highlanders who fought at Killicrankie; and Birt, who wrote upwards of a century ago, says that he visited a well-educated and polite laird, in the north, who wore neither shoes nor stockings, nor had any covering for his feet. A modern writer observes, that when the Highland regiments were embodied during the French and American wars, hundreds of the men were brought down without either stockings or shoes.

The stockings, which were originally of the same pattern with the plaid, were not knitted, but were cut out of the web, as is still done in the case of those worn by the common soldiers in the Highland regiments; but a great variety of fancy patterns are now in use. The garters were of rich colours, and broad, and were wrought in a small loom, which i now almost laid aside. Their texture was very close,

* Logan, I. 104, 105.
† Introduction to History of Scotland, II. 73.
‡ Ibid. I. 394.
§ Chronicles of Scotland, lxxiv.
‖ Certayne Mattere concerning Scotland, London, printed 1603.

Stewart's Sketches, I. 74.

which prevented them from wrinkling, and displayed the pattern to its full extent. On the occasion of an anniversary cavalcade, on Michaelmas-day, by the inhabitants of the island of North Uist, when persons of all ranks and of both sexes appeared on horseback, the women, in return for presents of knives and purses given them by the men, presented the latter "with a pair of fine garters of divers colours."*

The bonnet, of which there were various patterns, completed the national garb, and those who could afford had also, as essential accompaniments, a dirk, with a knife and fork stuck in the side of the sheath, and sometimes a spoon, together with a pair of steel pistols.

The garb, however, differed materially in quality and in ornamental display, according to the rank or ability of the wearer. The short coat and waistcoat worn by the wealthy were adorned with silver buttons, tassels, embroidery, or lace, according to the taste or fashion of the times; and even "among the better and more provident of the lower ranks," as General Stewart remarks, silver buttons were frequently found, which had come down to them as an inheritance of long descent. The same author observes, that the reason for wearing these buttons, which were of a large size and of solid silver, was, that their value might defray the expense of a decent funeral in the event of the wearer falling in battle, or dying in a strange country and at a distance from his friends. The officers of Mackay's and Munroe's Highland regiments, who served under Gustavus Adolphus in the wars of 1626, and 1638, in addition to rich buttons, wore a gold chain round the neck, to secure the owner, in case of being wounded or taken prisoner, good treatment, or payment for future ransom.

Although shoe-buckles now form a part of the Highland costume, they were unknown in the Highlands one hundred and fifty years ago. The ancient Highlanders did not wear neckcloths. Among the different costumes with which we are acquainted, none can stand comparison with the Highland garb for gracefulness. The nice discernment and correct taste of Eustace preferred it to the formal and gorgeous drapery of the Asiatic costume. Its utility, now that such a complete change has been effected in the manners and condition of the people, may be questioned; but it must be admitted on all hands, that a more suitable dress for the times when it was used, could not have been invented.

The dress of the women seems to require some little notice. Till marriage, or till they arrived at a certain age, they went with the head bare, the hair being tied with bandages or some slight ornament, after which they wore a head-dress, called the curch, made of linen, which was tied under the chin; but when a young woman lost her virtue and character she was obliged to wear a cap, and never afterwards to appear bare-headed. Martin's observations on the dress of the females of the Western islands, may be taken as giving a pretty correct idea of that worn by those of the Highlands. "The women wore sleeves of scarlet cloth, closed at the end as men's vests, with gold lace round them, having plate buttons set with fine stones. The head-dress was a fine kerchief of linen, strait about the head. The plaid was tied before on the breast, with a buckle of silver or brass, according to the quality of the person. I have seen some of the former of one hundred merks value; the whole curiously engraved with various animals. There was a lesser buckle which was worn in the middle of the larger. It had in the centre a large piece of crystal, or some finer stone, of a lesser size."

* Martin's Western Islands, 2d Edit. p. 80.

The plaid, which, with the exception of a few stripes of red, black, or blue, was white, reached from the neck almost to the feet; it was plaited, and was tied round the waist by a belt of leather, studded with small pieces of silver.

*Superstitions.*

The Highlanders, in common with most other nations, were much addicted to superstition. The peculiar aspect of their country, in which nature appears in its wildest and most romantic features, exhibiting at a glance sharp and rugged mountains, with dreary wastes—wide-stretched lakes, and rapid torrents, over which the thunders and lightnings, and tempests, and rains, of heaven, exhaust their terrific rage, wrought upon the creative powers of the imagination, and from these appearances, the Highlanders "were naturally led to ascribe every disaster to the influence of superior powers, in whose character the predominating feature necessarily was malignity towards the human race."† The most dangerous and most malignant creature was the *kelpie*, or water-horse, which was supposed to allure women and children to his subaqueous haunts, and there devour them. Sometimes he would swell the lake or torrent beyond its usual limits, and overwhelm the unguarded traveller in the flood. The shepherd, as he sat upon the brow of a rock in a summer's evening, often fancied he saw this animal dashing along the surface of the lake, or browsing on the pasture-ground upon its verge. The *urisks*, who were supposed to be of a condition somewhat intermediate between that of mortal men and spirits, "were a sort of *lubberly* supernaturals, who, like the *brownies* of England, could be gained over by kind attentions to perform the drudgery of the farm; and it was believed that many families in the Highlands had one of the order attached to it."‡ The urisks were supposed to live dispersed over the Highlands, each having his own wild recess; but they were said to hold stated assemblies in the celebrated cave called Coire-nan-Uriskin, situated near the base of Ben-Venue, in Aberfoyle, on its northern shoulder. It overhangs Loch-Katrine "in solemn grandeur," and is beautifully and faithfully described by Sir Walter Scott.§

The *urisks*, though generally inclined to mischief,

† Graham's Sketches of Perthshire.

‡ Ibid.

§ "It was a wild and strange retreat,
As e'er was trod by outlaw's feet.
The dell, upon the mountain's crest,
Yawned like a gash on warrior's breast;
Its trench had staid full many a rock,
Hurl'd by primeval earthquake shock
From Ben-Venue's grey summit wild,
And here, in random ruin piled,
They frowned incumbent o'er the spot,
And formed the rugged sylvan grot.
The oak and birch, with mingled shade,
At noontide there a twilight made,
Unless where short and sudden shone
From struggling beam on cliff or stone,
With such a glimpse as prophet's eye
Gains on thy depth, Futurity
No murmur waked the solemn still,
Save tinkling of a fountain rill;
But when the wind chafed with the lake
A sullen sound would upward break,
With dashing hollow voice, that spoke
The incessant war of wave and rock.
Suspended cliffs, with hideous sway,
Seem'd nodding o'er the cavern grey.
From such a den the wolf had sprung,
In such a wild cat leaves her young;
Yet Douglas and his daughter fair
Sought for a space their safety there.
Grey Superstition's whisper dread,
Debarred the spot to vulgar tread;
For there, she said, did fays resort,
And satyrs hold their sylvan court,
By moon-light tread their mystic maze,
And blast the rash beholder's gaze."

*Lady of the Lake*, c. iii. s. 26.

were supposed to relax in this propensity, if kindly treated by the families which they haunted. They were even serviceable in some instances, and in this point of view were often considered an acquisition. Each family regularly set down a bowl of cream for its urisk, and even clothes were sometimes added. The urisk resented any omission or want of attention on the part of the family; and tradition says, that the urisk of Glaschoil—a small farm about a mile to the west of Ben-Venue—having been disappointed one night of his bowl of cream, after performing the task allotted him, took his departure about day-break, uttering a horrible shriek, and never again returned.—The *Daoine Shith*, or *Shi'*, 'men of peace,' or as they are sometimes called, *Daoine matha*, 'good men,' come next to be noticed. Dr. P. Graham considers the part of the popular superstitions of the Highlands which relates to these imaginary persons, and which is to this day retained, as he observes, in some degree of purity, as "the most beautiful and perfect branch of Highland mythology."—Although it has been generally supposed that the mythology of the Daoine Shi' is the same as that respecting the fairies of England, as portrayed by Shakspeare, in the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' and perhaps, too, of the Orientals, they differ essentially in many important points. The Daoine Shi', or men of peace, who are the *fairies* of the Highlanders, "though not absolutely malevolent, are believed to be a peevish repining race of beings, who, possessing themselves but a scanty portion of happiness, are supposed to envy mankind their more complete and substantial enjoyments. They are supposed to enjoy, in their subterraneous recesses, a sort of shadowy happiness, a tinsel grandeur, which, however, they would willingly exchange for the more solid joys of mortals." Green was the colour of the dress which these men of peace always wore, and they were supposed to take offence when any of the mortal race presumed to wear their favourite colour. The Highlanders ascribe the disastrous result of the battle of Killiecrankie to the circumstance of Viscount Dundee having been dressed in green on that ill-fated day. This colour is even yet considered ominous to those of his name who assume it. The abodes of the Daoine Shi' are supposed to be below grassy eminences or knolls, where, during the night, they celebrate their festivities by the light of the moon, and dance to notes of the softest music. Tradition reports that they have often allured some of the human race into their subterraneous retreats, consisting of gorgeous apartments, and that they have been regaled with the most sumptuous banquets and delicious wines. Their females far exceed the daughters of men in beauty. If any mortal shall be tempted to partake of their repast, or join in their pleasures, he at once forfeits the society of his fellow-men, and is bound down irrevocably to the condition of a Shi'ich, or man of peace. The Shi'ichs, or men of peace, are supposed to have a design against new-born children, and women in childbed, whom, it is still universally believed, they sometimes carry off into their secret recesses. To prevent this abduction, women in childbed are closely watched, and are not left alone, even for a single moment, till the child is baptized, when the Shi'ichs are supposed to have no more power over them.*

* The fairies of Shetland appear to be bolder than the Shi'ichs of the Highlands, for they are believed to carry off young children even after baptism, taking care, however, to substitute a cabbage-stock, or something else in lieu, which is made to assume the appearance of the abstracted child. The unhappy mother must take as much care of this phantom as she did of her child, and on no account destroy it, otherwise, it is believed, the fairies will not restore her child to her. "This is not my bairn," said a mother to a neighbour who was condoling with her on the wasted appearance of her infant, then sitting on her knee,—"this is not my bairn—may the d—l rest where my bairn now is!"

*Weddings, &c.*

Among the various modes of social intercourse which gladdened the minds and dissipated the worldly cares of the Highlanders, weddings bore a distinguished part, and they were longed for with a peculiar earnestness. Young and old, from the boy and girl of the age of ten to the hoary-headed sire and aged matron, attended them. The marriage invitations were given by the bride and bridegroom, in person, for some weeks previous, and included the respective friends of the betrothed parties living at the distance of many miles. When the bride and bridegroom had completed their rounds, the custom was for the matrons of the invited families to return the visit within a few days, carrying along with them large presents of hams, beef, cheese, butter, malt, spirits, and such other articles as they inclined or thought necessary for the approaching feast. To such an extent was this practice carried in some instances in the quantity presented, that, along with what the guests paid (as they commonly did) for their entertainment at the marriage, and the gifts presented on the day after the marriage, the young couple obtained a pretty fair competence, which warded off the shafts of poverty, and even made them comfortable in after-life. The joyous wedding-morning was ushered in by the notes of the bag-pipe. A party of pipers, followed by the bridegroom and a party of his friends, commenced at an early hour a round of morning calls to remind the guests of their engagements. These hastened to join the party, and before the circuit, which sometimes occupied several hours, had ended, some hundreds, perhaps, had joined the wedding standard before they reached the bridegroom's house. The bride made a similar round among her friends. Separate dinners were provided; the bridegroom giving a dinner to his friends, and the bride to hers. The marriage ceremony was seldom performed till after dinner. The clergyman, sometimes, attended, but the parties preferred waiting on him, as the appearance of a large procession to his house gave additional importance and eclat to the ceremony of the day, which was further heightened by a constant firing by the young men, who supplied themselves with guns and pistols, and which firing was responded to by every hamlet as the party passed along; "so that, with streamers flying, pipers playing, the constant firing from all sides, and the shouts of the young men, the whole had the appearance of a military army passing, with all the noise of warfare, through a hostile country." On the wedding-day, the bride and bridegroom avoided each other till they met before the clergyman. Many ceremonies were performed during the celebration of the marriage rites. These ceremonies were of an amusing and innocent description, and added much to the cheerfulness and happiness of the young people. One of these ceremonies consisted in untying all the bindings and strings about the person of the bridegroom, to denote, that nothing was to be bound on the marriage-day but the one indissoluble knot which death only can dissolve. The bride was exempted from this operation from a delicacy of feeling towards her sex, and from a supposition that she was so pure that infidelity on her part could not be contemplated.

The attachment of the Highlanders to their offspring and the veneration and filial piety which a reciprocal feeling produced on the part of their children, were leading characteristics in the Highland character, and much as these mountaineers have de-

generated in some of the other virtues, these affections still remain almost unimpaired. Children seldom desert their parents in their old age, and when forced to earn a subsistence from home, they always consider themselves bound to share with their parents whatever they can save from their wages. But the parents are never left alone, as one of the family, by turns, remains at home for the purpose of taking care of them in terms of an arrangement. "The sense of duty is not extinguished by absence from the mountains. It accompanies the Highland soldier amid the dissipations of a mode of life to which he has not been accustomed. It prompts him to save a portion of his pay, to enable him to assist his parents, and also to work when he has an opportunity, that he may increase their allowance, at once preserving himself from idle habits, and contributing to the comfort and happiness of those who gave him birth. I have been a frequent witness of these offerings of filial bounty, and the channel through which they were communicated, and I have generally found that a threat of informing their parents of misconduct, has operated as a sufficient check on young soldiers, who always received the intimation with a sort of horror. They knew that the report would not only grieve their relations, but act as a sentence of banishment against themselves, as they could not return home with a bad or blemished character. Generals M'Kenzie, Fraser, and M'Kenzie of Suddie, who successively commanded the 78th Highlanders, seldom had occasion to resort to any other punishment than threats of this kind, for several years after the embodying of that regiment."*

The Highlanders, like the inhabitants of other romantic and mountainous regions, always retain an enthusiastic attachment to their country, which neither distance of place nor length of time can efface. This strong feeling has, we think, been attributed erroneously to the powerful and lasting effect which the external objects of nature, seen in their wildest and most fantastic forms and features, are calculated to impress upon the imagination. No doubt the remembrance of these objects might contribute to endear the scenes of youth to the patriotic Highlander when far removed from his native glens; but it was the recollection of home,—sweet home!—of the domestic circle, and of the many pleasing associations which arise from the contemplation of the days of other years, when mirth and innocence held mutual dalliance, that chiefly impelled him to sigh for the land of his fathers. Mankind have naturally an affection for the country of their birth, and this affection is felt more or less according to the degree of social or commercial intercourse which exists among nations. Confined, like the Swiss, for many ages within their natural boundaries, and having little or no intercourse with the rest of the world, the Highlanders formed those strong local attachments for which they were long remarkably distinguished; but which are now being gradually obliterated by the mighty changes rapidly taking place in the state of society.

### *Progress of Civilization.*

The transition of the Highlanders, from their ancient, moral, and social condition, to a state of enlightenment and of begun community of character and interests with the inhabitants of the Lowlands, did not commence till the 18th century. None of the many attempts which successive kings and governments had made to break down their peculiar frame-work, or divest them of the wild power which they riotously sported within the mountain-walls of their fortress-like country, or tame them into the spirit and observances of a people living as one family and acknowledging the sway of one ruling power had, up to the year 1715, been, even in a slight degree, permanently successful. Even the disarming act which followed the rebellion of that year, had little other effect than to strip the few clans who were favourable to government, of their means of rendering it service, and place them bleedingly at the mercy of the exulting majority who brandished defiance at the magniloquent but pithless attempt to seize their claymores and their dirks. Cromwell, indeed, tamed, for a time, their martial ferocity, and taught them to feel the presence of a master by the severe rigour of his martial proceedings, and even threw a ray of enlightenment over the minds, and conferred lasting benefits on the town of Inverness, by promulging a knowledge of those arts which deeply affect for good a people's social well-being. A revival of his policy, too, in the constructing of forts at intervals over the country, and in the posting within them of strong garrisons to overawe the clans, achieved, in a small degree, during the first half of the 18th century, that silent though sullen respect for the power of government which the results of the disarming act were fitted only to turn into derision. Still, till influences of a moral kind, or higher influences than appeals to their fears and attempted abridgments of their physical power, could be made to bear upon them, the Highlanders remained among their mountain-fastnesses very nearly the same in character as their ancestors had been for ages. The breaking up of the patriarchal or clan-system by vigorous acts of the legislative and the executive,—the opening up of the country by facilities of communication,—the formation of societies, and the conducting of enterprises to engage it in productive industry,—and the invigoration and extension of its scanty appliances of education and religious instruction,—are the grand means which have effected a change, both as to themselves and as to their results; and they shall now be rapidly detailed, not jointly, nor in the order of the dates of their origin, but separately, and in such order as seems to give most promise of clearness of illustration.

Two years after the quelling of the last rebellion, or in 1748, two acts were passed, and an old one revived, with a view of entirely destroying the clan-system of the Highlanders. One of the new acts abolished hereditary jurisdictions, and was designed to cut asunder the bands of power on the one side, and of feudal servitude on the other, which united the chieftain and his followers; and the other proscribed the use of the Highland dress, and was intended to desecrate those ancient recollections, and fling into oblivion those cherished feelings of clansmanship and predatory mountaineer habits, with which the very sight of the kilt and the philabeg were associated. The revived act was that which hitherto had been so feebly, or rather mischievously exhibited, *in terrorem*, for disarming the Highlanders; and it was now backed with precaution, and carried into execution with a vigour which promised speedily to sweep the mountains of their tools of defiance and rebellion. So energetically did the acts invade and overrun the Highlands, that the system with which they made war took instantly and precipitantly to flight, and made not a stand and attempted not a rally for existence. The Highland peasantry were now made masters of their own actions, but, at the same time, were suddenly driven away from all the modes of life in which they had been used to employ their energies; they were freed, not only from the domination, but also from the guidance of superiors to whom they had been habituated to look for both

* Stewart's Sketches, I. 86.

the regulation of their conduct, and the supply of their physical wants; they were disencumbered of at once the tools and the plunder of petty war,—the servitudes and the rewards of watching the will and following the motions of their chieftains; they acquired the liberty of roaming the world, or, in any form, attempting honourable adventure, but lost the security of a home and of employment suited to their predilections by attachment to specific localities of soil; and—altogether at the mercy of whatever new character their quondam chieftains might assume, if they remained on their native grounds, or unpiloted by knowledge of the world, and unaided by habits of civilized industry if they moved abroad—they went off, in their new career, like greyhounds in the slip, uncertain whither the chase might lead, and ignorant whether they might pant in disappointment, or give voice in the exultancy of success at its close. In numerous instances the chieftains—now converted into plain landed proprietors—came down with true dignity of character from their barbarous grandeur amid the heath of the mountains to the morally great position of cultivators of the soil and encouragers of an industrious tenantry in the valley; and, combining enlightened regard for their own respectability and income, with patriotic concern for the welfare of their quondam clansmen, so apportioned their estates into farms, and constructed a machinery for giving general employment in the cultivation of the soil or the rearing of stock, as speedily to weave between themselves and their people a bond of connexion quite akin to that which unites encouraging landlord and industrious farmer in the Lowlands, and unspeakably more conducive to the happiness of both, while a thousand times worthier of admiration, than the bond of feudalism which had just been burst. In all such instances, the transition, aided by the appliances which we have yet to explain, was rapid, on the part of both proprietor and tenant, from the character of useless or mischievous romance which had formerly distinguished them, to the quiet and common-place but comfortable and praiseworthy character of peaceful patrons and labourers of agricultural and pastoral life. While the landholders became honourably richer than before, and moved in contact with the amenities of polished society, and imbibed a taste for the refinements of art and of mental cultivation, the tenants speedily acquired both taste for humble luxuries, and a power to procure the means of its gratification, and, before the lapse of many years, exchanged the swinish hovel for the snug cottage, an adherence to uniformity of dress for a fondness to import and imitate recent fashions, and a recklessness and ignorance of the methods of cookery for a considerable appreciation of the delicacies of food. Estates which were laid out at the disruption of the feudal system for the joint welfare of proprietor and inhabitants, in fact exhibit at the present day such close resemblance to the majority of estates in the Lowlands, that, but for their mountain-aspect, and the prevalence of the Gaelic language, and the remains of a strong dash of ancient superstitions, they might be pronounced to have not a physical or a moral feature of difference. Additional to the lairds and the farmers, young gentlemen of family displayed the phases of a beneficial change. Deprived of the wild and turbulent resources in which they might once have hoped to luxuriate among the mountains, and invited away to the trial of new modes of life abroad, they entered and soon loved liberal professions, or became servants of their country in ner army or navy, and speedily acquired a greatly more relished enjoyment in systematically expending their energies as aspiring members of one great commonwealth, than they could have done in lavishing them upon the limited and doubtful interests of a Highland clan.

But while the estates to which we have been referring careered onward to prosperity, a very large portion of the Highland territory became the scene of accumulated disasters upon the people, and, in the first instance, was reclaimed from the evils of feudalism only to originate miseries and occasion depravation of morals, different in kind from those of the Middle ages, but scarcely inferior in degree. Many landlords—perhaps very considerably the majority—seemed so to recoil from the fall of their feudal grandeur as to earth themselves in the deepest sordidness of spirit, or to seek an amends for the power of despotism which they had lost, in the rigorous and inglorious domineerings of a hard taskmaster. Dissevered from their people as to bonds which enslaved their wills and dictated their services, and disdaining to seek enrichment from their estates by the slow and systematic and humble means of a minutely apportioned farming and pastoral tenantry, they spent not a thought on the destinies of their quondam clansmen, or unceremoniously consigned them to adventure in the countries beyond the mountains, and rented out to one grasping and monopolizing tacksman—who was high-sounding in pretensions, and who promised to make golden returns to his landlord without taxing his nobility with vulgar cares—a wide expanse of territory which ought to have been distributed among large numbers, or even several scores of farmers. Many valleys which formerly teemed with population, and glens once vocal with the wild notes of the pibroch, were, in consequence, abandoned to the solitary and silent wanderings of vast flocks of black cattle and sheep. Enormous numbers of the Highland peasantry now exchanged their once deep devotion to the protecting chieftain for towering scorn and hatred of the unbenignant and selfish landlord; and, spurning the country which they had fondly loved, but which seemed, in biting ingratitude, to fling them from its embrace, sought, on the far-away shores of a foreign land, a retreat where they might nurse their rage and toil for subsistence. Thousands after thousands crowded along in small bands to the seaports of Scotland, and thence sailed away to America; and, sending back accounts of the Canadian wilds which seemed fascinating to an outcast and half-beggared Highlander, induced thousands upon thousands more of their countrymen to follow. Nor was the work of deportation limited to a few years immediately succeeding the imposition upon the Highlands of a strictly pastoral and agricultural character. Landlords who, at first, were measured and relenting in the expatriation of their people, and even some probably who, for a time, regarded the quondam clans as all entitled in justice to remain on the lands to which they had been feudally attached, gradually found profit or convenience in making large allotments of territory to tacksmen, and caused the great scene of depopulation at the commencement to be continually repeated with the efflux of years. So late as during the year 1835, no fewer than 3,522 Highlanders, parting with the whole of their little possessions in order to obtain sufficient passage-money, found their way from the ports of Campbelltown, Oban, and Tobermory alone, to the United States and the British colonies, besides great numbers—the quota probably from much the larger portion of the Highlands—who embarked at Greenock and Port-Glasgow. Other Highlanders, not few in number, were driven into demoralization of feeling of a kind quite unredeemed by any of the occasional dashes of nobleness which occasionally

flitted across the vices of the clansmen. Some, cooped up within spheres of action too limited to admit their earning a full sustenance, fell in debt to their superiors, or became partial paupers on their bounty, or contrived mean stratagems of petty-chicanery, and were speedily meshed in wretched habits of low cunning and duplicity; while others plunged into the keen and savage excitement of illicit distillation, and indolently stretching themselves at one time on the heath or in the cave to watch the progress of their occupation, or boldly executing, at another, daring or mendacious schemes to outwit the exciseman, became habituated to fraud and perjury. In consequence, however, of the reduction of the duties on spirits, and the numerous—the too numerous—establishment of legal distilleries, the practice of illicit distillation has, in some districts, wholly disappeared, and, on the whole, has, to a very great and desirable extent, been suppressed. Emigration, also,—if the Long-Island group of the Hebrides, which contributed its due proportion of emigrants, may, as a specimen, be viewed as an index of the whole—has, for several years past, been wholly at a stand. Along, also, with the suppression of illicit distillation, the prevalence of fearfully intemperate habits to which it seems to have given birth, or with which it was intimately associated, has been pent up within limits, and ceases to offer chase to the pursuing moralist over a measureless waste of mountain and flood. The miseries which threatened nearly to overwhelm large portions of the Highlands, therefore, may be regarded as now in a fair course of amelioration. Nor ought we much to regret in the long-run, that the sweep of improving influences comes over a scantier population than they must have encountered, had not emigration drained-off currents of the people to foreign shores. The Highlands, on principles of quiet industry, and modern refinement—unless by some magic manufactures could be introduced to their recesses—are utterly incompetent to maintain the same number of human beings, as on the happily exploded principles of contentment with a dog's food and a pig's lodging, and of predatory incursions into the neighbouring Lowlands. A distribution of the territory of estates which, on frequent and skilful experiment, is found to be most exuberant in produce, and is, consequently, best, not only for the landlord, for the aggregate interests of the national community comports ill with such over-minute allotments as would make farmers of all the successors of the clansmen who followed the chieftain to the foray. The breaking up of the feudal system, then, may have been none the less propitious in its eventual and abiding results, for its having, in the first instance, given birth to extensive disasters.

*Roads, Canals, and Steam Navigation.*

But the beneficial effects of obliging the Highland population to employ themselves chiefly as husbandmen and graziers could never, to any considerable degree, have been realized, had not the country been laid open by facilities of communication. The Highlands, in their original state, were almost utterly inaccessible from without, and were traversable, within their own limits, only by the lightfooted pedestrian, bearing no heavier a load than the accoutrements of war. During the rebellion of 1715, when the royal troops made a vain attempt to penetrate farther than Blair-Athol, Government began to see the necessity of cutting paths through the mountain fastnesses even as a measure of national police. In 1730, several great lines of road were commenced,—one from Luss, both by the head of Lochlomond and by Inverary, to Tyndrum,—another from Callendar, near Stirling, to the same point,—another, in continuation of these, from Tyndrum, through Glencoe, to Fort-William, and thence along the great glen to Fort-George,—another from Cupar-Angus by Braemar to Fort-George,—and another from Crieff and from Dunkeld by Dalnacardoch and Dalwhinnie, to Fort-Augustus and Inverness. These principal roads, and various branch or connecting ones, eventually extended in aggregate length to about 800 miles, and were provided with upwards of 1,000 bridges; and they were constructed with various expeditiousness, the most important lines being completed within 6 or 8 years after the date of commencement, and those of secondary importance continuing to be in progress till near the close of the century. The workers employed on them were parties of soldiers, rewarded by additions to their military pay, directed by master-masons and overseers, and superintended by a functionary called the baggage-master and inspector-of-roads in North-Britain, who was responsible to the commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. The roads were formed and kept in repair by annual parliamentary grants of from £4,000 to £7,000, and, in some instances, were carried forward or ramified at the expense of proprietors through whose estates they passed. They were very far, however, from being a competent provision for the vast and impracticable region which they professed to have laid open. Soon ceasing to be required for military purposes, or for those of pouring in forces to overawe the disrupted clans, they offered, for the purposes of traffic, comparatively limited and imperfect facilities. They passed through the wildest and most mountainous districts; they drained the produce chiefly of territories so poor and so thinly inhabited as to be totally unable to bear the costs of keeping them in repair; and, while leaving many interior and richer districts not far from the Lowlands untraversed and quite untouched, they went no farther northward than the great Caledonian glen, and made no provision whatever for the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Cromarty, and Ross, the greater part of Inverness-shire, and the vast region of the Western isles. Yet, just at the moment when they required to be vigorously extended, they lay in some risk of being utterly abandoned. Government, wearied with their annual drain on the public treasury, and doubtful of their practical utility, requested a statement of reasons from Sir Ralph Abercromby, the commander-in-chief, and Colonel Anstruther, the general inspector, why they should be continued. But both of these officers, as well as the Highland society, while admitting that the roads were, for the present, no longer requisite for their original objects, so convincingly showed the maintenance and the extension of them to be indispensable to the prevention of a revolt into barbarity and feudalism, or to the progression of the begun work of civilization and social improvement, that parliament, in 1802–3, passed an act for maintaining, at the public cost, the roads which had been made, for contributing one-half of the estimated expense of whatever additional roads and bridges might be desiderated, the other half to be paid by proprietors or counties, and for empowering commissioners to insure the efficient and economical performance of the works. The military roads now continued, for a time, to be kept in repair at the cost of from £4,000 to £7,000 a-year; but, the allowance for them from 1814 to 1819 becoming limited to £2,500 a-year, they fell, except on the two most important lines, into comparative neglect. Nor, in the new state of things, was their decline to be much regretted. Constructed on the old and very

absurd principle of moving, as nearly as possible, in a straight line, they were carried rapidly down into hollows, and driven stiffly up the face of acclivities, as if to exclude from the regions to which they led the way the luxury of a wheeled vehicle; and were, in all respects, strikingly inferior to the roads which might be expected, and which have actually been constructed, under the new act. The Highland counties, particularly those which continued still to be closed up, made prompt claims upon the offered contributions of parliament, by paying down their own moiety for lines of desiderated road. So rapidly were new roads formed—all on principles of expert engineering—that against the year 1820, they extended, in the aggregate, to 875 miles, provided with 1,117 bridges, and had occasioned a cost to parliament of £267,000, to the counties of £214,000, and to individual proprietors of estates £60,000,—in all £541,000. Since 1820, the military and the parliamentary roads have been strictly under one management, and are maintained in repair at the average cost of £10,000 a-year, £5,000 of which is contributed by parliament. In 1839, the total expenditure was £10,057; and the expenditure, deducting costs for casualties, was £8,534. For 8 or 9 years past—and with increasing frequency—the roads have begun to defray a portion of their own costs by bearing the imposition of tolls.

So great a social and moral revolution as the formation of the Highland roads has accomplished, cannot easily be conceived. During a considerable period after the military roads were completed, the region continued in nearly its original state of wildness and anarchy. Attempts to traverse the new tracks were made for many years, either simply on foot, or at best on garrons or little Highland ponies; they were, at first, totally, and, after a period, slowly and hesitatingly aided by the erection of inns; and, for some years succeeding the suppression of the last rebellion, they were rendered perilous by the truculency and ruffianism of gangs of the broken clans or dispersed rebels who haunted the mountain-passes for prey. In 1760, a post-chaise was seen for the first time in Inverness, and, for several years, continued to be the only four-wheeled carriage in the region. But even when vehicles of its class became somewhat known, they were hired with cautious timidity, and packed to suffocation by parties of travellers confederated to bear the heavy costs of hire, and, with not a few risks and adventures in the accidents of springs and harness, lumbered heavily along with their load, occupying eight days in moving from Inverness to Edinburgh. The mails to Inverness also—which were not established till after the Union, and which, for fifty years, were carried only once-a-week and by foot-runners—continued, to the end of the century, to have no more dignified a conveyance than either saddle-bags or single-seated cars. When the new road-act came into practice, however, the change which had so slowly advanced made rapid and large bounds in the onward movement. In 1806, the Caledonian coach began to run between Perth and Inverness, a distance of 115 miles; and performed the journey in two days; and, at the sole risk of one individual, maintained its precarious ground till, after a lapse of years, it provoked rivalry or imitation. In 1811, a coach, carrying the mail, was started between Inverness and Aberdeen. As the various parliamentary roads were opened, or the old military ones improved, coaching on other lines was commenced. In 1819, a mail coach, aided, in the first instance, by the counties and by large allowances for the mail, penetrated to the extreme north, connecting all the southern towns of the kingdom, with Tain, Wick, and Thurso. In 1827, the number of public coaches converging to Inverness had multiplied to 7,—making 44 arrivals and the same number of departures weekly; 3 of the coaches running up from Aberdeen, 1 running up from Perth, 2 coming in from Tain, Cromarty, Invergordon, and Dingwall, and 1 coming in from Thurso and Wick. Nor have comparatively sequestered and very thinly peopled districts been eventually without the luxury of public coaching. One coach runs between Inverary and Oban; another through Glencroe between Tarbet on Lochlomond and the head of Loch-Fyne; another, between Kilmun to the ferry at Inverary; and another between Stirling and the Trosachs. Smaller public vehicles, carrying the mail and passengers, run also between Tongue and Thurso, and between Golspie and Assynt.—Inns—those momentous accommodations to travellers, and unerring indices to the true state of traffic in a country—began, soon after the commencement of the present century, to spring up in vast numbers, and generally of a quality to indicate a prodigious transition in the social circumstances of the region. In the south Highlands, in the Great glen, on the roads between Fort-William and Stirling and between Dingwall and Portree, and along the grand road from Perth to Thurso, they are, for the most part, commodious and comfortable, sometimes wearing a dash of low-country pretension or even metropolitan elegance, and rarely justifying any of the ideas of discomfort with which many frothy talkers still rashly associate the Highlands. Even on the least frequented roads, except in the north and west of Sutherlandshire, and some less considerable districts, accommodations occur at intervals of from 10 to 15 miles, which, merely claiming to be public-houses, present two-storied and slated exteriors, and floored and apartmented interiors, and display an array of comforts five centuries in advance of the best which Bailie Nicol Jarvie, or any living original whom he represented, could find on the very frontiers and garden-ground of the Highlands.—Post-chaises and other travelling vehicles for hire, though not proportionate to the public coaches and the inns, exist in sufficient number to unite with them in the indication of social improvement. On the great road between Perth and Inverness, in many parts of the southern Highlands, at Inverary on the west, and at Tain, Dingwall, and other towns on the east, post-chaises, gigs, post-horses and riding-horses are maintained at the inns. In the south, the east, and the north, one-horse cars, or one-horse four-wheeled vehicles begin to be very generally introduced; and at Fort-William, Ballachulish, Oban, and other places in the west, carts with a swing-seat across the centre are let as a succedaneum for gigs.—Private carriages, from being altogether unknown previous to the road-making period, and exceedingly rare several years after the commencement of the present century, have become comparatively numerous. Even 13 years ago, 160 coaches and gigs might be seen in attendance on the Inverness yearly races; and then also, new ones were so numerously ordered, as to keep four coach-manufactories in Inverness in employment.—Regular carriers have, for a considerable period, been established on all the principal roads, carrying goods, at all seasons of the year, to the towns and to entirely landward districts, and contributing mightily to the demonstration of a vast and beneficial change in the frame-work of society.—Communication of intelligence by letters and newspapers, or the working of the post-office system, is the same on all the great lines of road as in the Lowlands, and penetrates the recesses of the country and the remote positions of the islands with a minuteness of ramification and a frequency and regu

larity of despatch which seem, at first glance, utterly unattainable among the physical resistances of the region.—Altogether, the state of things which everywhere meets the eye along the public roads—especially when viewed in connexion with the aspect of husbandry, and the facilities for conveying produce and working the ground, which present themselves on the private side-roads—affords abundant demonstration that benign results have very extensively and rapidly achieved by unlocking the mountain-gates of the Highlanders, and paving pathways for them of trafficking intercommunication with their neighbours.

But a prodigious addition to what the roads have effected, is found in the results of cutting the Crinan Canal, and of constructing the magnificent work called the Caledonian Canal. [See these articles.] As regards also the whole coast-line of the continental Highlands, the whole length of the Great glen, and the entire extent of the Western islands, improvement has been achieved probably much more by the constructing and amending of harbours, introduction and exploits of steam-navigation, than in other districts by all sorts of wheeled conveyances along the roads. Parts adjacent to the Clyde, and to the principal ramifications of its estuary, and portions of the western coast and of the islands, have, with the simple appliance of steam-navigation, suddenly passed from a state of wildness and desolation to the possession of almost a suburban character. Large villages or little towns—as in the instances of Helensburgh, Dunoon, Campbelltown, Bowmore, and Oban—have either sprung up from the unoccupied soil, or arisen out of poor and inconsiderable hamlets; and traffic to an extent which, on a highway, would employ a regiment of carters, now flourishes and goes regularly forward in quarters where, in the early part of the present century, scarcely interchange of commodity existed, superior to the rude and trivial barter known to uncivilized tribes. Nor are the changes much or any less marked in the Caledonian glen, and especially on the east coast from the point whence the Highland frontier diverges into the interior to the Pentland frith. From the private resources of enterprising individuals and companies, and nearly to the same amount from the proceeds of estates forfeited at last rebellion, a sum total of £110,000 has been expended on harbours and piers. The consequent increase of traffic, not only by the new method of steam-navigation, but by the old one of sailing-vessels, has been proportionate to the gigantic movements of everything connected with Highland amelioration.

### *Highland Societies.*

Certain patriotic institutions have operated powerfully to rouse the mind of the Highlander from its dormancy, and incite and direct him to avail himself of the advantages which were accumulating round his position. The Highland London society, established in 1778 by General Fraser of Lovat and other native Highlanders, the Highland Club of Scotland, the Celtic society, and the St. Fillan's Highland society, have probably worked with less beneficial results, by indulging a spirit of antiquarianism, and attempting to perpetuate attachment to Highland peculiarities, than if they had launched their whole influence to freight the population onward in strictly practical and modern improvement; yet they have laboured so to polish taste, to diffuse refinement, to obliterate the offensive features of the ancient character, and fix attention on those which fully comport with civilization, that they may be regarded as having, to some extent, assailed the foibles of the Highlanders through the very avenue of their prejudices. The Highland Society of Scotland, on the other hand, has steadily directed its powerful energies to the promotion of the immediate and most tangible interests of the Highlands, and to the introduction, extension, and adaptation of whatever promises most efficiently to work out their temporal prosperity. This noble institution embodies the patronage and the skill of most of the nobility, landed gentry, and gentlemen-farmers, throughout the country, and of not a few distinguished men of science and of the learned professions. Surveying a width of range and a multiplicity of objects somewhat worthy of its wealth of intellect and its opulence of resources, it promotes the erection of towns and villages, the formation of roads and bridges, the experiments and enterprises of agriculture, the improving of farm-stock, the sheltering processes of planting, the extension of fisheries, the introduction of manufactures, the adaptation of machinery to the useful arts, the co-operation of local influence with public or legislative measures, the diffusion of practical knowledge, the progress of general industry, and the consolidating of the population of the Highlands and the Lowlands into one great fraternal community. The society awards large and numerous premiums to stimulate desiderated enterprises,—and in 1828, begun the publication of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, for prize essays, and the dissemination of the newest practical information; it patronizes great annual cattle-shows successively in different towns, and, by means of them, excites and directs a stirring and profitable spirit of emulation among graziers; and, in general, it keeps in play upon the community a variety of influences which, as far as regards mere earthly well-being, have singularly transformed and beautified its character.—The British Fishery society, established in 1780, though far from having accomplished what seemed easily within its reach, and feeble, or at least unsuccessful in movement upon the water compared with the Highland Society of Scotland upon the land, yet seems ordinary in importance only when the vastness of its scene of action is taken into view, and has worked out very considerable advantages to the population of the coasts and the islands. Several towns and fishing-villages, such as Tobermory, Ullapool, and Pulteney-town, near Wick, are indebted to it both for their origin, and for much of the prosperity which they, and the districts around them, enjoy or recently enjoyed.

The appearances of beneficial change, or rather of total revolution, everywhere meet the eye in the walks of agriculture. Previous to the era of improvement, the cultivation and management of the soil were little better than savage. Crops were raised either with or without manure, just as the commodity happened spontaneously to offer itself, or to lie at a slightly inconvenient distance; they were confined to detached and trivial patches of ground naturally fertile; they were wrung year after year, in increasingly scanty pittances, from its exsiccated and disheartened bosom, till they could no longer compensate the cost of the effort, and were then forgotten during a period of the land's exhausted rest, and of slowly acquiring "heart" from the growth and decay upon it of spontaneous weeds and grasses; and, either when they succeeded, or when they failed, they merely whetted the appetite or mocked the cravings of misery,—the people, in the one case, acquiring no higher an indulgence than coarse oaten cakes and ale and whisky, and, in the other, subsisting themselves on broth of nettles, or the blood of living animals mixed with oatmeal, or whatever was digestible in the spontaneous produce

of the mountains. Cattle—the chief article of wealth, the main resource for subsistence, and the object of frequent forays and cause of continual intestine commotion—were so overstocked upon the natural pastures common to a tribe or clan, that they were annually starved in large numbers to death; and, in every position, they were jostled out of their rights by absurdly large establishments of horses, maintained nominally for the purposes of tillage and of carrying peats, but really, in a chief degree, for the pampering of laziness or the demonstrations of beggarly consequence. Farms were let on the monstrous principle of runrig to a whole community or township; they passed, in their various subdivisions, successively from hand to hand of the co-occupants; they were the temporary grounds, distinctively of no one, but diffusively of all; they sucked down the labours of the industrious and the skilful to compensate their master for the idleness of the besotted and the blundering; and—as if to amass every conceivable element of absurdity—they were held, with all their monstrous conditions, not of the proprietor, to whom the tenants owed prime service, but of a principal middleman, to whose underling authority they became doubly enslaved. The introduction of the potato, from the eagerness with which the exotic was adopted and the delight with which its easiness of cultivation was observed, might, in other circumstances, have worked a favourable change; but, for a considerable period, it only facilitated early marriages, and occasioned an increase of population, and, in years when the crop failed, made a distressing addition to the former aggregate amount of misery. Improvement on a great scale, or to an extent which marked either an era or a state of rapid progression, did not actually commence in the Highlands, till the formation of the parliamentary roads, or some years after the beginning of the present century. The substitution of carts for ponies, by the saving it caused of time and expense and labour, and the facility it afforded for carrying manure from a distance, gave a powerful impulse to sluggishness of movement. No sooner were the parliamentary roads opened than the people constructed small side-roads in every direction; and, finding how easily they could now bring fuel from their mosses, or sea-weed from the shore, or loads of manurial substances from the storehouses of the mountains, felt joyously aroused from their slothful indolence to a state of industrious energy—vying with one another in the substitution of the neat and gardened cottage for the lumpish and squalid hovel, and, in the adoption of new and stirring doctrines which they found promulged around them respecting the reclaiming of land and the improving of stock. The introduction of carts was so sudden, so general, and so wondrously inspiriting as itself to have formed an era; and it immediately led to the introduction, or at least to the multiplication from a few units to hundreds and thousands of ploughs, iron-teethed harrows, and other implements of husbandry, which indicated both acquaintance with the best methods of working the soil, and determination to ply them. At the commencement of the century, stripes of land along the coast or on the frontier were almost the only scenes of cultivation; and even these continued to a great degree loaded with the absurdities of the ancient system, till the invasion of carts and ploughs effected a revolution. In Ross-shire, where a barley-mill was unknown till 1813, where the arable grounds were formerly detached patches, irregularly worked, and free from the arrangement of either field or ridge, many a single farm came, in the course of about twenty years, to produce as much as had formerly been extracted from the area of the whole county; wheat alone came to be produced to 20,000 quarters a-year, and grain came to be raised not only for local consumption, and for supplies to Inverness, Dingwall, Tain, and other Highland localities, but for exportation, to the amount of 10,000 quarters a-year, to Leith and the great ports of England. Inverness-shire, though possessing a more limited field for agricultural operations than Ross-shire, was equal to it in the energy of improvements, and scarcely inferior to it in their extent. In Sutherlandshire, where so late as 1806 or 1807, the inhabitants retained nearly all their ancient uncultivated habits, living in the most miserable huts, and strangers to every species of comfort and industry, and where the lower grounds were almost wholly neglected and uninhabited, the liberal exertions of the Marquis of Stafford and other proprietors effected a revolution as complete as it was sudden. The population were drawn down from their wretched and useless position in the upper parts of the county, to crofts or small portions of ground marked out for them near the coast; and incited, by the erection for their use of comfortable cottages, and the location of their lands in the neighbourhood most prolific of advantage, and every encouragement of advice and motive, to ply the arts of husbandry productively for themselves and their country; the higher grounds, which they vacated, and which are as well-adapted for pasturage as they were ill-suited to be the sites of man's residence, were converted into extensive sheep and cattle farms; and, in less than twenty years from the first act of innovation, the whole county, as to its modes of tillage and the appearance of its farm-buildings, and all its agricultural properties and appliances, was in a condition to bear comparison with not a few districts of the long-favoured and happily-situated Lowlands. In Caithness, in spite of many of the lands being harassingly fettered by entails, and in spite of the stimulating advantage of roads having been of later attainment than in other districts, improvement displayed her trophies as exultingly as elsewhere, and was not a little aided in obtaining them by the ludicrous blunder so characteristic of a besottedly ignorant people, of the inhabitants who occupied the sea-board and naturally arable district, having driven the first and grand line of parliamentary road as far as possible from their dwellings, and procured it to be carried inland along the base of the mountains. The blunder—which, of course, was discovered immediately after the road was completed—led to the careful cultivation, both of every practicable corner of land below the road-line, and of every patch above it, on the face or among the interstices of the hills where the plough could gain admission; and it occasioned or aided the building of a village at Bonar bridge, the planting of a great tract of country by Messrs. Houston of Creich and Dempster of Skibo, the invasion of the mountain's side at Skibo to the amount of a whole farm, and the trenching of most of the arable part of the Creich estate, and the sheltering of all of it with the best enclosures. An instance of how much and rapidly the county improved is given in the fact, that, in the year 1826, one farmer exported grain, the produce of his own farm, to the value of not less than £2,000. Nor have the southern Highlands been behind the northern in the race of improvement, or unmindful of their greater advantageousness of position; and, but for the tedium of prolonging instances, they might be exhibited, county after county, in aspects of renovation which excite pleasure and almost provoke astonishment. "In my various journeys to the different parts of the country," says the superintendent of the parliamentary roads in 1826,

respecting the Highlands in general, "I notice improvements extending in every direction; and during my short recollection, a considerable extent of moorland, in various places, has been enclosed and converted into cultivated fields. It may also serve to show how systematic farming has become, that societies for the promotion of agriculture and the rearing of stock have been established in all the northern counties. Nor have plantations been behind in this general state of improvement. Many thousands of acres have, within the last 25 years, been planted; upon the Dunrobin estate alone, there have been planted, within the last 25 years, above 9,000,000 of trees; and although the climate is somewhat unfavourable for the growth of large trees, yet the attempts made promise to be attended with profit and advantage in many situations incapable of any other species of culture. The rapid improvements in agriculture have been accompanied with a corresponding change in the habitations of all ranks in the Highlands. Proprietors have expended large sums in the erection and ornamenting of suitable mansion-houses; and, in the houses of gentlemen-tacksmen, every species of comfort and convenience is to be found; while the cotters are gradually exchanging their huts of mud or turf for neat and substantial cottages." No surer criterion of the vast amount of agricultural improvement which has taken place can be found—even abating for the advantageous influence of the war-period upon landed property—than in the fact that the value of Highland estates has undergone a fourfold, a sixfold, and, in some instances, nearly a tenfold increase. The lands of Merkinch, in the vicinity of Inverness, rose in 25 years from a rental of between £70 and £80 to a rental of £600. The estate of Castlehill, belonging to the ancient family of the Cuthberts, was sold in 1779 for £8,000, and resold in lots in 1804 for between £60,000 and £70,000. The barony of Lentron was bought in 1787 for £2,500, and sold 25 years afterwards for £20,000. The property of Redcastle, in Ross, was sold, in 1790, after a sharp competition, for £25,000, and resold, in 1824, to Sir William Fetter, Bart., for £135,000. In Lord Reay's country, in Sutherland, property which formerly yielded a rental of £2,000 rose, in the course of a few years, to a rental of £15,000. The estates of Chisholm, in the romantic district of Strathglass, from being, in 1783, worth only £700 a-year, became, in 1826, worth upwards of £5,000. The lands of Glengary at the death of their proprietor, Duncan Macdonald, in 1788, yielded him not more than £800; and, in 1826, they yielded between £6,000 and £7,000.

Owing to the very great extent of surface which is available only as grazing-ground and sheep-walk, much of the attention which was anciently paid in an engrossing way to stock, required to be perpetuated and enlightened. Great effort and skill have been employed in improving the black cattle by diffusing over the region the best breeds of its choicest districts, and by importing cows from Ayrshire. The Highland cattle are small; but they furnish the shambles with beef of a peculiarly delicate quality; and are driven southward for sale to the number annually of about 20,000 from Inverness-shire, and about the same number from the other northern counties, and of a still larger number from the southern Highlands.—Besides due care being used, on account of the very fine flavour of its mutton, for the black-faced sheep which the commencement of the improving era found in possession of the sheep-walks, attention is universally given on account of the fineness of their wool and the largeness of their size, to imported cross-breeds, and especially to the Cheviots. Caithness, in the face of agricultural distresses which were just beginning when the incitement of the parliament roads entered its limits, exported annually, for some years preceding 1826, 80,000 fleeces of wool and 20,000 Cheviot sheep. Sutherlandshire, for some time preceding 1834, furnished yearly about 180,000 fleeces, and 40,000 sheep. A report by a committee appointed, in 1832, to inquire into the state of traffic in sheep at Inverness, estimated the annual exportation of sheep from Inverness-shire to be 100,000, and that from all the other northern counties to be about the same number.—Considerable attention has been paid to the breed of horses, for the purposes both of tillage and of draught, and has even, in some instances, been successfully directed to the rearing of horses of the finest description. Highland ponies are small, but strong, hardy, and capable of enduring great fatigue; and are annually driven southward in large numbers for the uses of the Newcastle coal-mines, and for general disposal in the Lowland and the English markets. The larger breed of horses, when properly cared for, are stout, hardy, and serviceable beasts of draught, and, for the purposes of the saddle, as well as of the cart and the plough, are now very generally the offshoot of crossings with south-country horses.—Several valuable species of pigs, both pure and crosses, were introduced at an early period of the career of improvement; and though not a prime or a prominent object, have drawn considerable attention.—For the disposal of the stock of the Highlands, various trysts or markets are held in the interior, and along the southern borders of the region. To supersede the inconveniences of a scattered market, and of purchasers having sometimes to seek out their commodity at the homes and fanks of the farmers, a great annual sheep and wool market was established, in 1817, at Inverness; and here all the disposable fleeces and sheep in the north of Scotland, are usually sold or contracted for in the way of consignment.

The manufactures of the Highlands—excepting in the annual production of about 11,000 or 12,000 tons of kelp, about £200,000 worth of whisky, and an inconsiderable quantity of hempen cloth—are so trivial as to be seen or estimated only by a minute statist. In commerce, however, or in the exportation of the produce of the soil and of the seas, and in the importation of the conveniences and the luxuries of life, the region exhibits an increase of importance quite sufficient to demonstrate that a process of enrichment, or at least of growing prosperity, is going on throughout its territory. The state of traffic by navigation will be seen by reference to our articles Caledonian Canal, Crinan Canal, and those on the various ports; and that of the fisheries, by reference to the articles, Wick, Ullapool, Tobermory, and Stornoway. The annual exportations from the whole of the Highlands and Western Islands, are estimated by the Messrs. Anderson, in their 'Guide to the Highlands,' at £1,100,000,—consisting of sheep and wool £250,000; black cattle £250,000; herrings £200,000; grain £100,000; whisky £200,000; salmon, kelp, wood, pork, &c. £100,000. Two remunerating productions of a kind not very likely to be generally adverted to, may be particularly specified,—timber and game. Highland timber consists principally of pine, or fir, and birch. The former, when raised from planting, is disposed of chiefly in the form of props for coal-mines; and the latter is sold as material for herring-barrels. Between 200 and 300 cargoes of props, logs, and deals, are annually shipped from the Moray frith. Game, though not strictly an article of exportation, draws profits to the country as directly as if it were.

Highland proprietors now so very generally let the right of sporting on their lands, that moors, varying in their accommodations and resources to suit the different classes of bidders in the market, may be rented at all prices from £50 to £500. Partridges and hares in the low grounds, the ptarmigan and the mountain hare in the lofty uplands, the stately red-deer in the sequestered wilds, the roe in the lower coverts, the heath-fowl as a substitute for the pheasant,—these, and grouse, woodcocks, snipes, wild-ducks, and other game, are what attract the sportsman, and bring rental to the proprietor. The wild eagle, which still occasionally gyrates round the bleak summits of the pinnacled mountains, and builds its eyry in cliffs which claim communion with the clouds, is too sublime an object to be thought of by those whose eyes are earthward even when they tread the outworks of nature, and may be profitably contemplated only or chiefly by those who desire to "mount up on wings as eagles" into an atmosphere purer and loftier than belongs to the every-day walks of life.

*Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*

We have chosen, for the sake of continuity of topic, to trace Highland improvement in temporal matters to its limits, without adverting to the religious and the educational influences which were at work to stimulate and direct ameliorating changes; but we should utterly fail to give a correct view of the region, and of the means of its amelioration, were we not to show in detail how powerfully and steadily these influences have been bearing upon its welfare. Had constructors of roads and harbours, members of civil government and secular societies, exerted a tenfold greater force than they have actually done upon the Highlands, they would probably have recoiled in astonishment from the futility of their efforts, had not the Bible and the Christian minister and the schoolmaster been abroad to mould the minds of the population into a coincidence with the object of their labours.

The Highlands and Western islands, after the extinction of Culdeeism and the full establishment of Popery, were distributed into the six dioceses of Dunkeld, Argyle, Moray, Ross, Caithness, and the Isles. The number of secular clergy, who officiated as parish-priests and as chaplains, though it cannot now be ascertained, seems to have corresponded, so far as the resources of the region would permit, with the sumptuousness and the earthly pomp of the Romish ritual. The monastic orders of all classes appear to have had only 18 establishments, 6 of which were in the Western islands. There seem to have been only 2 collegiate churches for regular canons, at Kilmun in Argyleshire, and Tain in Ross-shire, besides the cathedrals or diocesan churches of Dunkeld, Fortrose, Elgin, Dornoch, and Lismore. On the abolition of Popery in 1560, the first draft of the constitution of the Reformed church, portioned the Highlands and Islands, including the Orkneys, into the three districts of Argyle, Ross, and Orkney, and assigned to them 3 of the 10 superintendents which it provided for the kingdom. But there followed struggles between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy, alternate ascendancies of the two systems, and shiftings of scene in the persons and character and creed of the officiating ministers, which operated with a most malign influence, and occasioned almost the whole region to send up rank and fetid crops of poisonous herbage from the manurings of Popery left upon its soil. In the earlier years succeeding the Reformation, the paucity of preachers which could be found for the whole kingdom, the obstacle of the Gaelic language, and the poverty, thinness of population, and physical obstructions of the Highlands, prevented many parts of the region from becoming the scene of any pastoral ministrations, or even occasional religious services. So late as 1650, Lochaber, and some other equally important districts, remained untrodden by any Protestant pastor. Even localities which were earlier and somewhat regularly supplied, received, in many instances, no advantage in consequence of the ministers' ignorance of the popular language. The people were profoundly ignorant of the art of reading; and, even though the schoolmaster had gone amongst them, they possessed not a single copy of the scriptures by appeal to which they could have reaped benefit from his labours. Throughout the 17th century, Popery was allowed to riot nearly at will in the western Highlands, and in those of the Hebridean islands which belong to the counties of Ross and Inverness; and Episcopalianism, in the feeble and worthless form, or with the uninfluential and unenlightening appliances which characterized it in Scotland, maintained full possession of the south-east of Ross-shire, the shores of Loch-Linnhe, the districts of Strathnairn and Strathdearn, the vicinities of Inverness, Dunkeld, and Blair, and also exerted considerable dominion in Strathspey, Badenoch, and Morayshire. Presbyterianism, or the working department of the reformed community, even when in the ascendant, was met, therefore, with moral obstacles in the way of attempting to plant a regular ministry, quite as embarrassing as the physical resistance of mountain-barriers and intersecting arms of the sea. Yet, a century, all but 14 years, elapsed after the legal establishment of the Reformation, before the General Assembly seems to have made any very formal attempt either to exercise regular pastoral care over the Highlands, or to demonstrate a consciousness that the region was in existence. In 1646—reddening apparently with a sense of shame for former neglect, or with harassing apprehension as to the fate of the Reformation beyond the mountains—the Assembly at length resolved that a ministry be planted among the Highlands,—that ministers and exhorters who understood the Gaelic language, be sent to them,—that kirks be provided in them, as in the Lowlands,—and that, agreeably to act of parliament, schools be erected in all their parishes. But these resolutions were more easily made than attempted to be carried into execution. Back to the very year of their being adopted, indeed, the town records of Inverness bear evidence of salaries having been paid to schoolmasters of the burgh, and respectively, in 1662 and 1667, they prohibit all persons except the town-teachers, from giving lessons in reading or writing within the royalty, and enacted that "Mary Cowie shall not teach reading beyond the Proverbs;" and, in these particulars, they may possibly bear out an inference that, in a rudimental and crude form, the educational part of the Assembly's purpose was immediately executed in a few of the more populous localities. As to the strictly ecclesiastical part of it, however, few ministers could be found who understood Gaelic, and the few who did declined to accept, amongst a barbarous people, situations "so poor as not to afford bread."

After the Revolution, in 1688, and the immediately subsequent settlement of the Established church upon its present basis, considerable solicitude was evinced to make more extensive religious and educational provision for the Highlands. Bodies of ministers and probationers were sent, in terms of successive acts of the General Assembly, to itinerate in the unprovided districts, and were supported, while on their missionary tours, by grants from the vacant stipends. All licentiates who understood the

Gaelic language, if on the list of probationers, were prohibited from accepting settlements in the Lowlands; and, if already in possession of an incumbency, were obliged, in the event of receiving calls from Highland parishes, to accept them. Commissions having, in 1617, and at subsequent dates, been appointed by parliament to plant kirks, modify stipends, and remodel parishes, and all their powers becoming, in 1707, vested in the court of session, committees were now nominated to visit parishes which had been civilly settled, with a view to the erection of churches and schools. In 1701, an association was formed called "The Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge" for "the increase of piety and virtue within Scotland, especially in the Highlands, Islands, and remote corners thereof;" and, after acquiring pecuniary strength and royal patronage, and a charter of incorporation, commenced, in 1712, a series of enterprises which gradually increased in extent, and afforded no mean aid in the departments at once of the missionary, the schoolmaster, and the religious publisher. In 1705, a grant was made by Queen Anne, from proceeds of the quondam bishopric of Argyle, of sums, whose annual interest, in 1838, amounted to £142 15s. 7d., to be expended by the synod of Argyle in supporting preachers, catechists, and schoolmasters. In 1725—in response to an application exhibiting the moral destitution of a people separated into thin and detached clusters by arms of the sea, impetuous torrents, lofty mountains, and extensive moors—£1,000 of annual royal bounty, increased at a later period to £2,000, was placed at the disposal of the General Assembly, and was immediately devoted to the support of 20 preachers and 20 catechists appointed to the most destitute districts. About this period, the Established church—somewhat aided probably, though in an incidental way, by the routings of Popish priests, and of Jacobitical Episcopalian ministers, which followed the rebellion of 1715—had considerably struck its roots into the thin soil of the Highlands, and begun to spread over them a numerous though stunted ramification of presbyteries and kirk-sessions. In 1724, the presbyteries of Lochcarron, Abertarff, and Skye were erected, and, along with the previously formed presbytery of the Long Island, constituted into the synod of Glenelg. In 1726, the presbytery of Tongue was established; in 1729, those of Mull and of Lorn were formed; and in 1742, that of the Long-Island was divided into the two presbyteries of Lewis and Uist.

While the Highlands were thus becoming better provided with pastoral superintendence, they experienced the exertion and the increase upon them of the influence of the schoolmaster and the press. In 1616, an act of the privy council, which had for its avowed object the promotion of "civilitie, godliness, knowledge, and learning," originated the system of parochial education; and, in 1633, the act was incorporated with the laws of the country. In 1646, the General Assembly—in the same act by which they ordered the supply of destitute districts with ministers—made an effort to enforce attention to the formation of parish-schools; and, two years later, they appointed every congregation to contribute an annual collection for aiding the attendance of Highland boys at school. In 1690—the Highlanders then receiving, for the first time, a book in their native tongue—a Gaelic version of the Psalms, and a translation of the Shorter Catechism, were published by the synod of Argyle. In the same year, the General Assembly published, for distribution in the Highlands, 3,000 copies of Bishop Bedell's Irish Bible, and 1,000 copies of an Irish version of the New Testament. In 1696, new and comparatively stringent laws were made, appointing a school to be set up in every parish in Scotland, and securing to every parochial schoolmaster a house and garden, and a salary of from 100 to 200 merks Scots. In 1699, a Gaelic version of the Confession of Faith was published by the synod of Argyle. In 1705 and 1706, 19 presbyterial and 58 local libraries were erected in various districts. In 1712, the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge commenced its operations by the erection of five schools; and, from that time, it has been in constant movement and increasing activity, extending its sphere of usefulness, both in adding to the number of its schools, and in strengthening its corps of catechists and missionaries. So rapidly did this society increase the momentum of its influence that, instead of only the 5 schools with which it commenced, it had, 7 years afterwards, 48,—13 years later, 109,—and at the beginning of the present century, 200. In 1738, the society, in extension of its plans, instituted schools of industry for instructing females in spinning, sewing, and knitting; and it afterwards gradually augmented their number till, 14 years ago, they amounted to 89. In 1769, the first edition of the Gaelic New Testament, consisting of 10,000 copies, was published by the same society; and, in 1797, it was followed by an edition of 21,500 copies. Still, in spite of all the efforts of teaching and publishing which we have named, the 18th century closed without any considerable enlightenment of the Highland population having been effected. The monstrous mistake was, all the way along, acted on of attempting to educate the young through the medium, not of their vernacular tongue, but of the English language. Children were taught, not to read or to comprehend a book, or the words of which it was composed, but to imitate sounds and repeat the deciphering of signs belonging to a language of which they knew nothing, and when they left school, they found themselves possessed of acquirements which were utterly incapable of being turned to practical account. But even had the schools been framed and conducted on the most judicious principles, they were unspeakably too few in number to make a general impression on the population, and left many a large district—extensive patches and far-away nooks of the enormous parishes of the Highlands—practically as unprovided for as if there had not been a school in the land.

Since the commencement of the 18th century, however, the ecclesiastical and educational and literary history of the Highlands partakes largely of the bright tints of improvement which depict the history of their agriculture and their political condition. In 1802, 5,000 copies of the Gaelic Bible—the first edition of the complete Gaelic scriptures—were published by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; in 1807, 20,000 copies were published of a careful translation, prepared under the direction of Dr. John Stewart of Luss, Dr. Alexander Stewart of Dingwall, afterwards of Canongate, Edinburgh, and the Rev. James Stewart of Killin. In 1811 a Gaelic school society was formed at Edinburgh, for the purpose of promoting education exclusively in the Gaelic language; and in the course of 16 years it raised the number of its schools to 77, attended by 4,300 scholars. In 1812 a similar society was formed in Glasgow, but with the object of promoting education both in Gaelic and in English; and, in 1818, another was formed in Inverness, of seemingly an energetic character; and this, jointly with the Glasgow society, had, in 1827, 125 schools, supposed to be attended by at least 5,000 scholars. In 1823 the sum of £50,000 was granted by Government for

the purposes of church-extension in the Highlands and Islands. With this money were erected, under the superintendence of the inspector of Highland roads and bridges, 33 places of worship, each at a cost of £720, and with from 300 to 500 sittings, and 42 manses, each at a cost of £750, and with the appendages of a garden and a small glebe,—the surplus number of manses being apportioned to churches previously in existence, but without resident ministers. Connected with these erections 42 additional ministers have been provided for the Highlands, at an annual expense to the country of £120 each, or £5,040 in the aggregate. In 1825 a committee of their own number was appointed by the General Assembly to increase the means of education and religious instruction in the Highlands and Islands; and they went to work with such judgment and energy as very soon to set up numerous and efficiently conducted schools,—giving to each school the valuable and the praise-worthily selected appendage of a library. In the same year—1825—was established at Inverness the Northern Institution, for the promotion of science and literature in general, and more particularly with the view of investigating the antiquities and the civil and natural history of the Highlands and Islands. In 1831 a Gaelic Episcopal society was formed for aiding the education of students for the ministry, publishing prayer-books and other productions in the Gaelic language, and providing catechists and schools for the poor of the Episcopalian communion throughout the Highlands. In 1836, and following years, the Commissioners of Religious instruction, appointed by parliament, in response to loud demands on the part of the General Assembly for church-extension, expended much time and laborious investigation in minute inquiry into the condition of the Highland and the Hebridean parishes; and, in consequence of their report, the parliament of 1838 enacted that if the heritors of any parish divided *quoad sacra* provide schools, they may be endowed. Under this act [1° and 2° Victoria, c. 87] the lords of the treasury assumed, as a fit endowment for the schools erected in 41 Highland parishes or districts which have been divided *quoad sacra* under the act 5° Geo. IV. c. 90, the interest of a sum equal in amount to double the estimated value or cost of the school, schoolmaster's house, and garden, so provided in each district. At various dates, from near the commencement of the century, the United Associate Synod, the Congregational Union of Scotland, and the Baptist Society, adopted measures for contributing influence and labour to the religious amelioration of the Highlands; but, except in instances which are too few in number or too inconsiderable in result, to loom out in a general statistical sketch, they have hitherto been hindered in their efforts by the great obstacle which so long obstructed the measures of the Established church after the Reformation,—the want of suitable men who are acquainted with the Gaelic language. Up to the year 1826, 35,000 copies of the Bible, and 48,700 copies of the New Testament, in the Gaelic language, were issued by the British and Foreign Bible society, making, along with the issues of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, a total of 60,000 copies of the Bible, and 80,000 copies of the New Testament; and since that period several large editions have been issued, particularly by the Edinburgh Bible society. In 1828 a large Gaelic dictionary, in two thick quarto volumes, and compiled by Mr. Maclachlan of Aberdeen, and Dr. Mackay of Dunoon, to supersede two inconsiderable vocabularies which alone previously existed to direct the scholar, was published by the Highland Society of Scotland; and, about the same period, another Gaelic Dictionary, completed in one large octavo volume, and compiled by Dr. Dewar now of Aberdeen, and Dr. Macleod now of Glasgow, was issued in numbers. Other dictionaries also—a 4to. one edited by Mr. Armstrong of London, and a pocket edition by Mr. Macalpine of Islay—have been published. In 1829 a monthly sixpenny miscellany, called 'the Gaelic Messenger,' and filled entirely with Gaelic composition, was commenced under the editorship of Dr. Macleod; but, though it had, at the first, a considerable circulation, it rapidly declined, and, after about three years, became extinct; but, in 1835, it was revived under the title of 'the New Gaelic Messenger.' Other accessions to Gaelic literature, issued previous to 1836, and almost wholly since the commencement of the present century, are 11 original prose works, principally sermons,—10 separate collections of hymns on sacred subjects, that of Dr. Buchanan's hymns in 11 different editions,—5 editions of Alleine's Alarm to Sinners,—3 of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted,—2 of Boston's Fourfold State,—2 of Doddridge's Rise and Progress,—2 of Guthrie's Great Interest,—2 of Willison on the Shorter Catechism,—5 of Willison's Mother's Catechism,—2 of Willison's Communicant's Catechism,—2 of Thomson's Catechism,—single editions of about 40 religious treatises long known in the dress of the English language, and, for the most part, of highly approved character,—9 or 10 school books,—and about 50 secular works, almost all single editions, and chiefly in the department of Gaelic songs and poetry. According to the report of the General Assembly's Committee, in 1833, the Highlands and Islands, including the Orkneys and the Shetlands—or the synod of Argyle, the presbyteries of Alford and Kincardine O'Neil in the synod of Aberdeen, and the synods of Moray, Ross, Sutherland and Caithness, Glenelg, Orkney and Zetland, comprehending 220 parishes, and a population, in 1831, of 504,955—contained 273 parochial schools, attended by 14,202 scholars,—315 societies' schools, attended by 18,085 scholars,—137 privately endowed schools, attended by 6,314 scholars,—372 unendowed or voluntary schools, attended by 13,728 scholars,—418 Sabbath schools,—20 week-day evening schools,—and about 80 schools of industry supported by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge;* and according to the Report of the Commissioners of Religious Instruction, there were, in 1838, in the Highlands and Islands, 35 missionaries and 8 catechists supported by the annual royal grant to the General Assembly,—10 missionaries and 33 catechists supported by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge,—and 3 preachers and 7 catechists assisted or maintained from the fund administered by the synod of Argyle.

But notwithstanding all the seeming greatness and multiplicity of the moral machinery with which the Highlands have been plied, a fearful amount of destitution still exists. From an elaborate work entitled 'Moral Statistics of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland,' got up as the result of minute and searching inquiries, by the Education Society of Inverness, it appears that so late as 1824–5—when the chief portion of the existing appliances had begun fully to bring out their results—one-half of the whole Highland population were unable to read, and upwards of one-third were more than 2 miles, and many thousands more than 5 miles distant from the nearest schools,—and that, in the western parts of the counties of Ross and Inverness, there existed but one copy of the scriptures for every eight persons above 8 years of age, while, in the other parts

* The number of schools of industry, for the instruction of females in useful arts, was, in 1837, 105.

of the Highlands and Islands, including the well-supplied and well-educated Orkneys and Shetlands, there existed only so many copies as left 100,000 persons in total destitution. In the Report of the Commissioners of Religious Instruction, an accumulation of facts is exhibited, evidence the existence of very serious, and, in some instances, appalling evils and deficiencies in the applicability and amount of pastoral superintendence and means of attaining Christian knowledge. All of 74 parishes which the Commissioners visited, excepting 13, are unmanageably extensive to be superintended by their ministers; all, excepting 13, and most of them the same parishes as in the former instance, have internal obstructions from intervening arms of the sea, ferries, torrents, mountains, or tempestuous regions, which prevent the convening of the inhabitants on any one spot, and, in not a few cases, cut off sections of them perennially from participation in the means of religious instruction; 10 of the parishes are so inconveniently divided that districts are as inaccessible as in cases of serious obstructions; 12 are necessarily provided each with more than one church, so as to entail waste of time in travelling on the minister, and the alternation everywhere of the want and the enjoyment of his services; 5 of them have their churches so absurdly situated as to be nearly or wholly useless to portions of the parishioners; 28 of them have churches of a size inadequate to accommodate the church-going population; and all of them, either are totally unassisted by any means of religious instruction but those connected with the Establishment, or have their evils and deficiencies exhibited after allowance being made for such additional means as are afforded. While the Highlands, too, have been emancipated to a delightful extent from the superstitious and immoral observances and vicious customs which somewhat recently enthralled them, and while they seem to be, in a general way, rapidly progressing in a career of temperance and of proper behaviour at funerals, so contrasted to the character which they very recently bore, they still, in the more sequestered districts, are the scenes of folly and superstitious absurdities of opinion, and utterly discreditable pervading moral feeling which would be far more in keeping, in the present day, with the moral scenery of Spain or Brazil than with that of Scotland. Ample scope and verge enough exists in the Highlands for the enterprise of enlightened benevolence; and claims loud and urgent are made by them on the attention of both the patriot and the Christian.

HIGHTÆ, a village 2¼ miles south of the burgh of Lochmaben, noticed in the article FOUR TOWNS, which see; and a lake halfway between the burgh and the village, covering a surface of 52 acres, and contributing its quota to the rich displays of water scenery, and the variety and abundance of fishy produce for which the parish of Lochmaben is remarkable. See LOCHMABEN.

HIGHTOWN, or HIETON, a village in the parish of Roxburgh, on the turnpike between Berwick and Carlisle; 2¼ miles from Kelso. It has a dingy, huttish appearance, ill in accordance with the scenery around it. One of two parochial school-houses is situated in the village. Population about 300.

HILTON, an ancient parish in Berwickshire, united, in 1735, to that of WHITSOME, which see. The old church stood on a small hill, and hence drew the name Hilton, or Hilltown, upon the hamlet in its vicinity. The church was anciently a rectory, rated in the Taxatio at 18 marks. In 1464, there appears to have been a litigation at the Papal court respecting this church. In 1362, David II. granted to William de Wardlaw some lands in the manor of Hilton; the manor having been forfeited to the Crown by Adam de Hilton's adherence to the English king.

HILTOWN, a village in Ross-shire, in the parish of Fearn. It is situated on the coast of the Moray frith, is a good fishing-station, and contains upwards of 100 inhabitants.

HIRSEL. See COLDSTREAM.

HIRTA. See St. KILDA.

HOBKIRK—anciently and properly HOPEKIRK—a parish in the centre of the southern part of Roxburghshire, stretching away in a long stripe from the water-shedding line on the highest ridge of the southern uplands, to the very centre of the county. In extreme length it measures nearly 11 miles; but nowhere is it quite 3 in breadth, and over the tower or northern half, it averages not more than about 1½. The direction of the stripe is east of north; and over one-third of its length from the southern extremity, it is uniformly about 2¾ miles broad, and thence to the northern extremity it contracts on the east side till it terminates in an acute angle. The parish at this terminating angle is bounded by Lower Cavers on the west side, and Bedrule on the east side; and along the east, it is bounded by Southdean and Castletown; on the south by Castletown; and along the west, by Upper Cavers and Kirktown. Its superficial area is nearly 30 square miles. The Catlee burn, after a previous course of 3 miles, comes in at a very acute angle from the south, and, over 1¾ mile distance, forms the boundary with Southdean. Wauchope burn rises at the southern extremity, flows 4½ miles northward, receives there Harrot burn, which had flowed parallel to it over a course of 3¼ miles, and ¾ mile lower down, combines with the Catlee burn to form Rule water. The united stream traverses the parish northward till within 1¾ mile of its extremity, and over the remaining distance forms the boundary-line with Bedrule. The Rule is strictly a mountain-stream, has a considerable declivity of channel, and, in consequence, is impetuous, and subject to extremely sudden floods and ebbs in the volume of its waters. All the parish—except the south-west corner, which is watered by one of the head-streams of the Slittrig, and has a north-westerly exposure—consists of the vale of the Rule scarcely on the average ½ of a mile broad, and backgrounds of mountainous hills. Slightly more than one-fifth of the whole area is in tillage or parks; nearly 900 acres are under plantation; and all the remainder is waste or pastoral. The soil, all along the vale of the Rule, is a very fertile, deep, strong clay, some parts of it mixed with small channel, and other parts with sand; and, at a distance from the stream, it is light and sandy, lying upon a subsoil of cold till, and, in general, very barren. The most remarkable mountains are Winbrough, Fanna, Rubberslaw, and Bonchester. The first and second, situated in the southern extremity of the parish, rise to about 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, and have such breadth of base as to be each 1½ mile in ascent to the summit. Winbrough commands vistas among circumjacent mountains, and looks out, over the great intervening distance, in each case of about 40 miles, upon the marine waters which gird both the western and the eastern coasts of Scotland. Rubberslaw, situated near the northern extremity, on the boundary with Kirktown and Cavers, and belonging partly to these parishes, lifts its dark, rugged, heath-clad form 1,420 feet above the level of the sea. Bonchester, on the east side of the parish, a little north of its middle, rises to the height of about 1,260 feet, and presents to the eye a round-shouldered and grassy mountain-form of beauty. The parish abounds with

freestone,—in the upper district of a whitish colour, and in the lower of a reddish,—both suitable material for building. Extensive masses of limestone also occur in the south, and, in several places, have long been quarried and burnt. At Robert's Linn, near Limekiln-edge, is a stratum of agate or coarse jasper, out of which many seals and other trinkets have been cut. Parts of it are beautifully clouded and streaked, upon a reddish ground, with blue, crimson, and yellow. On Bonchester-hill, on Rubberslaw, at Wauchope, and in other places, are vestiges of encampments or fortifications. Those on Bonchester indicate a fortalice, both round and square encampments, and, in some places, circumvallations of a more modern date intersecting others more ancient. The situation being naturally one of united strength and convenience, the Romans appear to have called "the good camp," *Bona Castra*,—a name easily convertible by usage into Bonchester. The celebrated Elliott, Lord Heathfield, governor of Gibraltar, who, with consummate vigilance, fortitude, and military skill, against the united naval and military forces of the house of Bourbon, was a native of Hobkirk. The Rev. Robert Riccalton, the author of two well-known volumes of Sermons, was minister of the parish from 1725 to 1769. Thomson, the poet, spent some years with Mr. Riccalton, and is reported to have planned his "Seasons" in the parish, and borrowed from it and adjacent districts much of the scenery which delights and enchants in his descriptions. One road runs up the vale of Rule water for about 7 miles, when it diverges into Southdean; another runs across the parish nearly at its centre; another intersects its southwest corner; and two branch ones run brief distances in its interior. Across the Rule are three stone bridges. Population, in 1801, 760; in 1831, 676. Houses 127. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,784.—Hobkirk is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £206 9s. 3d.; glebe £40. Unappropriated teinds £767 2s. The church is very old, but of unascertained date, and has not been repaired since 1777. Sittings 412. In 1836, the parish-minister stated the population then to be 530 churchmen, 140 dissenters, and 10 persons of no professed religion,—altogether 680. The dissenters are connected with congregations in Hawick and Jedburgh. Salary of the parochial schoolmaster £31, with £22 fees, and £4 13s. 4d. other emoluments. There are two schools non-parochial, but attended by a maximum of only 36 scholars. The church—originally called Hopekirk, from its standing in one of those small vales to which the name Hope is generally applied in the south of Scotland—belonged, from an early date till the Reformation, to the canons of Jedburgh. United to Hobkirk is one-half of the ancient small parish of Abbotsrule on the east bank of Rule water; the other half being annexed to Southdean. See Abbotsrule.

HODDAM, a parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire; bounded on the north by Tundergarth; on the east by Middlebie and Annan; on the south and south-west by Annan and Cummertrees; and on the west by St. Mungo. Its greatest length, from the north side of Brunswark hill on the north, to an angle on the Annan a little below the Factory on the south, is 5½ miles; and its greatest breadth, from the point where it is first touched by Mein water on the east, to the point where it is first touched by Milk water on the west, is 3¾ miles. The parish lifts up, at its northern extremity, the beautiful and far-seeing hill of Brunswark, [which see] it thence subsides by a gentle slope into a fine central plain, about 2 miles square; from this, it glides off, on the east and south and south-west, into luxuriant and lovely haughs; and it is, on all sides, surrounded by gently swelling hills which, like a frame-work, enclose it, with its thriving hedges, and its rows and clumps of flourishing wood, and its fascinating expanse of smiling vegetation, as a picture of no common beauty. The river Annan, over a distance of nearly 4 miles, traces the south-western and southern boundary, rolling along a body of waters about 100 feet broad, dressed everywhere with wood-tufted banks, and tempting the fish-catcher by its stores of salmon, herling, and trout. The water of Milk comes down from the north, and after tracing the western boundary for ¾ of a mile, falls into the Annan. A rill rises a brief way within the limits of Tundergarth, and coming in upon Hoddam, traces its eastern boundary over a distance of 3 miles. Mein water, coming down at this point from the east, drinks up the rill, traces the boundary for nearly a mile, and then runs across the parish—here only a mile broad—and then, nearly at right angles, falls into the Annan. Though a mere rivulet, and of short course, the Mein frequently overflows its banks, sometimes changes its channel, and, owing to the gravelly material of the embankments raised to confine it within limits, constantly, in rainy weather, menaces the fields in its vicinity with damage or desolation. The soil, in the haugh or holm lands, is a rich alluvial loam, deep, and exceedingly fertile; in the central plain it is light and gravelly, but comparatively free from stones, and, with proper culture and a fair proportion of moisture, produces rich crops both of grass and of corn; in the rising-grounds and ascent toward Brunswark hill on the north, it inclines to clay, has in many places a subsoil of cold till, and in a few places lies upon rock, yet, when properly cultivated, is nearly as productive as the soil of the lowlands. Excepting Brunswark, and one or two small patches of surface, all profitably used as sheep-pasturage, the entire area of the parish is arable, well-enclosed, and in a state of high cultivation. Sandstone, limestone, slate-clay, and clay-ironstone are abundant. Coal is found in thin seams, and exhibits such promises of being discoverable of a workable thickness at a considerable depth, as—combined with the vast wealth and advantages which would accrue from a mine in the champaign part of Dumfries-shire—to have induced the expenditure of a considerable sum in exploratory borings. Close on the Annan, about a mile below the point where the river first touches the parish, is Hallguards, the site of the ancient castle of Hoddam. This stronghold is reported to have been the seat of one of the families of the Bruces; and was demolished several centuries ago in terms of a Border treaty. In the 15th century, it was rebuilt, or rather a new and now venerable structure bearing its name was erected by Lord Herries, but not on the same bank of the river, and, in consequence, beyond the limits of the parish: see Cummertrees. The mail-road between Glasgow and Carlisle runs diagonally through the parish, cutting it into halves; and five cross-roads, each nearly equal to a turnpike, run in various directions. On the principal road stands the important village of Ecclefechan: which see. The chief modern mansion is Knockhill, about half-a-mile from the Annan. Population, in 1801, 1,250; in 1831, 1,582. Houses 283. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,495. Hoddam is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patrons, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Sharp of Hoddam. Stipend £259 8s.; glebe £43 10s. The church was built in 1817, with a view to the accommodation solely of the landward parishioners, and not of those residing

in Ecclefechan. Sittings 561.—An United Secession congregation in the parish was established before the year 1756; and have their place of worship in Ecclefechan. Sittings nearly 600. Stipend £110, with a house, a garden, and a small park, jointly worth £22.—According to a survey by the parish-minister in December, 1835, the population then consisted of 1,328 churchmen, 356 dissenters, and 11 persons who made no profession of religion,—in all 1,695. These numbers include 123 inhabitants of a district which, in 1836, was erected jointly with districts in the parishes of Annan and Cummertrees into the *quoad sacra* parish of Bridekirk.—The present parish of Hoddam comprehends the three parishes of Hoddam, Luce, and Ecclefechan, which were united in the year 1609. In the charters of the 12th century, Hoddam is spelt Hod-holm and Hod-olm, and is composed of two Anglo-Saxon words signifying 'the Head of the Holm.' The ancient church stood on the haugh or holm on the east bank of the Annan, at some distance below the old castle; and near it was a hamlet called Hoddamtown. The lands and church belonged anciently to the bishop of Glasgow.—Luce consisted of the portion of the united parish which lies south of Mein water. The church stood on the Annan below the influx of the Mein, at a place dotted with two or three houses, which still bears the name of Luce, and where anciently there was a hamlet; but, like the old church of Hoddam, it has been utterly demolished. The lands of Luce and the patronage of the church belonged, before the Reformation, to the noble family of Carlisle; and, in the 17th century, they passed to the Duke of Queensberry.—Ecclefechan, or Eglisfechan, 'the church of Fechan'—an Irish abbot of the 7th century—consisted of the eastern part of the modern parish. The ancient church stood on the south side of the village, but has quite disappeared. Cemeteries around the site of it, and of the other two demolished churches and glebes in three distinct territories belonging to the minister, continue to be memorials of the threefold parochial division of the modern parish.—The parish-school is attended by a maximum of 70 scholars; and two unendowed schools—one of which affords tuition in the classics, French, and geography—are attended by a maximum of 105. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £10 fees, and £1 10s. other emoluments.

HOIAY, one of the small Hebrides, near Harris.

HOLBURN. See Old Aberdeen.

HOLME, a parish on the south-east coast of Pomona, in Orkney; extending 9 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, along the sound to which it gives its name, and to the south of Deerness. The soil is a light thin loam, tolerably fertile, and producing more barley and oats than is sufficient for the consumpt of the inhabitants. The shores of this parish are generally rocky.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, and divided into two districts, known as Holme and Paplay, is in the presbytery of Kirkwall, and synod of Orkney. Stipend £157 1s. 6d.; glebe £4. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Population, in 1801, 871; in 1831, 747. Houses 164. Assessed property, in 1815, £256.

HOLME SOUND, a beautiful frith in the Orkneys, lying opposite to the parish of Holme. It affords tolerable anchorage, and is sheltered by the Lambholme, a small circular island in the middle, 3 miles in circumference. On the north-west coast there is a pier, where vessels of 50 tons may unload their cargoes.

HOLM ISLE, one of the Orkneys, constituting part of the parish of Westray. It is a very small island, a short distance from the east side of Papa-Westray.

HOLM of GRIMBISTER, one of the Orkneys, constituting part of the parish of Firth. This is a very small, uninhabited island.

HOLM of HOWTON, one of the Orkneys, constituting part of the parish of Orphir. It is a small, uninhabited island, fit only for sheep-pasture.

HOLM of HUIP, one of the Orkneys, constituting part of the parish of Stronsay. This is a small, uninhabited island, to the north of Stronsay; and is appropriated to the pasturage of cattle and sheep.

HOLMS (The), three small, uninhabited isles which lie to the north-west of the island of Unst, and constitute part of that parish, and of the Shetland isles.

HOLMS WATER, a rivulet of Peebles-shire, giving name to the ancient parish of Glenholm, and traversing its whole length. The stream rises at Holm-Nick mountain, on the boundary of the county with Lanarkshire, pursues a direction, to the east of north, over a distance of 6¼ miles, and then falls into Biggar water ¾ of a mile above the confluence of that stream with the Tweed. In the commencing part of its course it is pent up by the mountains within a gorge, but, as it proceeds, it has a gradually widening basin till it commands a strath of a mile in width, overlooked on both sides by gently ascending grass-clad hills; and it flows softly and sinuously along with such easy motion as is just sufficient to exempt it from the tameness of a sluggard stream. Over most of its whole course the rivulet and its basin, with their soft mountain frame-work, form one of the loveliest of those landscapes for which Tweeddale is celebrated. See Glenholm.

HOLOMIN, a small island of the Hebrides, near the isle of Mull.

HOLYDEAN. See Bowden.

HOLY ISLE. See Arran.

HOLYROOD-HOUSE,* the metropolitan palace of the kings of Scotland. The supposed sanctity of this place had—as in some other instances—chiefly constituted its patent for the subsequent possession of temporal honours of the highest order; it may reasonably be supposed, however, that its contiguity to the castle was an additional recommendation. David I. having lived much with Henry I. of England, seems to have contracted, during his residence in that country, a partiality for its pompous monastic usages, to the disparagement of the more simple services which, for so many centuries, had been retained in his own. Here, accordingly, he introduced canons regular from England,—that very class of religious which his brother Alexander I. had thrust into Scone, to the exclusion of the Culdees. Holyrood abbey was founded A.D. 1128. It was denominated 'Monasterium Sanctæ Crucis de Crag,' that is, 'the Monastery of the Holy Rood,' or 'Cross of the Craig.' The latter term respects its situation, as having been erected in the vicinity of that rocky precipice now called Salisbury craigs. In order to give greater celebrity to this religious foundation, and doubtless to increase the number of votaries, a miracle was vamped up, as having had its due influence in determining the mind of David, not

* The authentic orthography, corresponding with the established pronunciation of the country, is *Halyrudehouse*; for the modern name is an English translation. Thus, John Knox, speaking of the queen's arrival from France, says: "Becaus the Palace of Halyrudehous was not throuchly put in ordour, (for hir cuming was more suddane then many luiked for,) sche remained in Leyth till towards the evening, and then repaired thither." The term *Holyrud* occurs in the title of a protection from Edward III. A.D. 1335: See Rotul. Scot. i. 350. And we have these lines in Wyntoun:

A' thowsand a' hundyr and twenty yhere,
And aweht to that, to rekyne ciere,
Fowndyd wes the *Halyrwd hows*,
Fra' thine to be relygyows.
B. vii. c. 6. v. 173.

only to erect an abbey here, but to name it that of the Holy Cross. The good king, we are told, having become very desirous to amuse himself by hunting in the forest which surrounded the Maiden castle—as that of Edinburgh was then called—on Rood day, or that of the Exaltation of the Cross, after the solemn mass was ended, disregarded the earnest dissuasions of his devout confessor Alcwine. Accordingly, when he had passed through the field where the Canongate now lies, and had reached the bottom of the crag, all his nobles being separated from him, the fairest hart that had ever been seen by human eyes, with very large antlers, so frightened the king's horse that he could not possibly restrain him. The hart followed him so hard, "that he dang baith the king and his hors to the ground." The king, having thrown both his hands between the antlers of the deer, in order to save himself from its stroke, the holy cross immediately slid into his hands. The deer, of course, instantly fled with the greatest precipitation, and, indeed, vanished from his sight, "quhare now springis the Rude well." On the following night he was admonished by a vision "to big an abbay of Channonis Regular in the same place quhare he gat the croce,"—which, by the way, must have been a very singular one, as no man could "schaw of quhat mater it" was, "metal or tré."*

This abbey received an increase of revenue by a charter of William the Lion granted between the years 1172 and 1180; and the grant was perfectly in unison with the primary design of the introduction of these canons. For the churches and chapels in Galloway "which of right belong to the abbey of Icolmkill, with all their tithes and ecclesiastical benefices," besides several churches in Fife, which appear also to have belonged to them, are assigned to the canons of Holyrood. The abbot of Holyrood was entitled to hold his court; and accordingly held regular courts of regality, like other barons. For, in the charter from David I., it is said: "I grant, that the said abbot shall have his court in as full, free, and honourable a manner, as the Bishop of St. Andrews, Abbot of Dunfermline, and Abbot of Kelso, enjoy theirs." During the savage incursion made into Scotland by Richard II., when he destroyed so many religious houses, we learn from one MS. of Fordun, that he would also "have consumed the honourable monastery of the Holy Cross, had he not been dissuaded from it by his father-in-law, the Duke of Lancaster, who had formerly, in the time of his necessity, found a refuge here, when he fled from the ferocity of the boors." Wyntoun refers to this circumstance, when speaking of Longcastell, or Longcastre, as he also names him, when "the carlis ras agayne"† the Kyng:

> Til Edynburgh on the morne pas‡ thai,
> And in-til Haly-rwde-hous that abbay
> Thai mad hym for to tak herbry.§
> CRONYKIL, B. ix. c. 4, v. 35.

* Bellenden's Croniklis, B. xii. c. 16. Lord Hailes [Annals i. 97] has justly remarked, in regard to this legendary tale, that "it has not even the merit of antiquity;" as "it appears to be a fiction more recent than the days of Boece." There is every reason to think so, indeed; for this writer does not take the slightest notice of it. We can scarcely suppose, that he would have been chargeable with an omission so unlike himself, had he been acquainted with the story. David Scott, with great inadvertency, asserts that David I. not only built the abbey, but "the royal palace of Holyrood-house, a most magnificent edifice."—There is a short chronicle of this abbey, entitled 'Chronicon Sanctæ Crucis Edinburgensis,' which has been published by Wharton, in his 'Anglia Sacra.' It has been remarked, that the author must have been an Englishman, as the accounts given by him chiefly regard England. This chronicle has been reprinted in a more perfect state, under the title of 'Chronicon Cœnobii Sanctæ,' &c. by the Bannatyne club. It contains a copy of the charter of foundation by David I., in which Edinburgh is denominated *Edwines-Burg*. When the city is mentioned in the chronicle itself, it is called *Edenesburch* and *Edenesburch*. It is continued only to the year 1163, or the 35th year from the foundation of the abbey. This there is less reason to regret, as the account given in it of Scottish affairs is very meagre.

† Rose against. ‡ Pass. § Protection.

The royal palace of Holyrood-house has been called "the residence of our ancient kings." But this description is not applicable to it in the same extent as to some other of our palaces. Our princes might occasionally pass a few days here as guests. By James V., it is supposed, a place of residence was built near the south-west corner of the church, about the year 1528; as his name appears at the bottom of a niche in the north-west tower of the palace. It seems certain, that in order to provide for himself a park for hunting, he also enclosed a large quantity of ground adjoining, and surrounded it with a stone wall, about 3 miles in circumference. "James I.," Chalmers has observed, "with his queen, resided in the abbey of Holyrood, when they attended public affairs at Edinburgh. In the same commodious hostel, James III. resided, till he was driven from it by treason." For, as he further says, "the abbeys, from their accommodation, and their sanctity during rude ages, became the lodgings of kings and nobles." The following remark is certainly well-founded: "We may easily suppose, that the frequency of the royal residence gradually improved the abbey to a palace." The palace, indeed, had begun to rise as early, at least, as the reign of James IV. For his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., was celebrated in the palace of Holyrood, in August 1503.‖ To this auspicious marriage, by which our native prince became connected with both the White and the Red Rose of England, we owe that beautiful allegorical poem, by Dunbar, 'The Thistle and the Rose.' Lord Hailes has remarked, that this marriage was "an event on which the fate of the two nations has turned throughout every succeeding age; to it we owe the union of the crowns, the union of the kingdoms, and the Protestant succession." It is in consequence, indeed, of this connubial alliance, that, notwithstanding of the union of the Thistle with the Rose, we, as a nation, can boast of—"Rosa sine spina." Referring to this account, Chalmers has observed, that "at that period, the palace had a chapel within it; and the chaplain was the keeper of the palace." But what Younge calls

‖ In the minute account that has been given us of the progress of the princess from Richmond, and of the celebration of the marriage, by Younge, the English herald, we find that 'the noble company passed out of the towne' of Edinburgh 'to the church of the Holy crosse;' and that, 'after all reverences doon at the church, the King transported himself to the Pallais, thorough the clostre, holdynge allwayes the Qwene by the body; and hys hed barre [head bare], tyll he had brought hyr within her chammer.' It is evident from the narration, that even then the palace had consisted of a variety of apartments. For we read not only of 'the Qwenes chammer,' but of the King's, in which he supped, while the Qwene had much comcompany 'within her awn.' There was also 'the grett chammer,' in which all the guests assembled; 'the Qwenes second chammer,' and 'Kings grett chammer,' which is obviously distinguished from that formerly mentioned, afterwards called the hall. For *Largesse* 'was cryed thre tymes in the Kings chammer, in the grett chammer, that is ny [nigh], and in the Halle of the Kyng and of the Qwene.' At dinner it is evident that three apartments were occupied; 'the Kings grett chammer,' 'the Kings hall,' and 'the hall wher the Qwenes compane wer satt in lyke as the other.' There was, in the decoration of the palace, a degree of splendour, which, most probably, the English visitors did not expect to see. 'The Kynge sat in a chayr of cramsyn velvett, the pannells of that sam gylte, under hys cloth of astat [state], of blew velvet, fygured of gold.—The chammer in which' the Queen 'dined was rychly drest, and the cloth of astat wher she satt, was of clothe of golde varey riche.—The Kynge was served in vesselle gylt as the Qwene.—The chammer was haunged of red and of blew, and in it was a syll [canopy] of a state of cloth of gold.—Ther wer also, in the sam chammer, a riche bed of astat, and a riche dressor [a board for plate] after the guyse of the countre.' Of one of the chambers, 'the hangynge represented the ystory of Troy towne, and in the glassys wyndowes wer the armes of Scotland and of Inglaund byperted.—The Kings grett chammer—was haunged about with the story of Hercules, togeder with other ystorys.'—The King's hall 'was haunged of th Ystory of the old Troy.'—Leland's 'Collectanea,' iv. 290–296.

the church was undoubtedly that properly belonging to the abbey. For, in p. 290, it is called "the church of the Holy Crosse;" and the Quere or Quire is particularly mentioned. From a deed of James IV., dated at Edinburgh, A.D. 1506, it appears that, during his reign, there was a royal palace, distinct from the monastery of Holyrood, and in its immediate vicinity. For from this paper we learn that divers charters, belonging to the Earl of Huntly, "had been consumed by a fire suddenly taking place in his (the Earl's) chamber, under our palace, near our monastery of Holy Rood, near Edinburgh."

It has been mentioned, in a general way, in the descriptions of this palace, that it was burnt by the English in the minority of Queen Mary. But, as it is rather singular that not only a royal residence, but a place devoted to religion, should be given up to the flames, many readers may wish to know the circumstances connected with this event. Henry VIII. of England, assured that it would be for the interest of both countries, if a lasting peace could be established, proposed the marriage of his excellent son Edward, afterwards the sixth of that name, with the young Queen. To this the parliament of Scotland agreed, entering into a treaty on this ground. But the Queen-mother, Mary of Guise, supported by Cardinal Beaton, and the zealous friends of popery, were determined to defeat this wise plan, and to send Mary to France. Henry felt so indignant, that he determined to avenge the insult offered to him, in a way worthy of his natural character; and, A.D. 1543, sent the Earl of Hertford with a powerful fleet to make depredations in Scotland. The troops having been landed, and come near to Edinburgh, a deputation appeared from the latter, offering the keys of the town, on condition of the inhabitants being permitted to carry off their property, and of the town being saved from fire. They received for answer, that, unless they would deliver up the town unconditionally, all the inhabitants submitting themselves to the will of Henry's lieutenant, he "would put them to the sword, and their town to the fire." The inhabitants having attempted to make resistance, the result is expressed, by the English writer who was on the spot, with as much *nonchalance* as if he had been giving an account of a common bonfire. "It was determyned by the sayde Lorde-lieutenaunt, vtterly to ruynate and destroye the sayde towne with fyer; which, for that the nyghte drewe faste on, we omytted thoroughly to execute on that daye; but settynge fyer in thre or iiii. partes of the towne, we repayred for that night vnto our campe. And the nexte mornynge very erly we began where we lefte, and continued burnynge all that daye, and the two dayes next ensuinge contynually, so that neyther within the wawles, nor in the suburbes, was lefte any one house vnbrent, besydes the innumerable botyes [booties], spoyles, and pyllages, that our souldyours brought from thense, notwithstandyng habundaunce whiche was consumed by fyer. Also, we brent thabbey [burned the abbey] called Holy Rode-house, and the pallice adioynynge to the same." Accounting all this too little, this humane narrator adds with an air of triumph: "In the meane tyme,—there came vnto vs iiii. M. of our lyghte horsemen from the borders by the Kynges Maiesties appoyntement, who—dyd suche exploytes in rydying and deuastyng the countrie, that within vii. myles euery waye of Edenborrough, they lefte neyther pyle [castle], village, nor house, standynge vnbrente, nor stakes [stacks] of corne, besydes great nombres of cattayles which they brought dayly into the armey," &c. "Syr Nicholas Poyntz—wan by force the towne of Kynghorne, and the same brent, with certeyne other townes on that syde."—"The Kynges sayde Lieutenaunt thynkynge the Scottes not to be condyngly ponished for theyr falshed to the Kinges Maiestie, determyned not to returne without doynge them more dyspleasure.—We brake downe the peire of the hauen of Lythe, and brent every stycke of it.—We left neyther pyle, village, towne, nor house, in our waye homewardes vnbrent."* Lest due attention should not be given to such intelligence, the writer, a few pages downwards, gives a list of their depredations, adding, however;—"besides a great nombre of villages, pyles, and stedes, whiche I can not name." It commences with this agreeable repetition: "The borow and towne of Edenborough, with thabbey called Hollyroode house, and the Kynges palice adioynynge to the same. The towne of Lythe brent, and the hauen and pere destroyed."

This stately abbey, it appears, together with the choir and cross of its church, was at this time destroyed; and nothing left standing but the body of the church, which was a magnificent Gothic structure. The brazen font, belonging to it, was carried off by Sir Richard Lea, knight, captain of the English pioneers; who presented it to the church of St. Alban's in Hertfordshire. The English paid a posterior visit to Holyrood, during the minority of Edward VI., under the good Duke of Somerset, immediately after the fatal battle of Pinkie. The account given of this visit by Patten forms a curious morsel in the history of a military expedition. For he represents them as, on this occasion, coming more with the spirit of reformers, than with that of vengeful depredators. Patten gives this account of their visit. "Thear stode southwestward, about a quarter of a mile from our campe, a monasterie, thei call it Holly roode abbey. Sir Water Bonham and Edward Chamberlayne gat lycense to suppresse it: whearupon these commissioners makyng first theyr visitacion thear, they found the moonks all gone;"—(and who could wonder at it, as they would not reckon this martial visitation quite canonical?) "but the church and mooch parte of the house well coouered with leade. Soon after, thei pluct [plucked] of the leade, & had down the bels (which wear but ii.); and, according to the statute, did sumwhat hearby disgrace the hous." The lead might be of some use to their reforming compatriots. "As touchyng the moonkes, bicaus they wear gone, thei put them to their pencions at large; that is, to find their pensions by questing, or by collecting them for themselves."†

After this desolation, it was speedily repaired, and greatly enlarged. The palace then consisted of five courts; which have been thus described. The westmost, which was the outermost court, was larger than all the rest. It was bounded on the east by the front of the palace, which occupied the same space with its present front, and also extended farther south. The three remaining sides of the outer court were bounded by walls; and, at the north-west corner, there was a strong gate, with Gothic pillars, arches, and towers. The next court occupied the same ground with the present central court of the royal palace, and was surrounded with buildings. On the south, there were two smaller courts, also surrounded in the same manner; and another court on the east, bounded on the north by the chapel royal, on the west by a line of buildings covering the same space with the present east front of the palace; on the south, by a row of buildings which are now demolished; and on the north by a wall which divided it from St. Anne's yards.

Alesius, or Alesse, a native of Edinburgh, in his

* Expedicion in Scotlande, 1554, p. 7–11.
† Patten's Expedicion into Scotlande, p. 32.

description of this city, published at Basle 1550, says that "the monastery of Holyrood had adjoined to it a royal palace and most pleasant gardens, enclosed by the lake at the bottom of Arthur's seat." These gardens, it is admitted, were very extensive; but whether the language refers to Duddingstone-loch, or to the morass near Restalrig, is doubtful. In the immediate vicinity of the palace, as in that of Stirling, there was a Lions' den. For, according to Sir James Melville, after the murder of Riccio, "the Erles of Atholl, Bothewell, and Huntly,—eschaiped be louping down out of a window, towardis the litle garding wher the lyons are lugit."

Great part of the palace having been burned by Cromwell's soldiers, A.D. 1650, it was ordered to be repaired at the Restoration. The present magnificent fabric was erected, according to a design furnished by Sir William Bruce, a celebrated architect in the reign of Charles II. It was at the same time ordered, that the church should be completely repaired; and, as it had been formerly the only parish-church of the Canongate, that it should be set apart as a chapel royal. "It was accordingly fitted up," says Grose, "in a very elegant manner. A throne was erected for the sovereign, and twelve stalls for the knights of the order of the Thistle; but, as mass had been celebrated in it in the reign of James VII., the populace, giving vent to their fury at the Revolution, despoiled the ornaments of the inside of the church, leaving nothing but the bare walls. They even broke into the vault which had been used as the royal sepulchre; in which lay the bodies of James V.; of Magdalen of France, his first queen; of the Earl of Darnley; and other of the monarchs and royal family of Scotland."* James VII. resided here, while, being yet only Duke of York, he found it necessary to leave England, because of his extreme unpopularity there. He had occasionally the consolation of attending the trials, and of witnessing the tortures, of the persecuted Presbyterians, when they were subjected to "the Boots." The palace was at this time privileged with a press, whence a number of Popish books were issued. The level strip, at the bottom of the high ground behind the abbey, has received the name of the Duke's walk, from its being a favourite promenade of this infatuated man.†

Nothing, regarding the history of this palace, has given it equal interest with its being the more general residence of that beautiful queen, who, as she had been sent to France in her infancy, to avoid the rough courtship of Henry VIII. for his son, returned from it a widow, and almost an entire stranger to that people whom she was called to govern; and who, notwithstanding her natural acuteness and many accomplishments, was ill qualified for the task,—from her French education,—her early and permanent prejudices against that religion which by far the greatest part of her subjects had embraced,—from the powerful influence of the Guises, the most bigotted family in Europe,—from her inheriting the hereditary weakness of her name in being a prey to designing favourites,—from the barbarity of the manners of even her chief nobles, whose religion had not yet taught them to be "pitiful" or "courteous,"—and, perhaps, above all, from her being so unfortunate as to have a rival on the throne of England, who, unable to forgive Mary for her superiority in regard to personal charms, seems, from the hour of her return to Scotland, to have determined to subject her completely to her control, and, for this purpose, without any squeamishness about the means, to employ her own superior craft, whatever should be the consequence: who, in a word, while she professed great zeal for a purer creed, seems no farther to have regarded any form of religion, than as it might be most subservient to the purposes of her own contemptible envy, or unwomanly tyranny. To her, Holyrood-house, from being the scene of much joy, and festivity, and folly, soon became that of deep degradation and heart-rending sorrow. Here, in her very presence, under the protection of her own apartment, and while she was in a situation that would have called forth the exercise of tenderness in the heart of a savage, her nobles entered, at the instigation of the weak and ductile youth whom she had unluckily chosen as her husband, and, regardless of all her entreaties, ruthlessly shed the blood of her secretary. Nothing can possibly excuse such conduct on their part. If Rizzio was really guilty of the crime of which they accused him, they must have been able to bring forward proof of it; and the same power of party, which secured his murder, must have sufficed to accomplish his destruction in a legal manner. But although they had found it an easy matter to infuse matrimonial jealousy into the mind of the imbecile Darnley, there is reason to believe that the actors were themselves under the influence of quite a different species of jealousy,—that of the superior intellect of the more erudite Italian.

In the second floor are Queen Mary's apartments, in one of which her bed still remains. The embroidery on the bed and chairs is said to be chiefly the work of her own hands; and this is highly probable, as, from many specimens yet remaining, which are dispersed throughout the country, it is evident that neither she, nor her maids of honour, were strangers

* Grose's Antiq. Scotl. i. p. 28, 29. In a MS. of Sir Robert Sibbald's, preserved in the Advocates' library, is the following passage:—"Upon ye 24th of January, 1683, by procurement of the Bischop of Dumblayn, I went into ane vault on ye south-east corner of ye Abby Church of Hale-Rude; and yr were present, ye Lord Stranaver, and ye Earle of Forfare, Mr. Robert Scott, Minister of ye Abby, ye Bischop of Dumblan, and several ithers. We viewed ye body of King James fyft of Scotland. It lyeth within ane wodden coffin, and is covereit we ane leaden coffin: there seemed to be haire upon ye head still. Ye body was twae lengths of my staffe, with twae inches mair, that is, twae inches and maire above twae Scots elns, for I measured the staffe with ane elnwand afterwards. The body was colloureit black wt ye balsam that preservet it, which was lyke melted pitch. The Earle of Forfare took the measure wyth hys staffe lykewise. Yr were plates of lead, in several long peeces, louse upon and about ye coffin, which carried ye following inscription, as I tuke it from before ye Bischop and Noblemen in ye yle of said churche: '*Illustris Scotorum Rex Jacobus, ejus nom. V. Ætatis suæ anno XXXI. Regni vero XXX. Mortem obiit in Palatio de Falkland XIV. Decembris, Anno D—ni MDXLII. Cujus Corpus hic traditum est Sepultare.*' Next ye south wall, in a smaller niche, lay a short coffin, with ye teeth in ye skull. To ye little coffin in ye smaller niche, seemeth to belong ys inscription, made out of long plates of lead, in ye Saxon character. '*Magdalena Francisii Regi Franciæ Primaginita, Regina Scotorum, Sponsa de Jacobi V. Regis D—i A—o MDXXXVII ob.*' Yr was ane peece of a leaden croun, upon ye syde of whilk I saw two *fluor-de-luces* gilded; and upon ye north syde of ye coffin lay two children; none of the coffins a full eln long, and one of ym lying within ane wood chest, ye oyr only ye lead coffin. Upon ye south syde, next ye Kyngis body, lay ane great coffin of lead with ye body in it. The muscles of the thigh seemed to be entire, and ye balsom stagnating in some quantity at ye foot of ye coffin; yr appeared no inscription upon ye coffin, but was maist likelye King Henry Darnley's. And at the east syde of ye vault, which was at ye feet of ye ither coffins, lay a coffin wyth ye skull sawen in twa, and ane inscription in small gold letters gilded upon ane square of ye lead coffin, making yt to be ye body of Deame Jean Stewart, Countesse of Argyle, with ye year of her death, I sypose 1585, or so, I do not well remember ye yeare." "When last we visited this once stately edifice," says Arnot, "we beheld in the middle of the chapel, the broken shafts of the columns which had been borne down by the weight of the roof, which fell in on the 2d December, 1768, through the extreme avarice of a stupid architect. Upon looking into the vaults, the doors of which were open, we found, that what had escaped the fury of the mob at the Revolution, became a prey to the rapacity of those who ransacked the church after it fell. In A.D. 1776, we had seen the body of James V., and some others, in their leaden coffins. These coffins were now stolen. The head of Queen Magdalen, which was then entire and even beautiful, and the skull of Darnley, were also stolen; his thigh bones, however, still remain, and are proofs of the vastness of his stature."

† Arnot's Edinburgh, p. 309.

to industry. "Towards the outward door of this apartment, there are," says Arnot, "in the floor, large dusky spots, said to have been occasioned by Riccio's blood staining the floor, which washing of the boards has not been able to take out." Pennant, after particularizing "some good portraits," in the other rooms, remarks that "the gallery of the palace," which "takes up one side, is filled with colossal portraits of the kings of Scotland." These, indeed, except a very few, afford a far better proof of the fertility of the painter's fancy, than of the correctness of his taste. The gallery itself is 145 feet in length, by 25 in breadth.

The apartments possessed by the Duke of Hamilton as hereditary keeper of the palace, are all that remain of the old structure. In these lodged the young Chevalier during his residence in Edinburgh; and, a few weeks after, the Duke of Cumberland occupied the very same apartment, and the very same bed, which is still standing. After the defeat of the royal army at Falkirk, General Hawley thought proper to quarter his troops in the gallery of the palace; and these well-disciplined troops, as Arnot has remarked, thought they could not better manifest their loyalty to King George, than by defacing and hewing in pieces every representation of royalty; but the paintings have since been repaired, and are now inserted into the panels of the wainscot. Since that time these apartments afforded an asylum to Charles X. of France, then Monsieur, with a few of the emigrant nobles, betwixt 1795 and 1799, when there was no safety for them in their own country; and the same royal personage, when a second time driven from his indignant country, found refuge with his family here. In the year 1822, his Majesty, George IV., graced and gladdened the long-deserted halls of Holyrood with his royal presence. Here he held his courts, although he resided at Dalkeith, under the roof of the Duke of Buccleuch. Government has recently laid out a considerable sum of money in repairing and renovating this venerable structure, and enclosing it on two sides with a magnificent iron palisade.

The precincts of the palace, including the ground which was first enclosed by James V., to the extent of about 3 miles, afford a sanctuary for debtors. This, it would appear, has the same bounds with the ancient sanctuary belonging to the monastery, for the refuge and protection of criminals. This privilege is, perhaps, founded on the following clause in David's charter:—"I strictly forbid all persons from taking a poind [distraint] or making a seizure, in or upon the lands of the said Holy Cross, unless the Abbot refuse to do justice to the person injured." The person who fled to the abbey was thus secure, if the abbot chose to protect him: for what temporal judge would dare to accuse the holy abbot of injustice? Expressive of the modern indemnity, one who finds it necessary to take the benefit of the girth afforded by the environs of Holyrood-house, is ludicrously denominated an Abbey-laird.*

HOLYTOWN, a considerable village in the parish of Bothwell, Lanarkshire; on the line of post-road to Edinburgh, by Whitburn and Mid-Calder. The population is chiefly engaged in mining or weaving. An extension church has recently been built here: see BOTHWELL.

HOLYWOOD, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, bounded on the north-west and north by Dunscore; on the north-east by Kirkmahoe; on the south by Dumfries in Dumfries-shire; and Terregles and Irongray in Kirkcudbrightshire; and on the south-west by Irongray. Its form—though, in a general sense, a stripe stretching from east to west—is very irregular, and of very various breadth. From a bend of the Nith below Lincluden on the east, to an angle nearly a mile beyond Speddoch-hill on the west, the parish measures, in extreme length, 9¾ miles; but its breadth, at both extremities, is contracted nearly or altogether to an acute angle; from the eastern extremity, over 3½ miles of its length, it gradually expands to 2½ miles; over 3½ miles more, it averages 1¾ mile; and it now gradually contracts till it is only ¼ of a mile, and again expands considerably, and contracts before reaching the western termination. The superficial area is about 14 square miles. All the parish, except some soft-featured and inconsiderable hills on the west, is level, and forms part of the beautifully dressed and richly encinctured vale of lower Nithsdale. About 300 acres of moorland, and 350 of moss, embrown the gentle and limited uplands; and 120 of meadow, and about 550 of wood, variegate and beautify the fine stretch of lowlands; and all the rest of the surface, amounting to upwards of 7,500 imperial acres, is arable. So spirited and successful have been the labours of improvement, that though the parish, 30 years ago, was generally enclosed and under culture, its annual productiveness since that period has doubled in amount. Two rivers enrich the parish with their alluvial deposits, their fertilizing waters, and their fishy treasures; and are aided by several tributary rills, in finely embellishing its lovely landscape. The Nith comes down from the north, forms a tiny islet, which lies like a gem on its bosom at the point of its first touching the parish; runs ¾ of a mile eastward, 4 miles south-eastward, and ¾ of a mile westward, tracing the boundary-line over nearly the whole distance; and, during its progress, it forms another islet,—runs, in one place, so sinuously as to bound away from the parish, and then career a little into it, and then return to its post of "riding the marches,"—and makes a bend of exquisite beauty round the extreme point of the parish, opposite Lincluden, adorning that celebrated and lovely spot with a glittering crescent of waters. Though fordable at three different places, and tranquil in its current during summer, it sometimes comes down during winter with such speed and bulk as nearly defy the opposition of embankments in the more exposed grounds. The Cairn—or, as it is here usually called, the Cluden—approaches, in a considerable body of waters, from the north; runs, for upwards of a mile, along the north-east boundary; intersects the parish at the most contracted point of its breadth; and then, over a distance of 7 miles, flows onward to join the Nith, at the point of its debouching southward to leave the district. Within ¾ of a mile of the confluence, it makes serpentine folds, so as three times to enter the body of the parish and return to the boundary; and a considerable way farther up, it makes a detour, for a mile, into Kirkcudbrightshire; but, over all the rest of the last 7 miles of its course, it traces the southern boundary-line. Glengabber burn rises in the uplands of the parish, flows 1¼ mile through it, north-eastward; passes away, for ¾ of a mile, beyond its limits; and re-entering it on a south-easterly course, flows 2½ miles bendingly through it, and falls into the Cluden nearly opposite to Irongray church.

* This designation seems not to be of yesterday; for it occurs in a pretty old comic song called 'the Cock-laird.' In this, when our Scottish yeoman makes love to his sweetheart, her demands are rather high for him; as he informs her that, although he possesses as much land as would supply them with meal and barley, having no tenants, he has not money to throw away on vanities. She replies—

> The Borrowstoun merchants
> Will sell you on tick;
> For we maun hae braw things,
> Albeit they soud break.
> When broken, frae care
> The fools are set free,
> When we mak them lairds
> In the Abbey, quoth she.
>
> HERD'S COLLECTION, ii. 26.

Five other rills, which are noticeable only in the aggregate, water the parish, and lose themselves in the Cluden. Both the Nith and the Cluden are excellent trouting-streams, and produce salmon, herlings, sea-trout, and a few pike. But though the rivers become one at the extremity of the parish, each has its distinct species of salmon; that of the Cluden being considerably thicker and shorter in the body, very much shorter in the head, and, if of more than 2 days run, very observably darker in the colour than the salmon of the Nith.—Near the centre of the parish are limestone, and a hard red freestone; but they are not worked. On the lands which cover them considerable little blocks of lead ore have been turned up by the plough. The modern mansions are Newtonairds and Gribton-house on the Cluden; and Broomrig-house, Cowhill-house, and Pertract-house, on the Nith. The parish is intersected through its breadth by the turnpike, between Dumfries and Glasgow,—along the banks of the Cluden by that between Dumfries and Ayr,—and, in various directions, by 5 other roads. Two small villages, Holywood and Cluden, are both situated in the lower part of the parish; the former with a population of about 180; and both of recent origin. Dr. Bryce Johnston, the author of a work on the Apocalypse, was long minister of Holywood, and furnished the article on the parish in the Old Statistical Account. The only other noticeable name is that of a native, Charles Irvine, surgeon, who received from government a grant of £5,000 for the discovery of the method of rendering salt-water fresh. Population, in 1801, 809; in 1831, 1,066. Houses 187. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,359.

Holywood was anciently celebrated for its abbey. Though no traces of that pile are now visible, memorials of it exist in two excellently-toned bells, which continue to do duty in the belfry of the parish-church, and one of which has an inscription, intimating that it was consecrated by John Wrich* in the year 1154. The abbey stood within the area of the present burying-ground, and was built in the cruciform style. A handsome semicircular arch spanned the entrance; and a fine Gothic arch strode across the body of the edifice, supporting the oaken roof. The upper part of the cross was used as the parochial place of worship so late as 1779; but it was then—with a taste and a parsimony worthy only of a miser—taken down to furnish materials for the present parish-church. Before the abbey was built, and back to a very early age, there was on its site a hermitage, or a cell occupied by a hermit. An Irish recluse of the name of Congal, seems to have been the founder; and he bequeathed, both to the cell, and to the abbey which succeeded it, the name of Dercongal, signifying 'the Oakwood of Congal,'—the name by which even the parish itself is usually designated in the charters and bulls of the 13th century. The date of the founding of the abbey, though unascertained and disputed, must have been betwixt the year 1121, when the order of Premonstratensian monks, to whom it belonged, was established, and the year 1154, the date of the consecration of its surviving bell. The founder is said to have been John, Lord of Kirkconnel, who was of the family of Maxwell. In 1257, the monks had a litigation with their rivals of Melrose, respecting the tithes of Dunscore. In 1290, the abbot sat in the great assembly of the Estates at Brigham. In 1296, Dungal, the abbot de Sacrobasco, with his monks, swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick. In 1365, the abbot and convent received from David II. a protection, and certain privileges "de sacra nemore." Thomas Campbell, the last abbot, was prosecuted by the Regent Murray for assisting Queen Mary, after her escape from Lochleven; and he incurred forfeiture, in August 1568. The monks possessed and exercised complete jurisdiction over many lands in Nithsdale and East Galloway. In 1544, the rental of the monastery amounted to £700 Scots, 19 chalders 14 bolls of meal, 9 bolls of bear, and 1 chalder of malt; but, at the Reformation, it was reduced by plunder to £395 18s. 8d. In 1587, what remained of the property, consisting of the churches and ecclesiastical property of Holywood, Dunscore, Penpont, Tynran, and Kirkconnel, was vested in the Crown; and in 1618, it was erected into a temporal barony, in favour of John Murray of Lochmaben, and his heirs. At the abbey of Holywood, in the reign of Robert I., Edward Bruce, the king's brother, and lord of Galloway, founded an hospital and a chapel, and endowed them with some lands in Galloway. The establishment was ruined during the wars of the succession; but in 1372, it was re-edified by Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, and endowed with the Gallowegian lands of Crossmichael and Troqueer.—Opposite the bend of the Nith, at the eastern extremity of the parish, but on the west side of the confluent waters of the Cluden, and hence strictly within Kirkcudbrightshire, though sending their shade, and throwing their attractions upon Holywood, stand the ruins of the ancient college, or provostry, of Lincluden: which see.—Within ½ a mile of the parish-church, are 11—and till recently there were 12—large whin stones, arranged in the form of a Druidical temple, and circularly enclosing a space of about 80 yards in diameter. A grove of oak trees, with which this temple had intimate connexion, seems anciently to have stretched away from the spot 6 or 8 miles north-westward, into the parish of Glencairn; and was so far traceable half-a-century ago, that Dr. Bryce Johnston dug up many of its roots, and recorded a tradition of its having been still in existence in the preceding age; and this sacred grove, this "holy wood," appears to have given name to the parish.

Holywood is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Crichton of Skeoch. Stipend £234 14s. 4d.; glebe £10 10s.; unappropriated teinds £234 14s. 4d. The parish-church was built in 1779, and has a plain square tower. Sittings 530. Before the Reformation, the church belonged to the abbey of Holywood, and was served by a vicar. There are 3 parochial schools: the first has an average attendance of 75 scholars, and a salary of £25 6s. 8d.; the second, an average attendance of 25 scholars, and a salary of £16; and the third, an average attendance of 35 scholars, and a salary of £10 6s. 8d.,—the salaries in each case being augmented with the fees. A non-parochial school in the village of Holywood, is wholly a school for girls.

HOPE (The), a river in the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire. It may be regarded as a continuation of Strathmore water, which rises in Glengollie. It runs a course of about 11 miles due north, when it enters Loch Hope; whence, after a course of about a mile, it falls into the sea 3 miles east of Loch Eribol. There is good salmon-fishing here.

HOPE (Loch), a sheet of water in the parish of Durness in Sutherlandshire, about 6 miles in length by half-a-mile in breadth. Its mean depth does not exceed 6 fathoms, and it is gradually filling up by deposits from the water of Strathmore which flows into its head. It has no claims to picturesque beauty.

HOPEMAN, a recently formed harbour on the Moray frith, situated between the harbour of Burghead to the west, and Lossiemouth to the east. There are 17½ feet water up to good berths in the harbour, touching the pier at spring-tides; and the

* Probably the abbot.

harbour is completely sheltered, having an entrance of only 36 feet, at right angles to the coast, leading from the outer to the inner harbour. There are 5 feet at low water spring-tides at the end of the pier, thus affording communication with steamers at all times of tide. At the top of the outer harbour is a sandy beach, where vessels may lie in a northerly gale, if unable to clear the land, with little or no risk to either vessel or cargo. Fishing-boats are on the fishing-ground when a mile outside the harbour or less, and all kinds of fish caught on the coast are found close to the entrance of the port. Some curious caves have recently been discovered here: see one of our notes to article ELGIN.

HOPETOUN-HOUSE, the princely seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, in the parish of Abercorn, Linlithgowshire. It stands on a beautiful terrace, overlooking the estuary of the Forth, 3 miles from South Queensferry, and 12 from Edinburgh. This magnificent pile, commenced by the famous architect Sir William Bruce, and finished by Mr. Adam, may compare, in the graces of its architecture, with most palaces in Great Britain; and, in the scenic opulence of its demesne, and the gorgeous landscape of wood and vale, of burnished sea and emerald upland which it surveys, it has scarcely a superior, and but few rivals. In August 1822, Hopetoun-house was the last festal-hall of royalty in Scotland; George IV. having been entertained there previous to his embarkation at Port-Edgar, in the vicinity, for England. The Earls of Hopetoun are a junior branch of the family of Hope of Craighall and Pinkie. Sir Thomas Hope, their ancestor, who himself held the office of Lord Advocate, gave no fewer than three sons as senators to the college of justice,—Sir James Hope, his eldest son, who was appointed a senator by the title of Craighall in 1632 and 1641,—Sir Thomas Hope, his second son, who was appointed in 1641, by the title of Lord Kerse—and Sir John Hope, who was appointed in 1649, by the designation of Lord Hopetoun. In 1678, the last of these, Sir John, purchased from Sir William Seton the barony of Abercorn; and about the same time or earlier, he was appointed hereditary sheriff of Linlithgowshire. Having perished in 1682, in the same shipwreck which nearly proved fatal to the Duke of York, his sheriffalty lay in abeyance for his son, Charles, who was born only in the preceding year. In 1702, Charles became sheriff in his own right; and in 1703, was created Earl of Hopetoun, Viscount Airthrie, and Lord Hope. In 1742, he was succeeded in his office and titles by his son John. In 1809, James, the third Earl, was raised to the peerage of Great Britain by the title of Baron Hopetoun; and he was succeeded by his half-brother, the renowned General Sir John Hope, created, in 1814, Baron Niddry of Niddry castle, in Linlithgowshire. This distinguished nobleman, and hero of an hundred battles—whose exploits figure largely in history, and are commemorated by monuments in Edinburgh, in West Lothian, in East Lothian, and in Fifeshire—died in 1823, and was succeeded by his son John, the fifth Earl.

HORDA, one of the smaller Orkney islands, lying in the Pentland frith, between South Ronaldsay and Swinna.

HORSE (THE), a small island in the frith of Clyde, near the coast of Ayrshire, opposite Ardrossan harbour.

HORSESHOE, a safe and commodious harbour in the island of Kerrara, near Oban.

HORSE ISLAND, a small island of Orkney, about 3 miles east of Pomona.

HOUNA, a cape on the coast of Caithness, 2 miles west of Dungisbay-head: see CANISBAY. A mail-boat now crosses and recrosses the frith each day between Houna and the Orkneys; and a mail-gig is despatched to Houna from Wick, and to Wick from Houna with the mail-bag every day in the week. The establishment of these daily conveyances will prove of immense importance to the northern counties.

HOUNAM, a parish in the east of Roxburghshire; bounded on the north and east by Morebattle; on the south-east by Northumberland; on the south-west by Oxnam; and on the west by Jedburgh and Eckford. It approaches, in form, a parallelogram, but with irregular outline; and measures, in extreme length, from East Grange on the north to Blackhall hill on the south, 7 miles,—in extreme breadth, from the boundary east of Heatherhope hall on the east to the boundary west of Smaileluagh on the west, 4¾ miles,—and, in superficial area about 22½ square miles, or 14,458 acres. A broad range of the Cheviot hills runs along the south, and sends spurs and offshoots so far inland as to make the whole parish hilly and pastoral. Where the hills are boldest, the surface is a mountainous undulation, beautifully rounded and verdured in its elevations, wearing occasionally a russet dress of heathy and moorland soil, and sinuously cleft into deep narrow dells, or romantic stripes of valley, watered by garrulous and sparkling brooks. In the entire parish, not quite 600 acres are arable. At the north-eastern extremity, on the boundary with Morebattle, rises Hounam-Law, the loftiest elevation of all the Cheviots except that from which the ranges take their name, conical in form, 9 miles in circumference at its base, 1,730 acres in its superficies, 1,464 feet in height, accessible up its gently rising sides on horseback, and commanding, from its flat grass-clad summit, a brilliant view of Teviotdale and the Merse, till the far-spreading landscape sinks into the German sea. From this mountain, and the summits which concatenate with it along the east and south, the district declines in elevation toward the west and north-west, till, at these extremities, it becomes little more than a rolling plain. Kale water comes down upon the parish from the south, and traverses it over a distance of 6½ miles, nearly on the line of its greatest length; Capehope burn rises in three headwaters on the southern boundary, and runs 4 miles northward to the Kale. Both streams have alternately a gravelly and a rough and rocky channel, and tumble along with a strength and velocity befitting their mountain origin and nurture; and a short way after their confluence, they bound over a rocky precipice, and form a little cascade called "the salmon leap." In the rocks of the parish, which are of the porphyry formation, are found beautiful jaspers and agates, and veins of grey amethyst and rock crystal. Whoever combines the tastes of a mineralogist and an angler will find Hounam an opulent and delightful retreat. But the district is chiefly and characteristically remarkable for its pasturing and breeding of sheep. About 13,000 of the best species of the far-famed Cheviot sheep usually occupy its pastures. Half-a-century ago, they were known and celebrated as a distinct variety under the name of the Kale-water breed, and recently they have been improved by crossing a portion of the ewes with Leicester rams. The parish produces annually about 39,000 pounds of wool. A Roman causeway, or "street," as it is here usually called, forms for 6 miles the western boundary-line; and it can be traced from Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, away through Roxburghshire northward, past St. Boswell's green, bendingly toward the Lothians. On the hills in its vicinity in the parish are the traces of encampments and semicircular intrenchments. But the largest and most

remarkable camp is on the summit of Hounam-Law. Little more than half-a-century ago, a large iron gate, taken down from the camp, was to be seen at Cessford castle, belonging to the Duke of Roxburgh. Greenhill-house, delightfully situated among the hills toward the south, and surrounded by a tastefully arranged and decorated demesne, is a seat of frequent retreat of the Duke of Roxburgh. The only other mansion is Kirkrow, the property of Walter Dickson, Esq. The village of Hounam, though of some antiquity, is small, having only about 50 inhabitants; but it has recently received 2 or 3 architectural additions, and may not improbably become a place of some rural importance. A little terrace of houses, in the immediate vicinity of the village, though not reckoned to belong to it, is whimsically called Thimble-Row, in allusion to the original proprietor having been a knight of the needle. The village is pleasantly situated, on the east bank of the Kale, at the base of gently ascending rising grounds, which lead off to a hilly and almost mountainous back-ground; and it maintains regular communications by carriers with Kelso. Up the vale of the Kale, an excellent road traverses the parish lengthways; and both it and some subordinate roads are provided with good bridges. Population, in 1801, 372; in 1831, 260. Houses 49. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,081.—Hounam is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Sir George Warrender, Bart. Stipend £205 12s. 8d.; glebe £11. Unappropriated teinds £1,005 17s. 3d. From the 12th century till the Reformation, the church belonged to the monks of Jedburgh, and was served by a vicar. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £11 fees, and £7 other emoluments.

HOUNDWOOD, a *quoad sacra* parish in the Lammermoor district of Berwickshire, included within the limits of the *quoad civilia* parish of COLDINGHAM: which see. The parish was erected in 1836. According to an ecclesiastical survey in 1837, it then contained 809 churchmen, 449 dissenters, and 4 persons who made no profession of religion,—in all 1,262. The church was built in 1836, at the cost of £800. Sittings 500. Stipend £66 15s. A chapel belonging to the Establishment was built 46 years ago, on the estate of Renton, and has 200 sittings; but, since the erection of Houndswood church, it has been abandoned. There are in the parish two small villages, —one of which, Preston, has a population of about 230.

HOUNSLOW, a village or hamlet, in the parish of Westruther, Berwickshire, 30 miles from Edinburgh, of comparatively recent date, and containing a population of about 100.

HOURN (LOCH), an arm of the sea on the west coast of Inverness-shire, projected from the sound of Sleat, opposite the south-east end of Skye. It is nearly 5 miles broad at its mouth, and is navigable for 20 miles. Macculloch says that this inlet of the sea forms three distinct turns, nearly at right angles to each other. The characters of these three parts are different, and it is the most interior which contains the peculiar scenery that renders Loch-Hourn so remarkable. About the middle it appears to ramify into two branches; but one of these soon terminates in a deep and spacious bay, surrounded by magnificent but wild mountains. The other branch is continued for some miles, and from one end to the other displays a rapid succession of scenes no less grand than picturesque, and not often equalled in Scotland, but of a character so peculiar that it would be difficult to find a place to which they can be compared. The land, on both sides, is not only very lofty, but very rapid in the acclivities; while, from the narrowness of the water, compared to the altitude of the boundaries, there is a sobriety in some places, and, in others, a gloom thrown over the scenery, which constitutes, perhaps, the most peculiar and striking feature of this place. Where this arm of the loch terminates, a wild and deep glen conveys the road towards Glengarry. Pennant says, "The scenery that surrounds the whole of this lake has an Alpine wildness and magnificence; the hills of an enormous height, and for the most part clothed with extensive forests of oak and birch, often to the very summits. In many places are extensive tracts of open space, verdant, and only varied with a few trees scattered over them: amidst the thickest woods aspire vast grey rocks, a noble contrast! nor are the lofty headlands a less embellishment; for through the trees that wave on their summit, is an awful sight of sky, and spiring summits of vast mountains. It is not wonderful, that the imagination, amidst these darksome and horrible scenes, should figure to itself ideal beings, once the terror of the superstitious inhabitants: in less-enlightened times a dreadful spectre haunted these hills, sometimes in form of a great dog, a man, or a thin gigantic hag called *Glas-lich*. The exorcist was called in to drive away these evil genii. He formed circle within circle, used a multitude of charms, forced the dæmon from ring to ring, till he got it into the last entrenchment, when, if it proved very obstinate, by adding new spells, he never failed of conquering the evil spirit, who, like that which haunted the daughter of Raguel, was

> With a vengeance sent
> From Media post to Egypt, there fast bound."

HOUSE, a small island in Shetland, united by a bridge to the island of Barra. It lies in the parish of Bressa, and contains nearly 150 inhabitants. It is 3 miles long, and about half-a-mile broad.

HOUSEHILL, a hamlet in the parish of Paisley, in Renfrewshire. An iron company have recently erected an iron smelting-furnace here, the first that has been attempted in Renfrewshire, though we hope it will be followed with many others. In place of being erected on the surface of the ground, and requiring the application of steam-power to raise the men and materials, the furnace is sunk below ground, and the coal, ironstone, and lime used in the smelting-operations, are wheeled along the surface of the ground, on a line of rails, and thus thrown in with far greater ease than is the case in ordinary furnaces. There is an extensive freestone quarry here. Besides the smelting of iron, and the mining of coal, the company are making both fire and common brick on an extensive scale. The mansion-house of Househill, a modern building, stands between the rivulets Levern and Brock, a little above their confluence. This estate, which for a long time belonged to a family named Dunlop, was lately purchased by William Galloway, Esq., Paisley.

HOUSTOUN AND KILLALLAN, originally separate parishes in Renfrewshire, but so intermixed, that the people in one quarter of Killallan were obliged, if they kept the high-road, to pass close by the gate of Houstoun church to attend public worship at Killallan, and those in another quarter had to travel across the middle of Houstoun parish for the same purpose. From this consideration, as well as the insufficiency of the stipends, and the smallness of the population, these parishes were, in the year 1760, formed into one parish, and the church at Houstoun was constituted the only place of worship for the district, after the death, or removal otherwise, of either of the incumbents. The parish thus

formed—which is now generally called Houstoun—is bounded on the south by the river Gryfe, which separates it from Kilbarchan; on the west by Kilmalcolm; and on the north and east by Erskine. It is about 6 miles in length and 3 in breadth, and contains 7,500 acres. In the upper or western district the soil is thin and dry, and the surface is uneven, mixed with rocks and heath, but affording in the intervals good pasturage. About the old church of Killallan there is a finely sheltered track of fertile ground. The lower district is among the flattest and most fertile land in the county, the soil being partly clay and partly loam. Here there is a moss of about 300 acres, which, however, is every year becoming less, from cultivation,—the land thus reclaimed producing good crops. The minerals are, limestone, whinstone, coal, and sandstone. Besides the Gryfe, there are two rivulets, called Houstoun burn and Barochan burn. The spinning of cotton, which was begun in 1792, is carried on at 6 mills, 5 of which are on the Gryfe, and 1 on Houstoun burn. On the last mentioned stream an extensive bleachfield has existed for more than half-a-century. In consequence of these works, an increased population, collected from all quarters, has gradually been formed. Houstoun was anciently called Kilpeter, that is, 'the Cell of Peter,' the tutelary saint, and whose name is preserved in a well to the north-west of the church, in a burn passing hard by, and in a fair, called St. Peter's day, which was annually held in the village in the month of July. In the reign of Malcolm IV. (1153–65) Hugh of Padvinan obtained a grant of the barony of Kilpeter from Baldwin of Biggar, sheriff of Lanark. The barony was now called, from its proprietor, Hugh's-town, corrupted into Houstoun, which, in process of time, when surnames came into use, was assumed as the surname of his descendants. These Houstouns were the chiefs of that name, and were for centuries of great consideration in Renfrewshire. They repeatedly received the honour of knighthood, and, in 1668, a baronetcy was conferred upon them. About the year 1740, after the family had held the estate for nearly six centuries, it was sold by Sir John Houstoun to his relation, Sir John Shaw of Greenock, and by him, soon after, to Sir James Campbell. From Sir James's heirs (his sisters) it was purchased by James Macrae, ex-Governor of Madras, who left it to James M'Guire, eldest son of Hugh M'Guire of Drumdou, in Ayrshire, on condition that he should bear his name and arms. This James M'Guire, or Macrae, was succeeded by his son James, who, in 1782, sold the estate to Alexander Speirs of Elderslie, grandfather of the present proprietor. The frequent transmissions thus made in the course of 40 years contrast strikingly with the long tenure on the part of the Houstouns. The castle of Houstoun was a large and ancient structure, surrounded with woods and gardens, and stood upon an eminence overlooking the extensive plain to the eastward. It formed a complete square, with a large area in the inside. There was a high tower on the north-west corner, which was the oldest part of the building, with a lower house joined to the east end of the tower, having vaults below, and a long and wide paved hall above, with antique windows in the front, and without plaster on the roof. The timbers of the roof were arched, and made of massy oak. The other parts of the building appeared to be additions made as they became necessary. On the front to the south were two turrets, between which was the main entry into the area, arched above and secured by a portcullis. This edifice—which was so interesting as an old baronial residence, and which was so much calculated to dignify the surrounding scenery—remained entire till the year 1780, when the whole, except the east side, was barbarously demolished by Mr. Macrae, who, in the true spirit of Utilitarianism, caused the stones to be employed in building the new village of Houstoun.—On the north-east of this parish is the estate of Barochan, with an old mansion-house, pleasantly situate upon a hill, and well-sheltered with wood. This estate belongs to a very ancient family, named Fleming, who occur so far back as the reign of Alexander III., (1249, 86,) when William Fleming ("Flandrensis") of Barochan appears as a witness to a charter granted by the Earl of Lennox. One of his successors, William (or Peter) Fleming of Barochan,* was killed at Flodden, and it is said that six of his sons fell with him, a 7th son succeeding to the estate. This William Fleming's tersel beat the falcon of James IV., upon which the king took the hood from his favourite bird, and put it on the tersel. The hood, and a pair of silver spurs which belonged to Fleming, are still preserved by the family. The hood was ornamented with precious stones, which have gradually disappeared, and now only a few seed pearls remain. Falconry was long practised at Barochan. John Anderson, falconer on this estate, was present, in appropriate costume, under the patronage of the Duke of Athol, at the coronation of George IV.—On the left bank of the Gryfe, at the eastern angle of the parish, is the estate of Fulwood, which contains land of remarkable fertility. It was acquired by Mr. Speirs of Elderslie, about the year 1777, soon after which the mansion-house, a large modern building, was demolished. Blackburn, in this neighbourhood, was acquired by Mr. Speirs at the same time. North-west of Fulwood is Boghall, now belonging to Mr. Alexander of Southbar. Part of the estate of Houstoun now belongs to Mr. Cunningham of Craigends. The number of landed proprietors in the united parish, resident and non-resident, having £5 and upwards of yearly rent, is about 9. Mr. Fleming is the principal resident one.—With regard to antiquities we have several to notice. On the estate of Barochan there stands a monument, called Barochan cross, which is evidently referrible to a remote period. It consists of a stone cross, which has been neatly hewn, set in a pedestal of undressed stone: the height, pedestal included, being about 11 feet. No letters appear, but there is much wreathed work all round, and two compartments on the east side, and two on the west, containing various figures. In the upper compartment of the east side four persons are represented, clad in garments reaching to the ground; and in the lower one other four appear, bearing spears, or other weapons, in their right hands. In the upper compartment of the west side a combat betwixt a knight on horseback and a person on foot is distinctly traced. The knight is in the act of couching his lance, and the footman is prepared to meet the attaint on his shield. In the under compartment there are three figures, the centre one being less in stature than the other two, between whom he appears to be the subject of dispute, the figure on the right evidently interposing a shield over the head of the little fellow to save him from the uplifted weapon of the one on the left. The sculpture is much defaced by the weather, which probably led to the vague and erroneous statement of Semple, that the objects represented are "such as lions and other wild beasts." When, by whom, or on what occasion this monu-

* In Crawfurd's Description of Renfrewshire, and in the Old Statistical Account, this laird of Barochan is called William, whereas in the New Account he receives the name of Peter: to reconcile which discrepancy it is conjectured, in the latter work, that he had two proper names; but we think this unlikely, as gentlemen of his rank did not bear more than one proper name at the time in question.

ment was erected, there is no record: the warlike appearance of the figures forbids the supposition, entertained by some, that it was a devotional cross for travellers. An engraving of it forms the frontispiece of Hamilton of Wishaw's Description of the shires of Lanark and Renfrew, printed by the Maitland club, in 1831. Appended to that work there is an article, written by Motherwell, in which it is ingeniously conjectured that this was the place where Somerled, Lord of the Isles, was defeated and slain in 1164, and that the monument is commemorative of that event; but as the chronicles of Man and of Melrose distinctly state, that Somerled landed at Renfrew, and that his defeat and death occurred at that place,—"*ibidem*,"—and as Barochan is 7 miles distant from thence, inland, the conjecture seems groundless. There is a local tradition which ascribes the erection of this memorial to a defeat sustained here by the Danes. Whatever may have been the occasion, the sculptures evidently relate to some warlike achievement; and that a battle did occur here is rendered more probable by the fact, that there have, from time to time, been disinterred, in this neighbourhood, many stone-coffins, containing quantities of human bones, the remains, it may be supposed, of those who fell in the conflict.—In an aisle adjoining to the east end of Houstoun church, there are several sepulchral monuments, respecting one of which the following curious information is given in the Old Statistical Account: "Upon the south wall of the aisle, there is a large frame of timber, on which [are] two pictures, seemingly done with oil colours, but much worn out. On the right side a man in complete armour, resembling that of a knight templar, with an inscription in Saxon characters over his head, some words of which are effaced,—'*Hic jacet Dominus Joannes Houstoun de eodem, miles, qui obiit anno Dom.* M°.CCCC°.' On the left hand a picture of his lady, also much effaced, and over her head the following inscription: '*Hic jacet Domina Maria Colquhoun, sponso quondam dicti Joannis, quæ obiit septimo die mensis Octobris, an. Dom.* M°.CCCC°. *quinto.*' This passage having attracted the attention of Pinkerton, he copied it in his Scottish Gallery, published in 1799, accompanied by the following remarks: 'Thus it appears that in the commencement of the 15th century, A.D. 1400, 1405, painting was so prevalent in Scotland as to be employed in funeral monuments, not only of great peers, but even of knights of no great eminence nor fame.'" In the aisle, above mentioned, there is a tomb of neat workmanship, in freestone, containing two statues, the size of the life, reclining under a canopy. The one is an effigy of Sir Patrick Houstoun, who died in 1450, and the other of his lady, Agnes Campbell, who died in 1456. The knight is dressed in a coat of mail, his head lying on a pillow, and his feet on a lion, which holds a lamb in his paws. The lady is dressed as in grave-clothes. The hands of both are elevated, as in a supplicating posture. Round the verge of the tomb there is an inscription, in Saxon letters, now much effaced.*—The Cross of Houstoun is an octagonal pillar, 9 feet long, having a dial fixed on the top, crowned with a globe; the pedestal forms a kind of platform, with two steps all round. This cross is supposed to have been set up by the knights of Houstoun.—At Killallan is an old building now deserted, which formed the parish-church of that district. The font stone for holding the holy water long stood without the choir door, after the Reformation, but it is now built in the churchyard wall. Killallan seems to be a modification of Kilfillan, 'the Cell of Fillan,' the tutelary saint. This belief is supported by an inscription on the church bell, and by some names still preserved Thus, in the vicinity of the church, there is a large stone, with a hollow in the middle, called Fillan's seat; and near that there is a spring of water, called Fillan's well, issuing from under a rock shaded with bushes, in which the country women used to bathe their weak and ricketty children, leaving on the bushes pieces of cloth as offerings to the saint. Such was the force of ancient prejudice, that this superstitious practice was persevered in till the end of the 17th century, when the minister put a stop to it by filling up the well with stones. A fair held annually in January is called Fillan's day.—The population of the united parish was, in 1801, 1,891; in 1831, 2,745. Houses, in 1831, 238. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,996.—The parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, Speirs of Elderslie, and Fleming of Barochan, alternately. The church was built in 1775; sittings 800. Stipend 8 chalders of oatmeal, and 8 chalders of barley, besides a manse and glebe.—A Roman Catholic chapel, fitted to contain 400 persons, was erected in 1841, the congregation being principally composed of Irish Catholics, or their descendants, employed at the cotton-mills and other works in this quarter.—Salary of parochial schoolmaster £24 4s. 2½d., with £24 school-fees, and £9 of other emoluments. There are 4 other schools, with one teacher to each.

The principal village in the united parish is Houstoun, nearly 7 miles north-west of Paisley. It has arisen since 1781, when it was planned, and began to be feued out in steadings for building upon by Mr. Macrae, then proprietor of the barony. It chiefly consists of two streets, one on each side of Houstoun burn, and has a neat appearance, the houses being of good mason work, and generally two stories in height and slated. The old village of Houstoun, a little farther down the rivulet, was mostly demolished by Mr. Macrae when the new one was commenced.—There is a library in the village.—Fairs are held yearly in May for milch cows, young cattle, and Highland cattle.

HOUTON-HOLM, a small pasture island of the Orkneys, about 2 miles south of Pomona island.

HOWAN SOUND, a strait of the Orkneys, between the islands of Eglishay and Rousay.

HOWGATE, a village 11 miles south of Edinburgh, on the road between Edinburgh and Dumfries, in the parish of Penicuick, Mid-Lothian. Here is an United Secession meeting-house, built about the year 1750: see PENICUICK. Population, 120.

HOWWOOD, a village in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, situate on the high road from Paisley to Ayrshire. The population is about 200. Of late years a practice has been introduced of Anglicising the name of this place, and spelling it Hollowwood, which has been adopted in the New Statistical Account of the parish. This innovation ought to be discouraged, not only as being in bad taste, but also as leading to doubt and confusion in identifying the name of the place.†

HOY, one of the Orkney islands, and a parish;

* Crawfurd and Semple confuse the names and the dates, when noticing this monument, and the painting above mentioned.

† In the Railway Companion, by J. Warden, published by J. Morrison, Glasgow. 1841, it is stated (p. 43.) that the village of Howwood was "formerly called Houstoun." This is a mistake,—the village never had any other name than the present one. It is evidently confounded with Houstoun, which is a different place about 6 miles to the northward. Another error in the same book consists in stating (p. 44.) that Macrae, governor of Madras, who died in 1744, "purchased the estate of Howwood;" whereas it was the estate of Houstoun that he purchased. See HOUSTOUN.

formerly a rectory, united to the ancient vicarage of Græmsay. Population, in 1801, 244; in 1811, 282; in 1831, 321. Houses, in 1831, 70. It is 2¼ miles south of Stromness, and enjoys weekly communication by steam with Leith and the north-eastern coast of Scotland. This island is about 14 miles in greatest length, and about 5 in greatest breadth. Almost the whole of it is occupied by three large hills, ranged in the form of a triangle, of which that to the north-east, called the Wart hill, is the largest, rising from a plain, with a broad base, to the height of 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. Except along the north shores—which are bordered with a loamy soil and a rich verdure—the soil is composed of peat and clay; of which the former commonly predominates. The ground destined for the production of grain, and that appropriated for feeding cattle, bears but a very small proportion to what is covered with heath and allotted for sheep-pasture. The moors abound with grouse and other game. The climate is healthy. The great disadvantage under which this parish labours is the scarcity of fuel. There are few monuments of antiquity in this island. The 'Dwarfie stone,' of which so many ridiculous tales have been so often told, has perhaps no just claim to be ranked in that number. This stone, which lies on the south-east of the Wart hill, on the brink of a valley, is a sand or freestone of the same nature with those on the rock above it, from which it seems to have been broken off either by the hand of man or its own gravity, and to have tumbled to its present site, where it has been afterwards hollowed out into the whimsical form which it now bears. Its greatest length is 32 feet; its breadth 17; its thickness above the surface of the earth not less than 7½ feet; and the inside of it is divided into three apartments, in one of which is something like a bed, 5 feet 8 inches long, by 2 feet broad. The other is a sort of small room; and between them, there is a space that seems to have been intended for a fire-place, as there is a hole cut in the roof, or upper part of the stone, for the smoke perhaps to ascend through. To give it still more the resemblance of a dwelling, a stone of the same nature, and nearly of the same shape, has been rolled down, and placed in such a position as to serve the purpose of a door. Tradition, and some credulous authors, affirm it to have been the habitation of a giant and his consort. In all probability it has been the cell of some hermit. The township of Rackwick is beautifully situated in the extremity of a valley to which it gives name, being closed in on two sides by very lofty precipices of sandstone, but opening with a fine bay towards the western entrance of the Pentland frith, so that every vessel which passes the frith must necessarily come into view here. The inaccessible crags on this shore are the habitation of the ern and the black eagle, which reign among the desolate cliffs and noiseless valleys of Hoy. From the house of Melsetter to the romantic fishing-hamlet of Rackwick, is an uninterrupted series of stupendous rock-scenery, occasionally exceeding 500 feet in height,—sometimes perpendicular and smooth,—in other places rent, shivered, and broken down in huge fragments,—occasionally overhanging the deep, and frowning on the stormy surges of the Pentland frith. From Rackwick to Hoymouth, facing the Atlantic ocean, this rock-scene is continued without any interruption.

> See Hoy's old Man;* whose summit bare
> Pierces the dark blue fields of air!
> Based in the sea, his fearful form
> Glooms like the spirit of the storm;
>
> An ocean Babel, rent and worn
> By time and tide—all wild and lorn;
> A giant that hath warred with heaven,
> Whose ruined scalp seems thunder-riven,—
> Whose form the misty spray doth shroud,—
> Whose head the dark and hovering cloud;
> Around his dread and louring mass,
> In sailing swarms the sea-fowl pass;
> But when the night-cloud o'er the sea
> Hangs like a sable canopy,
> And when the flying storm doth scourge
> Around his base the rushing surge,
> Swift to his airy clefts they soar,
> And sleep amid the tempest's roar,
> Or with its howling round his peak
> Mingle their drear and dreamy shriek!

* A singular pillar of rock, so named by mariners, who fancy that it bears a resemblance, in certain points of view, to an old man.

Towards the south and east is an extensive cultivated plain, the shores of which form part of the fine and commodious harbour of Longhope, well-known as a place of safe retreat for vessels passing through the Pentland frith, so famous for the rapidity of its current, and so great a terror to mariners of almost every country. During the last war it was no uncommon thing for a fleet of upwards of a hundred large vessels to set sail together from this harbour, and a fine sight it was to behold so many ships spreading their canvass to the breeze, and moving majestically along the shores of the island.—Hoy is the most interesting district of Orkney, either to the botanist or the ornithologist; and well-deserves the attention of any naturalist who may have an opportunity, leisurely to examine it at different seasons of the year. This island is entirely composed of sandstone, sandstone flag, schistose clay, and, in many parts, a rock of wacken.—The parish of Hoy and Græmsay is in the presbytery of Cairston, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £8. There are two parish-churches, one in Hoy built about 1780; sittings 182; and one in Græmsay, sittings 182. The minister officiates two Sabbaths in three at Hoy. In Hoy there is a parochial-school, and in Græmsay a school supported by the society for propagating Christian knowledge.

HULMAY, a small island on the west coast of Lewis.

HULMITRAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, near Harris.

HUMBIE, a parish in the south-western extremity of Haddingtonshire, consisting of a main body, and a small detached section. The main body is nearly a parallelogram, stretching north-west and south-west, measuring 5 miles in length, and nearly 3 in average breadth; and is bounded on the north-west by Ormiston; on the north-east by Salton, Bolton and Yester; on the south-east by Berwickshire; and on the south-west by Soutra and Edinburghshire. The detached part is wholly embosomed in Edinburghshire, measures 1½ mile by ¾, and lies about a mile distant from the main body. The surface, at the south-eastern and south-western extremities of the parish, climbs up to the summits of the highest range of the Lammermoor hills, and, for some distance inward, descends in a somewhat rapid declivity, and then stretches away in a gently inclined plain to the northern boundaries. In the immediate vicinity of its south-eastern angle rises Lammerlaw, the eminence which gives name to all the Lammermoors, and towers aloft as the king-mountain of the whole range. On the highest grounds, and for some way down the declivity, the parish is strictly pastoral. But in its lower grounds it partakes, in a degree, of the luxuriant and highly-cultivated character for which Haddingtonshire is distinguished as a county; and, as the result of recent and very vigorous agricultural improvements, sends the plough and its attendant implements of culture, a considerable way up the acclivity of the Lammermoor district. Sheltering plantations run

athwart nearly two-thirds of the area; and, near the north-east angle, a plantation of oak, birch, and other trees, covering several hundreds of acres, presses on the boundary with Salton, and forms, with a large contiguous plantation in that parish, a compact and extensive forest. This wood constitutes a beautiful feature on the foreground of the brilliant and far-stretching landscape of the Lothians, to a tourist approaching the district over the Lammermoor hills. Keith water, or the longest headstream of the Tyne, comes new-born from its source upon the detached portion of the parish, flows along its northern boundary, and through the intersecting part of Edinburghshire to the east, traces for half-a-mile the boundary of the main-body, and then traverses the parish 1¾ mile north-eastward, and 1¼ mile northward, and leaves it at its north-east angle. Humbie burn rises near the south-eastern boundary among the highest of the uplands, and intersects the parish 3¾ miles nearly through its middle, flowing past the parish-church, and making a confluence with Keith water a little above Keith mill. Birns burn rises 5 furlongs east of the source of the former stream, and, after a course of half-a-mile, forms the north-eastern boundary-line along the whole side of the parallelogram, and then, at the point of leaving the parish, unites with Keith water to form the Tyne. All the streams afford excellent trouting, and have a sufficient fall and quantity of water to drive machinery. Iron-ore abounds in many places; and there are appearances of coal. In the higher district, the climate is sharp and cold, and, in the lower, more temperate; and, on the whole, it is so salubrious that epidemical distempers, when prevailing in neighbouring parishes, are here seldom and but partially known. On the estate of Whiteburgh are faint vestiges of a Roman castellum stativum, which consisted of 3 concentric circular walls 15 feet distant from each other, each 16 feet thick, and the exterior one enclosing an area of more than an acre. The ruins were carried off at different times during last century, as materials for the mansion, offices, and farm-houses of Whiteburgh.—Keith-house, one of the seats of the Earl Marshall, though of no higher antiquity than 1590, and entirely dilapidated by subsequent proprietors, deserves special notice. Built in the form of a hollow square, one entire side of it, 110 feet in length, and 3 stories in height, was fitted up and used as a hall; and the edifice was, in other respects, suited to the splendour of a family who, at the period of its erection, were the most powerful and opulent in the kingdom. The timber employed in constructing it, was a present from the king of Denmark, as an expression of the high opinion he conceived of the Earl, when negociating the marriage of the Princess Anne of Denmark with James VI.—The parish, though not traversed by any great line of road, is very abundantly provided, even in its uplands, with facilities of communication. Population, in 1801, 785; in 1831, 875. Houses 184. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,507.—Humbie is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the Crown, and the Earl of Hopetoun. Stipend £272 3s. 7d.; glebe £10. Unappropriated teinds £1,162 16s. 6d. There are two parochial schools, attended by a maximum of 84 scholars; and one non-parochial school, attended by a maximum of 49. The parochial schoolmasters have each about £14 fees, and respectively £28 19s. 10d., and £25 13s. 3d. salary. The parish comprehends the ancient districts of Keith-Hundeby and Keith-Marshall. The adjunct Hundeby was the name of a hamlet near the church of the former district, and has been vulgarized into Humbie. The name Keith seems to be the British *Caeth*, 'confined or narrow,' and may have alluded to the strait channel hemmed in by the steep banks of Keith water. David I. gave the district of Keith-Marshall, or the north-west half of the present parish, to Hervey, the son of Warin, and Keith-Hundeby, or the south-east half, to Symon Fraser. As the church stood within the latter district, Hervey erected a chapel in his own territory for the accommodation of his tenants, and, according to established custom, settled an yearly tribute to the mother or parish church. Keith-Hundeby being afterwards given to the monks of Kelso, a dispute so keen arose between them and the proprietor of Keith-Marshall respecting the amount of the tribute, that it could be decided only by a special adjudication on the part of Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, and Osbert, abbot of Paisley. By intermarriages, the manors of the two districts came, in the 13th century, to be united in one family. During the reign of Alexander II., Keith-Marshall was made a distinct parish with its chapel for a separate and independent church. In the reign of Charles I., William, Earl Marshall, who lineally held the patronage of this church by grant of Robert Bruce to his ancestors, and, at the same time, inherited the manors of both districts, sold the whole property in consequence of the inextricable difficulties in which he had become involved by his politics.

HUME, or Home, an ancient parish at the southern verge of Berwickshire, now annexed to Stitchel in Roxburghshire: see Stitchel. The parish was anciently four times its present extent, and, in the 12th century, comprehended a considerable part of Gordon and Westruther. The Earls of Dunbar, who were of old the lords of the manor, originally held the patronage of the church. But, in the 12th century, the monks of Kelso obtained possession, not only of the church, but of the whole parish; and they obtained the territory of Gordon and a large part of Westruther, to be erected into parochial independence. The old parish of Hume was, in consequence, reduced to nearly its present limits.

HUME, or Home, a small village and an ancient castle near the centre of the abrogated parish of the same name; 3 miles south from Greenlaw, 2 north from Stitchel, and 5 north-west from Kelso. They stand on the summit of a conspicuous hill, which rises 898 feet above the level of the sea. The village is in a decayed and decaying condition; but anciently it spread out to a considerable extent, and teemed with the retinue and the dependents of one of the most powerful baronial families of a former age.—The castle, once the seat of the potent Earls of Hume, and one of the chief objects of antiquarian interest in Berwickshire, was 50 or 60 years ago in so prostrate a condition as to exist only in vestiges nearly level with the ground. But it was, in a rude sense, restored from its own materials by the last Earl of Marchmont, or at least some walls of it were re-edified and battlemented; and seen from some distance, it now appears, on its far-seeing elevation, to frown in power and dignity over the whole district of the Merse, and a considerable part of Roxburghshire, and constitutes a very picturesque feature in the centre of the wide-stretching landscape. In its original form, it was a lofty and imposing structure; and from the end of the 13th century, when it became the seat of its proud barons, increased in strength with the gradual augmentation of their wealth. But as it could not resist the play of artillery, it was carelessly allowed, after the invention of gunpowder, to go to ruin. A drawing of it may be seen in Grose's Antiquities. The wall and traces of the vaults still exist; and the area—at least half an acre within the outer wall—is now used as a kitchen

garden. The castle figured largely in the history of the times preceding the Restoration, and comes prominently, or at least distinctly, into notice toward the close of the 13th century. The family of Hume or Home sprang, by lateral branches, from the powerful and noted Earls of Dunbar. Ada, the daughter of Patrick, the sixth of these Earls, obtained from her father in the early part of the 13th century, the lands of Home, "in liberum maritagium," and married her own cousin, William, the son of Patrick of Greenlaw, who was the second son of the 4th Earl of Dunbar, Gospatrick. William assumed the name of Home from the lands brought to him by Ada, and transferred it to his posterity. During the reign of Robert III., Thomas Home acquired by marriage the lordship of Dunglass. The family held Home, Greenlaw, Whiteside, and other lands in Berwickshire, under the Earls of March; and, after January 1435, when these Earls incurred forfeiture, they acquired independence, and became tenants of the Crown. As they had risen on the fall of their chiefs, and now followed the fortune of the Dunglasses, they were often appointed conservators of the peace with England. Sir Alexander Home, who succeeded to the property in 1456, was appointed, by the prior of Coldingham, bailie of the several lands belonging to the convent,—an office on which he and his successors placed a high estimate, which they found, by means of an alchemy of their own, to be not a little lucrative, and for the retention of which in their possession they strenuously and perseveringly contended. In 1465, Sir Alexander sat in the estates among the barons; and, in 1473, he was created a lord of parliament. Using with stringent vigour his power as bailie of Coldingham to seize the property of the convent, and make it his own, he was enraged by James III.'s annexation of the priory and its pertinents, in 1484, to the chapel-royal of Stirling, and now attached himself and all his strength to the party of traitorous nobles who plotted the King's death. In 1488, immediately after the unhappy monarch fell a victim to their machinations, Alexander Home, the heir of the first Lord Home, obtained a joint share of the administration of the Lothians and Berwickshire during the nonage of James IV., and was constituted great chamberlain for life; and, in 1490–1, he was appointed by parliament to collect the King's rents and dues within the earldom of March, the lordships of Dunbar and Cockburnspath, Stirlingshire, and Ettrick Forest; and he was thus made dictator of Berwickshire and a ruler of the land. In 1492, he—or a son of his of the same name, for there is inextricable confusion in the historical authorities—succeeded to the lordship of Home, on the death of the first Lord; and he soon after obtained from the infancy of James IV. various lands in the constabulary of Haddington. In 1506, Alexander, the 3d Lord Home, succeeded to his father's office of great chamberlain, to his estates, and to his political power; in 1513, he engaged, as warden of the eastern marches, in a sharp skirmish at Millfield on the Tweed, and, leaving his banner in the field and his brother in captivity with the enemy, sought safety in flight; later in the same year, he led, jointly with Huntly, the left wing of the Scottish army at the battle of Flodden, and left many of his kinsmen and clansmen dead on the field, who fell in a strenuous defence of their valorous and unfortunate King; and immediately afterwards, he was declared one of the standing councillors of the Queen-regent, and appointed the chief justice of all the territories lying south of the Forth. After the expulsion of Margaret from the regency, and the accession to it of the Duke of Albany, Lord Home—who had been venially using his great power and influence for the amassment of wealth and the promotion of miserly intrigues—plotted with the dowager queen and her husband Angus to seize the person of the infant king, and drawing upon himself the scourge of civil war, saw his fortlet of Fast castle razed, his seat of Home castle captured, and his estates overrun and ravaged, and was obliged to cross the border, and cry for help to the English. He afterwards made predatory incursions into Scotland, was ensnared by Albany and made prisoner, effected his escape from Edinburgh castle, became restored to the regent's favour and to his own possessions, anew embroiled himself with Albany, and, being inveigled to Edinburgh, was convicted in parliament of many crimes, and, in October 1516, publicly and ignominiously put to death. His many offices of great importance were bestowed upon aspirants who had no connexion with his family; and his titles and large estates were forfeited, and, till 1522, remained vested in the Crown. His kinsman, however, took fearful revenge. Home of Wedderburn beset Anthony de la Bastie, who had obtained the office of warden of the marches, and put him to death at Langton in the Merse with circumstances of savage ferocity; and, heading a strong party of his border marauders, he seized the castles of Home and of Wedderburn, and maintained possession of them in defiance of the government. Though formally accused before parliament of treason, the Homes, partly by compromise, and partly by intrigue, were not only saved from conviction, but reinstated in political favour In 1522, George Home, the brother of the attainted lord, was restored to the title and the lands of the family; and, though he repeatedly embroiled himself, and was twice castigated and imprisoned, by indulging the turbulent spirit which had ruined his predecessor, he did good service in 1542, first by repulsing, jointly with the Earl of Huntly, an incursion by Sir Robert Bowes and the Earl of Angus, and next by opposing and harassing the army led into Scotland by Norfolk. In 1547, in a skirmish which preceded the battle of Pinkie, he received a wound of which he died; and his son and heir being at the same time taken prisoner, Home castle, after a stout resistance by Lady Home, fell into the hands of the Protector Somerset, and was garrisoned by a detachment of his troops. In 1548–9, Alexander, the 4th Lord Home, distinguished himself in the campaigns against the English, and, retaking his family castle by stratagem, put the garrison to the sword. In 1560, he sat in the Reformation parliament; in June 1567, he signed the order for imprisoning Mary in Lochleven castle; and after the Queen's escape, he led 600 followers to the battle of Langside, and, though he received several wounds, is said to have there turned the fortune of the field. In 1569 he veered about, and joined the Queen's friends; in 1571, he was taken prisoner in a factional or party skirmish with Morton, in the suburbs of Edinburgh; in 1573, he was convicted in parliament of treason; and 1575, he died in a state of attainder. Alexander, his son, was put by parliament, in 1578, into possession of his title and estates; in 1589, when James VI. sailed to Denmark to marry the Princess Anne, he was named among those nobles to whom the conservation of the public peace could be confided; in subsequent years he struggled to defeat the seditious purposes of the turbulent Earl of Bothwell, and was rewarded with the grant of the dissolved priory of Coldingham; in 1599, being a Roman Catholic, he was sent by the King on a suspicious embassy to the Papal court; in 1603, he accompanied James VI. to England; and in 1605, he was created Earl of Home. James Home, his son, suc-

ceeded him in his titles and estates in 1619; and he was, in his turn, succeeded, in 1634, by Sir James Home of Cowdenknows. During the civil wars which succeeded, he is said to have been distinguished for his loyalty; and he seems certainly to have been not a little obnoxious to Cromwell. In 1650, immediately after the capture of Edinburgh castle, Cromwell despatched Colonel Fenwick at the head of two regiments to seize the Earl's castle of Hume. In answer to a peremptory summons to surrender, sent him by the Colonel at the head of his troops, Cockburn, the governor of the castle, returned two missives, which have been preserved as specimens of the frolicking humour which occasionally bubbles up in the tragedy of war. The first was: "Right Honourable, I have received a trumpeter of yours, as he tells me, without a pass, to surrender Hume castle to the Lord General Cromwell. Please you, I never saw your general. As for Home castle, it stands upon a rock. Given at Home castle, this day, before 7 o'clock. So resteth, without prejudice to my native country, your most humble servant, T. Cockburn." The second was expressed in doggerel lines, which continue to be remembered and quoted by the peasantry, often in profound ignorance of the occasion when they were composed:—

"I, Willie Wastle,
Stand firm in my castle;
And a' the dogs o' your town
Will no pull Willie Wastle down."

Home castle, however, when it felt the pressure of Colonel Fenwick's cannon, and saw his men about to rush to the escapade, very readily surrendered to his power, disgorged its own garrison, and received within its walls the soldiery of Cromwell. James, who was Earl when the civil wars began, survived all their perils, and, in 1661, was reinstated in his possessions. Dying in 1666, he was successively followed in his earldom by three sons,—Alexander,—James, who died in 1688,—and Charles, who did not concur in the Revolution, and opposed the Union. Hume castle and the domains around it passed afterwards into the possession of the Earls of Marchmont; a branch of the Hume family, who, for a considerable period, were wealthier and more influential than the main stock, but who failed toward the close of the last century to have male heirs, and, in consequence, ceased to perpetuate their titles. The earldom of Home still survives in the descendants of the ancient family, who now have their seat at Hirsel.

HUNIE, a small island of Shetland, abounding with rabbits, about a mile from the island of Unst.

HUNISH, or Ru-Hunish, the northern promontory of the isle of Skye.

HUNTERS BAY, or Rigg Bay, a bay on the east coast of Wigtonshire.

HUNTLY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded on the north by Cairny and Drumblade; on the east by Culsalmond; on the south by Gartly; and on the west by Glass and Cairny. It extends to about 6 miles in length by 4 in breadth. Houses 748. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,723. Population, in 1801, 2,863; in 1831, 3,545. Huntly comprises the old parishes of Dumbenan and Kinore, which were united in 1727, and the new parish was named Huntly in compliment to the Duke of Gordon's eldest son. The district is watered by the Deveron, which intersects it from west to east; and the Bogie, which flows towards the Deveron from the south, and joins it a little below the town of Huntly. Both of these rivers are here crossed by substantial bridges, while their banks present some beautiful and romantic scenery. Near their junction traces have been discovered of that most sparingly distributed, though by no means rare mineral, plumbago, or black lead, now sometimes called graphite, which is a compound of carbon and iron, and really contains no lead whatever: the specimens were found during at attempt to discover lead. Limestone is found in this vicinity, some of which receives a very high polish, and is little inferior to marble. This district is hilly and bleak; but great improvements have been effected, and there are many acres, especially on the banks of the rivers, which are naturally fertile, and form fine arable land. The hills and eminences afford good pasturage, and many of them are adorned with thriving plantations of oak, fir, elm, birch, &c. In particular, the whole of St. Mungo's hill, in the Kinore, or eastern, district, is enclosed and planted. On the west side of this hill is St. Mungo's well, and on the summit is a small lake the bed of which resembles a crater; and abundance of hard and porous matter, like lava, or the scoriæ of a forge, with a light spongy stone like pumice-stone, has been found around it. On the banks of the Bogie and the Deveron there are bleachfields, and corn, barley, and other mills: both rivers contain trout; those of the Bogie being considered particularly good.—Near the bridge of Deveron and the town of Huntly stand the ruins of Huntly castle, the ancient residence of the Gordon family, which was destroyed after the battle of Glenlivet, in 1594; and in the same vicinity, on the opposite side of the Deveron, is their elegant modern mansion, Huntly lodge, surrounded by plantations and pleasure-grounds.—The parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend £185 13s. 9d.; glebe £25. Church built in 1805; sittings 1,800. In consequence of the celebrated Strathbogie proceedings, the foundation-stone of a new church in connexion with the Establishment was laid at Huntly on the 28th of July, 1840; sittings 1,100; estimated cost £1,400.—An Episcopalian congregation has been established here since before the Revolution. The chapel was built by subscription in 1770; sittings 140.—An United Secession congregation was established here in 1770. The chapel was built about the year 1809. Sittings 340. Stipend £80.—An Independent congregation was established about 70 years ago. The present chapel was built in 1802. Sittings 500. Stipend £100, with manse and garden.—There is also a Roman Catholic congregation: time of establishment unknown. Chapel built in 1834; cost, with a dwelling-house attached, £1,660 12s. 2d., of which £1,000 were given by Mr. Gordon of Wardhouse. Sittings 350.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £44 school-fees, and £8 of other emoluments. There are 9 private schools in the parish, and a very handsome free-school, founded by the Duchess of Gordon.

Huntly, a burgh-of-barony, and a neat modern town, in the above parish, occupies a dry and salubrious, as well as beautiful situation, in the centre of a fertile district, on the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Deveron and the Bogie; and distant 18 miles south-east of Fochabers; 21 south-west of Banff; 39 north-west of Aberdeen; and 145 north of Edinburgh, on the road between Aberdeen and Inverness. The vicinity of Huntly, before the rise of the town, consisted of little else than barren heath and marshy swamps; but it is now in a state of high cultivation, adorned with trees and numerous neat villas. The hills in its less immediate vicinity are in general covered with thriving plantations. Having arisen since the beginning of last century, Huntly has been laid out on a neat and regular plan, and the place has altogether an air not only of comfort, but even of elegance. The town consists of a series of

well-built streets: the two principal crossing each other at right angles, and forming a spacious market-place or square. The streets are lighted with gas. The parish-church, and the Episcopal, Secession, Congregational, and Roman Catholic chapels, already noticed, are all in the town. There are several religious and benevolent societies, two dispensaries, and a literary society, besides the parochial and other schools. The burgh is a barony under the Duke of Gordon, in whose family was the title of Earl of Huntly, till their elevation to the dukedom, when the earldom was made a marquisate. The title of Marquis of Huntly descended to the Earls of Aboyne, at the death of George, 5th Duke of Gordon, in 1836, when the dukedom became extinct. The chief manufacture in Huntly is that of linen thread; but since the termination of the war this trade, as well as the manufacture of linen cloth—which formerly flourished here, to the extent, it is said, of £40,000 per annum—has gradually declined. Large quantities of butter, cheese, eggs, pork, &c., are exported from this vicinity to the London market. The market of Huntly is held on Thursday, and there are several annual fairs. There are three branch-banks, and several insurance agents in the town. Population, in 1831, 2,585. During the great floods in August 1829, the town of Huntly was almost surrounded with water, but fortunately no lives were lost, and little damage was otherwise sustained. The ancient one-arched bridge across the Deveron in this vicinity, from the middle of which the views are very fine, withstood the pressure of the current, and still exists. Across the Bogie, and leading from the south-east side of the town, is another good bridge of 3 arches.

HURLET, a village in Renfrewshire, 3 miles south-east of Paisley. Here coal has been wrought for upwards of 300 years. The seam is 5 feet 3 inches thick, declining eastward with a dip, which is variable, but may, on an average, be accounted 1 in 7. The coal at this place is nearly exhausted; but it still abounds on some neighbouring lands. The manufacture of sulphate of iron or copperas, was introduced into Scotland by Messrs. Nicolson and Lightbody of Liverpool, who established their works at Hurlet in 1753, having previously secured by contract a supply of the pyrites, and other material fit for their processes, found in working the coal, at 2½d. per *hutch* of 200 weight. Till 1807, when a similar manufacture was begun on the adjoining lands of Nitshill, this was the only copperas work in Scotland. In 1820, the Hurlet copperas works were purchased by Messrs. John Wilson and Sons, and converted into an extensive manufactory of alum. The alum manufacture was also first introduced into Scotland by Messrs. Nicolson and Lightbody, who prepared considerable quantities at Hurlet in 1766 and 1767; but their process being defective, it was abandoned in the course of two years; and it was not till 1797, when works were erected here by Mr. Mackintosh of Crossbasket, and Mr. Wilson of Thornly, and their partners, that the making of that article was successfully established. Since that period, the works now mentioned, as well as that established in 1820, have been producing a large and steady supply of alum, manufactured on correct chemical principles. Large quantities of muriate of potash, and sulphate of ammonia, are also made in connexion with this alum process. Ironstone abounds at Hurlet, and the working of it was a few years ago actively commenced by Messrs. Wilson.

HUTTON, a parish in the district of Merse, at the south-eastern verge of Berwickshire. It is, in a loose sense, of a triangular form; but has so many curves and indentations in its outline, as to be of a very irregular figure. It is bounded on the north by Chirnside, Foulden, and Mordington; on the east by Mordington and the Liberties of Berwick; on the south-east by England; on the south-west by Ladykirk; and on the west by Whitsome and Edrom. Measured as a triangle, it extends 4½ miles on the north side, 3½ on the south-east side, and 4¼ on the south-west side. The Whitadder is its boundary-line over the whole of the north, and 1½ mile of the east, and runs partly between rocky banks of inconsiderable height, and produces a few salmon, and great plenty, as well as great variety of trout. The Tweed rolls its majestic volume of waters, in a beautifully curved line, 3½ or 3⅝ miles along its south-eastern boundary, overlooked by gentle undulations of the surface along its banks, yielding large supplies of salmon, whitling, and grilses, and brings up the tide with a sufficient depth of waters for wherry navigation. The inequalities of the surface along its banks, and similar inequalities along those of the Whitadder, possess capabilities, with the aid of more plantation than they possess, of producing a picturesque effect; and though rising, in the average, to only about 150 feet above sea-level, they beautifully diversify the luscious yet tame plain in the midst of which they rise, and relieve its luxuriant but flat expanse from an aspect of monotony. All the surface of the parish, inland from the rivers, is, with some scarcely noticeable exceptions, nearly a dead level; but everywhere it is thoroughly cultivated, and spreads out before the eye of an agriculturalist the most pleasing of all features of scenery. The soil on the banks of the streams is a deep, rich loam, remarkably fertile, and well-adapted to wheat; and, over a breadth of about a mile in the interior, it is thin, and rests on a strong clay, and, though not infertile, demands the expenditure upon it of skill and labour. The climate is, in general, dry, and possessed of more than average salubriousness. Sandstone, though at a considerable depth beneath the surface, everywhere abounds, and on the banks of the Whitadder, is a small stratum of prime gypsum. Paxton house and Tweed-hill, both situated on the Tweed, at a short distance from each other—the latter a neat mansion, and the former a massive and somewhat superb though rather heavy pile, constructed from a design by the famous Adams—send down their wooded demesnes to the margin of the river, and reciprocate with it enhancements of beauty. Spittal house, near the centre of the parish, is a pleasing mansion; and Broadmeadows house, situated on the Whitadder, lifts up a Grecian front of fine white-coloured sandstone. Hutton hall, standing on the Whitadder, in the north-west corner of the parish, consists of a square tower of remote but unascertained antiquity, and an attached long mansion of patch-work structure and various dates. In its most ancient part it is a remarkable specimen of an old Border strength, and is rendered interesting by being still inhabitable. On the estate of Paxton is a manufactory of bricks, house-tiles, and tiles for drains. In various localities are 3 corn-mills, whence flour and decorticated barley are sent, in considerable quantities, to Berwick, for exportation to London. On the Tweed are several regular and productive fishing-stations, chiefly for the capture of salmon in subordination to the London market. Near Tweed-hill house a suspension bridge, 360 feet in length, extremely light and elegant, and constructed, in 1820, at an expense of upwards of £7,000, under the superintendence of Captain Samuel Brown, R. N., conducts a carriage-way across the Tweed. The parish is intersected by the turnpikes between Berwick and Dunse, and between Berwick and Kelso, by way of Swinton; and is amply provided, in addition, with well-kept subordinate roads. The vil-

lage of Hutton stands half-a-mile south of the Whitadder, at about equal distances from the eastern and the western limits of the parish, and contains a population of 260. There is another village, called PAXTON, which see. Population of the parish, in 1801, 955; in 1831, 1,099. Houses 211. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,302.—Hutton is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £235 16s. 3d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £405 1s. 10d.—Besides the parochial school, there are three private schools in the parish, viz. two in the village of Hutton, and one in the village of Paxton. The master of the latter has a free school and dwelling-house from Mr. Home of Paxton-house. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Hutton and Fishwick. Hutton, or *Hotten*, signifying 'wood-town'—was the northern district; and Fishwick—or 'the fishing hamlet'—was the district on the south and along the Tweed. The monks of Coldingham obtained Fishwick from the Scottish Edgar, and held it till the Reformation. The ruins of its church and cemetery still exist. The Rev. Philip Redpeth, the editor of the Border History, and the translator of Boethius' Consolations of Philosophy, was minister of Hutton.

HUTTON AND CORRIE, an united parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It commences on the north in a point, and very regularly, but slowly, expands, till, at a distance of 7½ miles, it has acquired a breadth of 3¼ miles; it then, over a distance of 1¾ miles, first expands to 4½ miles, and next contracts to 3¼; and it now suddenly expands to 5½ miles, and thence, over 4½ miles to its southern extremity, regularly contracts to 2¾. Its entire length is thus 13¾ miles from north to south, while its average breadth is somewhat short of 3. It is bounded on the east by the water-shedding-line of heights between Annandale and Eskdalemuir; on the south-east and south by Tundergarth; and on the west by Dryfesdale, Applegarth, Wamphray, and Moffat. Dryfe water rises nearly at the northern point of the parish, intersects all the northern division nearly along its middle, and bending to the southwest, passes away into Applegarth, a mile below Hutton church: see the DRYFE. Milk water comes in from the north-east about 1½ mile below its source, and, over a distance of 6 miles, traces the southeastern and the southern boundary. Corrie water rises in a lochlet of its own name on the eastern boundary, flows south-westward 4½ miles through the parish, and then tracing the western boundary over a distance of 2¼ miles, falls into the Milk. Of 23,000 imperial acres, which the whole area is computed to comprehend, about 3,000 are arable, about 4,500 are employed for the rearing and grazing of black cattle, and about 15,000 are occupied as sheep pasture. The black cattle are Galloways; and the sheep, with some trivial exceptions, are all of the Cheviot breed. There are in the parish 3 inconsiderable hamlets. In various localities are remains of ancient fortifications, two of which only are noticeable. In an angle formed by the Dryfe, 6 miles from its source, Carthur hill, rising almost perpendicularly to the height of 400 or 500 feet, bears aloft on its pinnacled summit the vestiges of what seems to have been a strong fort. On one side of the vestiges there is a well, which was evidently bored by artificial means in the rock, and which still holds water. A hill opposite to Carthur, immediately on the other side of the Dryfe, has similar vestiges, though no well; and between the two hills, on the banks of the stream, there appear to have been two strong square enclosures, which may have served as a connecting link between the elevated fortifications. The parish, though hilly and sequestered, and long treated as if but the outskirt of a wilderness, is now intersected by two important lines of road, and traversed by several subordinate roads, and is accommodated with bridges across the rivers. Population, in 1801, 646; in 1831, 860. Houses 133. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,795. The parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Johnstone of Annandale. Stipend £241 3s. 1d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £326 18s. 7d. The church was built about 130 years ago, and enlarged in 1764. Sittings about 320.—There are parochial schools for both of the united parishes, attended jointly by a maximum of 180 scholars. Hutton schoolmaster's salary £27, with £20 fees and £2 10s. other emoluments. Corrie schoolmaster's salary £42 6s. with £3 fees, and £10 other emoluments.—Hutton consists of the northern division of the present parish, or the part of it which is watered by the Dryfe. It was originally a chapelry dependent on the church of the old parish of Sibbaldbye, now annexed to Applegarth; and, after various disputes and settlements, was erected into a separate parish previous to the 13th century. In 1220 it was converted into a prebend of the chapter of Glasgow. Corrie, or the southern division of the united parish, was, as to its lands and ecclesiastical patronage, held in the 12th century by a vassal family of Robert de Bruce; and it continued in their possession, and gave them its name till the reign of James V.; and at that date it was carried by the heiress of Corrie, by matrimonial alliance, into the possession of the Johnstones. Hutton and Corrie were consolidated into one parish in 1609.

HUTTON (LITTLE). See DRYFESDALE.

HYNDFORD, a small barony and district in Lanarkshire, which gave the title of Earl to the noble family of the Carmichaels of Hyndford. Sir James Carmichael of Hyndford was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Carmichael, in 1647, and his grandson was created Earl of Hyndford in 1701. The peerage became dormant at the demise of the 6th Earl, in 1817.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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